



International Conference  
on

# India-Tanzania Relations : An Overview

30th September- 1st October, 2022 | Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

A REPORT



**International Conference**  
**on**  
**India-Tanzania Relations : An Overview**  
30th September- 1st October, 2022  
Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania







## Day One Inaugural Ceremony



(L to R ) **H.E. Mr. Felix Wandwe**, Director, Tanzania-Mozambique Centre for Foreign Relations; **HE Binaya Pradhan**, High commissioner of India to Tanzania; **H.E Amb. Liberata Mulamula**, Minister of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation; **Mr. Arindam Mukherjee**, ISCS Director; **Dr. Achilles Buffure**, Director, Museum and House of Culture, National Museum

Inaugural session commenced with a high note and appreciation from our distinguished speakers in respect to ISCS Director Mr. Arindam Mukherjee, HC of India, HE Binaya Pradhan, Minister of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation H.E Amb. Liberata Mulamula; without forgetting the presence of the Director of Tanzania-Mozambique CFR, and National Museum and House for Culture Dr. Achilles Buffure.

H.E Amb. Mulamula elaborated on the relationship and over 60 years connection between India and Tanzania, the partnership of which would continue being celebrated and applauded by our founding fathers of our two nations in late Mwalimu Julius Nyerere and Mahatma Gandhi.

A key area of interest was also embellished by Mr. Mukherjee on the rich history, culture and trade network between India and Tanzania connected through the Magnificent Indian Ocean. The trade was made easier by the definite Monsoon winds direction

that no other ocean has. He stressed on a few aspects like trade, tourism, educational exchanges in post COVID-19 era to foster people to people connect and leverage growth partnership between two countries.





*Mr. Arindam Mukherjee, ISCS Director*



*H.E. Amb. Liberata Mulamula, Minister of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation*





*HE Binaya Pradhan, High commissioner of India to Tanzania*





*(L to R ) Dr. V. Selvakumar, Associate Professor & Department of Maritime History and Marine Archaeology, Head & Coordinator, Centre for Indian Ocean Studies, Tamil University, Thanjavur; Dr. Priyadarshi Dash - Associate Professor, RIS; Vice Admiral (Retd) Shekhar Sinha, Former Chief of Integrated Defence Staff & Commander in Chief, Western Naval Command, India; Mr. Arindam Mukherjee, ISCS Director;*





*(L to R )H.E Amb. Liberata Mulamula, Minister of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation; HE Binaya Pradhan, High commissioner of India to Tanzania; Amb. Sujan R. Chinoy, Director General, Manohar Parrikar Institute For Defence Studies and Analyses, MP-IDSA, New Delhi; Dr. Ruchita Beri - Senior Research Associate & Centre Coordinator, Manohar Parrikar Institute For Defence Studies and Analyses (MP-IDSA)*













## Technical Session: I

### Subject: India's Cultural & Historical Linkages with Tanzania



(L to R ) **Dr. Felix A. Chami**, Professor, University of Dar es Salaam; **Mr. Yogesh Manek**, Head, Dar Business Group; **H.E Mr. Felix Wandwe**, Director, Tanzania-Mozambique Centre for Foreign Relations; **Dr. V. Selvakumar**, Associate Professor & Department of Maritime History and Marine Archaeology, Head & Coordinator, Centre for Indian Ocean Studies, Tamil University, Thanjavur; **Dr. Elinaza Mjema**, Dept of Archaeology and Heritage Studies, University of Dar es Salaam

**Mr Yogesh Manek**, Head, Dar es Salaam Business Group spoke on the Less Known Contribution of Indian Settlers in Tanzania, he commenced by mentioning the main reason as to why and how the first Indians in colonial period came in Tanganyika back then which is now known as Tanzania, it was due to trade that was conducted by the Omanis in Tanganyika mainly Zanzibar as they needed experts and advisers of which most of them used were Indians.

The main reason for the trek in large numbers was the 1856 severe drought which occurred in the province of Gujarat; this forced many of the Indians of this origin to move to Africa for their survival when the Omanis passed and came to do business in Africa they saw an opportunity and went with them.

