

UNIT- V

UNITED NATIONS, SAARC, INDIA AND ASEAN

India-United Nations Relations

The year 2012 was busy with important milestones such as India's second UPR in May 2012, the election of a new Director-General of ILO, the convening of the first ever Extraordinary Session of the WMO on the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS), continued State consultations on the ICRC-led review of humanitarian law, the creation of the Nansen Initiative by UNHCR, the Transformative Agenda of OCHA, the adoption of the Migration Crisis Operational Framework by the IOM Council and the sudden convening of a Diplomatic Conference on Industrial Designs and Geographic Indications by the developed States in WIPO.

Human Rights India continued to play an active role in the Human Rights Council (HRC) with the resumption of its membership in July 2011 with 181 votes out of 193. Besides its three regular sessions (February – March; June-July; and September 2012), a Special Session on Syria was held in June, 2012. India's second UPR was held on 24 May 2012. The Indian delegation was led by Shri Goolam E. Vahanvati, Attorney-General of India.

India served as a member of the troika for the UPR of Poland and Sri Lanka. Eminent Indians continued to serve with distinction as members of important Treaty Monitoring Bodies and Human Rights mechanisms including Shri Dilip Lahiri (Member, Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination); Smt. Indira Jaisingh (Member, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women); Shri Chandrashekhar Dasgupta (Member, Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights). Shri Anand Grover continued his mandate as the Special Rapporteur on the Right of Everyone to the enjoyment of the Highest Attainable Standard of Physical and Mental Health; and Shri Kishore Singh as well, as the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Education.

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The highest decision-making body of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the IOM Council, held its 101st Session from 27-30

November 2012. The Session was notable for the adoption of a Resolution on the IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework (IMCOF).

Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)

The Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) has remained as the largest and most comprehensive global platform for dialogue and cooperation on international migration and development. The Sixth Annual GFMD 2012 Summit Meeting was held on 21-22 November 2012 in Pailles, Mauritius. Shri Dilip Sinha, PR of India to the UN, Geneva led the Indian delegation. India had provided US\$ 50,000 as a onetime and first time grant to GFMD on the request of the current Chair, Mauritius to all States.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

The 63rd Session of the Executive Committee of the UNHCR (ExCom) was held from 1-5 October 2012. The institutional meetings leading up to the 63rd Session centered on strengthening UNHCR's efficiency in discharge of its core duties on international protection and collaboration efforts with other UN organizations in humanitarian exigencies.

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees visited India on 19-20 December 2012 for the Fourth Annual Open-Ended Bilateral Consultations between India and UNHCR.

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

During the year under review, the Permanent Mission of India participated in all the briefing sessions that Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) organized in Geneva (as per established norms, OCHA policy is negotiated in New York and implemented through the Geneva office). The Mission also drew attention of OCHA to the need for an exit strategy for its new field-based humanitarian intervention mechanism called Transformative Agenda whereby the mechanism is led by an UN humanitarian coordinator

World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)

India actively participated in the Diplomatic Conference on the Protection of Audiovisual Performances held in Beijing, from 20-26 June 2012, which adopted the 'Treaty for the Protection of Audiovisual Performances'. The

Indian delegation led by Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) attended the 50th Series of Meetings of Assemblies of Member States of WIPO in Geneva from 1-9 October 2012. As a member of the Development Agenda Group, India actively worked towards promoting the incorporation of the development agenda recommendations in the works of all the relevant committees of WIPO.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

India continued its active engagement in all UNCTAD meetings of the Trade and Development Board (TDB), Multi-Year and Single-Year expert meetings. The Indian delegation led by Shri Anand Sharma, Minister of Commerce and Industry participated in the UNCTAD XIII Ministerial Conference held in Doha, from 21-26 April 2012. Mr. Ashok Chawla, Chairperson, Competition Commission of India led the Indian delegation at the Twelfth Session of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy from 9-11 July 2012, and Ad-Hoc Expert Meeting on “Consumer Protection: The Interface between Competition and Consumer Policies” from 12-13 July 2012. Mr. T.C.A. Ranganathan, Chairman and Managing Director of Export-Import Bank of India participated in the Fourth Session of the Multi-year Expert Meeting on International Cooperation: South–South Cooperation and Regional Integration as a panelist on ‘Trade finance: challenges and Opportunities’, held in Geneva from 24-25 October 2012.

United Nations Commission on Science, Technology and Development India actively participated in the one-day open meeting, convened by the Chair of CSTD on 18 May 2012, involving all Member States and other stakeholders, to identify a shared understanding about enhanced cooperation on public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, as per the UNGA Resolution A/Res/66/184. The Indian delegation actively coordinated its position with IBSA countries proposing setting up of a Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation.

Group of Fifteen (G-15)

India participated in the 35th Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Group of Fifteen (G-15) held on 27 September 2012 in New York, on the margins of the 67th UN General Assembly. India reiterated its offer to replicate within the framework of G-15 cooperation, its projects on solar energy in

Senegal and the establishment of a Centre for Entrepreneurship Development in Zimbabwe. India made an annual contribution of US\$ 25,000 for 2012.

