Appendix I

THE BANDARANAIKE-CHELVANAYAKAM PACT,
JULY 26, 1957

Statement on the General Principles of the Agreement:

Representatives of the Federal Party had a series of discussions with the Prime Minister in an effort to resolve the differences of opinion that had been growing and creating tension.

At an early stage of these conversations it became evident that it was not possible for the Prime Minister to accede to some of the demands of the Federal Party.

The Prime Minister stated that from the view of the Government he was not in a position to discuss the setting up of a federal constitution or regional autonomy or any steps which would abrogate the Official Language Act. The question then arose whether it was possible to explore the possibility of an adjustment without the Federal Party abandoning or surrendering any of its fundamental principles and objectives.

At this state the Prime Minister suggested an examination of the Government’s draft Regional Councils Bill to see whether provisions could be made under it to meet reasonably some of the matters in this regard which the Federal Party had in view.

The agreements so reached are embodied in a separate document. Regarding the language issue the Federal Party reiterated its stand for parity, but in view of the position of the Prime Minister in this matter they came to an agreement by way of an adjustment. They pointed out that it was important for them that there should be a recognition of Tamil as a national language and that the administrative work in the Northern and Eastern provinces should be done in Tamil.
The Prime Minister stated that as mentioned by him earlier it was not possible for him to take any step which would abrogate the Official Language Act.

**Use of Tamil**

After discussion it was agreed that the proposed legislation should contain recognition of Tamil as the language of a national minority of Ceylon, and that four points mentioned by the Prime Minister should include provision that, without infringing on the position of the Official Language Act, the language of administration in the Northern and Eastern provinces should be Tamil and that any necessary provision by made for the non-Tamil speaking minorities in the Northern and Eastern provinces.

Regarding the question of Ceylon citizenship for people of Indian descent and revision of the Citizenship Act, the representatives of the Federal Party put forward their views to the Prime Minister and pressed for an early settlement.

The Prime Minister indicated that this problem would receive early consideration.

In view of these conclusions the Federal Party stated that they were withdrawing their proposed satyagraha.

**Joint Statement by the Prime Minister and Representatives of the Federal Party on Regional Councils**

a) Regional areas to be defined in the Bill itself by embodying them in a schedule thereto.

b) That the Northern province is to form one Regional area whilst the Eastern province is to be divided into two or more Regional areas.

c) Provision is to be made in the Bill to enable two or more regions or amalgamate even beyond provincial limits; and for one region to divide itself subject to ratification by Parliament. Further provision is to be made in the Bill for two or more regions to collaborate for specific purposes of common interest.
Direct Elections

d) Provision is to be made for direct election of Regional Councilors. Provision is to be made for a Delimitation Commission or Commissions for carving out electorates. The question of M.P.s representing districts falling within regional areas to be eligible to function a Chairman is to be considered. The question of the Government Agents being Regional Commissioners is to be considered. The question of supervisory functions over larger towns, strategic towns and municipalities is to be looked into.

Special Powers

e) Parliament is to delegate powers and to specify them in the Act. It was agreed that Regional Councils should have powers over specified subjects including agriculture, co-operatives, lands and land development, colonisation, education, health, industries and fisheries, housing and social services, electricity, water schemes and roads. Requisite definition of powers will be made in the Bill.

Colonisation Schemes

f) It was agreed that in the matter of colonisation Schemes, the powers of the Regional Councils shall include the powers to select allottee to whom lands within the area of authority shall be alienated and also power to select personnel to be employed for work on such schemes. The position regarding the area at present administered by the Gal Oya Board in this matter requires consideration.

Taxation and Borrowing

g) The power in regard to the Regional Councils vested in the Minister of Local Government in the draft Bill to be revised with a view to vesting control in Parliament where necessary.

h) The Central Government will provide block grants to the Regional Councils. The Principles on which the grants will be computed will be gone into. The Regional Councils shall have powers of taxation and borrowing.
Appendix II

THE SENANAYAKE-CHELVANAYAKAM PACT, 1965

Mr. Dudley Senanayake and Mr. S.J.V. Chelvanayakam met on the 24th Day of March 1965 and discussed matters relating to some problems over which Tamil-speaking people were concerned and Mr. Senanayake agreed that action on the following lines would be taken by him to ensure a stable government:

1. Action will be taken under the Tamil Language Special Provisions Act to make provision of the Tamil language of administration and of record in the Northern and Eastern provinces.

