

REPORT
ON THE SESSION OF THE
FIRST CONFERENCE
OF THE
INDIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION
FOR
CO-OPERATION WITH UNESCO
APRIL 9—10, 1949



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MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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CONTENTS

	Page
I. Inaugural Meeting.	1
II. First Plenary Meeting.	21
III. Emergency Meeting.	26
IV. Second Plenary Meeting.	26
V. Appendices.	31
A. Report of Educational Sub-Commission.	32
B. Report of Scientific Sub-Commission.	38
C. Report of Cultural Sub-Commission.	41
D. Agenda of the Sub-Commissions.	45
E. Resolution of the Government of India on the Establishment of the Interim Indian National Commission.	60
F. Members of the Interim Indian National Commission.	63
G. Organisations represented on the Interim Indian National Commission.	70



I. INAUGURAL MEETING

9th April, 1949—10-30 a.m.

The inaugural meeting of the Indian National Commission was held in the Constituent Assembly Hall, New Delhi, on Saturday the 9th April, 1949 at 10-30 A.M. Hon'ble Ministers, Members of the Constituent Assembly, Diplomats, officials of the Government of India, prominent citizens, and University Professors and students attended the Session. The following members of the Commission out of a total of 78 representing various voluntary organisations and Central, Provincial and State Governments were present.

Mr. R. M. Chetsingh.

Dr. V. S. Ram.

Mr. N. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.

Mrs. Hannah Sen.

Mr. B. H. Zaidi.

Prof. N. K. Sidhanta.

Mr. S. Mathai.

Dr. Zakir Husain.

Dr. S. R. Sen.

Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad.

Prof. A. R. Wadia.

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

Acharya Narendra Deva.

Prof. Mohammad Habib.

Nawab Ali Yawar Jang.

Dr. A. Lakshmanswamy Mudaliar.

Prof. Humayun Kabir.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. H. Chandrasekharaiya.

Mr. Swarup Kishen Zibbu.

Dr. D. M. Sen.

Mr. K. G. Saiyidain.

Dr. I. R. Khan.

Mr. Nihal Singh.

Mr. Gorakhuath Sinha.

Dr. K. C. Khana.

Prof. A. C. Banerji.

Prof. S. R. Bose.

Dr. D. S. Kothari.

Dr. Bains Prashad



Prof. K. S. Krishnan.
 Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis.
 Dr. B. Mukerji.
 Prof. B. Sanjiva Rao.
 Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimootala.
 Prof. H. R. Mehra.
 Prof. K. R. Ramanathan.
 Prof. K. Banerjee.
 Dr. B. C. Guha.
 Dr. K. N. Bahl.
 Dr. M. N. Saha.
 Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar.
 Mr. G. Venkatachalam.
 Mr. Anil K. Chanda.
 Mrs. Rukmini Devi.
 Dr. B. S. Guha.
 Mr. B. P. Masani.
 Hon'ble Justice Rama Prasad Mookerjee.
 Dr. S. R. Ranganathan.
 Madame Sophia Wadia.
 Mrs. Kamladevi Chattopadhyay.
 Mr. L. V. Sathé.
 Dr. R. N. Dandekar.
 Bai Uma Nath Bali.
 Mr. Devdas Gandhi.
 Mr. Manzar Ali Sokhta.
 Mr. A. A. A. Fyazee.
 Mr. Barada Ukil.
 Mr. Premendra Mitra.
 Mr. Jainendra Kumar.
 Mr. K. M. Munshi.
 Mr. D. V. Potdar.
 Mr. K. S. Venkataramani.
 Dr. Tara Chand.
 Maharaj Nagendra Singh.
 The Hon'ble Minister for Education, Madhyabharat.
 Mr. Mahendra Mohan Chowdhury.
 Hon'ble Pandit Lingaraj Misra.
 Miss Leilamani Naidu.

2. The Hon'ble Minister for Education, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad presided over the meeting. The proceedings of the Conference began with the singing of the National Anthem 'Jana Gana Mana'.

3. After the song, the Hon'ble Minister for Education requested the Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, to inaugurate the Indian National Commission. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru delivered the following Inaugural Address:

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, I presume I have been invited to inaugurate this National Commission in my capacity as Prime Minister of India because it is not quite clear to me what other qualifications I possess for this purpose. Both in my official capacity as well as in my personal capacity I should like to welcome you all here and to express my pleasure at the formation of this National Commission. I was thinking late last night as to what exactly I should say to you on this occasion and I confess that I could not make up my mind or have any clear ideas on the subject. I requested the Chairman to give me some more time to think about it but he refused and so, if what I say to you is not very coherent or very much to the point, you will forgive me. It is obvious that this great Organization, which is part of the still greater Organization, the United Nations, is trying to grapple with a variety of problems which are today convulsing the world and which, unless they are solved, will bring inevitable disaster in their train. The United Nations as a whole deals more or less with the political aspects of these problems. The Unesco deals with the social, cultural, scientific, etc., aspects. Politics have a certain value and a certain importance and our lives unfortunately are affected a great deal by what happens in the political field. Nevertheless, I suppose it is beginning to be realised more and more that politics are affected greatly by other things—economic certainly, cultural background certainly—and so, more and more attention is gradually being paid to these backgrounds. We live in constant dread of war. Now, war may be caused by many things but probably one of the main causes of war is just its dread alone, that fear of each other. How to grapple with this fear? It is possibly political in some places, but ultimately something deeper than that—some kind of attempt to understand the working of men's minds, the working not only of individual men's minds but national minds, the mass mind,—an attempt to make people understand other people's minds, one national group understanding another national group's mind. We are met here in India today and naturally, for us Indians, even more than for others in the other continents of the world, what is happening in Asia is of the utmost tremendous significance. In Asia today there is a natural upheaval, not only in men's minds but in outward activity also, and something of the greatest importance from the historic point of view is taking place in Asia. I cannot say whether it will lead to all good or all bad or something between the two. The point to notice is that something very big is happening.

Now my mind goes back to a period let us say roughly 500 years ago, when first of all Europe or some countries of Europe began to throw out their feelers towards Asia and their adventurers, seamen and others, discovered the routes to India and thus began those first contacts between Asia—Southern Asia, Eastern Asia and Western Asia—and the West, which developed into various forms of colonial population. It took 200 or 300 years for them to instal themselves and then we had in another couple of hundred years all these forms of colonial domination in Asia by countries of Europe. We who have been living in the last generation or so are used to this period. Perhaps, after all in dealing with history, this period is a very short period so far as India or Asia or the World are concerned. Now, what is happening today? Not exactly a reversal of that process but something like it: that is to say, European colonisation in Asia is vanishing fairly rapidly. It has gone in some areas, it is bound to go in other areas. Any person who has any understanding of these things can see that. So, we are going back in a sense to a period some 100 years ago—not, going back, of course, because we live in a new world, but in a sense we pick up certain old threads again. That is one idea I should like to put before you. The other idea is this. In various ways the last 200 years or so of this colonial domination resulted in two types of happenings. One was a certain retardation—possibly of normal growth of these countries, and on the other hand, something exactly contrary to that—new ideas coming in, new processes coming in which had meant a certain revolutionary significance. So, both processes continued side by side, a process of keeping things static and a process which had the seeds of dynamism in it. The result is that these seeds grew slowly and when this obstruction was removed, then these seeds suddenly sprouted up very rapidly. In large parts of Asia, social conditions and structures were kept within a straight jacket and not allowed to conform to changing conditions as they normally might have done, whether peace or war. We must adjust ourselves to the changing factors very rapidly. To give you a minor instance, in the course of the last one and half years, we came up against something which was completely out of date in the modern context of things in India, i.e. the Indian State system, which had continued because of some kind of external protection, some pressure, some propping up for the last one hundred years or more, not because of its inherent strength. As soon as that external pressure goes, the thing collapses or tends to collapse or change. Fortunately for us in India those who had to deal with this problem in regard to the States did so in a spirit of co-operation, in a spirit of trying to adjust themselves to changing conditions and brought about a change in the course of a year or so which is very

remarkable. Looked at purely from the historical point of view, in such a short time, we have tried to adjust ourselves to changing conditions. We are still in the process of adjusting ourselves. We have to go a long way.

Look at Asia as a whole. I suppose the major problem of Asia, as it has been of other countries too, is the agrarian problem, the land problem, the peasant problem. In India or in parts of Asia which are essentially agricultural countries the agrarian problem becomes the dominant problem. It may be solved in various ways. It must be solved partly by changing the agrarian economy of the country and partly by the growth of industry, etc. But the growth of industry takes a little time. Meanwhile, the agrarian aspect of it becomes dominant. It is dominant now. In India we have had to face it. But, fortunately for us, we have not remained completely static in regard to the agrarian problem and we have, perhaps haltingly, perhaps too slowly, but nevertheless we have marched in a certain direction and we are trying to ease the burden on these men. In some other countries of Asia even that progress has not been made. If I were asked to analyse the situation in Asia I would say that fundamentally it is a tremendous agrarian revolution that is going on. It may take political forms, it may take any number of forms, but it is essentially an agrarian revolution, and till it solves itself or till we find a solution, that agrarian problem, that revolution, will persist. What the solution should be I cannot say definitely. It may differ in various countries. Now, behind this agrarian problem lies the tremendous poverty of these peasant masses of Asia and all the things that flow from poverty and which ultimately compel people to rebel. That is the background. Perhaps, what I have been telling you is not completely in keeping with a Unesco gathering. I say this because we have to understand these things.

We have to understand another factor, and it is this, in the course of the last few hundred years the political centre of the world was in Europe and recently though somewhat transferred to the Americas, still Europe remained in a sense the centre of war or peace, the centre of gravity when political problems and political conflicts arose and it became the fashion and the custom to consider Asia as a kind of fringe of Europe and Asia's problem as somehow minor parts of the European problems with the result that the great problems of Asia were neglected and no attention was paid to them whether in the political or economic sphere. Now, that ignoring, that neglect in the past has resulted in something which is not very desirable. If we had not neglected them in the past, perhaps we might have come nearer an understanding and a solution of some of Asia's problems. I do not mean to say that Asia was forgotten.

Enough attention has been paid. What I mean to say is that the perspective was somewhat different. People thought in terms, as I said, of Asia or Africa being a kind of fringe of Europe. Now things have happened in the world which have resulted in giving an importance to Asia now and that is likely to become greater and greater.

We are today passing through a vitally important stage of the world's history. When another shift takes place in the centre of gravity and therefore it becomes quite essential for us to understand this whole business because if we do not, what happens in Asia is likely to have a powerful effect on the rest of the world. Therefore, it becomes important for us to consider the world's problems in proper perspective. It becomes important for the great statesmen of the world, of the United Nations and the rest, to see these things in proper perspective. I have sometimes said this before because I feel that there has been a lack of perspective whether it is in the United Nations or in the Unesco or any other organization which has grown out of the United Nations. Now there is a great deal of goodwill I know and there is the desire to help. What I want is not merely goodwill and desire. I want an appreciation of the fact of Asia's importance. She will be dominant, dominant not in the sense of dominating anybody, but in the sense that she will be creating problems which will dominate the world. Whether it is the problem of war or peace or hunger or poverty, it will affect the rest of the world and will engulf people in other parts of the world if they are not very careful about it. It is extraordinary how we cannot get out of the ruts of our own thinking and habit. World changes and yet the mind of men, which probably ought to be capable of changing more rapidly than anything else, somehow remains static. The mind of man, I take it, is the greatest thing that has been provided in a long course of evolution. It has millions of years of growth behind it. And yet the mind of men becomes so static that it does not adapt itself to changing conditions rapidly enough. Asia is changing rapidly whether you like it or not. The change is inevitable.

So I want you to consider your problems in this conference in the light of this background. So far as the political aspect is concerned the United Nations deal with it. But, as I said, behind the political aspect lies all kinds of mass working of men's minds. Therein the Unesco can do a tremendous job and so I am glad that the Unesco is spreading out more and more, and spreading out to the countries of Asia and Africa. I hope it is spreading out in the sense that it is descending from an ivory tower attitude. There is always a tendency in such an organization of living in the mental attitude for being in an ivory tower. The Unesco attracts very eminent men and women, educationists,

scientists and the like, the best that the world can produce. There is a risk that these very eminent men may live in their ivory tower rather than to adapt themselves to these vital happenings and human earthquakes that are happening or are likely to happen. They have, therefore, to descend from that tower and know all these problems from the point of view of the human minds which are in motion and try to adjust themselves to them and understand them. So if I may make this suggestion in all humility, it is that the problems that come up before you should be considered from the point of view of what is happening and what is likely to happen in Asia and the world, not from a theoretical point of view, not just from the point of view of mass literacy or adult education. Of course you want literacy, you want adult education, you want culture and all that. But there are relatively minor things. Something bigger should be thought of. The world is changing rapidly and we must proceed fast enough. The minor programmes can wait. Therefore there is a tremendous service that the Unesco might do.

To my thinking, today there is obviously a tremendous sense of frustration in men's minds, a tremendous search after lost values and the standards, with the result that we have not got an anchorage by which they can judge policies or their own actions. Unless we find some yard measure, some standard of values, it will not be good either for us or for humanity. After all the whole history of human evolution points to some kind of objective which humanity aims at even though that objective is changing from time to time. If these objectives become just, if I may use a word which I do not like, material objectives, I cannot myself see or understand how they will solve any fundamental problem of ours. There have to be some other standards, you may call them moral standards—whatever we may consider moral standards, I think it is quite essential that certain fundamental values should be appreciated, should be realised, and should be worked up to. I think it is the business more especially of this great organisation, the Unesco, to see to it that these values are maintained. Otherwise, we shall work in our narrow bigoted grooves because there will be no common binding factor amongst us in the great race that is going on in the world today between something which cuts across countries and the great powers—the race if you like, between powers of construction, building up and powers of destruction. In that race, unless we have that anchorage, powers of destruction will win and therefore it is highly important that this organization should lay stress and try to develop proper standards.

I have ventured to put before you two or three ideas and I should like these ideas to be correlated to one another in so far as they can be. The first thing is the new and vital importance of Asia in the world context

of today. I am not merely talking as an Indian from an Indian context—of course that is important to me—but in the world context. Secondly, in Asia, and in the rest of the world to some extent too, a vast upsurge is taking place: how to deal with the basic problems that cause that upsurge. Thirdly, this question of moral and spiritual values in life. Unless we can see all these things together and correlate them, I am afraid, our efforts will be rather useless. We put up fine buildings, institutions and the like; no doubt they result in producing good men and women, trained men and women. We should do that. But, I have a feeling that there is a more important problem which is something deeper. So, I should like this organisation not only to do those good works which I have mentioned, but always to think of this important problem, to think of the disease that has infected humanity and of the remedies that we must seek for that.