Since they had the business blood, these Indians in Tanganyika wanted to do business but had no capital so they tried to find cheap capital and this forced them to move to the villages. In the villages they could establish small shops which later can be converted

into big shops, this also came to the attention of the colonial masters and they were impressed since they did not have the capacity and interest to move to the interior parts of the country, this was done in most parts of the country and the Indians established other social services like hospitals, schools, houses of worship. This has been the practice over the years and it has led to having many Indian businesses and growth of Country's economy.

**Dr Felix A. Chami**, Professor, University of Dar es Salaam spoke on the topic of ancient trade and cultural connections between Ancient India and East Africa. His presentation aimed at examining trade and cultural connections of India and Azania and Scholars agree that Azania was the Ancient East Africa and Rhapta, its capital was at the Rufiji Delta of Mafia Archipelago area. He commended that trade and cultural connections of the two ancient civilizations were due to Geo environmental advantages. The two regions benefited from the Afro-Asiatic trade winds or monsoons and from water currents.



During the earliest contacts between these two civilizations was an exchange of commodities such as; From India/Asia to East Africa: Coconut, rice, banana, animals like chicken, cow etc. while from Africa to Asia, cow pea, millet sorghum to mention a few. Also there were archaeological findings showing similar designs of the artifact which originated from India and were now seen in the East African coast, this is a proof of the contact between these great civilizations.

**Dr. V. Selvakumar**, *Associate professor Department of Maritime History and Marine Archaeology, head & Coordinator Centre for Indian Ocean Studies, Tamil University, Thanjavur* spoke on the East Africa, India and Indian Ocean Interactions; he gave a brief background on the Indo-Africa relations which he commenced by saying that the Conventional school of thoughts -focus on “Indo-Roman,” India-Southeast Asia, “Greater India” –Problems, the early focus till 1980s on “the Roman Connections” or connections with Southeast Asia. “All roads lead to Rome” Colonial notions of “civilization” “Tribes” and other concepts had deeper impact From 1980s the perception of “Indian Ocean” connections and exchanges began to emerge African Connections have not be given due attention due to selective historical consciousness thus he proposed decolonization and deconstruction of old perspectives which is essential.

The India and Indian Ocean Cultural exchange was facilitated by Monsoon winds which were recorded to go southwest in May to September and northeast in October to February. So it was these winds that facilitated merchant roots among these societies way back to C. 500 CE up to 1000 CE. Some of the goods traded were; from Africa; ivory, tortoise shell, frankincense, myrrh, and various grades of cassia. From Arabia: frankincense, myrrh, and aloe. From India; native spices and drugs and aromatics (cistus, bdellium, lykion, nard, malabathron, and pepper), gems (turquoise, lapis lazuli, onyx, diamonds, sapphires, and “transparent gems”), textiles (cotton cloth and garments), ivory, pearls, and tortoise shell. This is a proof of the existence of such interactions.

**Dr. Elinaza Mjema**, *Dept of Archaeology and heritage studies, University of Dar es Salaam* spoke on India and East Africa: Ancient Ties as reflected by archaeological evidence. The Swahili sites on the East African and Tanzania in specific continue to recover artifact manufactured in India, one explanation for the presence of artifacts from India in archaeological contexts in East Africa is that they were brought by Indian Merchants or travellers or Rich local elites other explanation is for local production of artifacts by members who migrated from India with technology. He also commented that the Indian artifacts in archaeological records in East Africa suggest not only trade relations, but movement of people, materials, ideas, styles, and religions.

Dr. Elinaza proposed that we can identify a number of different types of contacts between India and Africa during the late first millennium AD. The record of shared symbolism on coinage, shared aesthetics in semi-precious stone beads, and possible shared practice seen in the changing repertoire of ceramics suggest a dense yet amorphous web of changing social connections that bound communities together in various ways. Certainly, from the 11th century onwards, direct connectivity is easier to recognize, through a range of goods (in particular, the growing record of Indo-Pacific glass beads) that moved between regions across the Indian Ocean. It is into this denser network that the Shanga lion fits, evoking notions of diaspora and the movement of craftspeople among a cosmopolitan community of producers and consumers.







