

**REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY - GENERAL
INDIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION
FOR COOPERATION
WITH
UNESCO**

January 1986 to December 1987



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NEW DELHI**

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INTRODUCTION

As one of the founding members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), India has consistently endeavoured to promote the aims and objectives of the Organisation. The Indian National Commission (INC) for Cooperation with Unesco which was established in 1949 by the Government of India, in compliance with Article VII of the Constitution of Unesco, has been playing an effective role as advisory, executive, information and liaison body at the national level through a well-established consultative and deliberative mechanism. The Commission has been playing an ever increasing role in Unesco's work, particularly in the formulation and execution of its programmes by involving various departments, agencies, institutions, organisations and experts engaged in the advancement of education, science, culture and communication.

This report presents a brief account of the activities of the Indian National Commission and the Government's relations with Unesco during the period January 1986 to December 1987. During this biennium, the Commission continued to contribute significantly to the programmes and activities of Unesco in all its areas of competence by associating experts, scholars, governmental and non-governmental bodies in the implementation of the programmes of the Organisation. It also continued to perform its role as a coordinating body at the national level and also collaborated with the National Commissions of Asia and the Pacific region and with Unesco's Regional Offices and Centres for implementation of Unesco's projects.

One of the highlights of the biennium was the launching of the Asia Pacific Programme of Education for All (APPEAL) by the former Director-General of Unesco in New Delhi, which aimed

at eradicating illiteracy in Asia and the Pacific by the year 2000. During the period under report, the Indian National Commission was reconstituted by its President—the Minister of Human Resource Development—by nominating 42 ‘individual’ and 41 ‘institutional’ members, which comprise eminent educationists, scientists and persons distinguished in the fields of social sciences, humanities, culture and communication, concerned Government Departments, important statutory bodies and national organisations. The Commission also convened its nineteenth session and the meetings of its five Sub-Commissions in which the Draft Programme and Budget of Unesco for the biennium 1988-1989 was discussed in detail and views formulated thereon. Another significant event of the period was India’s participation in the twenty-fourth session of the General Conference of Unesco under the leadership of Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Minister of Human Resource Development. India also participated in many other important international, regional and sub-regional meetings organised by or under the auspices of Unesco. Some of the notable meetings are : the twenty-seventh session of the Council of International Bureau of Education; fortieth session of the Advisory Committee on Regional Cooperation in Asia and the Pacific; Inter-Regional Consultation on Unesco’s Third Medium-Term Plan; Regional Meeting to formulate strategies of action for National Coordinators of Unesco Associated Schools Projects, etc.

During the period under report, the Commission extended its full support and cooperation to Unesco and its regional offices in the implementation of its activities by arranging participation of Indian experts and institutions in about 75 meetings, conferences, workshops; placements of 25 Unesco fellows in Indian institutions/laboratories; execution of 69 contracts for special studies; implementation of 12 projects under Participation Programme; execution of Unesco Coupons Scheme under which coupons worth 47,943 dollars were sold; and the publication of Tamil and Hindi editions of the ‘Courier’.

CHAPTER I

STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR COOPERATION WITH UNESCO

1.1 As a member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the Government of India, in compliance with Article VII of the Constitution of the Organisation, established an interim Indian National Commission (INC) for Co-operation with UNESCO in 1949. The Commission was placed on a permanent footing in 1951 to ensure active participation of the people and institutions engaged in the task of advancement of education, science, culture and communication in India, in the implementation of the programmes of UNESCO. The membership of the Commission is of two categories : (i) individual and (ii) institutional. The Commission consists of five Sub-Commissions, namely (i) Education; (ii) Natural Sciences; (iii) Social Sciences; (iv) Culture; and (v) Communication.