I am very glad that this National Commission is taking shape in India. I hope it will find a solution for this big problem. India will be prepared to undertake her share of responsibility and to carry her share of the burden. I do not presume to say, and I do not like anybody saying that India is out for leadership here or anywhere else. I dislike this business of leadership. We have had enough of leadership of other countries which in the name of leadership has assumed other shapes and forms. Therefore, I dislike anybody saying that India is going to be leader of this or that. The only way to approach this problem is to give up this conception of our being superior to others. It is a bad thing for any country, for any group as for any individual to go about with these superior airs. But, it is inevitable that, situated as we are in India, geographically, historically and culturally, a big burden is cast upon us. It is a heavy burden and a heavy responsibility. Nevertheless, we cannot shirk it and we do not want to shirk it.

I welcome you all and commend your labours.

4. After the inaugural address, the Hon'ble Minister for Education, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, addressed the Conference in Hindustani, an English translation of which is as follows:

FRIENDS,

I have great pleasure in welcoming you to this inaugural meeting of the National Commission of the UNESCO. This is in some ways a memorable occasion, for the constitution of the National Commission gives concrete shape to our efforts for international co-operation in the fields of education, science and culture. It would, therefore, perhaps be

appropriate if I should describe in some detail the aims and objectives of the UNESCO and the manner in which it has attempted to carry out its purposes.

After the experience of two world wars within the course of barely twenty-five years, thinking men and women all over the world realise, as never before, that there must be a change in the outlook of man to avert the calamity of a future disaster. It was out of this universal desire to find an instrument for the settlement of disputes without resort to war that there arose the United Nations with renewed hope for afflicted humanity.

All conflicts have their ultimate origin in the mind of man and it was felt that unless the causes of fear, suspicion, distress, and jealousy could be eradicated from human minds, no efforts by politicians and statesmen could remove the possibility of future wars. At the time of the preliminary discussions for setting up a United Nations Organisation, it was, therefore, decided that there should be also an organisation for promoting closer collaboration between different peoples of the world in the fields of education, science and culture. Accordingly, the UNESCO was set up to achieve these ends.

At the time of the constitution of the UNESCO, it was realised that co-operation and understanding between nations could be built only if there was co-operation and understanding among the different elements within the nation itself. If within a nation itself there were divergent elements, whose differing points of view had not been fully co-ordinated, such a nation could hardly serve as a harmonious unit in international setting. Experience showed that there was not only colossal ignorance about different Nations but in many cases members of the same nation were ignorant of one another's attitudes, beliefs, customs and faith. This was an experience which was almost universal except in the case of a very few small and homogeneous nations. Further, it was felt that closer co-operation between different elements of national life would lead to a promotion of activities in all the fields of education, science and culture. The constitution of the UNESCO, therefore, provided that every nation should set up as soon as possible a National Commission or co-operating body for furthering the aims and objects of the UNESCO within the national unit. It was also felt that such activities could be better carried out by a non-official agency than by the Government or any body set up directly under Government auspices.

The constitution of the UNESCO provides that only States can be its members. This guarantees that there will be no possibility of adding to international complications through its activities. There is, however, another aspect of the question which cannot be ignored. The nature of

education, science and culture is such that their cause can be served better by private and voluntary agencies. This is the reason why the UNESCO constitution insists that there should be voluntary bodies or National Commissions to perform its functions in the national field.

Unfortunately, the experience of the last three years has not fully justified the hopes which were raised by the establishment of the United Nations Organisation. In spite of the initial agreement with which it started, it has to-day become the arena for struggles between rival blocs. It is true that the struggle is yet only a cold war. This is, however, little consolation to those who seek peace on an enduring basis. It is tragic that even to-day nations have not given up the old attitudes which so often led to war.

The one gleam of hope offered in this dark picture to-day is the manner in which the UNESCO, an allied organisation of the United Nations, has been attempting to establish better relations between human beings in the fields of education, science and culture. It is obvious that in the realm of material clash of interests compromise is difficult while in the fields of the creative spirit, co-operation and compromise is not only possible, but is the natural law. Division of material wealth leads to a diminution in quantum while the distribution of spiritual wealth leads to mutual enrichment. The UNESCO has also rightly recognised that all conflicts, even in the material field, have their ultimate origin in the mind of man. It was, therefore, felt that unless the causes of fear, suspicion, distress and jealousy could be eradicated from human mind, no efforts by politicians and statesmen alone could remove the possibility of future conflicts. This is the justification of the UNESCO as well as the reason why it has become a rallying ground for the faith and hope of all who want to avert the disaster of a third world war.

In its brief life of three years, the UNESCO has already made considerable progress towards the achievement of its objects. The very fact of associating together a large number of people of different nations with marked difference in language, background, social habits and outlooks is a considerable achievement. The obligation under the constitution of holding the General Conference in a different country each year has added to the burdens of the Secretariat but in spite of such initial difficulties, the progress achieved holds promise of still greater achievements in the future. In three years, the membership has increased to 44 while national commissions are either in operation or about to be inaugurated in about 35 countries. A large number of international conferences and Seminars have been held under its auspices. Of the various activities in these fields, one which deserves special mention is the establishment of the Institute of Hylean Amazon. Another is the establishment of pilot projects in fundamental education in Haiti. The development of

the educational section as a clearing house for ideas and experience in different parts of the world is also proving extremely helpful. The constitution of a new Division of Arts and letters with Dr. Lin-Yu-Tan as its head has also contributed to greater exchange in cultural matters between Asian and European countries. Recently it was decided to set up a special centre for the Middle and Near East. It has also been decided to promote the establishment of an Institute for Arid Zones and another for study of conditions in high altitudes.

The UNESCO has also tried to contribute to clearer analysis and understanding of philosophical concepts as the basis of modern civilization. A volume on human rights is already in the press and one on the concept of democracy is under preparation. A specialized journal, Museum and an official organ called 'The UNESCO Courier' are among its regular publications.

UNESCO has helped in the organisation of Work Camps for both reconstruction and education in war devastated areas. It has arranged for the exchange of students and voluntary workers. During 1948, over 50 million dollars were distributed in educational relief by voluntary organisations largely through its efforts. In its last conference at Beirut, it decided to extend the field of re-construction from war devastated areas to the undeveloped or underdeveloped areas of the world in order to help in the achievement of more uniform standards throughout the world. It is expected that concrete programme for the achievement of this end will be one of the main items before the next General Conference.

UNESCO has also been helping the exchange of books by Book Coupons for countries which have a shortage of dollars. It has also helped in making scientific equipment available to countries short of such material. A field Science Co-operation Office has recently been established in Delhi for South Asia. The East Asia Science Co-operation Office has undertaken the responsibility of allocating and distributing in that region 2 million dollar worth of education and engineering equipment collected by the UNRRA.

Another project undertaken by the UNESCO is the translation of great books in order to make the cultural heritage of different countries available to one another. Considerable progress has been made in exploring the possibilities of production of cheap books. Another valuable contribution to international understanding is the project of studying causes of tensions between different peoples and communities in order to find out methods of eradicating them. Its most ambitious venture in this field is the project to produce a scientific and cultural history of mankind

Members will be glad to learn that ever since the foundation of the UNESCO, India has been playing an important part in its deliberations. She is one of the founder members and helped in the shaping of its aims and purposes. In spite of the political and other disabilities under which she then laboured, and the extremely restricted size of her delegations, she played a leading role in both the first and the second conference. She has been on the Executive Board from the very beginning and her representatives have made valuable contributions in almost every sphere of the UNESCO's activities.

During the last year, several achievements and projects of special interest to India have been undertaken. The election of Prof. Radhakrishnan as the Chairman of the Executive Board has brought an Asian to the Head of the Organization for the first time. The Indian Delegation at the third Conference played a very important role and made valuable contribution in almost every decision taken there. Some of the Indian experts who have been associated with the special activities of the UNESCO during the last year may be specially mentioned. Dr. Zakir Hussain attended a meeting on Fundamental Education of Experts in Paris in April, 1948, and Mr. N. K. Sidhanta attended a meeting of experts for translation of great books. Mr. Humayun Kabir of this Ministry was invited to contribute a chapter to the UNESCO's Volume on Human Rights as a result of the International Symposium. Mr. Lakshmanan, Director-General of All-India Radio was invited to attend the Technical Needs Commission Expert Committee and Mr. Kirpal of this Ministry to survey the educational and cultural needs of refugees in the Middle East. Dr. S. K. Banerjee attended the International High Altitude Research Conference and Mr. M. S. Sundaram of this Ministry, represented India in the Preparatory Conference of the Universities of the World.

During the last General Conference of the UNESCO, there was a proposal to hold a Far Eastern Seminar on Education. The subject originally considered was "Education of War Handicapped Children", but at the instance of India, the subject finally chosen was 'Adult Education' which is the most pressing problem facing all the Asian countries. The UNESCO has accepted India's invitation to hold the Seminar in India. This will be its first Seminar to be held in Asia and is to take place during November.

For reasons which are known to everyone, it has not been possible to set up the Indian National Commission of the UNESCO earlier. As members are aware, the problems created by partition demanded all the energy and attention of the Government till about the middle of 1948.

As soon as things started settling down, the Government appointed a Committee to consider the setting up of a Commission and after its report has been approved by the Central Advisory Board of Education in January this year, Government have not allowed any lapse of time in setting up this Commission. It is expected that this Commission will serve as a focus of educational, scientific and cultural activities of the Nation and will contribute to the enrichment of national life in all these fields as well as better co-operation and understanding with other countries.

5. When the Hon'ble Minister for Education had concluded his presidential address, Prof. Radhakrishnan, Chairman of the Executive Board of UNESCO, was requested to address the Session. The full text of Professor Radhakrishnan's speech is as follows:

Friends, I have had the honour of leading the Indian delegation to the three general conferences of the UNESCO, at Paris, Mexico City and Beirut in 1946, 1947 and 1948. I have also served as a member of the Executive Board since its start, and this year I happen to be the Chairman. On behalf of the UNESCO and in my own name I wish to express my sense of gratification that a National Commission to co-operate with the UNESCO is established here under such excellent auspices. We have got together many distinguished representatives of education, science and culture. Our Honourable Minister for Education is not merely the head of the department, but an illustrious exponent of Islamic culture. The Honourable the Prime Minister has affirmed his faith in the United Nations ideal over and over again, and has directed the foreign affairs of this country with a remarkably consistent integrity. It is only natural that we hope that this Commission, established under such great auspices, will have a great future.

When the war was on, we dedicated ourselves to great ideals. We said that in a delicate and complex world, with its shrinkage of distances, new methods of transport, unprecedented powers of destruction colossal powers of Governments to handle men, not only their bodies but their minds, war becomes, in such a context, inconsistent with the continuance of civilized society; that if we do not end wars, wars are likely to end us; that mankind must learn, and must change, if it wishes to survive, and the only way in which we can survive is by surrendering a part of our sovereignty, giving up our nationalistic vanities and ambitions, and serving a common world society. No man can be regarded as free if he does not give up a part of his freedom. You cannot drive along a road as you please if you wish to escape from sudden death: and so long as nations claim to be free, to be independent, to judge their own cases and to impose their own verdicts, their claim is an anti-social demand,

and a dangerous demand, which cannot be tolerated if we are to live together as members of a common world order.

But it is one thing to set up a United Nations Organization, an economic and political framework. These external mechanical frameworks will not work unless they happen to be based on a union of minds. Whereas the other agencies of the U.N.O. deal with the human condition in its external manifestations, so far as the UNESCO is concerned, it tries to deal with the human condition in its inward side. The world may find itself as a single body; but it is for the UNESCO to give to it a soul. If we want to build a nation, we must develop a community of ideals and interests; if we want to develop a world society, we must develop common interests, we must educate people to a sense of world citizenship, make them understand that our smaller loyalties are to be subordinated to the primary patriotism of the whole human race; and if that work is to be undertaken, it has to be undertaken by means of educational agencies. When Hitler was preparing his country for war, he adopted one method. If we look into the way in which he trained children we will find illustrations of the methods which he adopted. "Who is the person who reminds you most of Jesus Christ in his self-sacrifice and love for the people"?....."Hitler". "Who are those who reminds us of his disciples for their loyalty and obedience"?..... "Goering and Goebbles". "Who betrayed Jesus"?....."Judas". "Who was Judas"?....."A Jew". "Who was Jesus"?....."A German". That is the line which was adopted in those days. And if we today wish to develop the youth of the country to believe that they are, first and foremost, members of the human race, it is essential for us to adopt a different strategy; different methods will have to be adopted by us if this United Nations Organisation is to succeed; if it is to become really united.

The Honourable the Prime Minister said that education, science and culture may perhaps wait, but that something more drastic is necessary now if we are to make the world safe for humanity. We agree. The UNESCO Preamble makes out that its purpose is not merely to promote education, science and culture; its purpose is to promote human welfare: its purpose is to promote the extension of the four Fundamental Freedoms. It wishes to use education and science for the betterment of humanity.

If in spite of all these attempts at world co-operation we are unable today to establish a society which is free from the fear of war, it is because we have reverted to the nationalistic fervours of the past. That is exactly what has actually happened to us. It is that fear of war of

which we are made aware day after day. If we open the papers, we see about the Atlantic Pact, the Western Union, armed alliances and so on. And when once this fear overtakes humanity, it wrecks their social sense, and it degrades the general ethical atmosphere. There was a film shown recently on the atom bomb. President Roosevelt listens to an account of the devastating power of atomic fissure and reels back in his chair, and in an awestruck voice, says: "If this should fall into Hitler's hands, well, it would be murder". And yet, when once our vision is distorted, our judgements are perverted and we do not care what we do. Today we are getting mentally and emotionally ready for war.