## Technical Session: II

### Subject: Strengthening People-to-People Connect through Tourism, Health and Education



(L to R ) **Prof. Eliab Z Opiyo**, VC, St. Joseph University, Tanzania; **Prof Elifas Tozo Bisanda**, VC, The Open University of Tanzania; **Dr. Ruchita Beri**, Senior Research Associate & Centre Coordinator, Manohar Parrikar Institute For Defence Studies and Analyses (MP-IDSA); **Dr. Makarius Itambu**, Dept of Archaeology and Heritage Studies, University of Dar es Salaam

**Prof. Eliab Opiyo**, Vice Chancellor, St. Joseph University, Tanzania spoke on the strengthening of people to people connectedness through Education. The main focus being on higher learning institutions as a means to strengthen connection between Tanzania and India. People connect through education in two forms, first government's development partnership programs in education and the private sector educational development initiatives that connect the people of Tanzania and India.

Example of the government's development partnerships in education include Dar es Salaam institute of technology, Nelson Mandela Institute of science and technology and the University of Dar es Salaam grant given to install new technologies and exchange of experts from both Countries, Infrastructural development grants should also be extended to private owned Higher Learning Institutions, and attention should be on capacity

building in research and development in emerging scientific and technological areas such as Artificial Intelligence, Robotics, and Satellite Technology.

While there are development initiatives in education implemented by the private sector that connect people of Tanzania and India e.g. St. Joseph University in Tanzania owned by the Society of Daughters of Mary Immaculate (DMI) and collaborators from India. Also there has been interconnectedness through scholarship programs and that until now around 4500 Tanzanian students have thus far already received scholarships from the Indian Government. Tanzania is also a major beneficiary of training courses allocated under India's several schemes.

**Dr Makarius Itambu**, Department of Archaeology and Heritage Studies from UDSM spoke of Achaeo-tourism between Tanzania and India. He traced the archaeological connectedness of



Tanzania and India that is dated back to the middle Stone Age period where our ancestors (the Homo erectus) emigrated from East Africa to India and other South Asian Countries, the long history of India being the cradle of human civilization, and talked of connectedness in terms of the archaeological sites in India that are dated similar to those of Tanzania.

Also Dr. Makarius urged on the need and importance of promoting Archae-tourism and as there are many sites in Tanzania being discovered for such activity; for example the rock paintings, those of Singida central part of Tanzania, the ancient Olduvai Gorge and the cultural practices such as the Maasai Boma. So people from India can also come to Tanzania and enjoy such historical richness apart from just Safari Tourism where they are used to visiting Ngorongoro, Serengeti and Zanzibar. The advantage of this is that it will also help to promote Tanzania to the World.

**Dr. Ruchita Beri**, *Senior Research Associate and Centre Coordinator, Manohar Parrikar Institute for Defence Studies* spoke on the enhancement of India-Tanzania Cooperation in Education and skills development.

She commenced by showing a significance connection of India and Tanzania in the field of education as it is driven by India's tradition of sharing knowledge and the convergence between the two countries on the significance of education

in transforming the societies which is long rooted in the philosophies of the founding fathers of the two nations, that of Mahatma Gandhi who said that "mere literacy cannot be equated with education, education should employ some crafts as a medium of education so that child gains economic self-reliance for life", similarly to the education philosophy of Mwalimu Julius Nyerere that is education for self-reliance. Also the current Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi in his ten principles of cooperation with African countries Tanzania among of them prioritized on the fourth principle that as it explains the importance of education in our relationship and a large number of Tanzanian students that have had the privileged to attend renowned Indian Universities is there to prove it.

Dr. Beri mentioned some of the challenges that are associated in the field of higher learning institutes such as; the proposed incentives and programs sometimes do not accurately target the current needs of universities in Tanzania, implementation of the programs that has not focused much on graduate employability and youth self-employment, and the inadequate research capacity of the institutes. Also there are some recommendations that she made, these include; education and training and skills development are significant aspects of our relationship hence it should be improved, also the improvement of online connectivity between the two countries is very important as COVID 19 has come to awaken us.