   Mr. Senanayake also explained that it was the policy of his party that a Tamil-speaking person should be entitled to transact business in Tamil throughout the Island.

2. Mr. Senanayake stated that it was the policy of his party to amend the Language of the Courts Act to provide for legal proceedings in the Northern and Eastern provinces to be conducted and recorded in Tamil.

3. Action will be taken to establish District Councils in Ceylon vested with powers over subjects to be mutually agreed upon between the two leaders. It was agreed, however, that the Government should have power under the law to give direction to such Councils in the national interest.

4. The Land Development Ordinance will be amended to provide that citizens of Ceylon be entitled to the allotment of land under the Ordinance. Mr. Senanayake further agreed that in the granting of land under colonisation schemes the following priorities be observed in the Northern and Eastern provinces.
a) Land in the Northern and Eastern provinces should in the first instance be granted to landless persons in the District;

b) Secondly, to Tamil speaking persons resident in the Northern and Eastern provinces; and

c) Thirdly, to other citizens, preference being given to Tamil citizens in the rest of the island.

Sd/-
Dudly Senanayake
24.3.1965

Sd/-
S.J.V.Chelvanayakam
24.3.1965
Appendix III

PREVENTION OF TERRORISM ACT OF 1979

Whereas Sri Lanka is a Free, Sovereign, Independent and Unitary State and it is the duty of the State to safeguard the independence, sovereignty, unity and the territorial integrity of Sri Lanka.

And whereas the independence, sovereignty, unity and the territorial integrity of Sri Lanka has been threatened by activities of certain persons, political parties and other associations and organisations.

And whereas, it has become necessary to prohibit such activities and to provide punishments therefor:

Now be it therefore, enacted by the Parliament of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka as follows:

1. The Act may be cited as the Sixth Amendment to the constitution.

2. The following Article is hereby inserted after Article 157 and shall have effect as Article 157A of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (thereinafter referred to as 'the Constitution').

157A(1) No person shall, directly or indirectly, in or outside Sri Lanka, support, espouse, promote, finance, encourage or advocate the establishment of a separate State within the territory of Sri Lanka.

157A (2) No political party or other association or organisation shall have as one of its aims or objects the establishment of a separate State within the territory of Sri Lanka.

3. Any persons who act in contravention of the provisions of paragraph(1) shall on conviction by the Court of Appeal, an
indictment and according to such procedures as may be prescribed by law

a) be subject to civil disability

b) forfeit his immovable and moveable property

c) not be entitled to civic rights for such period not exceeding 7 years as may be determined in such Court,

d) if he is a Member of Parliament or a person in such service or holding such office as is referred to in paragraph (1) of Article 165, cease to be such member or to be in such service or to hold such office.

4) Where any political party or other association or organisation has as one of its aims or objects the establishment of a separate State within the territory of Sri Lanka, any person may make an application to the Supreme Court for a declaration that such political party or other association or organisation has as one of its aims or objects the establishment of a separate State within the territory of Sri Lanka. The Secretary or other officer of such political party or other association or organisation shall be made a response to such application.

5. Where the Supreme Court makes a declaration under paragraph (4) in relation to any political or otherwise in relation to other association or organisation in pursuance of an application made to it under that paragraph:

a) that political party or other association or organisation shall be deemed, for all purposes to be prescribed;

b) any person who holds office or is a member of that political party or other association or organisation, after the date of such declaration, shall be guilty of an offense and shall on conviction by the Court of Appeal -

i) be subject to civic disability

ii) forfeit his movable and immovable property
iii) not be entitled to civic rights for such services or holds such office as is referred to in paragraph (1) Articles 165, cease to be in such member or to be in such service or hold such office.

6. The execution of any sentence imposed under paragraph (3) or sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 5 shall not be stayed or suspended or other conviction in consequence of which such sentence was imposed.