We ask: What is it that the UNESCO can do in this conflict of ideologies? UNESCO has nothing to do with politics. UNESCO deals with education, science and culture. It is its task to bring the nations together, to interpret nations to one another; it is its task to speak out the truth, bear witness to it, and try to stir the conscience of mankind. It believes that truth will prevail and that ultimately the social conscience of man will assert itself. Why do we find ourselves in this condition? Both say that they are advocates of true democracy. It may be that both are looking at democracy in fragments, and very dimly. During the war, we asserted that we were the supporters of the Four Freedoms. But have we adopted that policy after the end of the war? There is a very interesting passage which I may give you from Abraham Lincoln. He said: "When we were the political slaves of King George and wanted to be free, we called the maxim: "All men are created equal", a self evident truth. But now when we have grown fat and lost all dread of being slaves ourselves we have become so greedy to be masters that we call the same maxim ("All men are created equal") a self evident lie. During the war, when we were fighting Hitler, we said: race superiority is an obnoxious thing; national bigotry will have to be surrendered; democracy will have to be established round the world. Has race superiority disappeared from South Africa? Has political exploitation disappeared from Indonesia? Have we the right to get up and say that we are the true democrats? While we are not adopting democratic methods where we have the power, we cannot complain that other people are not following democratic methods.

Why is that in places like China, in the Middle East, in the Far East, while we had the leadership, while the democracies were the dominant powers, why is it that they have not met with success? Why is it that a country like China, trained in Confucian ethics, trained in a spirit of compromise, with a distrust of extremes, with an enormous respect for authority,—why has that country gone the way it has? It is not all due to the subterfuges and the intrigues of Soviet Russia? It is due to our

fundamental deficiencies. It is due to the fact that we have not been loyal to the faith that we profess. The Prime Minister said that we must go rapidly. 'We must move drastically, we must bring about a revolution, a social and economic revolution. There are deeper forces at work around us today. People are in revolt against conditions of political, economic and racial servitude which we are slow in altering. These things are bound to go. In our country we have had half a dozen formidable problems: partition, refugees inflation—problems which would have wrecked other nations. And if we are faithful to what our Prime Minister said today, that we should without losing time bring about a social and economic revolution, we may yet succeed. Delay in that matter will be dangerous. Let it not be said of us that we proclaimed great ideals and programmes while we fought for independence and grew less enthusiastic about them after we won our freedom. I do hope that it will be understood by all that there is no complete truth or complete justice in either of these two conflicting ideologies. It is necessary for us, as members of the Unesco, as believers in what we call world polity, to fight one ideology, the ideology of war, the ideology that says that human personality does not matter, that material resources count, that he who has the largest number of atom bombs will be able to bring about a revolution in this world. It is that kind of ideology that all believers in truth, in peace, will have to fight. It is the ideology of war that we have to attack. That seems to be the true function of the Unesco.

It is not for the Unesco to take sides in this controversy. It is for Unesco to point out to both of them: Search within yourself. Find out your faults. Come together. Understand each other and try to get over the present suspicions which have been dividing you. That is the way in which Unesco should interpret its task of reconciliation of ideologies.

We talk about science. We talk about education. We talk about culture. Science is a great instrument. Science is necessary for improving the lot of backward peoples in this world today, and we have to welcome science. We have enormous resources which we need to develop through science and technology. But let us not be under the delusion that the more science there is in this world the better does the world become. We have always argued that faith in the perfectibility of human beings through mere material means is a false faith, and that unless we are able to improve the spirit of man, to change his habits of mind and morals, we will never be able to get a better species of humanity. There is in the Chandogya a passage which tells us. "I have read all the Vedas. I have read all the Puranas. I know all the texts. What am I a knower of texts, not a knower of self. *Mantravid evasmi na atmavit* I know only the texts. I have factual information. I have not developed

understanding. That is what he tells us. It is necessary for us to have factual information; but in addition to factual information, it is necessary for us to improve the quality of our being. Unless we do it, we cannot regard ourselves as truly educated. We may be informed. We may be learned. But we are not educated. We are not cultured. For that; the artist, the painter, the sculptor, the philosopher, the prophet of spirit, these are the people who can induce changes in our inward being.

That is the way in which we have to go about the work of the Unesco. We may have quarrels with Hitler or Goebbels. But what quarrel can we have with Goethe or Kant? We may have quarrels today with Stalin and Lenin, but what quarrel can there possibly be with Tolstoy or Dostovsky? What we try to emphasise is the imaginative link that brings people nearer, not those political and economic divisions which separate people one from the other. That is what the Unesco is trying to do. We have tried to bring together savants from different parts of the world, scientists and scholars and make them discuss those fundamental problems in a detached objective spirit without which there can be no true unity of mind or heart.

We may say, "Why then this National Commission"? It is not a nationalistic emphasis that we are asking for. We are trying to make out that national cultures have got a vital role to play in the development of world culture. Only the other day Arnold Toynbee after surveying the rise and fall of civilization, wound up by saying, "If civilization survives this present menace, the concepts of art, philosophy and religion of Asia will have a determining and formative role to play". It is our duty to present those concepts and to co-ordinate them in an integrated purpose. Every country today is spending a lot of money in letting others see its own way of life. The British Council was established in 1934, and is spending nearly three million pounds—more than that, for the purpose of enabling other people to understand the contributions of Great Britain. I do hope that our Hon'ble Prime Minister, who is also our Foreign Minister, will take into account the necessity of appointing cultural attaches in all the Embassies—those who would be able to explain our art, our architecture and our history, philosophy and our culture to other peoples of the World. India through her soldiers in the Persian Army influenced Plato's Greece. India, through Asoka's mission influenced Jesus' Palestine. India even today, if she is loyal to her heritage, may influence the world to reach a higher level.

6. On the occasion of the Inauguration of the National Commission a number of messages were received. Dr. Kuo Yu Shou, Unesco's Special Adviser on Asia and the Far East, who was specially sent by Unesco to attend the meeting, made a brief speech and read out the following message from the Director-General of Unesco, Dr. Torres Bodet.

The first meeting of the Indian National Commission of Unesco is a great occasion. If circumstances had allowed, I would have come in person to New Delhi to wish you well.

Earlier this year I was able to meet the National Commissions of France and Belgium. When you hear this message, I shall be just reaching Paris after a Conference arranged by the National Commission of the United States where more than three thousand delegates of American organizations for education, science and culture met in Unesco's name.

That, I think, shows how Unesco is gathering strength, how it is becoming increasingly the spear-head of those forces which see in co-operation between the peoples in these fields, the way to peace.

That is indeed our object and few countries are better fitted than India to discern and serve it.

As long as the London Conference, of 1945 which saw the conception of Unesco, India's counsel was alike original and of great weight. Here I speak with knowledge, for I was myself the head of my country's delegation. I shall take leave to quote a little only of the wisdom and insight of my Indian colleague at that Conference, H. E. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:

"There can be no true freedom and consequently no genuine culture in a world which is half bond and half free, half fed and half starved, where exploitation and social injustices flourish side by side with pious expressions of good intentions and high-sounding policies. . . .

"No structure of society can be a stable one that has not its roots deep in the moral and spiritual values of life. We have come very near to losing our souls. We must find them again if we are to live."

Then, and ever since, you have borne your full share of our common burden. Always and everywhere your representatives, and foremost amongst these your great philosopher, Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, now Chairman of our Executive Board, have been the champions of those deeper values of the spirit which alone make possible any society worthy of the name.

Your National Commission is entering on life in a vital hour of your history. The political independence which became yours two years ago has roused old virtues from their slumbers and called new powers to life. Already India is numbered among the greatest States of an ancient Continent which history now summons to new responsibilities. Already, under the enlightened leadership of H. E. Pandit Nehru, she has played a worthy part in the United Nations and their Agencies.

Unesco in particular needs what you have to give. You have a rich and ancient culture, and a conception of Man's nature and destiny which is a rampart against the materialism which stalks mankind today.

India has her appointed place within Unesco. Her consequence will grow yet more and I myself expect great things of her. It will be the high duty of your Commission to secure the co-operation from your thinkers, scientists and artists which we need to sustain and enrich us.

To the universal goals Unesco seeks, there is but one path—that of joint effort by all cultures, to which they bring, not the drabness of uniformity, but the fullness of their rich diversity, with mutual understanding to cement the whole.

And what you give, Unesco can, I think, to some extent repay by effective help in the solution of those problems which today confront you.

Most of them, I know, are economic or material. Yet you yourselves have declared, by the mouth of your chief delegate in London, that, without the reverence for certain moral values, and without a rise in the social and cultural level of the common people, no material progress can be achieved.

Of all the men of our day, he whose whole life best exemplified the ideals of peace and human brotherhood was your own Mahatma Gandhi. May I then, in conclusion, pass on to you his definition, for Unesco, of the moral and philosophic bases for a universal declaration of human rights:

"I learned from my illiterate but very wise mother that all rights to be deserved and preserved came from duty well done. Thus the very right to live accrues to us only when we do the duty of citizenship of the world."

We have taken to our hearts that message. It will guide our future efforts, as it will—I know—your own.

7. Dr. Tara Chand, Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Education, read out the following messages:

(i) A Message from Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, Chairman of the U.S.A. National Commission (Cable):

"On behalf of the United States National Commission for Unesco I extend my warmest greetings and felicitations to the Unesco National Commission of India on the occasion of your first meeting. We in the United States have just concluded a National Conference on Unesco attended by three thousand representatives of National Organisations and Educational Institutions. We were honoured to have as one of our distinguished speakers the Prime Minister of Mysore, Sir Arcot Ramaswami Mudaliar. This Conference has given inspiring evidence that the ideals and aims of Unesco command widespread and enthusiastic support. The National Commissions in the Member States of Unesco have a solemn responsibility to strengthen and guide into practical action the aspirations of the peoples of the world and to work together in mutual understanding for the welfare of humanity. I should like to pay tribute to the statesmanlike leadership given to Unesco by the Chairman of Unesco's Executive Board, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan and to the work of the excellent delegations sent by India to the General Conferences of Unesco. May the peoples of our two countries and of all countries be drawn ever more closely together in the service of Unesco."

(ii) A Message from Mr. David Hardman, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Education, United Kingdom, and Leader of the United Kingdom Delegation to Unesco (Cable):

"As Leader of the United Kingdom Delegation to the first three General Conferences of Unesco and on behalf of the British National Commission for Unesco and His Majesty's Government. I send cordial greetings to the National Commission of India for Unesco at its inaugural meeting. We in this country welcome the opportunity which the creation of your Commission will afford to extend within the field of Unesco that friendship and co-operation which our two countries have long enjoyed."

(iii) A Message from the French National Committee for the UNESCO:

"The French National Committee send their warm wishes for the happy works of the Indian National Committee for Unesco which is going to meet under the Presidency of the Prime Minister of India;

They are confident that the Indian Committee, representing such an old and glorious civilisation will bring to the activities of the Unesco a most brilliant contribution embodying the expression of a thought which has traditionally exalted the values of the intellect."

(iv) The following telegraphic message were received after the Session.

(a) A message from President, Iranian Committee Unesco.

"Offer congratulations and sincere wishes for success and achievement all aims."

(b) A message from Minister of Education, Bangkok, Siam.

"Please accept congratulations on auspicious occasion of Inauguration of India's Unesco National Commission."

8. The Inaugural Meeting of the Indian National Commission came to a close at 12 Noon.

II—FIRST PLENARY MEETING

9th April, 1949. 3 P.M.

The first Plenary meeting of the Indian National Commission for co-operation with Unesco was held on 9th April, 1949, at 3 P.M. in the Council of State Chamber in New Delhi. The following members of the Commission were present:

Mr. R. Chetsingh.
 Dr. V. S. Ram.
 Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.
 Mrs. Hannah Sen.
 Mr. B. H. Zaidi.
 Prof. N. K. Sidhanta.
 Mr. S. Mathai.
 Dr. Zakir Husain.
 Dr. S. R. Sen.
 Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad.
 Prof. A. R. Wadia.
 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.
 Acharya Narendra Deva.
 Prof. Mohammad Habib.
 Nawab Ali Yawar Jang.
 Dr. A. Lakshmanswamy Mudaliar.
 Prof. Humayun Kabir.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. H. Chandrasekharaiya.

Mr. Swarup Kishen Zibbu.

Dr. D. M. Sen.

Mr. K. G. Saiyidsain.

Dr. I. R. Khan.

Mr. Nihal Singh.

Mr. Gorakhnath Sinha.

Dr. K. C. Khana.

Prof. A. C. Banerji.

Prof. S. R. Bose.

Dr. D. S. Kothari.

Dr. Baini Prashad.

Prof. K. S. Krishnaa.

Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis.

Dr. B. Mukerji.

Prof. B. Sanjiva Rao.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimootala.

Prof. H. R. Mehra.

Prof. K. R. Ramanathan.

Prof. K. Banerjee.

Dr. B. C. Guha.

Dr. K. N. Bahl.

Dr. M. N. Saha.

Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar.

Mr. G. Venkataschalam.

Mr. Anil K. Chanda.

Mrs. Rukmini Devi.

Dr. B. S. Guha.

Mr. R. P. Masani.

Hon'ble Justice Rama Prasad Mookerjee.

Dr. S. R. Ranganathan.

Madame Sophia Wadia.

Mrs. Kamladevi Chattopadhyay.

Mr. L. V. Sathe.

Dr. R. N. Dandekar.

Rai Uma Nath Bali.

Mr. Devdas Gandhi.

Mr. Manzar Ali Sokhta.

Mr. A. A. A. Fyazee.

Mr. Barada Ukil.

Mr. Premendra Mitra.

Mr. Jainendra Kumar.

Mr. K. M. Munshi.

Mr. D. V. Potdar.

Mr. K. S. Venkataramani.

Dr. Tara Chand.

Maharaj Nagendra Singh.

The Hon'ble Minister for Education, Madhyabhat.

Mr. Mahendra Mohan Chowdhury.

Hon'ble Pandit Lingaraj Misra.

Miss Leilamani Naidu.

The Commission adopted the provisional agenda of the meeting which was as follows:—

- (1) Election of the President of Indian National Commission for Co-operation with Unesco;
- (2) Adoption of the Agenda;
- (3) Formation of three Sub-Commissions for Education, Science and Culture.
- (4) Appointment of a Constitution Committee to revise the representation of voluntary societies and to draft a Constitution for the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with Unesco
- (5) Consideration of the report of the Indian delegation on the Session of the Third General Conference of Beirut.
- (6) Consideration of the programme of Unesco for 1949.
- (7) Any other business.

2. The Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Minister for Education, was unanimously elected President of the National Commission.