International Trade Centre (ITC)

India participated in all the inter-governmental meetings of the ITC, a subsidiary body of UNCTAD and the World Trade Organisation (WTO). The 46th session of the ITC Joint Advisory Group (JAG) was held from 21-22 May 2012, which examined the activities of ITC and also considered the ITC's Strategic Plan for 2012-2015.

World Health Organization (WHO)

India participated in the 65th World Health Assembly (WHA) held in Geneva from 21-26 May 2012. India's success in polio eradication was widely acknowledged in the WHA. India also participated in the First Informal Consultation with Member States and UN agencies on the development of a Global Mental Health Action Plan (2013-2020) on 2 November 2012 where it was, inter alia, brought out that Yoga, meditation and counseling should be a part of overall strategy for mental health promotion and prevention of mental disorders and suicides. International Labour Organization (ILO) India participated in the 101st Session of the International Labour Conference (ILC) of ILO held in Geneva from 29 May-12 June 2012. Shri Mallikarjun Kharge, Minister of Labour & Employment led the Indian delegation to the ILC. The Labour Ministers of Bihar, Haryana and Kerala also participated in the Conference. At the ILC, India's progressive schemes as important social protection measures, for the socioeconomic upliftment of the poor and the marginalized, were acknowledged.

India also participated in the 316th Session of the Governing Body (GB) of ILO from 5-15 November 2012 in Geneva. The Indian delegation led by Dr. Mrutyunjay Sarangi, Secretary (Labour & Employment) participated in the Working Party, as one of the 16 members, for Improvement of Functioning of GB and ILC (There are 8 Workers and 8 Employer-Members in the Working Party).

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

The Extraordinary Session of the WMO Congress [Cg.Ext.(2012)-the first-ever such session in the Congress's 62 year-old history] was held from 29-31 October 2012 to consider the Draft Implementation Plan (DIP) and the Draft Governance Structure based on the Intergovernmental Board (DGS) for establishing the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) as directed by the High-Level Declaration of the World Climate Conference-3 (HLD-WCC-3) in 2009. Both documents were approved in the Congress. Dr. Shailesh Nayak, Secretary, Ministry of Earth Sciences, led the Indian delegation.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

The major activities with regard to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in 2012 were (i) the World Telecommunication and Information Society (WSIS) Day 2012 celebrated on 16 May 2012 at Geneva. The theme was "Women and Girls in ICT". (ii) The ITU Council-12, meeting with the Plenary Session held on 4 July 2012 in Geneva. (iii) Briefing sessions of the World Conference on International Telecommunication (WCIT-12) and the World Telecommunication Standardisation Assembly-12 (WTSA-12) held in Geneva on 8-9 October 2012. WCIT-12 was held in November 2012 and WTSA-12 will be held in December 2012 in Dubai.

Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)

The Annual 2012 session of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference (IPC) on the WTO, held in Geneva from 15-16 November 2012. A 3-member Indian Parliamentary delegation led by Shri P.C. Chacko, MP participated in the Annual session of IPC.

The 127th IPU Assembly was held from 21-26 October 2012 at Quebec City, Canada. The delegation was led by Hon'ble Lok Sabha Speaker.

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)/International Federation of Red Cross and Red Cross Societies (IFRC)

The First Informal Meeting on "Strengthening Compliance with International Humanitarian Law (IHL) was held in Geneva on 13 July 2012. The informal meeting was an ICRC endeavour to accelerate the discussions on review of IHL

proposed at the 31st International Conference of RC&RC (2011) through adoption of two resolutions on “Four-Year Action Plan for the implementation of IHL” and “Strengthening Legal Protection for Victims of Armed Conflicts”.

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

The 25th Congress of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) was held at Doha, Qatar from 24 September-15 October 2012. During the Congress, elections were held for the Director-General of UPU, Deputy Director-General of UPU, Council of Administration (CA) and Postal Operations Council (POC), India was successfully elected to the CA and POC.

ESTABLISHMENT of Asean

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand, with the signing of the ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok Declaration) by the Founding Fathers of ASEAN, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Brunei Darussalam then joined on 7 January 1984, Viet Nam on 28 July 1995, Lao PDR and Myanmar on 23 July 1997, and Cambodia on 30 April 1999, making up what is today the ten Member States of ASEAN.

AIMS AND PURPOSES

As set out in the ASEAN Declaration, the aims and purposes of ASEAN are:

1. To accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavours in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of Southeast Asian Nations;
2. To promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter;
3. To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative fields;

4. To provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities in the educational, professional, technical and administrative spheres;
5. To collaborate more effectively for the greater utilisation of their agriculture and industries, the expansion of their trade, including the study of the problems of international commodity trade, the improvement of their transportation and communications facilities and the raising of the living standards of their peoples;
6. To promote Southeast Asian studies; and
7. To maintain close and beneficial cooperation with existing international and regional organisations with similar aims and purposes, and explore all avenues for even closer cooperation among themselves.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

In their relations with one another, the ASEAN Member States have adopted the following fundamental principles, as contained in the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC) of 1976:

1. Mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, and national identity of all nations;
2. The right of every State to lead its national existence free from external interference, subversion or coercion;
3. Non-interference in the internal affairs of one another;
4. Settlement of differences or disputes by peaceful manner;
5. Renunciation of the threat or use of force; and
6. Effective cooperation among themselves.