1.2 The membership of the Commission comprises of eminent educationists, scientists and persons distinguished in the fields of social sciences, humanities, culture and communication, concerned Government Departments, important statutory and autonomous bodies and national organisations. The members hold office for a term of four years. The Commission was reconstituted in 1987 which now includes 42 individual and 41 institutional members. The Commission is headed by Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Minister of Human Resource Development, Government of India. The Secretary, Department of Education, is the Secretary-General of the Commission. A senior officer of the Ministry of Human Resource Development nominated by the President of the Commission acts as its Secretary. The names of 'individual' and 'institutional' members of the five Sub-Commissions are given in *Annexure I*.

1.3 The Secretariat of the Indian National Commission is provided by the Department of Education in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.

Nineteenth Session of the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with Unesco and meetings of its five Sub-Commissions

1.4 The Nineteenth Session of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco was held in New Delhi on July 27, 1987, under the chairmanship of Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Minister of Human Resource Development and President of the Commission. Smt. Krishna Sahi, Minister of State for Education and Culture also participated in the session which was attended by 29 individual and 28 institutional members of the Commission, besides senior officers of the Government of India and representatives of the press.

1.5 Shri Anil Bordia, Secretary, Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development and Secretary-General of the Commission, while welcoming the participants, observed that education was an instrument of change and that the educationists all over the world were involved in crystalising two themes (i) future of education; and (ii) education for the future. He further added that new education policy not only aims at reducing social disparities but also taking the country to the threshold of the twenty-first century, so that society is better equipped to face the challenges of the future.

1.6 Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, the Minister of Human Resource Development inaugurated the session. While thanking the members for having agreed to serve on the Indian National Commission and for participating in its 19th session, he stated that Unesco should not be looked upon merely as a channel for assistance to developing countries but as a forum for intellectual co-operation. He further added that while ideological differences were inevitable in an agency like UNESCO it should be remembered that this agency was an irreplaceable forum for friendly

encounters and intellectual exchanges on a footing of equality and mutual respect. The full text of the welcome speech by the Secretary-General and the inaugural address of the President of the Indian National Commission is given in *Annexures II and III*, respectively.

1.7 The main items on the agenda of the meeting were the consideration of Draft Programme and Budget of Unesco for the biennium 1988-1989 and the consideration of the proposed Draft Resolutions in respect of the Programme and Budget to be moved by India at the 24th Session of the General Conference of Unesco. The other items of the agenda related to consideration of the Draft Resolution regarding celebration of the birth-centenary of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and a general discussion regarding election of the new Director-General of Unesco.

1.8 While the Indian National Commission was in general agreement with the proposed Programme and Budget of Unesco for the biennium 1988-1989, it was felt that there was a need to lay greater stress upon some areas and to accord higher priorities to others. The members of the Commission were of the view that in the context of current situation prevailing in the World and the need for promoting moral solidarity and unity of mankind, Unesco should take up more vigorously programmes and activities in the field of international understanding, cooperation and peace as also step up its efforts to eliminate prejudice, intolerance, racism and apartheid. The members also urged that Unesco should undertake an appropriate programme for the study of the history of South East Asian countries as the scholarship and erudition of these countries had substantially contributed to the socio-cultural harmony of the continent.

1.9 In the field of Science and Technology, it was suggested that more attention should be given by Unesco to the development of man-power information system and the exchange of information on technology forecasting techniques. For programmes relating to culture, it was proposed that matters relating to restitution of cultural property and establishment of museums and art galleries deserved the attention of Unesco. For the

Communication Sector, it was proposed that greater attention should be given by Unesco to the programme 'Communication in the Service of Man'. The proceedings of the 19th session of the Commission are given in *Annexure IV*.

Meetings of the five Sub-Commissions

1.10 The Indian National Commission for Unesco convened meetings of its five Sub-Commissions on Education, Natural Sciences, Social Sciences, Culture and Communication in New Delhi from 31st August to 10th September, 1987. The main objective of the meetings was to make a detailed study of the Draft Programme and Budget for the biennium 1988-1989 sector-wise and the Draft Amendments to the Draft Programme and Budget of Unesco proposed to be moved by India at the twenty-fourth session of the General Conference of Unesco. The participants in each of the meetings of the Sub-Commissions discussed in detail the programmes and the proposed Draft Amendments relating to their respective programme sectors and made useful recommendations which formed part of the brief for the Indian delegation to the 24th Session of General Conference of Unesco. The proceedings of the meetings of the five Sub-Commissions are given in *Annexure V*.