3. The Commission approved of the assignment of members to the three Sub-Commissions for Education, Science and Culture. The lists of members of the three Sub-Commissions are at Appendix 'F'. It was decided to refer to the Constitution Committee a suggestion that the Medical profession should be represented on the Sub-Commission for Science

4. The names of the following persons were proposed for the membership of the Constitution Committee:—

1. Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. P. Mookerji.
2. Mr. K. G. Saiyidain
3. Dr. Zakir Husain.
4. Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar.
5. Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.
6. Mr. K. M. Munshi.

7. Dr. Tara Chand.
8. Dr. A. L. Mudaliar.
9. Professor N. K. Sidhanta.
10. Mrs. Kamladevi Chattopadhyay.
11. Dr. B. C. Guha.
12. Mr. R. P. Masani.
13. Nawab Ali Yawar Jang.

The President was requested to nominate a Constitution Committee for drafting a constitution for the National Committee and to review the question of representation of voluntary organisations.

5. In connection with the consideration of the report of the Indian Delegation to the Third General Conference of Unesco held at Beirut in November-December 1948 the Commission recorded its appreciation of the good work done by the members of the Indian Delegation.

6. The Commission considered item six on the agenda—The Programme of Unesco for 1949. Some Members expressed the opinion that the culture and civilisation of Asian countries had not been given sufficient importance in the programme of Unesco. Dr. Radhakrishnan, Chairman of the Executive Board of Unesco, however, explained that the representatives of India had already stressed the need for giving Indian and other Asian cultures their rightful place in all programme activities of Unesco. He particularly mentioned that at the instance of the Indian delegation the General Conference of Unesco had adopted a proposal for establishing a South East Asia Institute. He stressed the importance of sending large delegations to Unesco Conferences and regretted that in the past the number of Delegates, Alternates and Advisers had been too small to ensure effective participation in all fields of Unesco's activities. There was a general consensus of opinion that in all such conferences of Unesco the Government of India should be represented adequately so that maximum advantage could be derived from participation in International Conferences.

In connection with the programme of Unesco the Commission felt that the items in which India and other Asian countries were interested should not only be included in the programmes of Unesco but should receive higher priority than had so far been accorded to them. The Commission decided that the list of priorities as recommended by the Director-General of Unesco should be considered by the Sub-Commissions.

7. After the discussion on the Programme to be implemented by Unesco in 1949, Dr. Tara Chand gave notice of the following three resolutions for discussion by the Commission in its plenary meeting on the 10th April.

- I. The National Commission,

Considering that Mahatma Gandhi was the greatest exponent of peace, non-violence and international understanding,

Recognising that in the troubled state of the world today people in all countries need his message and methods to promote peace and welfare of all mankind,

Resolves:

(1) that a Committee be appointed to initiate, direct and stimulate in cooperation with other bodies with similar aims, the study of the ideas and techniques expounded by Gandhiji;

(2) that, in the light of these studies, a world-wide programme of action to promote universal peace and good-will among all nations should be prepared for consideration by the Fifth General Conference of the Unesco to be held in May, 1950.

II. The National Commission,

Expresses its deep sympathy with the misfortunes of displaced persons who have lost their homes and occupations as a result of the partition of the country;

Resolves that through the agency of Government, voluntary organisations and individuals, the educational and cultural needs of displaced persons should be surveyed with a view to rendering adequate assistance in the task of rehabilitation. and

Requests the Executive Board to consider the possibility of securing assistance from Unesco and other specialised agencies of the United Nations.

III. The National Commission,

Considering that it is the duty of all citizens of India to promote the moral and material welfare of all backward and under-privileged sections of the nation;

Recognising that this great task cannot be accomplished without mobilising the agencies and resources of voluntary organisations and individual volunteers;

Recommends that the Executive Board should prepare a plan for Social Service designed to improve the living conditions of the less fortunate sections of the community.

8. One of the Members of the Commission suggested that a suitable resolution might be drafted whereby the work which India had been doing in propagating fundamental rights through the medium of the Indian Constituent Assembly could be placed on record as India's contribution towards world culture.

9. The meeting adjourned at 5-0 P.M.

III. EMERGENCY MEETING

10th April, 1949.

10 A.M.

"There was an emergency meeting of the Indian National Commission at 10 a.m. on the 10th April 1949 in the Council of State Chamber to mourn the loss of Dr. Birbal Sahni, Dean of Faculty of Science, Lucknow University. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, who was in the Chair, made a short speech after which the following resolution was passed, all members standing in silence for two minutes :

"The Indian National Commission expresses its profound sense of sorrow and loss at the untimely death of Dr. Birbal Sahni, a distinguished member of the Commission, a great Scientist and a beloved Teacher ;

AND

"Resolves that a copy of this resolution be communicated to Mrs. Sahni and the Vice-Chancellor of Lucknow University".

IV. SECOND PLENARY MEETING.

10th April, 1949.

2-30 P.M.

The Second Plenary Meeting of the Indian National Commission was held in New Delhi in the Council of State Chamber on the 10th April 1949 at 2-30 p.m. The Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was in the Chair.

2. The following members of the Commission were present —

Mr. R. M. Chetsingh.

Prof. K. R. Ramanathan.

Dr. V. S. Ram.

Prof. K. Banerjee.

Mr. M. Ananthasayanam
Ayyangar.

Dr. B. C. Guha.

Mrs. Hannah Sen.

Dr. K. N. Bahl.

Mr. B. H. Zaidi.

Dr. M. N. Saha.

Prof. N. K. Sidhanta.

Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar.

Mr. S. Mathai.

Mr. G. Venkatachalam.

Dr. Zakir Hussain.

Mr. Anil K. Chanda.

Dr. S. B. Sen.

Mrs. Rukmini Devi.

Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad

Dr. B. S. Guha.

Prof. A. R. Wadia.

Mr. R. P. Masani.

Hon'ble Justice Rama Prasad
Mookherjee.

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

Dr. S. R. Ranganathan.

Prof. Mohammad Habib.

Madame Sophia Wadia.

Nawab Ali Yawar Jang.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay.

Dr. A. Lakshmanswamy Mudaliar.

Prof. Humayun Kabir.

Mr. L. V. Sathe.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. H. Chandrasekharaiya.

Mr. Swarup Kishen Zibbu.

Dr. R. N. Dandekar.

Dr. D. M. Sen.	Rai Uma Nath Bali
Mr. K. G. Saiyidain.	Mr. Devdas Gandhi.
Dr. I. R. Khan	Mr. Manzar Ali Sokhta.
Mr. Nihal Singh.	Mr. A. A. A. Fyazee.
Mr. Gorakhnath Sinha.	Mr. Barada Ukil.
Dr. K. C. Khana.	Mr. Premendra Mitra.
Prof. A. C. Banerji.	Mr. Jainendra Kumar.
Prof. S. R. Bose.	Mr. K. M. Munshi.
Dr. D. S. Kothari.	Mr. D. V. Potdar.
Dr. Bains Prashad.	Mr. K. S. Venkataramani
Prof. K. S. Krishnan.	Dr. Tara Chand.
Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis.	Maharaj Nagendra Singh.
The Hon'ble Minister for Education, Madhyabharat.	
Dr B. Mukerji.	Mr Mahendra Mohan Chowdhury.
Hon'ble Pandit Lingaraj Misra.	
Prof. B. Sanjiva Rao.	Miss Leilamani Naidu.
Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola.	
Prof. H. R. Mehra.	

3. The agenda of the meeting was as follows.—

- (1) To receive and approve the reports of the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Sub-Commissions.
- (2) To make specific recommendations regarding the programme and administration of Unesco.
- (3) Resolutions.
- (4) Any other business.

4. In accordance with the first item on the agenda, the report of the Sub-Commission for Education was read out by Prof. Humayun Kabir, the rapporteur of the Sub-Commission. After some discussion the report was adopted with slight changes. The final report as adopted by the Commission is at Appendix 'A'.

Dr. K. N. Bahl, the rapporteur of the Sub-Commission for Science presented his Report which was adopted without any change. The Report is at Appendix 'B'.

The report of the Sub-Commission for Culture was read out by Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Chairman of the Sub-Commission, and after some discussion it was adopted. The Report is at Appendix 'C'.

5. In the course of the discussion it was suggested that due importance should be given to Sanskrit and Persian literatures in implementing Unesco's project for translation of classics

6. After having considered item three of the agenda, the Commission proceeded to consider the resolutions of which notice had been given in the plenary meeting on the 9th April. Dr. Tara Chand explained the importance of these resolutions which were unanimously adopted. The Commission authorised the Executive Board of the National Commission to take necessary action for their implementation.

I. The National Commission,

Considering that Mahatma Gandhi was the greatest exponent of peace, non-violence and international understanding.

Recognising that in the troubled state of the world today people in all countries need his message and methods to promote peace and welfare of all mankind,

Resolves:

- (1) that a Committee be appointed to initiate, direct and stimulate in co-operation with other bodies with similar aims, the study of the ideas and techniques expounded by Gandhiji;
- (2) that, in the light of these studies, a world-wide programme of action to promote universal peace and good-will among all nations should be prepared for consideration by the Fifth General Conference of the Unesco to be held in May, 1950.

II. The National Commission,

Expresses its deep sympathy with the misfortunes of displaced persons who have lost their homes and occupations as a result of the partition of the country;

Resolves that through the agency of Government, voluntary organisations and individuals, the educational and cultural needs of displaced persons should be surveyed with a view to rendering adequate assistance in the task of rehabilitation, and

Requests the Executive Board to consider the possibility of securing assistance from Unesco and other specialised agencies of the United Nations.

III. The National Commission,

Considering that it is the duty of all citizens of India to promote the moral and material welfare of all backward and under-privileged sections of the nation,

Recognising that this great task cannot be accomplished without mobilising the agencies and resources of voluntary organisations and individual volunteers;

Recommends that the Executive Board should prepare a plan for Social Service designed to improve the living conditions of the less fortunate sections of the community.

Mr. K. S. Venkataramani moved a resolution which was adopted with slight amendments. The text of the amended resolution is as follows:—

"The Indian National Commission considers it essential for the realisation of the high ideal of universal peace advocated by Unesco that a complete re-orientation of the political and economic systems in each member state is carried out with a view to effect decentralisation and recommends that the All India Political Science and Economics Conferences may be directed to study the question and to submit a report".

7. At the suggestion of Professor Radhakrishnan, the Commission recommended to the Government of India that steps should be taken to appoint Cultural Attachees to India's Embassies abroad and to take other measures for developing cultural relations with foreign countries.

8. The President announced the names of the Constitution Committee consisting of the following 13 members:—

1. Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. P. Mookerjee.
2. Mr. K. G. Saiyidain.
3. Dr. Zakir Husain.
4. Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar.
5. Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.
6. Mr. K. M. Munshi.
7. Dr. Tara Chand.
8. Dr. A. L. Mudaliar.
9. Prof. N. K. Sidhanta.
10. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay.
11. Dr. B. C. Guha.
12. Mr. R. P. Masani.
13. Nawab Ali Jawar Jang.

9. The Commission accepted the suggestion that a representative of the Ministry of Finance should be invited to serve as a member of the Executive Board.

After the items on the agenda of the meeting were disposed of, the President made his concluding remarks. He invited the attention of the members of the National Commission to the task of promoting peace and prosperity in the world. He also mentioned that in spite of financial difficulties the Government of India would make every possible endeavour to provide necessary funds for the activities of the National Commission. He expressed the hope that the resolutions adopted by the Commission

would be implemented soon. After the concluding remarks of the President (Maulana Abul Kalam Azad) Mr. K. M. Munshi moved a vote of thanks to the President for having guided the deliberations of the first conference of the Indian National Commission to a successful conclusion and expressed the hope that the Hon'ble Minister's wide vision and scholarship would enable the National Commission to give a practical form to its great objectives.

The Session came to an end at 4-45 p.m.

P. N. KIRPAL,
Secretary, Indian National Commission.

NEW DELHI;
May 9, 1949.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX—A

Report of the meeting of the Educational Sub-Commission held in Room No. 50, Council Chamber, New Delhi at 10 A.M. on 10th April, 1949.

The Sub-Commission on Education met at 10 A.M. and the following members were present:—

1. Mr. R. M. Chetsingh.
2. Dr. V. S. Ram.
3. Mr. M. Ananthasanayam Ayyangar.
4. Mrs. Hannah Sen.
5. Mr. B. H. Zaidi
6. Professor N. K. Sidhanta.
7. Mr. S. Mathai.
8. Dr. Zakir Hussain.
9. Dr. S. R. Sen.
10. Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad.
11. Prof. A. R. Wadia.
12. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.
13. Prof. Mohammed Habib.
14. Nawab Ali Yawar Jang.
15. Dr. A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar.
16. Prof. Humayun Kabir.
17. The Hon'ble Mr. D. H. Chaudrasekharaiya.
18. Mr. Swarup Kishan Zibbu.
19. Dr. D. M. Sen.
20. Mr. K. G. Saiyidain.
21. Dr. I. R. Khan.
22. Mr. Nihal Singh.
23. Mr. Gorakhnath Sinha.
24. Dr. K. C. Khanna.

The Sub-Commission elected Professor S. Radhakrishnan as Chairman, Dr. Zakir Husain as Vice-Chairman and Prof. Humayun Kabir as Rapporteur.

Hon'ble Mr B. G Kher, Mrs. Hannah Sen and N. K Sidhanta were elected members of the Executive Board.

After the adoption of Agenda there was a general discussion on Unesco's programme for Education and the Chairman indicated that this year there

was a shift on the priorities in the accepted programme of the Unesco. Till now the emphasis of the Unesco had been on the reconstruction of war-devastated areas but from now on equal emphasis would be placed on development and construction of education, science and culture, in the under-developed and undeveloped areas. He pointed out in that connection that the question of reconstruction of education and culture in areas of India effected by the partition naturally came under this programme of the Unesco and the Sub-Commission should draw the attention of the Director-General to the need of undertaking this work immediately.