ASEAN COMMUNITY

The ASEAN Vision 2020, adopted by the ASEAN Leaders on the 30th Anniversary of ASEAN, agreed on a shared vision of ASEAN as a concert of Southeast Asian nations, outward looking, living in peace, stability and prosperity, bonded together in partnership in dynamic development and in a community of caring societies.

At the 9th ASEAN Summit in 2003, the ASEAN Leaders resolved that an ASEAN Community shall be established.

At the 12th ASEAN Summit in January 2007, the Leaders affirmed their strong commitment to accelerate the establishment of an ASEAN Community by 2015 and signed the Cebu Declaration on the Acceleration of the Establishment of an ASEAN Community by 2015.

The ASEAN Community is comprised of three pillars, namely the ASEAN Political-Security Community, ASEAN Economic Community and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community. Each pillar has its own Blueprint, and, together with the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) Strategic Framework and IAI Work Plan Phase II (2009-2015), they form the Roadmap for an ASEAN Community 2009-2015.

ASEAN CHARTER

The ASEAN Charter serves as a firm foundation in achieving the ASEAN Community by providing legal status and institutional framework for ASEAN. It also codifies ASEAN norms, rules and values; sets clear targets for ASEAN; and presents accountability and compliance.

The ASEAN Charter entered into force on 15 December 2008. A gathering of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers was held at the ASEAN Secretariat in Jakarta to mark this very historic occasion for ASEAN.

With the entry into force of the ASEAN Charter, ASEAN will henceforth operate under a new legal framework and establish a number of new organs to boost its community-building process.

In effect, the ASEAN Charter has become a legally binding agreement among the 10 ASEAN Member States.

ASEAN- India Relations

The Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) comprises of Indonesia, Singapore, Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei, Thailand, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam. India's focus on a strengthened and multi-faceted relationship with ASEAN is an outcome of the significant changes in the world's political and economic scenario since the early 1990s and India's own march towards economic liberalisation. India's search for economic space resulted in the 'Look East Policy'. The Look East Policy has today matured into a dynamic and action oriented 'Act East Policy. PM at the 12th ASEAN India

Summit and the 9th East Asia Summit held in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar, in November, 2014, formally enunciated the Act East Policy.

Apart from ASEAN, India has taken other policy initiatives in the region that involve some members of ASEAN like BIMSTEC, MGC etc. India is also an active participant in several regional forums like the Asia-Europe Meeting, East Asia Summit, ASEAN Regional Forum, ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting + (ADMM+) and Expanded ASEAN Maritime Forum.

There has been steady progress in the ASEAN-India partnership since the Look East Policy was launched in 1991. India became sectoral dialogue partners in 1992 and full dialogue partners in 1996. Since 2002, India has annual Summits with ASEAN along with China, Japan and Republic of Korea. There are 30 Dialogue Mechanisms cutting across all the sectors including 7 ministerial level meetings.

Commemorative Summit: In 2012, ASEAN and India commemorated 20 years of dialogue partnership and 10 years of Summit level partnership with ASEAN with a Commemorative Summit in New Delhi under the theme 'ASEAN-India Partnership for Peace and Shared Prosperity' on 20-21 December 2012. The Commemorative Summit attended by the Leaders from all the 10 ASEAN countries endorsed elevating the partnership to a 'Strategic Partnership'. The Leaders also adopted the 'ASEAN-India Vision Statement', which charts the future of ASEAN-India cooperation. Two major events that were organized in 2012 in the run-up to the Commemorative Summit include the 2nd ASEAN-India Car Rally and Shipping Expedition of INS Sudarshini to ASEAN countries. During the Summit, the heads of the Government recommended establishment of ASEAN-India Centre (AIC) to undertake policy research, advocacy and networking activities with organizations and think-tanks in India and ASEAN, with the aim to promote the ASEAN-India Strategic Partnership. The AIC has been serving as a resource centre for ASEAN Member States and India since its establishment in 2013, for strengthening ASEAN-India strategic partnership and promoting India-ASEAN dialogue and cooperation in the areas of mutual interests. AIC has provided some very valuable inputs to policy makers in India and ASEAN on implementation of ASEAN-India connectivity by organising seminars, roundtables etc. AIC also organizes workshops, seminars and conferences on various cross-cutting issues relevant to ASEAN-

India strategic partnership. It undertakes regular networking activities with relevant public/private agencies, organizations and think-tanks in India and ASEAN and EAS countries, with the aim of providing up-to-date information, data resources and sustained interaction, for promoting ASEAN-India Strategic Partnership

Plans of Action: As a reflection of the interest of ASEAN and India to intensify their engagement, the ASEAN-India Partnership for Peace, Progress and Shared Prosperity, which sets out the roadmap for long-term ASEAN-India engagement, was signed at the 3rd ASEAN-India Summit in 2004 in Vientiane. A Plan of Action (POA) for the period 2004-2010 was also developed to implement the Partnership. Most of the paras of the 2nd POA (2010-15) have been implemented. The 3rd POA (2016-20) was adopted by the ASEAN-India Foreign Ministers Meeting held in August 2015.