7. Every officer or person who was or is required by Article 37 of Article 53 or Article 64 or Article 107 or Article 165, to make or subscribe or to take or subscribe an oath of affirmation shall:

a) if such an officer or person is holding office on the date of coming into force of this Article make or subscribe, or take or subscribe an oath of affirmation substantially in the form set out in the Seventh Schedule, within one month of the date on which this Article comes into force.

b) if such person or office is appointed to such office after the coming into force of this Article make or subscribe or take or subscribe, an oath of affirmation in the form set out in the Seventh Schedule, within one month of his appointment to such office.

The provisions of Article 165 (1) and Article 169 (12) shall mutatis mutandis apply to and in relation to any person or officer who fails to take or subscribe, or make or subscribe, an oath of affirmation as required by this paragraph.

8. Parliament may, by resolution, determine such other categories of persons or officers to whom the provision of paragraph (6) shall apply and thereupon, the provisions of such paragraph shall mutatis mutandis, apply to, and in relation to, officers or persons of that category.

9. The jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal in respect of its powers under this Article shall be exercised in the manner provided in such paragraph (iv) of the proviso of paragraph 2 of Article 146.

10. In this Article, ‘Civic rights’ means:

a) the right to obtain a passport
b) the right to sit for any public examination

c) the right to own any movable property

d) the right to engaged in any trade or profession which required a license, registration or other authorisation, by or under any written law.

11. Article (6) of the Constitution in hereby amended in paragraph (d) of that Article as follows:

1. in sub-paragraph (iii) of that paragraph, by the substitution for the words to fill such vacancy: Upon receipt of such nomination the Commissioner, of the following to fill such vacancy. A nomination made by the Secretary of such political party under this sub-paragraph shall be accompanied by an oath of affirmation as the case may be, in the form set out in the Seventh Schedule, taken or subscribed or made or subscribed, as the case may be by the person nominated to fill such vacancy. Upon the receipt of such nomination, the commissioner.

2. in the proviso to sub-paragraph (iii) of that paragraph by the substitution for the words ‘within thirty days of his being required to do so’ of the following: ‘within thirty days of his being required to do so and in the aforesaid manner’.

3. by the insertion, immediately after sub-paragraph (iii) of that paragraph, of the following sub-paragraph (iv) where a member nominated or elected to fill any such vacancy as is referred to in sub-paragraph (i) of sub-paragraph (ii) being a member who has taken or subscribed or made or subscribed, an oath of affirmation substantially in the form set out in the Seventh Schedule directly or indirectly in or outside Sri Lanka, supports, espouses, promotes, finances, encourages or advocates the establishment of a separate State within the territory of the Republic of Sri Lanka, any person may make an application to the Court of Appeal for a declaration that such member has directly or indirectly, in or outside Sri Lanka, supported espoused, promoted,
financed, encouraged or advocated the establishment of a separate State within the territory of the Republic of Sri Lanka.

If the Court of Appeal makes, on such application, a declaration that such member has directly or indirectly in or outside Sri Lanka, supported, espoused, promoted, financed, encouraged or advocated the establishment of a separate State within the territory of the Republic of Sri Lanka, the seat of such member shall be deemed to be vacant with effect from the date of such declaration and such member shall be disqualified from sitting and voting in Parliament and from being elected or nominated to Parliament for a period of seven years from the date of such declaration. The vacancy occurring in the membership of Parliament by reason of such declaration shall be filled in the manner provided in paragraph (ii).

The jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal in respect of its power under this sub-paragraph shall be exercised in the manner provided in sub-paragraph (iv) of the proviso to paragraph (2) of Article 146.

4. The Constitution is hereby amended by the addition, at the end thereof, of the following schedule which shall have effect as the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE

Article (d) (iii)

I, do solemnly declare, affirm, swear that I will behold and define the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and that I will not directly, or indirectly, in or outside Sri Lanka, support, espouse, promote, finance, encourage or advocate the establishment of a separate State within the territory of the Republic of Sri Lanka.
Appendix IV

TERMS OF CEASE-FIRE AT THIMPU

At the instance of the Government of India, the following secret four phase plan for a cease-fire between the Sri Lankan Government and the Tamil militants took effect on the 18th June 1985. However, although the cease-fire agreement had envisaged that 'secret talks' between the parties would commence only in Phase IV, in the event, again, at the instance of the Government of India, the talks commenced at Thimbu, Bhutan on the 8th July, 1985. The text of the original agreement was as follows:

In order to create a congenial atmosphere for an acceptable political solution to the ethnic question in Sri Lanka, certain steps need to be taken by the Government of Sri Lanka on the one hand and the Tamil militants on the other.