1.11 In order to enable the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco to discharge its functions and responsibilities in an adequate manner, a Plan scheme for strengthening the activities of the Commission included in the Seventh Five Year Plan, continued as an on-going programme during the years under report.

1.12 The Unesco Regional Office of Science and Technology for South and Central Asia (ROSTSCA) was set up in 1965 after India agreed to provide the normal facility of adequate rent-free accommodation for the Regional Office. To meet this long-standing obligation of providing a suitable accommodation to the Regional Office, a new office-building in New Delhi would be constructed. A plot of land has already been allotted for the

purpose by the Ministry of Urban Development. The scheme for construction of Unesco House has been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The building when completed would house two offices of Unesco functioning in India, viz., (i) the Office of the Chief of Unesco Mission in India, and (ii) the Unesco Regional Office of Science and Technology for South and Central Asia.

Budget

1.13 A statement showing the Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for 1986-87 and 1987-88 is reproduced below:

(Figures in Rupees lakhs)

S. No.	Activities	B.E. 1986-87	R.E. 1986-87	B.E. 1987-88	R.E. 1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6
PLAN					
1.	Reorganisation of INC Library into a full-fledged Documentation and Reference Centre for Unesco publications in India	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00
2.	Holding of meetings of Committees/Conferences and organisation of exhibitions in furtherance of aims and activities of Unesco	5.00	5.00	6.00	3.00
3.	Strengthening of voluntary organisations engaged in Unesco's programmes and activities	1.50	1.00	2.00	1.00
NON-PLAN					
4.	Publication of Hindi and Tamil editions of Unesco Courier	10.55	10.55	10.60	10.60

1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Grants to non-governmental organisations for the programmes of Indian National Commission for Unesco25	2.10	.25	.25
6. Other items -- Indian National Commission for Unesco60	.59	.60	.30
7. Other programmes05	.05	.05	.05
8. Deputation and delegations abroad		7.00	6.86	7.00	6.20
9. Contribution to Unesco		88.30	80.80	94.50	94.50
10. Visit of foreign delegations to India		5.00	3.00	5.00	5.00

CHAPTER II

RELATIONS WITH UNESCO

2.1 India continued to contribute significantly to the programmes and activities of Unesco in all its areas of competence by associating experts, scholars, governmental and non-governmental bodies in the implementation of the programmes of the Organisation. The Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco continued to project its views on the plans and programmes of Unesco with a view to advising the Government of India as well as Unesco in formulation and implementation of its activities. The Commission also continued to perform its role as a co-ordinating body at the national level and also collaborated with the other National Commissions of Asia and the Pacific and with Unesco's projects. The following account gives a brief description of the activities of the Commission during the period January 1986 to December 1987 in the sphere of Unesco's work.

Executive Board of Unesco

2.2 India has had the privilege of having been elected as a member of the Executive Board of Unesco since the establishment of Unesco in 1946. During the period under report, Sardar Swaran Singh, India's representative on Unesco Executive Board participated in the 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th and 128th sessions of the Executive Board.

Permanent Delegation of India to Unesco

2.3 India continued to maintain a Permanent Delegation to Unesco in Paris. The delegation is headed by a Permanent Representative. During 1986-87 this office was held by Ms. Arundhati Ghose, an officer belonging to IFS, with the rank of an Ambassador. During the period under report, the Permanent

Representative was assisted by Shri G.V. Rao, as an Honorary Adviser and Shri Pradeep Singh, Second Secretary.