Security cooperation: The main forum for ASEAN security dialogue is the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF). India has been attending annual meetings of this forum since 1996 and has actively participated in its various activities. The ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting (ADMM) is the highest defence consultative and cooperative mechanism in ASEAN. The ADMM+ brings together Defence Ministers from the 10 ASEAN nations plus Australia, China, India, Japan, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Russia, and the United States. Defense Minister attended the 3rd ADMM Plus held from 4-5 November 2015 in Kuala Lumpur. Expanded ASEAN Maritime Forum (EAMF) is an avenue for track 1.5 diplomacy focusing on cross cutting maritime issues of common concern. India participated in the 4th EAMF held in Manado, Indonesia on 10-11 September 2015.

Trade and Investment: India-ASEAN trade and investment relations have been growing steadily, with ASEAN being India's fourth largest trading partner. The annual trade registered an average growth of 22% per annum in the decade upto 2011-12, but has stagnated thereafter. It stood at approximately US\$ 76.53 billion in 2014-15.

Investment flows are also substantial both ways, with ASEAN accounting for approximately 12.5% of investment flows into India since 2000. FDI inflows into India from ASEAN between April 2007-March 2015 was about US\$ 32.44

billion. Whereas FDI outflows from India to ASEAN countries, from April 2007 to March 2015, as per data maintained by DEA, was about US\$ 38.672 billion.

The ASEAN-India Free Trade Area has been completed with the entering into force of the ASEAN-India Agreements on Trade in Service and Investments on 1 July 2015.

ASEAN and India have been also working on enhancing private sector engagement. ASEAN India-Business Council (AIBC) was set up in March 2003 in Kuala Lumpur as a forum to bring key private sector players from India and the ASEAN countries on a single platform for business networking and sharing of ideas.

Connectivity:

ASEAN-India connectivity is a matter of strategic priority for India as also the ASEAN countries. In 2013, India became the third dialogue partner of ASEAN to initiate an ASEAN Connectivity Coordinating Committee-India Meeting. While India has made considerable progress in implementing the India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway and the Kaladan Multimodal Project, issues related to increasing the maritime and air connectivity between ASEAN and India and transforming the corridors of connectivity into economic corridors are under discussion. A possible extension to India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway to Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam is also under consideration. A consensus on signing and operationalizing the India-Myanmar-Thailand Motor Vehicle Agreement (IMT MVA) has been reached. This agreement will have a critical role in realizing seamless movement of passenger, personal and cargo vehicles along roads linking India, Myanmar and Thailand. PM announced a Line of Credit of US\$ 1 billion to promote projects that support physical and digital connectivity between India and ASEAN and a Project Development Fund with a corpus of INR 500 crores to develop manufacturing hubs in CLMV countries.

Funds: ASEAN Multilateral Division offers project-based financial assistance to **ASEAN countries**. Financial assistance has been provided to ASEAN countries in following forms:

- **ASEAN-India Cooperation Fund:**

At the 7th ASEAN-India Summit in 2009, India announced a contribution of US\$ 50 million to the ASEAN-India Cooperation Fund, to support implementation of the ASEAN-India Plan of Action 2010-15. Till now 13 projects have been implemented, 17 projects are under implementation and 22 projects are in the planning stage. Projects and programmes worth US\$ 35.68 million are under implementation, including the largest project under the ASEAN-India Cooperation, i.e., Space Project.

- **ASEAN-India S&T Development Fund (AISTDF):**

- At the 6th ASEAN-India Summit in November 2007 in Singapore, PM announced the setting up of an ASEAN-India Science & Technology Development Fund with a US\$ 1 million contribution from India to promote joint collaborative R&D research projects in Science & Technology sectors. An amount of US\$ 373,352 has already been spent out of this Fund on various projects & activities. We have enhanced the ASEAN-India Science and Technology Fund from US\$ 1 million to US\$ 5 million w.e.f. 2016.

- **ASEAN-India Green Fund:**

At the 6th ASEAN-India Summit on 21 November 2007 in Singapore, PM announced the setting up of an ASEAN-India Green Fund with an initial contribution of US\$ 5 million from India to support collaboration activities relating to environment and climate change. Till July 2015, Projects worth US\$ 2,079,287 covered under this Fund are at the implementation stage.