## Technical Session: III

### Subject: Rebooting India–Tanzania Partnership



(L to R ) **Ms. Sinyati Robinson**, Dept. of Archaeology and Heritage Studies, University of Dar es Salaam; **Mr. Mahesh Patel**, Chairman, ETG Group; **Amb. Sujan R. Chinoy**, Director General, Manohar Parrikar Institute For Defence Studies and Analyses, MP-IDSA, New Delhi; **Dr. Priyadarshi Dash**, Associate Professor, RIS, New Delhi; **Mr. Abdulla Mustafa Nyoni**, President & Founder of Tanzania Kabaddi Sports Association; **Mr. Chandrashekhar**, Head, WAPCOS Limited, Tanzania

**Amb. Sujan Chinoy**, Director General, Manohar Parrikar Institute For Defence Studies and Analyses, MP-IDSA and the Chairperson of the session emphasised on food and water security; where Tanzania enjoys receiving technological support in water supply infrastructure from Indian contractors. He also commented on the four important factors that need to be given consideration in the India-Tanzania relation, these are; Trade, Investment in FDI, Capital and the movement of human resource which is the main factor that triggers this relation.

Ambassador Chinoy is hopeful that the Tanzanian Defence Minister's delegation will visit India in the near future and expect this collaboration will enhance further engagement between India and Tanzania, and expand bilateral military operations and capacity building.

**Mr Mahesh Patel**, Chairman, ETC Group, Tanzania spoke on the prospects of the agriculture sector cooperation as he asserted that Africa

specifically Tanzania is like a mine which is endowed with resources and that it is estimated in the near future Tanzania, East Africa and Africa will be a huge market from global merchandise, however the nature of the investment environment has to change in Africa since it has adopted a model that does not necessarily work for it good.

Is Africa rising? yes this is due to the growth of the GDP recently recorded of many African countries and the potential to trade as it is richly endowed with resources that are not found in any other place in the World, why is it now the right time to invest in Africa, what will the raising Africa demand?, who will supply that demand and how will that be guided to the market. These questions will lead and guide investors to come and invest in Africa and lead to growth of the continent's economy. He also advised Africa to be passionate about what they choose to do, and that they believe in a strong future of agriculture business growth in Africa and he is willing to share and be of help to this endeavour.



**Ms. Sinyati Robinson**, *Department of Archaeology and Heritage studies, University of Dar es Salaam* talked about the movement of crops between East Africa and India as there has been an historical trade relationship between East African countries and India, this trade has allowed for the movement of crops, example of crops are those of African origin found in India like: Finger millet, Pearl millet, Sorghum, Hyacinth bean (Lablab), Cow pea, Sesame. And those of south Asia/ Indian crops found in East Africa/Tanzania such as Banana (*Mussa sp.*), Rice (*Oryza sativa*), Coconut, Areca nuts (*Areca catechu*).

The impacts of this continued relationship between Tanzania and India has had such as tremendous impact of developing other businesses, such an example to these are the imports of agricultural technology (machines and equipment) and exports of agricultural products/crops and sharing of cuisine such as that of Biryani, porridge, Pilau, and sharubati.

**Dr. Priyadarshi Dash**, *Associate Professor, RIS, New Delhi* graced the conference as he talked about India-Tanzania Economic relations; trends in trade, investment and development finance.

To begin with, India is the second largest trading partner of Tanzania and it is among the top five investment sources in Tanzania. Major Indian companies in Tanzania are; Airtel (telecom), Tata Africa Holdings Ltd, Mahindra & Mahindra, (tractors), Kamal Group (Steel), Kalpataru (power transmission), Tanzania (insurance with significant share of Indian PSEs), Larsen & Toubro, Afcons, Hester Biosciences (animal vaccines), Mahashree Agro, Purandare Industries (sugar factory), TATA, Ashok Leyland, Eicher commercial vehicles, TVS, Boxer. Also India has invested in the following important sectors; Service sector where it majors in (ICT, Fintech, Financial Services, Health & Education and Transportation), Agriculture, Energy sector and Mining. Thus the relationship between Tanzania and India is of significant importance to the economy of both countries.