The Permanent Delegation of India acts as a link between the Government of India and the Indian National Commission for Unesco on the one hand and the Unesco Secretariat, on the other in all matters of competence of Unesco. Permanent delegation contributed effectively not only as a liaison body but also in various programmes and activities of Unesco of interest to India. It also represented the Government of India on various inter-governmental committee meetings, such as, International Hydrological Programme (IHP), Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB), Inter-governmental Committee on Physical Education and Sports, World Heritage Committee, etc. The Permanent Delegation of India assisted the India's representative on the Executive Board of Unesco in meetings of various Commissions: Finance and Administrative Commission, NGO Committee, Programme Commission.

The Permanent Representative of India participated in the 24th Session of the General Conference of Unesco as an official delegate. The other members of the Permanent Delegation provided useful assistance to the members of the Indian delegation to the 24th Session of the General Conference of Unesco.

Sessions of the Council of International Bureau of Education (IBE)

2.4 Shri Anand Sarup, former Secretary, Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, participated in the twenty-seventh session of the Council of International Bureau of Education (IBE) held at Geneva from February 17—21, 1986. The Council considered the proposals of the Director of IBE concerning the activities of the Bureau for the year 1986. Another item on the agenda of the Council was to review the preparation for the organisation of the 40th Session of the International Conference on Education to be held at Geneva from December 2—22, 1986.

2.5 Shri Ajai Malhotra of Permanent Mission of India to United Nations Office in Geneva participated in the 28th and

29th Sessions of Council of International Bureau of Education held in Geneva.

Fortieth Session of the International Conference on Education

2.6 The Fortieth Session of the International Conference on Education was organised at Geneva from December 2—11, 1986. The subject for discussion at the Conference was improvement of secondary education in the context of its objectives, structure, contents and methods. The Indian delegation to the Conference was led by Smt. Krishna Sahi, Minister of State for Education and Culture. Shri Kireet Joshi, Special Secretary, Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development was the alternate leader. Other members of the delegation were : Shri Y.N. Chaturvedi, Joint Secretary, Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development; Dr. A.K. Sharma, Principal, Regional College of Education, Mysore; and Shri Ajai Malhotra, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations and other International Organisations in Geneva.

2.7 The Conference re-affirmed the importance of secondary education as a factor in accelerating cultural, socio-economic, scientific and technological development. It concluded that secondary schooling should aim at developing and up-dating the teaching of science and technology, encouraging an inter-disciplinary approach and teaching of humanities should be strengthened at the same time to ensure the all-round development of students' personality. The Conference called for the need to 'learn how to learn' for students and teachers alike in order to gain the optimum benefit from the constant discovery of new fields of knowledge.

International Seminar on "Unesco—in Retrospect and Prospect"

2.8 As part of the programme of the Indian National Commission for commemoration of the 40th anniversary of Unesco, India International Centre, New Delhi, hosted an international seminar on "UNESCO—In Retrospect and Prospect" from

January 1—3, 1986, with financial assistance from Unesco under its Participation Programme. The seminar was attended by four members of the Executive Board of Unesco and delegates from Algeria, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka and the USSR. Eminent Indian personalities in the fields of education, science, culture, communication and social sciences also participated in the seminar. Smt. Sushila Rohtagi, the then Minister of State for Education and Culture inaugurated the seminar.

International Programme for Development of Communication (IPDC)

2.9 Inter-governmental Council for the International Programme for Development of Communication (IPDC) comprising 25 Member States of Unesco was established in 1980 at the 21st session of the General Conference of Unesco. India was elected as one of the members of the Council. Re-election to the Council was held during the 23rd session of the General Conference of Unesco. India was re-elected as a member of the Council till the end of the 25th session of the General Conference of Unesco. The seventh and eighth sessions of IPDC were held in Paris from January 14—20, 1987 and from January 20—26, 1987, respectively. An extra-ordinary session of IPDC was held on June 12, 1987. Meetings and conferences under this programme are attended by the representatives of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, which is the nodal Ministry on matters relating to communication. India paid an annual contribution of US \$1,00,000 for the years 1986 and 1987.