ASEAN-India Projects:

India has been cooperating with ASEAN by way of implementation of various projects in the fields of Agriculture, Science & Technology, Space, Environment & Climate Change, Human Resource Development, Capacity Building, New and Renewable Energy, Tourism, People-to-People contacts and Connectivity etc.

Since 2011-12, while 13 projects have been completed, 17 projects are under implementation and 22 projects are in the planning stage, some of which are in the final stages of approval. Programmes and projects totalling over US\$ 48.85 million have been proposed since September 2011 till date to ASEAN through the ASEAN Secretariat. Some of the prominent projects, which are either ongoing or in the final stages of approval are as follows:

Space Project envisaging establishment of a Tracking, Data Reception/Data Processing Station in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam and upgradation of Telemetry Tracking and Command Station in Biak, Indonesia; Setting up of Centres of Excellence in Software Development & Training in CLMV countries are some of the major projects under implementation.

Apart from the above projects, India has been supporting ASEAN specially CLMV countries under the Initiatives for ASEAN Integration, which include projects on Training of English Language for Law Enforcement Officers in CLMV countries and Training of professionals dealing with capital markets in CLMV by National Institute of Securities Management Mumbai. To boost People-to-people Interaction with ASEAN, India has been organising various programme including Training Programme for ASEAN diplomats, Exchange of Parliamentarians, Participation of ASEAN students in the National Children's Science Congress, ASEAN-India Network of Think Tanks, ASEAN-India Eminent Persons Lecture Series etc.

In the field of agriculture, India and ASEAN have projects such as Exchange of Farmers, ASEAN-India Fellowships for Higher Agricultural Education in India and ASEAN, Exchange of Agriculture Scientists, Empowerment of ASEAN-Indian Women through Cooperatives etc. In the S&T field, there are projects such as ASEAN-India Collaborative Project on S&T for Combating Malaria, ASEAN-India Programme on Quality Systems in Manufacturing, ASEAN-India Collaborative R&D Project on Mariculture, Bio-mining and Bioremediation Technologies etc.

Delhi Dialogue:

India has an annual Track 1.5 event Delhi Dialogue, for discussing politico-security and economic issues between ASEAN and India. Since 2009, India has had eight editions of this event. The 8th edition of Delhi Dialogue is being hosted by the MEA in partnership with IDSA, FICCI and other select Indian and ASEAN partners on 17-19 February 2016 in New Delhi. DD VIII has 'ASEAN-India Relations: A New Paradigm' as its theme and includes an Inaugural Business Session, a Ministerial Session, and an Academic Session.

Mission to ASEAN:

India has set up a separate Mission to ASEAN and the EAS in Jakarta in April 2015 with a dedicated Ambassador to strengthen engagement with ASEAN and ASEAN-centric processes.

European Economic Community.

After World War II, Europe was in the throws of deep economic crisis. America announced the Marshall Plan to help the European countries to make economic recovery. But soon the shift from economic to military aid discredited the Plan.

In May, 1947, Schuman Plan was submitted by Robert Schuman, the French Foreign Minister, by which France, West Germany, Italy and Benelux countries signed a treaty which led to establishment of European Coal and Steel Community- Based on common market, common objectives and common institutions. The chief purpose was to create and maintain a common market for iron, steel and coal.

The idea was extended to the trade and industry and in 1957 Rome Treaty was signed by West Germany, France, Italy and Benelux countries (Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg).

The European Common Market is an attempt to create a market without competition. The members of this community have agreed to eliminate trade barriers and impose single tariff law for imports from outside. The members have also agreed to abolish all types of subsidy granted by different governments to their industries.

Under the terms of the E.E.C. member state was to concentrate on the production of a particular commodity for the entire community. Hence there was to be no longer any fear of competition. This also led to members concentrating on production of certain goods only which not only resulted in reduction of prices but also led to improvement in quality.

A new international Bank, the European Investment Bank, was to be set up to advance loans to prevent temporary setbacks and to foster the development of less advanced areas such as Southern Italy. The capital for the Bank was to be subscribed by the signatories of the Treaty of Rome. The Bank was to help the member states in industrial expansion and readjustment.

(1) Purpose of E.E.C.- Though the Rome Treaty created the European Economic Committee with a view to establish a general common market in agriculture and industry to facilitate economic collaboration among the member states, its ultimate objective was to bring about political integration of Western Europe and provide a new sense of identity and unity to the people of region.

Its objective also included rehabilitation and reconstruction of economics of West European countries to check the possible expansion of Soviet Union in West Europe.

(2) Membership- Initially the European Economic Community (also known as European Common Market) consisted of six members viz. France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Federal Republic of Germany and Italy. Later on Britain, Ireland, Denmark joined the EEC but Norway withdrew from it. Subsequently Spain, Greece and Portugal also joined the community and its strength rose to 12.