2. The general recommendations of the Unesco were then taken serialim and following resolution passed:—

- (1) With reference to resolution 1.7 which aims at a gradual transition from the reconstruction of war-devastated areas to the constructive development of education, science and culture, it was resolved that the Sub-Commission noted with satisfaction the shift in emphasis and wants to make it clear that the constructive development should apply to under-developed and undeveloped areas as much as to war-devastated regions and in this context invites the particular attention of the Unesco to the conditions created in certain parts of India as a result of partition and requests the Unesco to provide suitable assistance for the rehabilitation of education and culture in such areas.
- (2) The Sub-Commission considered the resolution 2.3 on Improvement of Text-books and teaching materials and resolved that the Executive Board be authorised to arrange for the examination of text-books in use in India with the help of a Committee consisting of

Dr. Zakir Husain,
Mr. N. K. Sidhanja,
Mrs. Hannah Sen,
Mr. K. G. Saiyidain,
Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, and
Mr. G. N. Sinha.

with a view to ascertain if they confirm to the criteria suggested for the purpose by the Unesco and to make necessary recommendations to the provincial and university text-book authorities, to ensure improvement in text-books from the point of view of increasing national solidarity.

international understanding, and consciousness of world citizenship.

- (3) The Sub-Commission welcomed resolution 2.31 which instructs the Director-General to promote the study and teaching of the contribution of organised labour to the advancement of civilisation.
- (4) The Sub-Commission considered resolution 2.4 on Fundamental Education and expressed its acceptance of the objectives of resolution 2.41 for providing universal and free compulsory primary education and also education for adults and wishes to draw the attention of the Director-General to the fact that the Government of India have already initiated action for bringing into operation a scheme of universal, free and compulsory education throughout India within as short a time as possible.

The Sub-Commission also placed on record its appreciation of the offer of the Unesco to help Member-States in the campaign for fundamental and adult education and requested the Government of India to secure from the Education Section of the Unesco all available information about the methods adopted by different countries for providing education for children and the solution of adult illiteracy and the success hitherto attained by them.

- (5) The Sub-Commission considered resolution 2.51 on Education for International Understanding and expressed its complete agreement with the objectives of the resolution and directed the Government of India to secure necessary material from the Unesco and other organisations of the United Nations so that suitable literature could be prepared and published in Indian languages for use in elementary and secondary schools to encourage international understanding among their pupils.

The Sub-Commission also welcomes the preparation of a draft Convention to ensure that the Educational programmes of Member-States are at all levels directed towards international peace and security

- (6) The Sub-Commission expressed its complete agreement with resolution 8.1 on International declaration of Human Rights.

- (7) The Sub-Commission welcomes resolution 8.4 and agrees that every effort should be made in teaching and in framing programmes of study in primary and secondary schools to avoid inculcating by word or by implication the belief that land, people and customs other than one's own are necessarily inferior or otherwise unworthy of understanding and sympathy.
- (8) The Sub-Commission considered resolution 2.51 regarding the Teachers' Charter and resolves to draw the pointed attention of the Central, States and Provincial Governments to the unsatisfactory conditions of appointment, tenure, promotion and retirement of teachers and resolved that steps be taken to improve these in order to attract and retain in the teaching profession men of the highest ability, as any lowering in the standard of ability, attainment and character of teachers is bound to have far-reaching and harmful effects on the future generations.
- (9) The Sub-Commission considered resolution 2.522 and welcomed the preparation of an International Charter for youth and point out that this had been accepted in principle by the Constituent Assembly of India and directed the Government of India to ensure that the principles embodied in the Constitution are given practical effect and that all disabilities due to financial or other handicaps are removed.
- (10) The Sub-Commission considered resolutions 2.53 and 2.54 and resolved that the syllabus for secondary education must include a sufficient basis of the science and the humanities to provide a balanced course for pupils at that stage.
- The Sub-Commission welcomed the instruction to the Director-General that he should provide Clearing House activities to Member-States for the above purpose and assist Member-States in the planning and setting up of Committees to carry out these objectives.
- (11) The Sub-Commission considered Resolution 2.6 and while welcoming the proposal to form an international non-Governmental organisation for ensuring co-operation among Universities in the world, resolved that the Inter-University Board of India should be the agency in India to carry out this work.

- (12) The Sub-Commission considered resolution 2.7 and expressed its complete agreement with the proposal to convene an international conference of leaders and workers in Adult Education.
- (13) The Sub-Commission considered resolution 2.74 on war handicapped children and while expressing its agreement with its objective that assistance on a national and international level should be afforded for solving the educational problems of war-handicapped children, resolved to draw the attention of the Director-General to the case of children who had been displaced from their original homes and requested him to include in this programme steps for dealing with their problems.
- (14) The Sub-Commission considered resolution 2.8 and while expressing its agreement with its objectives, directed the Government of India to make the fullest possible use of all such voluntary organisations and individual volunteers, especially with a view to promoting the moral and material welfare of underdeveloped and underprivileged sections of the nation.
- (15) The Sub-Commission considered resolution 2.82 concerning the inclusion of history and literature of oriental people in text-books in European and American countries and resolved that the Government of India should continue its programme of publication of suitable material which could be utilised as the source of information for the preparation of such text-books. The Sub-Commission also resolved that the attention of the Director-General should be drawn to all cases where there is any possibility of creating international misunderstanding through the inclusion of prejudicial matter in text-books.
- (16) The Sub-Commission considered resolution 2.83 and while expressing its agreement with its purposes, desired to make it clear that educational policy should be so framed as to avoid the possibility of conflict between intellectual development and economic betterment of the individual.
- (17) The Sub-Commission considered resolution 2.84 on Adult Education and expressed its complete agreement with its objectives.

- (18) The Sub-Commission considered resolution 9.2 and welcomed the proposal to find out ways and means of associating young people with the Unesco programme.
- (19) The Sub-Commission considered resolution 4.11 and resolved that the question of organisations to promote international cooperation in Social Sciences, with particular reference to the promotion of such an organisation for Asia be referred to the Indian Political Science Conference.
- (20) The Sub-Commission considered resolution 4.2 dealing with methods in Political Science, 4.3 dealing with tensions affecting international understanding, 4.4 concerning study of international collaboration and 4.5 dealing with the social and international implications of Science and decided to refer them to the Indian Political Science Conference.
- (21) The Sub-Commission accepted the resolution to investigate the possibility of preparing text-books which would interpret all religions at their best and bring out points of their unity with a view to inculcating equal respect for all religions among pupils belonging to different communities, races, religions or groups.
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APPENDIX—B.

Report of the meeting of the Sub-Commission for Science held in Room No. 63, Council Chamber, New Delhi at 10 A.M. on 10th April, 1949.

(1) The meeting of the Sub-Commission for Science was attended by the following members of the Sub-Commission:—

1. Prof. K. N. Bahl
2. Dr. Bains Prasad.
3. Prof. A. C. Bauerjee.
4. Prof. K. Banerjee.
5. Dr. S. R. Bose.
6. Dr. B. C. Guna.
7. Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
8. Dr. D. S. Kothari.
9. Dr. K. S. Krishnan
10. Prof. M. R. Mehra.
11. Prof. K. R. Ramanathan.
12. Dr. M. N. Saha.

(2) Dr. M. N. Saha was elected as the Chairman, Dr. K. S. Krishnan as the Vice-Chairman and Dr. K. N. Bahl as the Rapporteur of the meeting.

(3) The following were elected as the members of the Executive Board of the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with U.N.E.S.C.O.:—

1. Dr. Bains Prasad.
2. Dr. B. Mukerjee.
3. Prof. K. R. Ramanathan.

(4) The Agenda was adopted.

(5) UNESCO's programme for Science was discussed with reference to the recommendations made by the Third General Conference of Unesco at Beirut.

(6) **Item 1.7:** The General recommendation of the Third General Conference was adopted with addition of the following words at the end:—
“that..... more particularly in under-developed areas”.

(7) **Field Science Co-operation Offices:** The Sub-Commission reviewed the work of Field Science Cooperation offices in South Asia and resolved that the working of the Field Science Cooperation office at Delhi had been helpful to the Indian Scientists and that appreciation of its services be recorded by the Indian National Commission. The Sub-Commission recommended that the Scientists all over the country be invited to make

greater use of the services of the Field Science Co-operation office at Delhi.

(8) **"Unesco" as a World Centre of Scientific Liaison:** The activities of Unesco as a world centre of Scientific liaison were reviewed and approved. The Sub-Commission suggested that the procedure about the exchange of scientists under the auspices of Unesco should be clarified and that it should be recommended to Unesco that they introduce captions in main Indian languages in scientific films produced or sponsored by them with a view to making them more useful for the Indian people.

(9) **Abstracting:** The work of Unesco is development of the indexing, abstracting and reviewing of scientific literature by promoting international collaboration and the proposal of convening an International Conference on Scientific abstracting was approved.

(10) **Co-operation with the Non-Governmental Organisations:** The recommendation of the Third General Conference regarding co-operation with Non-Governmental Organisations was endorsed.

(11) **Conservation of Natural Resources and the Protection of Nature:** The recommendations regarding the proposed International Conference on the Protection of Nature, under the joint sponsorship of Unesco and the International Union for the Protection of Nature were appreciated and approved. It was recorded that the matter was receiving adequate consideration of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Department of Scientific Research, and that the Ministry and the Department concerned might be requested to inform the National Commission about the work done by them.

(12) **International Institute of the Arid Zone:** The Sub-Commission appreciated the importance of the Institute of the Arid Zone and appointed a Sub-Commission consisting of the following members to advise the Government of India in connection with the proposed Unesco Committee of experts on the same subjects—

Prof. K. R. Ramanathan (Convener).

Prof. K. N. Bahl.

Prof. S. K. Banerjee.

A representative of the Defence Ministry, to be nominated by Dr. D. S. Kothari.

(13) **International Computation Centre:** It was resolved that Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis of Statistical Laboratory, Presidency College, Calcutta,

be requested to give a report in connection with the Unesco plans for the establishment of an International Computation Centre.

(14) **Popularisation of Science:** The Sub-Commission welcomed the directions of the Third General Conference on the Popularisation of Science, and suggested the institution of a separate Section for the purpose under the Ministry of Education. It further recommended that an Advisory Committee be appointed to advise that Section in its work. The Advisory Committee should have, besides nominees of the Government of India, following representatives of the Sub-Commission:—

1. Dr. Bains Prasad.
2. Dr. D. S. Kothari.
3. Dr. B. C. Guha.

(15) The Sub-Commission approved of all the recommendations made by the Third General Conference in connection with International organisation in Social Sciences.

(16) In the end the Sub-Commission for Science endorsed the General Draft Resolution and nominated the following members to the Committee proposed to be appointed by the Plenary Session to initiate, direct and stimulate, in co operation work with other bodies with similar aims, the study of the ideas and techniques expounded by Gandhiji.

1. Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
2. Dr. D. S. Kothari.

The meeting ended with vote of thanks.

APPENDIX—C

Report of the meeting of the Cultural Sub-Commission held in Room No. 53, Council Chamber, New Delhi at 10 A.M. on 10th April, 1949.

1. A meeting of the Cultural Sub-Commission was held on Sunday the 10th April, 1949 at 10 A.M. in Room No. 53 of the Council House. The following members were present:

1. Mr. G. Venkatachalam
2. Mr. Anil Chanda.
3. Mrs. Rukmini Devi.
4. Dr. B. S. Guha.
5. Mr. R. P. Masani.
6. Hon'ble Justice R. P. Mookerjee.
7. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan.
8. Madame Sophia Wadia.
9. Mrs. Kamladevi Chattopadhyay.
10. Mr. L. V. Sathe.
11. Dr. R. N. Dandekar
12. Rai Uma Nath Bali.
13. Mr. Devdas Gandhi
14. Mr. Manzar Ali Sokhta.
15. Mr. A. A. A. Fyazee.
16. Mr. Barda Ukil.
17. Mr. Premendra Mitra.
18. Mr. Jainendra Kumar.
19. Mr. K. M. Munshi.
20. Mr. D. V. Potdar.
21. Mr. K. S. Venkataramani.
22. Dr. Tara Chand.
23. Maharaj Nagendra Singh
24. Mr. Mahendra Mohan Choudhury.
25. Hon'ble Pandit Lingaraj Misra.
26. Miss Leilamani Naidu.
27. Hon'ble Minister for Education, Madhyabharat.

2. The following were elected as Office Bearers of the Sub-Commission:

Mr. K. M. Munshi Chairman.
 Madam Sophia Wadia..... Vice-Chairman.
 Mr. Anil Chanda (Absent) Rapporteur.

3 The following three members were elected to the Executive Board:

1. Mrs. Kamladevi Chattopadhyay.
 2. Mr. Devdas Gandhi.
 3. Mr. K. M. Munshi.

4. In his opening remarks the Chairman outlined the proposed activities of the Cultural Sub-Commission as follows: -

- (a) To propose a programme for adoption by Unesco;
- (b) To consolidate the cultural activities of the country under the Indian Commission.
- (c) To consider as to what contribution can be made from our cultural heritage or from the culture of other Asian countries towards the reconstruction of the world
- (d) To organise activities which will lead to the fusion of provincial cultures into a national culture representative of the whole country.

5. The provisional agenda recommended by the Unesco was adopted with the following specific recommendations:—

Item No. 5.4: The Sub-Commission recommended to the Executive Board to take steps to report on Sub-Section (a) of this item

Item No. 5.7: In continuation of this item it was recommended to the Executive Board to prepare a consolidated report of the experiments in education and the educational work being done by the Provincial Governments in the country.

Item No. 6.14: It was recommended that the Government of India may be moved to compile lists of exhibits in private museums and collections so that it may not be possible for unique objects of art to be taken out of this country without the knowledge of the Central Government who will have a prior claim on the purchase of these objects so that they may be preserved in national galleries and museums for the nation.

Item No. 7.11: It was suggested that it should be recommended to the Unesco that Indian Librarians should also be included in their schemes of Fellowships and Scholarships.

Item No. 7.22: It was decided that Sri Devdas Gandhi be requested to prepare a Memorandum on this subject of Freedom of Information

as far as India was concerned, which may be circulated to the members for adoption.

The following resolutions were drafted by the Sub-Commission for consideration by the plenary session:

Resolutions.

1. **Ref. Item 8.5111:** "The Indian National Commission for Co-operation with Unesco recommends that, in view of the benefits derived by the Librarians from the experience gained at the Unesco's International Summer school for Librarians conducted in September, 1948, similar International Summer schools of Library science be held in 1950 and periodically thereafter".

2. **Ref. Item 6.5112:** "That the Ifla and the Unesco be informed about the programme of the Indian Library Association for publishing manuals on the organisation and administration of libraries".