**Mr. Abdulla Mustafa Nyoni**, *President & founder of Tanzania Kabaddi Sports Association* talked about sports as a tool to strengthen people to people connection. He started by asserting that sport isn't just a game but it's a useful tool to break down social and cultural barriers on and off the field. No matter the sports, players from all walks of life are tasked to work together in pursuit of a common goal: victory over the opposing team. Players must put aside their differences to achieve the win, the lessons learned in the game they do also in their communities, will over time, be practiced in the players' communities, changing the livelihoods and building love and unity among them thus attracting their community and nations to be united.

Sports have the ability to connect people and communities in all aspects. Businessmen, companies, politicians, teachers we see use sports to connect peoples for their purpose. Businessmen use sports to meet and build friendships for promoting their businesses, politicians also use sports platforms to encourage development and unity among citizens, sports have a way of building a sense of community with those connected to it. For example, if you follow Kabaddi games in India or Tanzania you can see how fans can

Instantly connecting with someone they met supporting a team is very interesting, hence it is a great tool for connecting Tanzanians and Indians.

**Dr Arvind Gupta**, *Head and Co-founder, Digital India Foundation* discussed digital empowerment, the Indian Journey and lessons that Tanzania can extract and use for the digital empowerment of its people given the fact that we are all dwelling in the digital economy. He spoke of the importance of reducing the cost of data so as to enable easy access to data which will help to raise the economy; this can also be followed in Tanzania so as to create a financial inclusion in a society through the use of digital technology.

**Mr Chandrashakar** of WAPCOS Limited who ended this technical session by sharing with the audience the water supply projects by the Indian government in partnership with Tanzania taking





place in Zanzibar and Mainland. It is expected that after completion of these projects the supply of clean water would benefit up to 6.1 million residents of that area and by 2025 up to 95% of the people in the rural areas will benefit from this project and 85% of the people in the rural areas will benefit respectively.

Also after the succession of this project the aim is to improve water quality, reduce poverty and increase access to sanitation in Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar. This cooperation from the government of

India in implementation of this water supply project serves as a lever to change more inclusiveness in Tanzania and attain sustainable development goals. He added that there were also many business opportunities over the course of the implementation of the project as nearly 3,000 to 4,000 manpower had been engaged, knowledge transfer has been done, contribution to social economic developments in this region and finally strengthened the bilateral relations between the two countries India and Tanzania.





# Cultural Programme



*African Traditional Dance by Fitness Stop Dance Group*







## Day Two

### Technical Session: IV

### Subject: Maritime Co-Operations and Coastal Security Management



(L to R) *Commodore Msafiri Mtalika Hamis, Tanzania Peoples' Defence Force; Vice Admiral (Retd) Shekhar Sinha, Former Chief of Integrated Defence Staff & Commander in Chief, Western Naval Command, India; Dr. Tumaini S Gurumo, Ag. Principal, Dar es Salaam Maritime Institute, Ministry of Works and Transport*

The importance of the Indian Ocean as a major transit for international trade is evident in the fact that half of the world's bulk cargo traffic and two thirds of the world's oil shipments cross its waters annually.

**Distinguished Chair of the session Admiral Shekhar Sinha, Former Chief of Integrated Defence Staff & Commander in chief, Western Naval Command of India** said land divides countries while seas unite countries hence by making Tanzania and India Maritime neighbours. Admiral Sinha further cited that over 400 ships travel around the Indian Ocean every day (amounts to 14,000 ships yearly).

Admiral Sinha applauded the importance of the 2050 Africa Integrated Maritime Security Strategy and Djibouti Maritime Program as well as other programs in ensuring safety around the Indian Ocean. He further reiterated that we need around 1000 ships worldwide to counter sea crimes. These

are trans-national crimes and that's why we need to have a very good corporation.

Admiral Sinha insightfully contributed 3 areas to look into to stop sea crimes:

- i. Robust MDA
- ii. Exchange of information & Intelligence
- iii. Building capacity

The Indian Ocean carrying such accolades and importance in the economic world will always be subjected to internal and external treats and challenges.