Fourth Session of the Advisory Committee on Regional Cooperation in Asia and the Pacific

2.10 The fourth session of the Advisory Committee on Regional Cooperation in Asia and the Pacific was held in the Regional Office for Education in Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, from May 12—16, 1987. The session was attended by Shri Anil Bordia, Secretary, Department of Education and Secretary-General, Indian National Commission for Unesco in his capacity as the member of the Advisory Committee. The purpose of the

Session was to review the regional cooperation in education as a follow-up of the recommendations of the Fifth Regional Conference of Ministers of Education and those Responsible for Economic Planning in Asia and the Pacific (MINEDAP V); and to examine the contemporary and expected changes in the next decades which will effect the long range future of education in the region and should be taken into consideration for future developments in regional cooperation.

Visits of the Director-General

2.11 Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, former Director-General of Unesco visited India from August 20—24, 1986. During his stay, the Director-General paid a courtesy call on the Prime Minister. He also had meetings with the Minister of Human Resource Development; Minister of State of Science and Technology; Minister of State of Information and Broadcasting; Shri G. Parthasarathi and Sardar Swaran Singh. He also attended the meeting of the Auroville International Advisory Council at Auroville on August 23, 1986.

2.12 Mr. M'Bow paid another visit to India from February 23 to March 1, 1987. During this visit, he launched Unesco's Asia-Pacific Programme of Education for All (APPEAL) at a ceremony held in New Delhi on February 23, 1987. Apart from a courtesy call on the Prime Minister, he had meetings with the Minister of Human Resource Development; and Sardar Swaran Singh, Member of the Executive Board of Unesco.

Appeal

2.13 While launching the Asia-Pacific Programme of Education for All (APPEAL) in New Delhi on the 23rd February, 1987, the former Director-General of Unesco highlighted the purpose of the programme which was to support national efforts for eradication of illiteracy by promoting regional cooperation among the Member States, development of new strategies, utilising existing resources and mobilising new ones to achieve the goal of wiping out illiteracy by the year 2000.

2.14 The objectives of APPEAL are to promote and strengthen mutual cooperation among Member States in the Region to fulfil their resolve to :—

- (i) Continue and intensify their efforts to eradicate illiteracy and to achieve universal primary education before the year 2000;
- (ii) Create appropriate infrastructure for integrated and effective planning, management, research and development for literacy, primary education and continuing education, with special emphasis on women and disadvantaged population groups;
- (iii) Mobilise human, material and financial resources, as well as encourage community participation and utilisation of local resources;
- (iv) Give special attention to raising the level of learning achievements of pupils through curriculum renewal, training of personnel and research, etc.; and
- (v) Promote and strengthen continuing education, especially for out-of-school children, youth and adults.

2.15 Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, the Minister of Human Resource Development, expressed his deep appreciation to Unesco for launching APPEAL. He lauded the work of the Organisation which, he said, stimulated world-wide awareness of the problem of illiteracy, and encouraged countries to take steps to fight it. Shri Rao conveyed full support of the Government of India to this programme, which he asserted, was in consonance with the priority measures envisaged by the Government to tackle the problem of illiteracy.

Twenty-fourth session of the General Conference of Unesco

2.16 A high-powered delegation from India led by the Minister of Human Resource Development participated in the 24th Session of the General Conference of Unesco held in Paris, from 20th

October to 20th November, 1987. The full composition of the delegation is given in *Annexure VI*. The salient features of India's participation in the Conference are summarised in the following paragraphs.

2.17 Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, leader of the Indian delegation was elected as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Conference. By virtue of this election, India also became a member of the General Committee, which looked after day-to-day work of the Conference and functioned as its steering body. In the absence of the Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh and Ambassador Ms. Arundhati Ghose represented India on this Committee.