3. **Ref. Item 6.5112:** "That the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco recommends to the Unesco that steps be taken to secure for the libraries in India the same concession in price from the publishers in Great Britain and the United States as are given to the libraries in the respective countries themselves and that an appeal be made to the Indian publishers to reciprocate in this matter when selling books to foreign libraries"

4. **Ref. Item 7.2242:** "That the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with Unesco recommends to the Director-General of the Unesco that, in view of the large number of University and Research Libraries which are in need of sets of educational, cultural and Scientific periodicals indispensable for research and obtainable in India at present only through the dollar area, the value of the book-coupons assigned to India should be substantially increased".

5. **Ref. Item 8.513:** Resolved "That the Executive Board of the Indian National Commission for cooperation with Unesco be requested to take steps to hasten the preparation of a Catalogues Catalogurum of all the manuscripts in Sanskrit and to prepare a catalogue catalogurum of all the manuscripts in the other Indian languages, whether in public libraries or private, in India and other countries;

(b) "that micro-films be obtained of manuscripts concerning India which are outside India for being lodged in this country;

(c) "a catalogue of books in foreign languages having reference to India be prepared".

6. **Ref. Item 6.221:** Resolved "that the Executive Board be requested to appoint a suitable machinery for the selection of great works in Indian languages to be translated into foreign languages and published by Unesco".

7. Resolved "that the Cultural Sub-Commission of the Indian Commission may hold its sessions in different parts of the country, whenever considered desirable, to coordinate all the Library, artists and cultural activities of the country".

8. Resolved "that steps be taken for the preparation of portfolios of representatives works of Indian art".

9. "Resolved that the Government of India be urged to exempt bonafide libraries from the necessity to take import licence for purchasing books and other reading and kindred materials from abroad".

APPENDIX—D

AGENDA OF THE SUB-COMMISSIONS.

I Educational Sub-Commission

1. Election of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur.
2. Election of three members of the Executive Board.
3. Adoption of the Agenda.
4. General discussion on Unesco's Programme for Education.
5. To consider the general recommendation of the Third General

Conference:—

1.7 **General Recommendation.** "Unesco will in future years effect a gradual transition from the reconstruction of war-devastated areas to constructive development of education, science and culture".

To consider and make recommendations on the following Programme Resolutions:

23. **Improvement of Textbooks and Teaching Materials.** "The Director-General is instructed, in co-operation with Member States, National Commissions, and other national and international bodies, to further the improvement of textbooks and teaching materials in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the First Session of the General Conference."

2.31. "The Director-General is instructed to promote the study and teaching of the contribution of organised labour to the advancement of civilization, and as a first step, to invite Member State to contribute textbooks and illustrated teaching materials to Unesco as a means of stimulating clearing house activities in this field."

2.4. **Fundamental Education.**

2.41. "It is recommended to Member States that they provide fundamental education for all their people, in conformity with Article I, paragraph 2 (b) of the Constitution of Unesco; including the establishment as soon as possible of universal free and compulsory primary education, and also education for adults."

2.42 "Unesco will help Member States which desire aid in campaigns for fundamental education, giving priority to less developed regions and to under-privileged groups within industrialized countries."

"To this end, the Director-General is instructed:

2.421 **Clearing House in Fundamental Education.** "To carry on clearing house functions in fundamental education, and to collect and distribute information on such special aspects as

2.422 **"Panel of Experts.** To enlist the services of a panel of experts in Fundamental Education."

2.426 **"Materials and Research.** To promote or carry out research and to prepare sample materials for use in pilot and associated projects."

2.51 **Education for International Understanding** The Director-General is instructed:

2.512 "in co-operation with the appropriate organs of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, to assist Member States and educational groups in teaching about the United Nations, particularly in elementary and secondary schools;"

2.513 "to select, prepare and distribute materials and educational aids for international understanding, including information about experiments in Member States;"

2.514 "to draft a convention, under which the Member States may agree, within the limits of their legal powers, to ensure that their educational programmes are directed at all levels towards international peace and security."

8.1 **International Declaration of Human Rights.** "The Director-General is instructed to stimulate the dissemination of information about the International Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations, particularly through the Projects Division of the Mass Communications Department; to encourage the incorporation of the Declaration as subject matter in the teaching about the United Nations which is given in schools; and to direct his programme sections to employ the declaration wherever possible in their programme activities."

8.4 **Principles concerning Education.** "It is recommended to Member States that education departments, teachers' associations, teachers' training colleges or other authorities concerned be invited to act on the following principles;"

8.41 "in primary and secondary schools, every effort should be made, both in teaching and in framing programmes of study, to avoid inculcating by word or implication the belief that lands, peoples and customs other than one's own are necessarily inferior, or are otherwise unworthy of understanding and sympathy,"

2.52 **Teachers' Charter and Educational Charter for Youth.** The Director-General is instructed:

2.51 "in co-operation with the International Bureau of Education, to collect basic information on the training and status of teachers, looking

towards the development of a Teachers' Charter. and to assemble information concerning the legal, social and economic position of teachers, their real incomes, comparative salaries, and the conditions of appointment, tenure, promotion and retirement;"

2.522 "to promote an international study of the barriers to education for all, looking toward an international Charter for youth. This Charter should specify that distinctions of colour, race, sex or religion should not operate against any group of young people; that no young person should be deprived of instruction suited to his capacities by reason of financial handicap; and that certificates awarded should give equal rights to all."

2.53 "Science in General Education. The Director-General is instructed to assist the International Bureau of Education in its study of the science in general education."

2.54 The Arts in General Education.

2.541 "The Director-General is instructed to provide clearing house services to Member States for the collection, analysis and distribution of information concerning the arts in general education, and for the exchange of materials and personnel between Member States."

2.542 "The General Conference recommends to Members States that they take, through National Commissions wherever possible, appropriate steps, such as the establishments of a committee on the arts in general education, to facilitate this exchange of information. The purpose of such action would be to encourage improved methods of teaching and to stimulate experiment and research by local institutions and individuals."

2.543 "The Director-General is instructed:

2.5431 "to assist Member States in the planning and setting up of such committees and:

2.5432 "to investigate, through appropriate governmental authorities, professional organisations and individuals experts, the advisability of an international Committee or council, representative of these national bodies, to further international co-operation in this field; and to assist in the promotion of such an international body if found desirable."

2.6 Work with universities.

2.61 The Director-General is instructed:

"to assist in the establishment of an international non-governmental

organisation for ensuring continuous international co-operation among universities, and to collaborate with such an organisation, if established."

2.62 "to maintain liaison with, and promote the exchange of information among national and international organisations of universities;"

2.63 "to promote, through contacts with appropriate organisations, studies in higher education that contribute to the development of international understanding."

2.7 "Adult Education. In order to promote international understanding and to facilitate closer co-operation between leaders in adult education, the Director General is instructed."

2.71 "to convene an international conference of leaders and workers in adult education, including workers in industry and agriculture;"

2.711 "to collect and disseminate information about adult education in Member-States, particularly about new methods and techniques and to issue an international directory."

2.74 "War-Handicapped Children. The Director-General is instructed to collaborate with national and international organisations in study and action on the educational problems of war handicapped children. For this purpose he will collect information in this field, draft and publish a report, and secure the dissemination of information and other material collected."

2.8. **Recommendations to the Director-General.** ...

2.81 **Clearing House Activities.**

2.811 "The maximum use should be made of outside bodies and persons willing to serve UNESCO's purposes, both through national commissions and otherwise."

2.812 "The raising of the status and emoluments of the teaching profession should be the constant aim of UNESCO."

2.82 **Seminars.**

2.821 "The Director-General is invited to draw the attention of the seminars on tex-books to the importance, especially in secondary schools, of the teaching of the history and literature of Oriental peoples."

2.83 **Fundamental Education.**

2.831 "Emphasis should be placed on the development of the intelligence of the individual and not merely on his economic betterment."

2.832 "The needs and resources of the local community should be the basis of the fundamental educational programme. No attempt should

be made to reach arbitrary conclusions about a minimum standard of education applicable to all countries and all peoples."

2.843 "The more highly developed States should not only assist the less developed areas, but should also actively promote Fundamental Education among the less privileged groups within their own borders."

2.84 **Adult Education.** "National associations of workers in adult education should be fostered in order to provide an essential basis for international co-operation in this field."

8.2 **Participation of Youth.** "The Director-General is instructed to consider, throughout the work of the Organisation, ways and means of associating young people with UNESCO's programme and to report on this matter to the General Conference,"

6. Any other business.

II SCIENTIFIC SUB-COMMISSION

1. Election of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur.
2. Election of three members of the Executive Board.
3. Adoption of the Agenda.
4. General discussion on UNESCO's Programme for Science.

5. To consider the general recommendations of the Third General Conference:

1.7 **General Recommendation.** "UNESCO will in future years effect a gradual transition from the reconstruction of war-devastated areas to constructive development of education, science and culture."

6. To consider and make recommendations on the following programme Resolutions.

8.1 **Field Science Co-operation Offices.** "The Director-General is instructed to maintain Field Science Co-operation Offices in the Middle-East, East Asia, Latin America and South Asia, as undertakings of the highest priority in the natural sciences programme."

3.2 **World Centre of Scientific Liaison.** "The Director-General is instructed:

6.21 "to carry on the activities of a World Centre of Scientific Liaison. These include such activities as promoting the exchange of scientific information through the Field Science Co-operation Offices, (3.1), the

exchange of scientists and the facilitation of their movement across frontiers (7.1); the exchange of information about films on scientific research (7.23), abstracting, rationalisation and other aspects of scientific documentation (3.3); a world register of scientific institutions and scientists (7.3); collaboration with the United Nations and its Specialised Agencies in the field of Applied Science (3.42)."

3.22 "to collaborate with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, in particular in any action they take to establish and co-ordinate cartographic and related reference services, or to set up Nutritional Science and Food Technology Field Teams, etc;"

3.23 "to maintain a scientific apparatus information services."

3.32 "**Abstracting.**"

3.321 The Director-General is instructed "to aid the development of the indexing, abstracting and reviewing of scientific literature by promoting international collaboration, co-ordination and organisation in these fields; and to that end to convene an International Conference on Scientific Abstracting;"

3.4 Co-operation with Non-Governmental Organisations.

3.41 The Director-General is instructed:

"to further international scientific co-operation by means of grants-in-aid and other similar forms of assistance to international scientific and technological organisations, unions and societies;"

3.43 "to provide to scientific bodies within Member-States appropriate financial and other aid for carrying out scientific work of international significance along the lines of Unesco's aims, after consultation with the relevant Government or National Commission, with the International Council of Scientific Unions and with the appropriate scientific union, subject to regulations adopted by the General Conference."

3.5 Conservation of Natural Resources and the Protection of Nature.

3.511 The Director-General is instructed:

'to participate in the Scientific Conference on the conservation and utilisation of Natural Resources convened by the Economic and Social Council or the United Nations:'

3.512 'in conjunction with this Conference to convene an International Conference on the Protection of Nature, under the joint sponsorship of Unesco and the International Union for the Protection of Nature The Conference should examine the respective functions of Unesco and of the International Union for the Protection of Nature in a Worldwide Programme for the conservation of food resources;'

3.518 'in preparation for the Conference mentioned in 3.512, to stimulate appropriate bodies to establish regional study groups on questions to be considered by the Conference.'

3.7 International Institute of the Arid Zone. The Director-General is instructed:

3.71 'to investigate in 1949 proposals for an International Institute of the Arid Zone, such as that forwarded to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations by the International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics;'

3.72 'to convene as soon as possible a committee of experts and delegates of other Specialized Agencies to report on the utility programme and structure of an International Institute of the Arid Zone, with a view to an International Conference on the subject in 1950, or as soon thereafter as possible.'

3.8 International Computation Centre. The Director-General is instructed:

3.81 'to consider the possibility of an International computation Centre and plans for its establishment, and to report to the General Conference;'

3.82 'to bring the importance of this proposal to the attention of the Committee of Experts on International Laboratories created by the United Nations.'

3.9 Popularisation of Science. The Director-General is instructed:

3.91 'to complete the preparation, in co-operation with appropriate international organisations, of **summary reports on the popularisation of science** being carried on by existing national organisations; and to circulate these reports to Member States in order to encourage and guide the establishment of such organisations;'

3.92 'To draw the attention of governmental and other information services to methods of popularizing science by means of radio, film, pamphlets, competition, book clubs, science clubs and other means, and to stimulate the preparation and exchange by various agencies, of material that will increase the popular understanding of science.'

4.1 International Organisation in the Social Sciences. The Director-General is instructed:

4.11 'to promote international co-operation in the Social sciences, including law, by aiding in the establishment of an international organisation or organisations, and by means of grants-in-aid or contracts for financial assistance to such organisation or organisations;'

4.12 'to assist and promote education in statistics, including financial help to the International Statistical Institute if a satisfactory agreement is reached;'

4.2 Method in Political Science. The Director-General is instructed:

4.21 'to promote study of the subject matter treated by political scientists of various countries in recent publications, the number of such publications, the methods, techniques and terminology employed;'

4.22 'to arrange for the preparation by a political scientist of a report on the above material, including recommendations for the promotion of international standards in political sciences;'

4.3 Tensions affecting International Understanding. The Director-General is instructed to promote enquiries into:

4.31 'the distinctive character of the various national cultures, ideals, and legal systems;'

4.312 'the ideas which the people of one nation hold concerning their own and other nations.'

4.313 'modern methods developed in education, political science, philosophy and psychology for changing mental attitudes, and into the social and political circumstances that favour the employment of particular techniques;'

4.314 'the influences which make for international understanding or for aggressive nationalism;'

4.315 'population problems affecting international understanding, including the cultural assimilation of the immigrants;'

4.316 'the influence of modern technology upon the attitudes and mutual relationships of peoples.'

Recommendations to the Director General.

4.322 'He shall enlist the resources of, and distribute the work, among universities and other research centres in the various nations, utilising wherever possible, National Commissions and appropriate international organisations. These organisations shall be free to propose such reformulation of the projects enumerated above as may seem to them to be necessary.'

4.33 'A conference of experts should be convened to study and report on the techniques and devices used to bring about Fascism in Italy and Germany in the period preceding the Second World War in order to assist in the early recognition of such movements in the future. The results of this study should receive wide publicity.'

4.4 Study of International Collaboration. The Director-General is instructed:

4.411 'to encourage and assist the study by social scientists in all Member-States of the problems which arise within their respective fields from recent developments in international collaboration;'

4.42 'The General Conference recommends to Member-States that they draw the attention of social scientists to the importance of extensive scientific study of the problems involved in international organisation and collaboration, including those arising from the work of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies.'