The following series of steps should be implemented by the Government of Sri Lanka on the hand and the one Tamil militants on the other as indicated, over periods shown against each step. (viz.).

PHASE I: Start on June 18 for three weeks

Action to be taken by Sri Lankan Government

1. Government will lift restrictive legislation on use of roads and vehicles and suspend enforcement of prohibited zone.

2. New settlements will be suspended.

3. Security forces will carry out cordon and searches and operations in the presence of local officials and magistrates.

4. Life of surveillance zone infusion of further resources to armed service and police establishment

Reciprocal steps by the Militants

Stop using the prohibited zone for carrying men and material.

Stop attacks on civilians both sinhalese and Tamils in the North, East and elsewhere.

Cease attacks in the North, East and elsewhere on government offices, economic targets and private property.

Stop induction of men and material to affected areas
PHASE II - Three Weeks

1. Security forces will suspend raids and suspend curfew

Cease attacks in the North directed against convoys of security including police, establishments, mining of roads, rail tracks and bridges. Stop carrying of arms.

PHASE III - Two Weeks

1. Observe cease-fire

Observe cease-fire

2. Police stations which had been closed down will be reopened and the law and order function will be carried out by the police

3. Amnesty will be declared and those in custody against whom charges have not been filed will be released. (Those who have been charged will be released after the conclusions of successful discussions).

PHASE IV

Secret talks on substantive issues for reaching a political settlement to take place between the emissaries of the Government and representatives of the Tamil political leadership and the Tamil militants groups. The venue of these talks could be a third country acceptable to both sides. Every efforts should be made to maintain the secrecy of these talks and in any case, of the course of the discussions. The search for a solid foundation for a political solution must be completed within a period of three months from the date of declaration of cease-fire and amnesty. Depending on the result of these secret talks, open and direct dialogue between the Government and the representatives of the Tamils can commence as soon as the necessary ground work is considered to have been laid.
Appendix V

INDO-SRI LANKA AGREEMENT - 29 JULY 1987

Following is the text of the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement to Establish Peace and Normalcy in Sri Lanka:

The Prime Minister of the Republic of India, His Excellency Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and the President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, His Excellency Mr. J.R. Jayewardene, having met at Colombo on July 29, 1987:

Attaching utmost importance to nurturing, intensifying and strengthening the traditional friendship of India and Sri Lanka, and acknowledging the imperative need of resolving the ethnic problem of Sri Lanka, and the consequent violence, and for the safety, well-being and prosperity of people belonging to all communities in Sri Lanka.

Have this day entered into the following Agreement to fulfill this objective.

1. In this context

1.1 Desiring to preserve the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Sri Lanka;

1.2 acknowledging that Sri Lanka is a multi-ethnic and multi-lingual plural society consisting, inter alia, of Sinhalese, Tamils, Muslims (Moors) and Burghers;

1.3 recognising that each ethnic group has a district cultural and linguistic identity which has to be carefully nurtured;

1.4 also recognising that the Northern and the Eastern provinces have been areas of historical habitation of Sri Lankan Tamil speaking
peoples, who have at all times hitherto lived together in this territory with other ethnic groups;

1.5 conscious of the necessity of strengthening the forces contributing to the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Sri Lanka and preserving its character as a multi-ethnic, multi-lingual and multi-religious plural society, in which all citizens can live in equality, safety and harmony, and prosperity and fulfill their aspirations.

2. **Resolve that**

2.1 Since the Government of Sri Lanka proposes to permit adjoining provinces to join to form one administrative unit and also by a referendum to separate as may be permitted to the Northern and Eastern provinces as outlines below:

2.2 During the period which shall be considered an interim period, i.e. from the date of the elections to the Provincial Council as specified in para 2.8 to the date of the referendum, as specified in para 2.3 the Northern and Eastern provinces, as now constituted, will form one administrative unit, having one elected Provincial Council. Such a unit will have one Governor, one Chief Minister and one Board of Ministers.