(3) Organisation- The Common Market consists of six organs- the Court, the Assembly, Permanent Executive European Commission, Council of Ministers and Monetary Committee. The Permanent Executive Commission was invested with super-national power in many

respects. For example the Commission could ask the government of a member state to discard any policy of discrimination such as, granting subsidy or lowering of taxation for a particular industry. It may be noted that France has so far exercised a decisive voice in the Common Market-

Ultimately, on the insistence of France even the overseas colonies were included in the Common Market by creating an Overseas Investment Bank. The inclusion of the overseas colonies had far-reaching effect. Henceforth the goods of these colonies could have free entrance in the Common Market.

Britain and Common Market- Britain persistently followed a policy of isolation and refused to be dragged into an European movement for integration. She held aloof from the Schuman Plan and even refused to join the European Defence Community in 1954 and did not Participate in the Messina Conference of June, 1955, where the proposal for the Common. Market materialised.

However, after 1957, after the six countries signed the treaty of Rome Britain drew down due to French opposition. Therefore, in 1959 Britain decided upon a Free Trade Area independent of the Common Market.

She organised the European Free Trade Area (EFTA) with seven European powers-Britain. Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Austria, Switzerland and Portugal.

The chief reasons why Britain could not be admitted to European Common Market was that France felt that her entry was contrary to French interests. Further Britain wanted to gain safeguards for food exports from Commonwealth countries. The 'six' were not prepared to grant substantial concessions on this point.

Further, Britain's entry in the European Common Market would have involved a change in her policy of subsidizing the farmers. This would have adversely affected her agriculture. The British policy of toeing, America raised further suspicions in the minds of the European powers and led to her exclusion from the Common Market.

In 1967, Britain once again applied for membership of E.C.M. but it was rejected by De Gaulle. However, in 1969, there was a change in attitude of the E.C.M. powers and they unanimously declared they would welcome Britain to join their club, if she accepted their rules. Britain indicated her intention to join the Common Market if the fee was not too stiff.

After prolonged negotiations. Britain was ultimately admitted to the E.C.M. on January 1, 1973. A Referendum was held in June, 1975 in England on the question of membership of the European Common Market and the same went in favour of the membership. It marked the culmination of decade long efforts by Britain to find a way to link her fortunes with Europe. This development naturally means some loosening of old bonds like Commonwealth preferences.

Political Implications of Britain's Entry- Britain's entry into E.C.M. has far-reaching, political consequences. In first place, it gave a setback to the special relations existing between Britain and U.S.A. Secondly, her entry has certainly weakened the bonds of Commonwealth. She will no longer be able to give preferential treatment to the goods of the Commonwealth countries.

Thirdly, as the general costs of living in the Common Market countries is much higher than in Britain, prices are bound to rise in Britain.

Fourthly, her entry has given an emotional jolt to the national pride of the Britishers. Britain has always stood aloof and taken independent decisions. After her entry in the E.C.M. she has submerged her will with the will of the other E.C.M. countries and her policies and decisions may be dictated and determined by these countries.

Impact of Britain's Entry into E.C.M. on India- With the entry of Britain in the E.C.M. the Indo-British trade agreement of 1935 stood terminated. This meant an end to preferential treatment being extended to Indian goods imported into the U.K.

To face the shock India sought some transitional arrangements and an agreement was reached between the two countries at London.

By this agreement (i) Britain agreed to maintain the status quo-under the Indo-British Trade Agreement of 1939 for another 11 months and to extend preferential treatment to Indian goods imported into the U.K. until the beginning of 1974; (ii) to phase out tariff preferences over a period of four years from January 1, 1974.

India sought certain concessions from the E.C.M. countries but they refused to give these concessions on the ground that it contravened the U.N.C.T.A.E. and G.A.T.T. decisions. Ultimately the Foreign Ministers of the European Economic Community instructed the E.E.C. Commission to conclude a five-year trade agreement with India on the following basis:

- (1) Incorporation of agreement on cotton textiles, jute and other commodities earlier concluded between E.E.C. and India.
- (2) Consolidation of tariff cuts granted by E.E.C. on various small items like tea and pepper.
- (3) Incorporation within the agreement of the trade side of bilateral deals between India and countries which are members of the E.E.C.
- (4) The establishment of a joint Commission to consider possibilities of working out and reaching such agreements and to make appropriate suggestions for increasing trade.

Achievements of E.E.C- The E.C.E. has emerged as the largest trading group of the world and is more powerfully economically than either of the two super powers.

It possesses more foreign exchange and gold reserves. The organisation has also exercised considerable amount of influence on international politics and has enabled the countries of West Europe to pursue an independent policy.

The members of E.E.C. have been able to assert their independent identity and have been playing more important role in international politics than in the years before the formation of this organisation.

Q 39. Discuss in brief Terrorism and its effect on International Relations.

Ans. A Terrorist is a person who seeks to create fear and panic among the people to gain his own ends or the ends of the organisation to which he belongs. Terrorism usually is of two kinds- There is political terrorism which seeks to achieve its political end by creating fear and

panic on a large scale. There is also criminal terrorism which indulges in kidnappings in order to extort huge amounts by way of ransom.