Policy Statement

2.18 The leader of the Indian delegation and the Minister of Human Resource Development, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, made a comprehensive policy statement on the 24th October in the plenary session of the General Conference covering various aspects of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1988-1989. The Minister told the General Conference that India had consistently advocated the value of international cooperation and it had striven to strengthen international cooperation in all its forms. He stated that the activities of Unesco in building the defences of peace in the minds of men, in replacing asymmetrical relations among nations by co-operation on the basis of equality, mutuality and harmony, and measures to reduce prejudices and tensions between nations, deserve the support of entire international community. He reiterated that Unesco is a major international forum for the exchange of the best of experiences and achievements of mankind which are directly relevant to the higher realms of human civilization.

2.19 The Minister of Human Resource Development welcomed the continued emphasis being given to the programme of "Education for All", and said that India had resolved to wage a comprehensive and relentless struggle against illiteracy. He observed that it was gratifying to note that the Director-General of Unesco launched the major programme for eradication of

illiteracy in Asia and Pacific from India in February, 1987. The Minister also referred to the fundamental importance of the development of new forms of communication in service of man. He further stated that India was offering institutional and physical facilities to developing countries to make up for their lack of infrastructure and trained staff in the field of mass communication.

2.20 While appreciating UNESCO's efforts in promoting scientific research, Shri Narasimha Rao observed that it was heartening to note that due emphasis had been laid on the inter-action between natural sciences and social sciences as that would lead to a better understanding of the complex reality of the present-day society. He reaffirmed India's continued support for activities related to preservation and conservation of world's cultural and natural heritage. In this context he welcomed the declaration of the World Decade for Cultural Development. Shri Rao also reiterated India's full support to Unesco's programmes dedicated to the advancement of peace, human rights, elimination of apartheid and other forms of prejudice.

2.21 While drawing the attention of the delegates to the 24th General Conference of Unesco to the celebration of the birth-centenary of Jawaharlal Nehru in 1989, Shri Narasimha Rao observed that since Jawaharlal Nehru was a true world citizen and an ardent champion of peace, UNESCO would be paying a befitting tribute to his memory by undertaking activities and programmes on a global level to celebrate his birth-centenary. The full text of the policy statement made by the leader of the Indian delegation is given at *Annexure VII*.

Participation in the work of the Commissions/Committees

2.22 Apart from the plenary sessions, the work of the General Conference was organised through various committees and commissions and other subsidiary bodies which were established at its 24th session. While the Draft Programme and Budget contained in Document 24 C/5 was considered in five Programme Commissions along with other relevant items of the agenda financial and administrative matters were considered in the Administrative Commission.

2.23 The members of the Indian delegation took an active part in all discussions in the Programme Commissions and the Administrative Commission as well as Nominations and Legal Committees. In fact, the members of the Indian delegation made comprehensive statement on each of the discussion-units in various commissions.

Draft Resolutions submitted by India

2.24 India submitted a number of Draft Resolutions which sought to include a number of activities or modifying the existing work plans set out in the Document 24 C/5 containing Draft Programme and Budget for 1988-1989. The underlying objective of the amendments proposed was to emphasise the point of view of India and other developing countries and to highlight certain priorities and programmes which should receive attention by Unesco. Accordingly, the following Draft Resolutions were proposed :—

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Draft Resolution No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>
1	2	3
1.	DR 150	Celebration of the Birth Centenary of Jawaharlal Nehru by Unesco.
2.	DR 118	<i>Major Programme II.1 — Education for All : Promotion of General Access to Education</i> Authorising the Director-General to provide increased support for the development of innovative approaches and strategies to achieve objectives of the Regional Programme for Universalisation of Primary Education and Eradication of Illiteracy in Asia and the Pacific (APPEAL).
3.	DR 50	<i>Programme II.2.2 — Democratization of Education</i> Inviting the Director-General to assist in activities aiming at better co-ordination between formal and non-formal education.