2.3 There will be a referendum on or before 31st December 1988 to enable the people of the Eastern province to decide whether:

(a) The Eastern province should remain linked with the Northern province as one administrative unit, and continue to be governed together with the Northern province as specified in para 2.2 or

(b) The Eastern province should constitute a separate administrative unit having its own distinct Provincial Council with a separate Governor, Chief Minister and Board of Ministers.

The President may, at his discretion, decide to postpone such a referendum.

2.4 All persons who have been displaced due to ethnic violence or other reasons will have the right to vote in such a referendum.
Necessary conditions to enable them to return to areas from where they were displaced will be created.

2.5 The referendum, when held will be monitored by a committee headed by the Chief Justice; a member appointed by the President nominated by the Government of Sri Lanka; and a member appointed by the President, nominated by the representatives of the Tamil speaking people of the Eastern province.

2.6 A simple majority will be sufficient to determine the result of the referendum.

2.7 Meetings and other forms of propaganda, permissible within the laws of the country, will be allowed before the referendum.

2.8 Elections to Provincial Councils will be held within the next three months, in any event before 31st December 1987. Indian observers will be invited for elections to the Provincial Council of the North and East.

2.9 The Emergency will be lifted in the Eastern and Northern provinces by August 15, 1987. A cessation of hostilities will come into effect all over the island within 48 hours of the signing of this Agreement. All arms presently held by militant groups will be surrendered in accordance with an agreed procedure to authorities to be designated by the Government of Sri Lanka.

Consequent to the cessation of hostilities and the surrender of arms by militant groups, the Army and other security personnel will be confined to barracks in camps as on 25th May 1987. The process of surrendering of arms and the confining of security personnel moving back to barracks shall be completed within 72 hours of the cessation of hostilities coming into effect.

2.10 The Government of Sri Lanka will utilize for the purpose of law enforcement and maintenance of security in the Northern and Eastern provinces the same organisations and mechanisms of Government as are used in the rest of the country.

2.11 The President of Sri Lanka will grant a general amnesty to political and other prisoners now held in custody under the Prevention of Terrorism Act and other Emergency laws, and to
combatants, as well as to those persons accused, charged and/or convicted under these laws. The Government of Sri Lanka will make special efforts to rehabilitate militant youth with a view to bringing them back into the mainstream of national life. India will co-operate in the process.

2.12 The Government of Sri Lanka will accept and abide by the above provisions and expect all others to do likewise.

2.13 If the framework for the resolutions is accepted the Government of Sri Lanka will implement the relevant proposals forthwith.

2.14 The Government of India will underwrite and guarantee the resolutions and co-operate in the implementation of these proposals.

2.15 These proposals are conditional to an acceptance of the proposals negotiated from 4.5.1986 to 19.12.1986. Residual matters not finalised during the above negotiations shall be resolved between India and Sri Lanka within a period of six weeks of signing this Agreement. These proposals are also conditional to the Government of India co-operating directly with the Government of Sri Lanka in their implementations.

2.16 These proposals are also conditional to the Government of India taking the following actions if any militant groups operating in Sri Lanka do not accept this framework of proposals for a settlement, namely,

a) India will take all necessary steps to ensure that Indian territory is not used for activities prejudicial to the unity, integrity, and security of Sri Lanka.

b) The Indian Navy/Coast Guard will cooperate with the Sri Lankan Navy in preventing Tamil militant activities from affecting Sri Lanka.

c) In the event that the Government of Sri Lanka requests the Government of India to afford military assistance to implement these proposals the Government of India will co-operate by giving to the Government of Sri Lanka such military assistance as and when requested.
d) The Government of India will expedite repatriation from Sri Lanka of Indian citizens to India who are resident there concurrently with the repatriation of Sri Lankan refugees from Tamil Nadu.

e) The Governments of India and Sri Lanka will cooperate in ensuring the physical security and safety of all communities inhabiting the Northern and Eastern province.

2.17 The Government of Sri Lanka shall ensure free, full and fair participation of voters from all communities in the Northern and Eastern provinces in electoral processes envisaged in this Agreement. The Government of India will extend full cooperation to the Government of Sri Lanka in this regard.