Political terrorism is much more dangerous and its consequences can be disastrous. Political terrorists are well organised and well-trained and it often becomes difficult for the law enforcing agencies to arrest them in time. They indulge in senseless violence on a large scale in order to intimidate the people and the government.

Hijacking of aeroplanes, arson, robberies, murder of eminent personalities, shooting down of innocent people indiscriminately, use of transistor bombs and other explosives, spreading of rumours etc., are the various devices used by terrorist organisations in order to achieve their aims. Terrorists constantly change their hide-outs and their tactics in order to escape arrest and punishment. When arrested, they try to commit suicide or are killed by their own close associates. They may think that they are patriots, but in reality they are anti-social or criminal elements who are exploited by clever politicians to achieve their own ends.

Terrorists are usually young, while the brains behind them are old, seasoned politicians who co-ordinate and guide their activities. They are fanatics and extremists who act with great fervour and zeal, but studies reveal that if apprehended alive, a terrorist loses his fervour as quickly as he had acquired it. When he has time to think, he feels he has been stupid.

All international studies consign them to the category of murderers, rapists or highway robbers. Terrorism has no place in a democracy which is based on the belief that all problems can be solved

through negotiations. Government can also be changed through the ballot box.

Terrorism is a world-wide phenomenon. It is there in the Middle-East and in most countries of Europe. Very often it is seen that terrorist groups receive money, weapons, training and guidance, from other foreign countries and this enables them to attain a high level of performance.

Terrorism is in fact, those violent activities by some factions or groups which resort to violent means of explosives, guerilla warfare, sudden attacks, hijacking of planes and keeping hostages, attacking innocent people unexpectedly, murdering innocent populations to achieve the political or personal or group objectives by unlawful means. The threat of violence, personal group violent actions and to terrorise people by violent means has become the symbol of international terrorism. It has become widespread, extending to Europe, America, South America, Middle East, Africa & South Asia and South East Asia. It goes on spreading to each and every corner of the world spreading terror and violence everywhere.

The target of international terrorism so far have been India especially Jammu & Kashmir, America, Pentagon & World Trade Centre, International flights & hijacking of planes.

The following forms of international terrorism exist-

- (1) Russian Islamic Terrorism.
- (2) Chinese Terrorism.
- (3) Sri Lanka (LITE) Terrorism
- (4) Algerian, Indonesian & Egyptian terrorism.
- (5) Pakistan Terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir. **Some of the prominent terrorist organisations are-**

- (1) Direct Action Group (France)
- (2) AI Fatah (Palestinian Org.)
- (3) Angry Brigade (U.K.)
- (4) Eelam Revolutionary Organisation (Sri Lanka)

- (5) German Action Group (Germany)
- (6) Japanese Red Army (Japan)
- (7) LTTE (Sri Lanka)
- (8) Mossad (Israel)
- (9) Irish Republican Army (Ireland)
- (10) Another form of international terrorism is State sponsored

In international Held India have been counteracting the terrorism with the help of international agencies.

In the case of the Jammu & Kashmir terrorists, there is no doubt that they are receiving training, weapons, sanctuary and other forms of material assistance from a neighboring country. It is not an easy job to seal the long border completely and prevent flow of arms to the terrorists, though steps in this direction are under serious consideration, and some of them have been given a practical shape. This easy availability of weapons has increased the lethal firepower of the Jammu & Kashmir extremists had made them a force to reckon with.

For dealing with these terrorists, the Government had to arm itself with greater powers. The Anti-Terrorist Act passed by the Parliament provides for deterrent punishment for terrorist acts. The Act also provides punishment for disruptive activities which have been defined as any action taken to disrupt the sovereignty or the territorial integrity of the nation.

Q 40. Write about "India and World Peace".

Ans. India has been persistently following her traditional policy of peace and harmony in the field of international affairs. As late as 1986, India remained actively involved in the major world issues and appeared sincerely keen to offer prescriptions for their solutions. She continued to convey the impression of seeking movement and taking initiatives in her relations with the big powers as well as with her neighbors.

Till the end of 1986, India concerned herself actively with the nuclear disarmament issue and world peace. The initiatives in this direction that started in the lime of Indira Gandhi with a summit of six nations (India, Tanzania, Sweden, Greece, Argentina and Mexico) to arouse world public opinion against the dangerous piling up of nuclear arms and continued by Rajiv Gandhi when the summit chose Delhi as its venue in January 1985, was energetically pursued next year too. Rajiv Gandhi played a most vocal role in the six nations' summit in Mexico. The leaders of the six nations including Rajiv Gandhi added a new offer to their earlier call for a halt to all testing and production of nuclear weapons. This offer was welcomed by the Soviet Union, but was 'politely and firmly' rejected by the U. S. It is to be noted that in the 'Delhi Declaration' (November 1986) the visiting Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachov and Rajiv Gandhi called on the peoples and leaders of all countries, in the name of more than one billion men, women and children of India and the Soviet Union, to take urgent action that would lead to a world free of weapons of mass destruction, a world without war. They also expressed their earnest desire that every person be allowed to make their own social, political and ideological choice.