**Commodore Msafiri Hamis of Tanzania People's Defence Force** pointed some of the challenges include:

- Pirates
- Terrorism
- Smuggling/trafficking
- Illegal Fishing



Since maritime security is indivisible and interdependent, no state is immune from spillover effects of a maritime incident. India-Tanzania Maritime Co-operation was on the upswing after the five-day state visit of President Jakaya Kikwete to New Delhi from June 17-21, 2015.

Bilaterally, during the visit six Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) were signed between the two countries to strengthen cooperation among them on Maritime Zone. Strategically, this visit highlights India's plans to forge cooperation with Tanzania on Maritime Security among other areas.

**Dr. Tumaini Gurumo**, *The Principal, Dar es Salaam Marine Institute, Ministry of Work and Transport, Tanzania* sharing her views and contributing to the topic of Maritime Co-operation and Coastal Security Management, mentioned the importance of IMO—the International Maritime Organisation, a specialised UN agency dealing in shipping safety, security and marine environment protection to bring together nations because

shipping is international. Dr. Gurumo emphasised the significance of the Indian Ocean trade when she pointed out that the estimated value of ocean assets in the Western Indian Ocean is at least \$333.8 billion yearly thus, it is of utmost importance to integrate in maritime security management and have effective & efficient maritime security domain. She further elaborated that 'There is but one ocean as a result we share all the benefits and challenges', thus we need more effective collaboration to overcome such challenges for the development and sustainability of our maritime ecosystem.

In short:

- We need joint research and dissemination
- Information sharing
- Mutual Coordinated Patrols
- Strengthen capabilities
- Training for Human Capacity Building
- Protection of Maritime Ecosystem







## Technical Session: V

### Subject: Moving Through Histories: Indian Diasporas & East Africa



(L to R) **Dr. Saada Wahab**, Social Science Department, The State University of Zanzibar; **Dr. Donald Mmari**, ED, Research on Poverty Alleviation Programme Limited (REPOA); **Mr. Dinesh Vaishnav**, Executive Secretary, Tanzania Asian Development Association and Director (Coopted), Inter Religious Council Peace In Tanzania; **Dr. Kedmon Mapana**, Executive Secretary, National Arts Council's (BASATA)

**Dr. Saada Wahab** of the Social Science Department, State University of Zanzibar commented that traders began to trade with people of East Africa through Monsoon Winds from the 1st Millennium AD.

Adding to her topic in Indian migration in Zanzibar, Indians formally settled in Zanzibar in the early 19th century inspired by the slogan 'Bas Chalo Africa' Let Us Go to Africa.

Many of the Indians immigrants who moved here were prior affected by drought in the Gujarat Land, and were in search of a better life.

**Mr. Dinesh Vaishnav**, Executive Secretary, The Tanzania Asian Development Association shared the other distinguished speakers' sentiments when he added that Indians were already present in Tanzania at the time when the Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama visited Tanzania in 1498.

Having been associated with the Inter Religious Council Peace in Tanzania Mr. Dinesh Vaishnav

highlighted the role of culture and religions into the country. He touched upon the synergy and role of culture & religion in increasing patriotism to the country. He also reiterated that it was the Dukawalla 'Duka' network that kept the national trade distribution channel open and ensured supplies of essential products to the population at large.

**Dr. Kedmon Mapana** the Executive Secretary of Nation Arts Council also extensively elaborated and emphasised the importance of learning, sharing and celebrating both ethnic group's culture and that enculturation is the central area for Arts and Cultural development both in India and Tanzania.

Enculturation may as well be one of the keystones in promoting tourism in the country citing the Kumbh Mela tradition as a vivid example in promoting tourism in India. It is also wise to add the words of wisdom from the late father of the Nation Mwalimu Julius Nyerere that 'Culture is the Essence of any Nation'



**Prof. Nilufer Bharucha**, *Co-Director of the Mumbai Muenster Institute of Advanced Studies (MMIAS)* adding her valuable insight on the subject of 'Moving through History & Indian Diasporas' in East Africa, mentioned that Maritime communities from India's Western and Eastern coast have for over 4000 years engaged in trade and commerce across the Indian ocean.