Social and International Implication of Science.

The Director-General is instructed:

4.5 'to request Member-States and National Commissions to initiate group discussions and debates by natural and social scientists on the social and international implications of science; to co-ordinate the conclusions of their discussions and to report them, in particular, to National Commission.'

III CULTURAL SUB-COMMISSION

1. Election of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur.

2. Election of three members of the Executive Board.

3. Adoption of the Agenda.

4. General discussion on Unesco's Programme for Culture.

5. To consider the general recommendations of the Third General Conference:

1.7 **General Recommendation.** "Unesco will in future years effect a gradual transition from the reconstruction of war-devastated areas to constructive development of education, science and culture."

6. To consider and make recommendations on the following Programme Resolutions:

5.2 Philosophical Round Tables. The Director-General is instructed:

5.21 "to organise round-table discussions dealing with philosophic concepts that have special concern for Unesco purposes;"

5.22 "to ask philosophical or other cultural journals to devote special numbers to these subjects in conjunction with the round-table discussions, and to distribute a suitable number of copies."

5.4 Philosophical Analysis of Fundamental Concepts. The Director-General is instructed to continue an inquiry:

- (a) to analyse and define the main connotations of liberty, democracy, law, equality, which have emerged in the history of political and legal philosophy;"
- (b) to determine their practical influence today; and
- (c) to estimate their importance in current ideological controversies.

5.5 Comparative study of Cultures. The Director-General is instructed:

5.51 "to carry out a comparative study of cultures concerning the ideas held by one country, or by a group within a country of their own cultures and the relations of those cultures with other;"

5.52 "to continue consultations with scholars and experts in Member-States; to arrange for a synthesis of the replies; to submit the results to a meeting of experts for discussion and to publish the conclusions;"

5.6 "The Director-General is instructed to report to the General Conference, in the light of a report by the International African Institute, on research which should be undertaken on the native cultures in Africa, in order to further the purposes of Unesco."

Scientific and Cultural History.

5.7 "The Director-General is instructed, in consultation with appropriate scientific associations and international non-governmental organisations, to continue preparations for the publication of books which will provide, for general and specialist readers, and understanding of the scientific and cultural aspects of the history of mankind, of the interdependence of peoples and cultures and of their contributions, including that of labour organisations, to the common heritage. Account should be taken of the work done by the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education."

6.13 Reproduction in Visual Arts and Music. The Director-General is instructed:

6.131 "to complete the distribution of lists supplied by Member-States to Unesco, showing the available fine colour reproductions of works of art by their national artists;"

6.132 "to compile for publication and distribution in Member-States, with the collaboration of the International Council of Museums, lists of works illustrative of important phases and movements in the history of art, as well as lists of available fine colour reproductions of such works;"

6.133 "to secure the advice of experts on the preparation of portfolios of fine colour reproductions covering specific fields of art;"

6.1331 "to distribute among Member-States, and especially among those who possess only a limited number of works of art, selections of fine colour reproductions;"

6.134 "to publish and distribute a list of documentary films on art, and suggestions for additional films."

6.135 "to publish and distribute a list of institutions possessing photographic archives of works of art;"

6.14 Reproduction of Unique Objects. "It is recommended to Member-States that they compile lists of their unique works of art, of scientific objects and of documents, and they make as soon as possible at least four reproductions of each for deposit in centres where their preservation can be assured. To this end, the Director-General shall assist Member-States with advice on reproduction techniques."

6.15 Freedom of the Artists. The Director-General is instructed:

6.151 "to institute an examination, with the active participation of artists throughout the world, of the contributions which creative artists can make towards Unesco's purposes;"

6.152 "to ascertain what social, economic and political influences now interfere with the performance of the artists function; of the measures that have been or can be taken to remove or lessen these hindrances; and of the means whereby the working conditions of the artist can be improved and his freedom assured;"

6.221 Translations of Great Books. "The Director-General is instructed to promote adequate translations of classic and contemporary works in literature, philosophy, the humanities, and the social and natural sciences in order to carry out the plans undertaken by Unesco in conjunction with the ECOSOC of the United Nations and in continuance of the work of the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education."

To that end he shall:

6.2211 "establish an International Committee for Translations with which he shall consult, as well as with international non-governmental organisations, on practical problems connected with the selection, translation, publication and distribution of suitable works;"

6.2212 "encourage Member-States to set up National Translation Committees, preferably through their National Commissions for the purpose of preparing lists of works suitable for translation, of selecting competent translators for the several languages, of arranging with authors and publishers for the publication of translations, and of compiling current lists

of all translations published within their respective countries in the fields of education, science and culture;"

6.2218 "make arrangements with Member-States of one or several specified regions for the translation and publication of selected classics and contemporary works."

6.8 **Museums:** The Director-General is instructed:

6.81 "to provide for the exchange of information concerning museums, their techniques, modern methods of presentation and other aspects of their work;"

6.82 "to stimulate and to develop a plan for exchange of exhibitions and collections, including in particular the international circulation of UNESCO exhibitions of contemporary works of art accompanied by appropriate catalogues, such exhibitions to be prepared if possible by Member-States, National Commissions and appropriate professional organisations;"

6.83 "to seek means to enlist the co-operation of museums in such parts of UNESCO's programme as fundamental education, adult education, arts and sciences;"

6.84 "to report to the General Conference on the proposal for international co-operation between museums by establishing Inter-Governmental foundations for the exchange of professionals, students, books, works of art, collections, exhibits and other material."

6.5111 **Public Libraries.** "The Director-General is instructed to promote the development of public libraries in Member-States as centres for popular education and for the growth of international understanding."

6.51111 "To that end, he shall,

"develop and disseminate material resulting from the 1948 summer school for librarians and appraise the effectiveness of the 1948 school as a basis for recommendations to the General Conference concerning a possible school in 1950;"

6.51112 "in co-operation with the International Federation of Library Associations, promote the publication, translation and dissemination of manuals and leaflets to aid in the development and understanding of public libraries."

6.5112 "It is recommended to Member-States that they take steps to ensure the supply of books and related material to public libraries and the libraries of learned institutions and societies at the lowest possible cost, and in particular that efforts be made to ensure their supply to these libraries by publishers on the same terms as those available to booksellers and other dealers."

6.518 Select National Bibliographies. "It is recommended to Member States:

6.5181 "that they promote the compilation and publication of select bibliographies of current "best books" relevant to UNESCO's aims; the lists to include brief descriptions of each work to be translated, if possible, into the more important languages;"

6.5182 "that they draw up, in consultation with their National Commissions, lists of the ten or more representative literary works best suited to provide understanding of their respective countries and cultures; and to ensure that these lists are printed and circulated."

6.522 Book Exchanges. The Director-General is instructed:

6.5221 "to maintain clearing house activities to provide for or assist in the collection, allocation, distribution and exchange of publications, including the publication of a bulletin for libraries;"

6.52212 "to promote the organisation, maintenance, and development of national book exchange and distribution centres, and to put them in touch with one another."

6.61 "Reproduction of Periodicals. "The Director-General is instructed to promote the reproduction by microfilm, photo-lithography or by other suitable methods of out-of-print periodicals in selected fields of education, science and culture so as to supply the needs of libraries in Member States, particularly in war-devastated areas."

6.611 "To that end he is requested to ascertain needs, establish priorities and develop a scheme for reproduction and distribution."

6.7 "Copyright. "UNESCO shall consider, as a matter of urgency, and with due regard to existing agreements, the problem of improving Copyright on a world-wide basis."

6.71 The Director-General is instructed:

"to arrange for a comparative and critical study of Copyright problems and of the ways in which they are solved in various countries and between countries, bearing in mind the purpose of furthering universal respect for justice and extending the rule of law and of the essential freedoms;"

6.72 "to ensure that, in these studies, the rights and needs of authors, publishers, workers and the public are carefully considered, and that UNESCO invites representatives of these groups to take part in all committees, commissions, or meetings of experts;"

Exchange of Persons.

The Director-General is instructed.

7.11 "to request the co-operation of Member-States in the preparation of reports on the activities of governmental and non-governmental organisations affecting the movement of persons between countries. These reports should include data on the number, character, availability and sponsorship of fellowships, scholarships, and other types of assistance currently offered for study, research, teaching and observation;"

7.22 Removal of Obstacles to the Free Flow of information. "Unesco will continue and intensify its efforts to remove existing obstacles to the free flow of ideas by word and image."

7.2211 "to collect and analyse on a continuing basis objective information on obstacles to the free flow of information, and to publish or arrange for the publication of special studies, in particular on the problems of newsprint and low-priced radio receiving sets;"

7.2212 "to offer the services of UNESCO to the United Nations in matters concerning freedom of information, and particularly by the publication of reports and the conduct of studies which will assist the work of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information;"

7.2213 "in consultation with the United Nations, to prepare for submission to the General Conference a report and recommendations on a plan of work for meeting UNESCO's obligation to promote the freedom of information."

7.222 "It is recommended to Member-States:

7.2221 "that they recognize the right of citizens to listen freely to broadcasts from other countries;"

7.2222 "that where currency exchange control is in force, they maintain at present levels, and if possible increase, the amount of foreign exchange allocated to the purchase from abroad of educational, scientific and cultural books and periodicals;"

7.2223 "that war-devastated countries, and other countries which lack sufficient hard currency, should take all possible steps to meet their needs for educational, scientific and cultural material by the exchange of goods between themselves and other soft-currency countries in the same region of the world."

7.2224 "that they take all necessary steps to ensure that goods and services essential for the development of education, science and culture be included in trade agreements with other soft-currency countries in that region of the world."

"The Director-General is instructed:

7.2242 "to operate an international book coupon scheme to permit institutions and individuals in soft-currency countries to buy books and periodicals from hard-currency countries and study its possible extension to other educational, scientific and cultural material, including educational and scientific films;"

"It is recommended to Member-States;

7.2251 "that they examine existing national regulations and practices governing the importation and purchase of educational, scientific and cultural material, with a view to introducing or extending especially favourable treatment for such material;"

7.2252 "that they reduce and, if possible, abolish customs duties on original works of creative art;"

7.2253 "that they allow accredited museums to import material required by them free of duty,"

7.2254 "that they report to the Fourth Session of the General Conference on the action taken under the preceding three clauses."

Radio. "To this end he shall:

7.2321 "consult with a radio programme committee of experts from national broadcasting organisations, composed of not less than eighteen experts chosen by the Director-General with due regard to adequate geographical distribution;"

7.2322 "provide information, material and service designed to stimulate radio programmes of value to UNESCO and to promote collaboration between national broadcasting organisations;"

7.2323 "complete, for publication, a study of school broadcasting in certain countries and consult with producers and educationists with a view to obtaining advice and assistance in promoting developments in educational radio."

7.2323 "It is recommended to Member-States that they give greater radio time and facilities to United Nations and UNESCO news, features and other programmes designed to promote international understanding."

Films. "The Director-General is instructed:

7.2313 "to select from all countries short films likely to promote the purposes of UNESCO; to maintain a reference library of such films, and to consider the supply of copies of such films to Member-States for non-commercial use against payment in their own currency;"

7.2332 "to study the problem of the inexpensive production of films projectors, as a first step towards encouraging the inexpensive production of all the physical facilities of mass communication."



APPENDIX E

Resolution of the Government of India on the Establishment of the Interim Indian National Commission

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

RESOLUTION

**Establishment of Interim Indian National Commission for Co-operation
with UNESCO.**

New Delhi, the 26th March 1949

No. F.84-92/48-A.I.—I. The Government of India has been the member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, a Specialized Agency of the United Nations Organisation since its establishment in 1946. Article VII of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference for the establishment of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation requires that "each Member State shall make such arrangements as suit its particular conditions for the purpose of associating its principal bodies interested in Educational, Scientific and Cultural matters with the work of the Organisation preferably by the formation of a National Commission broadly representative of the Government and such bodies.

National Commissions or national co-operating bodies, where they exist, shall act in an advisory capacity to their respective delegations to the General Conference and to their Governments in matters relating to the Organisation and shall function as agencies of liaison in all matters of interest to it "

The Government of India has been implementing the policies and programme of Unesco through various measures. But since the implementation of the programme of UNESCO requires active participation of the people, it has been felt that the formation of a National Commission representative of the Government and various voluntary organisations working in the fields of education, science and culture is indispensable. Accordingly a Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher to advise with regard to the formation of an Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO. The recommendations of this Committee were approved by the Central Advisory Board of Education at its meeting held at Allahabad in January 1949 and the Government of India have accepted these recommendations with some modifications. It has consequently been decided to set up an Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO.

11. Functions.—The functions of the Indian National Commission will be:—

- (a) to serve as a liaison agency between UNESCO and the institutions concerned with and working for the progress of education, science and culture; and
- (b) to act in an advisory capacity to the Government of India in matters relating to UNESCO.

III. Constitution.—The Composition of the Indian National Commission will be as follows:—

A. 45 representatives of various organisations (15 each as from educational, scientific and cultural organisations) as stated in paragraph IV;

B. 15 distinguished persons to be nominated by the Government of India.

C. 18 officials representing the Central, Provincial and State Governments as follows:

Two representatives of the Ministry of Education;

One representative of the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations:

One representative of the Department of Scientific Research;

One representative of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;

Nine representatives of Provincial Governments (Ministers or representatives of the nine Provincial Governments).

Four representatives of States (nominated by the Ministry of States).

The National Commission will elect its President.

(2) The National Commission shall, to begin with, have three Sub-Commissions one each for Education, Science and Culture. Each Sub-Commission shall consist of 15 representatives of organisations, five persons nominated by the Government of India and such official members of the Commission as may be nominated by the Government of India. The National Commission will have the power to constitute any additional Sub-Commission as and when necessary.

(3) The affairs of the National Commission will be managed by an Executive Board which shall consist of 15 members. 9 members of the Executive Board will be selected by the three Sub-Commissions for Education, Science and Culture (three by each) and six from among the other members of the Commission will be nominated by the Government of India. The Educational Adviser to the Government of India,

Ministry of Education, will be the Chairman of the Executive Board, and will preside at its meetings, but when the President of the Commission is a member of the Executive Board and is present at a meeting he shall act as Chairman of the Board.