Africa was another area of hectic Indian diplomatic activity. The Prime Minister of India was eloquent in his tirade against apartheid in South Africa and in his efforts for independence of Namibia. Rajiv Gandhi undertook a hurricane tour of four frontline African states. In Africa, he

promised a new initiative to fight the racist regime in South Africa and for assisting the frontier stales who arc victims of Pretoria's systematic campaign of destabilisation and intimidation. The high-level diplomacy as pursued by the Indian Prime Minister pushed the

cause of nuclear disarmament and the need to end racial suppression in South Africa further into the consciousness of the people, enhancing thereby India's international stature. To strengthen the nationalist and freedom movement of the people of Africa, Rajiv Gandhi took an extra-ordinary initiative at the ministerial meeting of the non-aligned countries in New Delhi in April 1985 to grant diplomatic status to the SWAPO (South-West African Peoples Organisation). Rajiv Gandhi emphatically declared that World Peace could never be finally achieved so long all peoples of the world are not free to set their houses in their own way. Sri Lanka's bleeding war continued unabated. At a time when Indo-Sri Lanka relations had reached their nadir, news suddenly came of an accord between the two countries on 29 July 1987 to "establish peace and normality" in the Island. The Accord envisages cessation of hostilities and normality in the Island. The Accord envisages cessation of hostilities between the Tamil militants and Sri Lanka government forces within 24 hours, surrender of arms within 72 hours, return of the Army to barracks of a demand hitherto opposed by Sri Lanka. It provides general amnesty for all political prisoners and also facilities for rehabilitation of militants who would surrender arms and return to normal civilian life.

The main points of the Accord are : (1) ceasefire in the troubled northern province; (2) Laying down arms by the militants within 72 hours; (3) Establishment of a 'bilateral peace-keeping force' in the northern province; (4) Referendum in the eastern province to decide whether the people wanted merger with the northern province. A representative election to the provincial councils by the end of 1987 under the supervision of Indian observers; (6) The government of India will take steps to ensure that Indian territory was not used for activities prejudicial to the unity, integrity and security of Sri Lanka; (7) The Indian navy and coast guard are to co-operate with the Sri Lankan authorities in preventing Tamil militant activities from affecting the island. (8) Setting up a joint committee required to implement the accord.

President Jayewardene declared that henceforth there would be an Eelam people's Revolutionary Liberation Front, Tamil United Democratic Liberation Front

Following the signing of the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord units of the armed forces named Indian Peace Keeping Force landed in the Galle Peninsula on 31 July 1987 at the specific and format request of Sri Lanka. Commenting on the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord Rajiv Gandhi emphatically said that the Accord met the basic aspirations of the Tamils viz, "the desire to be recognised as a distinct ethnic entity political autonomy appropriate evolution of governmental power the recognition of the northern and eastern provinces of Sri Lanka as areas of historical habitation of Tamils and Acknowledgement of Tamil as an official language of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka".

Initially, all the Tamil groups including LTTE welcomed the Indian peace keeping force. But shortly the LTTE refused to surrender arms and took up violent resistance, although the presence of the people. Soon the LTTE militant group resorted to guerrilla tactics against the peace keeping force. Even they resorted to eliminating all the rival Tamil groups. As a result serious violence erupted again. Daily skirmishes and killings continued unabated. The situation turned grave for the Sri Lanka Government. The demand for the withdrawal of the IPKF from Sri Lanka gradually mounted. At the same time the Sinhalese extremists Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna rose up in arms both against the island government and the Tamil militants creating the situation all the more grave. In the face of stiff resistance of the LTTE, the IPKF had established absolute control in the northern and eastern provincial preparing

ground for holding election to the combined North-Eastern provincial council. The Sri Lankan Government paid tribute to the role of the IPKF as "very massive" and "tremendous job".

In May 1988, India and Sri Lanka reached an agreement on a phased withdrawal of the Indian Peace Keeping Force from the island. However, recent events in Sri Lanka have again borne out the widespread apprehension that it is impossible to ensure the return of peace and stability without the support of the majority Sinhalese community.

However on September 10, 1988, President Jayewardene issued a proclamation merging the Northern and Eastern provinces of the island. India welcomed the merger of the two provinces and announcement of elections to a single North-Eastern Provincial Council. President Jayewardene's proclamation has been held by India as a further step towards implementation of the Indo-Sri Lanka accord and fulfilment of Tamil aspirations. Meanwhile the IPKF announced unilaterally a ceasefire for five days beginning from September 5, 1988. Yet no Tamil group had come forward to participate in the elections to the North-Eastern Provincial Council. Moreover, popular resentment against the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord has been fuelled by the forced merger of the Northern and Eastern Provinces, a step that has failed to pacify the LTTE's (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam) militants even though it meets a fundamental Tamil demand.

It is to be noted that the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord was hailed by the U.S. But Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh were unhappy with the Indian role.

Compiled by priya