2.18 The Official Language of Sri Lanka shall be Sinhala. Tamil and English will also be official languages.

3. This Agreement and the Annexure thereto shall come into force upon signature.

In witness whereof we have set our hands and seals hereunto.

Done in Colombo, Sri Lanka, on this the twenty ninth day of July of the year one thousand nine hundred and eighty seven, in duplicate, both texts being equally authentic.

Sd/- Rajiv Gandhi
Prime Minister of the Republic of India

Sd/- Junius Richard Jayewardene
President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

ANNEXURE TO THE AGREEMENT

1. His Excellency the Prime Minister of India and His Excellency the President of Sri Lanka agree that the referendum mentioned in paragraph 2 and its sub-paragraphs of the Agreement will be observed by a representative of the Election Commission of India to be invited by His Excellency the President of Sri Lanka.
2. Similarly, both Heads of Government agree that the elections to the Provincial Council mentioned in paragraph 2.8 of the Agreement will be observed by a representative of the Government of India to be invited by the President of Sri Lanka.

3. His Excellency the President of Sri Lanka agrees that the Home Guards would be disbanded and all paramilitary personnel will be withdrawn from the Eastern and Northern provinces with a view to creating conditions conducive to fair elections to the Council.

The President, in this discretion, shall absorb such paramilitary forces, which came into being due to ethnic violence into the regular security forces of Sri Lanka.

4. The Prime Minister of India and the President of Sri Lanka agree that the Tamil militants shall surrender their arms to authorities agreed upon to be designated by the President of Sri Lanka. The surrender shall take place in the presence of one senior representative each of the Sri Lanka Red Cross and the Indian Red Cross.


6. The Prime Minister of India and the President of Sri Lanka also agree that in terms of paragraphs 2.14 and paragraph 2.16 (c) of the Agreement, an Indian Peace Keeping contingent may be invited by the President of Sri Lanka to guarantee and enforce the cessation of hostilities, if so required.


Appendix VI

THE EXCHANGE OF LETTERS

Following is the text of Sri Lankan President J.R.Jayawardene’s reply to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi’s letter of July 29, 1987:

1. Excellency

Please refer to your letter dated the 29th July 1987, which reads as follows:

Excellency, conscious of the friendship between our two countries stretching over two millennia and more, and recognising the importance of nurturing this traditional friendship, it is imperative that both Sri Lanka and India reaffirm the decision not to allow our respective territories to be used for activities prejudicial to each others unity, territorial integrity and security.

2. In this spirit, you had during the course of our discussions, agreed to meet some of India’s concerns as follows:

   i) Your Excellency and myself will reach an early understanding about the relevance and employment of foreign military and intelligence personnel with a view to ensuring that such presences will not prejudice Indo-Sri Lankan relations.

   ii) Trincomalee or any other ports in Sri Lanka will not be made available for military use by any country in a manner prejudicial to India’s interests.

   iii) The work of restoring and operating the Trincomalee oil tank farm will be undertaken as a joint venture between India and Sri Lanka.

   iv) Sri Lanka’s agreements with foreign broadcasting organisations will be reviewed to ensure that any facilities set up them in Sri Lanka are used solely as public broadcasting facilities and not for any military or intelligence purpose.
3. In the same spirit, India will:
   
i) Deport all Sri Lankan citizens who are found to be engaging in terrorist activities or advocating separatism or secessionism

   ii) Provide training facilities and military supplies for Sri Lankan armed forces.

4. India and Sri Lanka have agreed to set up a joint consultative mechanism to continuously review matters of common concern in the light of the objectives stated in para 1 and specifically to monitor the implementation of other matters contained in this letter.

5. Kindly confirm, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

   Yours sincerely,
   Sd/-
   (RAJIV GANDHI)

   His Excellency
   Mr. J.R. Jayewardene
   President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
   Colombo

   This is to confirm that the above correctly sets out the understanding reached between us.

   Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

   Sd/-
   (J.R. JAYEWARDENE)

   His Excellency
   Mr. Rajiv Gandhi
   Prime Minister of the Republic of India
   New Delhi