IV. The voluntary Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisations of an All-India character have been invited to send representatives on the National Commission. The list of such bodies will be periodically reviewed in order to maintain the representative character of the Commission.

V The Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO will be attached to the Ministry of Education. A member of the staff of that Ministry will be the Secretary of the Commission. It will be the function of the Secretary to prepare the agenda for its meetings and attend to all work relating to the Commission.

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all Provincial Governments and Minor Administrations and all Ministries of the Government of India.

2. ORDERED also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for information.

TARA CHAND,
Secretary.

APPENDIX F

MEMBERS OF THE INTERIM INDIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION

1. The Interim Indian National Commission for Co-operation with U.N.E.S.C.O. is divided into three Sub-Commissions namely Educational, Scientific and Cultural. The list of members of the Commission is given below :—

President Hon'ble Moulana Abul Kalam Azad
Minister for Education, Government of India.

Secretary Mr. P. N. Kirpal, M.A. (Oxon.), LL.B.,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education.

Members :—

I. EDUCATIONAL SUB-COMMISSION

REPRESENTATIVES OF ORGANISATIONS

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| 1. Mr. R. M. Chetsingh, Principal., Barring Indian Adult Education Association
Union Christian College, Batala. | |
| 2. Dr. V. S. Ram, Head of the Department of Political Science, Lucknow University, Lucknow. | Indian Political Science Congress. |
| 3. Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, 25, Canning Lane, New Delhi. | } Central Advisory Board of Education. |
| 4. Mrs. Hannah Sen, c/o Directoress, Lady Irwin College, Sikandra Road, New Delhi. | |
| 5. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Teja Singh, Vice Chancellor, East Punjab University, Solan, Simla. | |
| 6. Mr. B. H. Zaidi, Chief Minister, Rampur State, Rampur. | |
| 7. Prof. N. K. Sidhanta, University of Lucknow, Lucknow. | } Inter-University Board of India. |
| 8. Mr. S. Mathai, Secretary, Inter-University Board of India, 10-A, Cavalry Lines, Delhi. | |

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| 9. Mrs. Asha Devi Aryanayakam, Hindustani Talimi Sangh, Wardha. | Hindustani Talimi Sangh. |
| 10. Dr. Amar Nath Jha, "Maya", George Town, Allahabad. | All India Federation of Educational Associations. |
| 11. Dr. Zakir Husain, Vice Chancellor, Aligarh University, Aligarh. | Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi. |
| 12. Dr. S. N. Sen, Director of Archives, National Archives of India, Queensway, New Delhi. | Indian Historical Records Commission. |
| 13. Dr. Bisheeshwar Prasad, Combined Inter-Services Historical Section, Simla. | Indian Historical Congress. |
| 14. Prof. A. R. Wadia, Principal, Victoria College, Gwalior. | Indian Philosophical Congress. |
| 15. Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, University of Delhi, Delhi. | All India Economic Conference |

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS NOMINATED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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| 16. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan. | Chairman, Unesco Executive Board, Paris. |
| 17. Acharya Narendra Deva, | Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, Lucknow. |
| 18. Prof. Mohammad Habib, | Aligarh University, Aligarh. |
| 19. Nawab Ali Yawar Jang, | Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, Hyderabad (Dn.). |
| 20. Dr. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar, | Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Madras. |

REPRESENTATIVES OF CENTRAL, PROVINCIAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

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| 21. Prof. Humayun Kabir, Joint Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Education. | Ministry of Education |
| 22. The Hon'ble Mr. D.H. Chandrasekhariya, Minister for Education, Mysore State. | } Minister of States. |
| 23. Mr. Swarup Kishen Zibbu, Director of Education, Jaipur. | |
| 24. Hon'ble Mr. Harendranath Choudhury, Minister for Education, West Bengal. | Government of West Bengal. |

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| 25. Dr. I. R. Khan, Deputy Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Education Department, Lucknow. | Government of United Provinces. |
| 26. Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, Bombay. | Government of Bombay. |
| 27. Mr. Nihal Singh, Minister for Education, Patiala and East Punjab States Union, Patiala. | Ministry of States. |
| 28. Mr. Gorakh Nath Sinha, Director of Public Instruction, Bihar. | Government of Bihar. |
| 29. Dr. K. C. Khanna, Secretary, Education Department, East Punjab. | Government of East Punjab. |

II. SCIENTIFIC SUB-COMMISSION

REPRESENTATIVES OF ORGANISATIONS

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| 1. Prof. A. C. Banerji, Professor of Mathematics, Allahabad University, Allahabad. | } National Institute of Sciences, New Delhi. |
| 2. Prof. S. R. Bose, R. G. Kar Medical College, 1, Belgachia Road, Calcutta. | |
| 3. Dr. D. S. Kothari, Scientific Adviser, Ministry of Defence, Central Secretariat, New Delhi. | |
| 4. Dr. M. S. Krishnan, Director, Bureau of Mines, Ministry of Works, Mines and Power, Central Secretariat, New Delhi. | |
| 5. Dr. Bains Prashad, Fisheries Development Adviser, Ministry of Agriculture, Central Secretariat, New Delhi. | |
| 6. Prof. K. S. Krishnan, Director, National Physical Laboratory, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, University Buildings, Delhi. | } Indian Science Congress Association. |
| 7. Professor P. C. Mahalanobis, Statistical Laboratory, Calcutta. | |
| 8. Dr. B. Mukerji, Director, Central Drugs Laboratory, 110, Chitrangan Avenue, Calcutta, 12. | |
| 9. Prof. B. Sanjiva Rao, Head of the Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Malleswaram, P. O. Bangalore. | |

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| 10. Hon'ble Mr. N. R. Sarkar, Chairman,
All India Council for Technical Educa-
tion, 237, Lower Circular Road,
Calcutta. | } All India Council for Technical
Education. |
| 11. Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimootala, Ismail
Building, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay. | |
| 12. Prof. H. R. Mehra, Head of the Depart-
ment of Zoology. Allahabad University,
Allahabad. | The National Academy of
Sciences, Allahabad |
| 13. Prof. K. R. Ramanathan, Physical
Research Laboratory, Navrangpura
P. O., Ahmedabad, 9. | The Indian Academy of Science,
Bangalore. |
| 14. Prof. K. Banerjee, Professor of
Physics, Indian Association for the
Cultivation of Science, 210. Bowbazar
Street, Calcutta. | Indian Association for the Culti-
vation of Science, Calcutta. |
| 15. Dr. B. C. Guha, Damodar Valley Cor-
poration, Anderson House. Alipore,
Calcutta | Association of Scientific Workers
of India, Delhi. |

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS NOMINATED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

16. Dr. Homi J. Bhabha, Director, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research,
Peddar Road, Bombay, 26.
17. Dr. K. N. Bahl, Professor of Zoology, Lucknow University, Lucknow.
18. Dr. M. N. Saha, Palit Professor of Physics, Calcutta University,
Calcutta.
19. Dr. C. V. Raman, Raman Research Institute, Hobbs Post, Bangalore,—6.

REPRESENTATIVE OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

20. Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, Department of Scientific Research, Government of
India, New Delhi.

III. CULTURAL SUB-COMMISSION.

REPRESENTATIVES OF ORGANISATIONS

1. Mr. G. Venkatachalam, President All India Association of Fine Arts, 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
2. Mrs. Renuka Ray, M. C. A., 13, Canning Lane, New Delhi. Vishva Bharti.
3. Mrs. Rukmini Devi, President, Kalakshetra Adyar, Madras.
4. Dr. B. S. Guha, Director, Anthropological Survey of India, Chowringhee, Calcutta. Anthropological Survey of India
5. Mr. R. P. Masani, 68-F, Napean Sea Road, Bombay. Central Advisory Board of Archaeology.
6. Hon'ble Justice Rama Prasad Mookerjee, President, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1, Park Street, Calcutta, 26. Royal Asiatic Societies (Bengal and Bombay).
7. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, President, Indian Library Association, University Library, Delhi, 2. Indian Library Association, Delhi
8. Madame Sophia Wadia, "Aryasangha" 22, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, 6. P. E. N. Bombay.
9. Mrs. Kamladevi Chattopadhyay, President Indian National Theatre, c/o P. B. No. 107, Bombay, 1. I. N. T. A., Bombay and Congress Sahitya Sangham, Calcutta.
10. Mr. L. V. Sathe, M/s Master, Sathe and Bhute, Hamam House, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. Indian Institute of Architects, Bombay.
11. Dr. R. N. Dandekar, Honorary Secretary, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, P. O. Deccan Gymkhana, Poona, 4. Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.
12. Rai Uma Nath Bali, Pro-Vice Chancellor, Sangit Vidyapith, Kaiserbagh, Lucknow. Bhatkhande Sangit Vidyapith, Lucknow.
13. Mr. Devdas Gandhi. All India Newspapers Editors Conference, New Delhi.

14. Mr. Manzar Ali Sokhta, Sewa Kunj, Hindustani Culture Society,
P. O. Gangaghat, Unao, United Allahabad,
Provinces.
15. Mr. A. A. A. Fyazee, Public Service Islamic Research Association,
Commission, Bombay. Bombay.
16. Mr. Barda Ukil, Honorary General All India Fine Arts and Crafts
Secretary, All India Fine Arts and Society, New Delhi.
Crafts Society, New Delhi.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS NOMINATED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

17. Mr. Premendra Mitra, 57, Harish Chatterji Street, Kalighat, Calcutta
18. Mr. Jainendra Kumar, 7, Daryaganj, Delhi.
19. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
20. Mr. K. S. Venkataramani, Kavenpatnam P. O., Tanjore District, South India.
21. Mr. D. V. Potdar. "Lokakalyan", 77, Shanwar Peth, Poona, 2.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CENTRAL, PROVINCIAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

22. Dr. Tara Chand, Secretary to the Ministry of Education.
Government of India, Ministry of Education.
23. Maharaj Nagendra Singh, Deputy Sec- Ministry of Information and
retary to the Government of India, Broadcasting.
Ministry of Information and
Broadcasting.
24. Hon'ble Minister for Education, Madhya Ministry of States.
Bharat.
25. Mr. Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, Par- Government of Assam.
liamentary Secretary, Assam, Shillong.
26. Hon'ble Mr. P. K. Deshmukh, Minister Government of Central Provinces
for Education, C. P. & Berar. and Berar.
27. Hon'ble Paudit Lingaraj Misra, Minis- Government of Orissa.
ter for Education, Orissa.
28. Mr. C. S. Jha, Joint Secretary to the Ministry of External Affairs.
Government of India, Ministry of
External Affairs (Miss Leilamani
Naidu alternate member).
29. The Hon'ble Minister for Education, Government of Madras.
Madras.

II. MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chairman :

Dr. Tara Chand, M.A., D.Phil. (Oxon), Secretary to the Government of India, New Delhi.

Members :

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| 1. Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher. | } Elected by the Educational Sub-Commission. |
| 2. Mrs. Hannah Sen. | |
| 3. Prof. N. K. Sidhanta. | |
| 4. Dr. Bains Prashd. | } Elected by the Scientific Sub-Commission. |
| 5. Dr. B. Mukerjee | |
| 6. Prof. K. R. Ramanathan. | |
| 7. Mrs. Kamladevi Chattopadhyay | } Elected by the Cultural Sub-Commission. |
| 8. Mr. Devdas Gandhi. | |
| 9. Mr. K. M. Munshi. | |

NOMINATED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

10. Miss Leilamani Naidu.
11. Maharaj Nagendra Singh.
12. Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar
13. Dr. Zakir Husain.
14. Mr. Jainendra Kumar.
15. Nawab Ali Yawar Jang.



APPENDIX G

Organisations represented on the Interim, Indian National Commission

I. EDUCATIONAL SUB-COMMISSION

Organisations	Number of representatives.
Indian Adult Education Association, 24/18, Daryaganj, Delhi .	1
The All India Political Science Association, Rajendra College, Balangir	1
The Central Advisory Board of Education, Ministry of Education, New Delhi	4
The Inter University Board of India, 10-A, Cavalry Lines, Delhi .	2
The Hindustani Talimi Sangh, Sevagram, Wardha, C. P. .	1
All India Federation of Educational Association, P. B. No. 56, Secunderabad (D).	1
Jamia Millia Islamia, Okhla, Delhi	1
Indian Historical Records Commission c/o National Archives of India, Queensway, New Delhi	1
Indian History Congress, c/o Combined Inter-Services Historical Section, Simla	1
Indian Philosophical Congress, c/o Department of Philosophy, University of Delhi, Delhi	1
All India Economic Conference, The Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, Delhi	1
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II. SCIENTIFIC SUB-COMMISSION

National Institute of Sciences of India, University Buildings, Delhi	5
Indian Science Congress Association, 1, Park Street, Calcutta- 16	4
All India Council for Technical Education c/o Ministry of Educa- tion, Government of India, New Delhi.	2
The National Academy of Sciences India, Muir College Buildings, Allahabad	1
The Indian Academy of Sciences, Malleswaram, P. O., Bangalore, 3	1
Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, 210, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, 12	1
Association of Scientific Workers of India, University Buildings, Delhi, 2	1
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III. CULTURAL SUB-COMMISSION Organisation	Number of representatives
All India Association of Fine Arts, 28 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay	1
Viswa Bharti, Santiniketan, West Bengal	1
Kalakshetra, Adyar, Madras	1
Music Academy (Prayag Sangit Samiti), 108, Hewett Road, Allahabad	1
Tamil Isai Sangam, 8/9, Singanna Naick Street, G. T. Madras 1	1
Anthropological Survey of India, Chowringhee, Calcutta	1
Central Advisory Board of Archaeology, New Delhi	1
Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1, Park Street, Calcutta, 16	1
Bombay Branch of Royal Asiatic Society Town Hall, Bombay	1
Indian Library Association, c/o University Library, Delhi, 2	1
The P. E. N., All India Centre, "Aryasangh" 22, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, 6	1
Indian National Theatre, c/o Post Box No. 107, Bombay, 1	1
Congress Sahitya Sangham, Calcutta	1
The Indian Institute of Architects, Prospect Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay	1
Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, P. O. Deccan Gymkhana, Poona, 4	1
Bhat Khande Sangit Vidyapith, Kaiserbagh, Lucknow	1
All India Newspapers Editors Conference, New Delhi	1
Hindustani Culture Society, Allahabad	1
Islamic Research Association, Town Hall, Bombay-1	1
All India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, Parliament Street, New Delhi 3	1
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