Prof. Bharucha expounded *Les lieux de Memoire* as she recalled it in French while presenting her topic 'The Indian Ocean as the memory space for India & Diaspora that the Indian tradition of sea ferrying maritime trading, naval warfare and conquest is very old.' So is the truth of the sea routes also being conduits of diplomacy, exchange of culture and spread of religions. The memories tied here are layered due to coalition and co-existence of memories across time and space.

As has been the case with our distinguished speakers throughout our International conference on India-Tanzania relations, Prof. Nilufer Bharucha beautifully concludes by quoting some pondering words of authors who inspired her topic contribution.

Quoted from Pheroze Nowrojee 'the relationship from a newcomer to his adopted country is not a marriage, it is a love affair, it may be passionate, and it may be resentful; it is sometimes both. The mutual obligation of matrimony is not present – no duty, nothing is owed by one side; duty and everything is demanded by the other.'

Prof. Bharucha also quoted author of 'Dancing with Destiny' Urmilaben Jhaveri. Urmilaben family's story is one of those families stories from Gujarat whose family has spent several generations in Tanganyika where her husband K. L. Jhaveri was also elected Member of Parliament, together they endeavour to contribute to both civic and economic life of Tanganyika.

After living 80 years in Dar es Salaam, Urmilaben spent her last days at Bakkarwala in Delhi but felt sustained by the fact, quoted 'the same surging waters embrace both the continents and the waves seamlessly crush on the shores of Africa as on the shores of India, followed by men and migration these tides continued to flow intertwined and merge again and again at some point on their seemingly endless journey.'







## Valedictory Session



(L to R ) **Mr. Arindam Mukherjee**, Director, ISCS, India; **H.E Binaya Srikanta Pradhan**, High Commissioner of India; **Dr. Herbet Francis Makoye**, Principal - The Bagamoyo Institute of Arts and Culture (TaSUBa); **Dr. Achlies Buffure**, Director, Museum and House of Culture, National Museum and Co-organiser of the conference

During the Valedictory Session remarks were shared by **H.E. Shri Binaya Srikanta Pradhan**, High Commissioner of India along with **Dr. Achlies Buffure**, Director, Museum and House of Culture, National Museum and Co-organizer of the conference. As a Chief Guest the Valedictory received participation of **Dr. Herbet Francis Makoye-Principal**, The Bagamoyo Institute of Art and Culture (TaSUBa). The Vote of Thanks was given by **Mr. Arindam Mukherjee**, Director, ISCS, India.

**High Commission of India Shri Binaya Pradhan**, in his concluding remarks said that this event had given him the conviction to host such an event annually as it gives an opportunity to various Think Tanks from India, government agencies from Tanzania to convey history and associate on the developmental perspectives of the countries. In order to understand the deep rooted connection between India and East Africa, he stressed on developing projects that would initiate discussions on Indian Diasporas, migration and settlement.

The relationship has grown into connecting people through education, through scholarship, different exchange programs and integrated maritime security. More work can be done in the field of education and health although much support has been received from India but co-operation in these two specific areas could become a pertinent source of strengthening people to people connect.

The High Commissioner stressed on connecting Farmers of Tanzania with that of India, as the government has been involved in multiple intra-governmental projects. Therefore involving communities and societies from Tanzania as well as India would also help in building the association of the countries through agriculture and trade.

Perhaps history books should be re-written to include such an amazing milestone of interrelation and coexistence of the people between the countries as well as the touchlines of the entire mighty Indian Ocean. Ambassador Binaya Pradhan focussed on finding and preserving archaeological artefacts,



develop exhibitions, propose conferences and organize routine cultural festivals as well as continue support & offer scholarships to Tanzanian students, and youth collaboration in both countries.

The Vote of Thanks was addressed by **Mr. Arindam Mukherjee**, *Director, ISCS, India*—who thanked the Distinguished Speakers, delegations and participants for participating in the conference. He mentioned how the conference has enabled talk

and discussion about multi-dimensional perspectives and also became a platform of engagement between policy makers, civil society actors and academicians from both the countries who reminiscence the ancient connections and exchange ideas to revitalize growth between the two countries through economy and cultural interactions. He concluded with an idea that events like this should be organized on an annual basis to harbor the scope of multi-modal initiatives.







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