1	2	3
4.	DR 119	<p><i>Programme II.4 — Equality of Educational Opportunity for Girls and Women</i></p> <p>Inviting the Director-General to accord high priority to activities aiming at the dissemination of information regarding national strategies for promoting education for all and implementing special programmes and campaigns for promoting general access to education for girls and women.</p>
5.	DR 120	<p><i>Programme V.5.1 — Development and Improvement in Higher Education</i></p> <p>Inviting the Director-General to support the efforts of the Member-States for improving access to higher education by establishing national systems of open and distance education.</p>
6.	DR 294	<p><i>Major Programme III — Communication in the service of man</i></p> <p>Inviting the Director-General to make efforts to improve the balance between reflection and action while allotting funds for Major Programme III.</p>
7.	DR 203	<p><i>Programme IV.1.2 — Improvement of Educational Planning, Administration and Management</i></p> <p>Authorising the Director-General to organise regional/sub-regional training seminars in educational planning, administration and management.</p>
8.	DR 295	<p><i>Major Programme VI — Sciences and their application to development</i></p> <p>Authorising the Director-General to co-operate with the International Centre for Science and Technology Education set up in India in organising international training programmes and to assist the Centre in its various activities.</p>
9.	DR 228	<p><i>Programme VI.3.1 — Research and Training in informatics</i></p> <p>Authorising the Director-General to support convening of a regional workshop for Asia and the Pacific region and to launch a few pilot projects,</p>

1	2	3
		emphasizing use of sophisticated modern information technology for multi-media computerisable documentation, to study the life-style of different communities.
10.	DR 249	<p><i>Programme VII.1.1 -- Development and use of data base through the application of modern technologies and normative tools</i></p> <p>Authorising the Director-General to launch an integrated project at the Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts, New Delhi, to demonstrate the development of regional data bases on art and cultural heritage.</p>
11.	DR 296	<p><i>Programme IX.2.3 -- Training, research and information exchange for management of science and technology development</i></p> <p>Requesting the Director-General to support activities for sharing experiences and information among Member-States and providing training programmes in methodology of forecasting technical manpower.</p>
12.	DR 86	<p><i>Programme X.3.2 -- Development of scientific and technical knowledge for management of water resources</i></p> <p>Inviting the Director-General to launch the South and Central Asia component of the major regional project for Asia for the conservation and utilisation of water resources.</p>
13.	DR 25	<p><i>Programme XI.1.1 -- Preservation and presentation of the Movable Cultural Heritage</i></p> <p>Inviting the Director-General to encourage the planning of representative collections by Member States of their lost cultural property.</p>
14.	DR 124	<p><i>Programme XIII.3--Education for Peace and Respect for Human Rights</i></p> <p>Inviting the Director-General to assist the Member-States in their efforts with regard to the incorporation of content relating to international education in the curricula for both formal and non-formal education at different levels.</p>

2.25 These Draft Resolutions were discussed in different Programme Commissions and were duly adopted in toto or with some amendments.

Election of the new Director-General

2.26 Mr. Federico Mayor of Spain was elected as the new Director-General of Unesco by the General Conference after a secret ballot on 7th November, 1987. Mr. Mayor who replaces Mr. Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow of Senegal, was elected with 142 votes, out of a total of 149 votes cast. In accordance with the prescribed procedure as laid down in Unesco's Constitution, Mr. Mayor was earlier nominated by the Executive Board on the 18th October after a series of secret ballots held by the Board.

Elections

India was elected as a member of the following inter-governmental bodies:—

1. The Council of the International Bureau of Education (IBE)
2. Inter-governmental Council of General Information Programme (PGI)
3. Inter-governmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP)
4. Inter-governmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development

2.28 India is already represented on the Council of International Programme for Development of Communication (IPDC) and Inter-governmental Committee for Informatic Programme. India was also elected without contest as a member of the Headquarters Committee.

World Heritage Committee

2.29 Under the provisions of the Unesco's Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, an international committee, called the World Heritage Committee, comprising representatives from 21 countries elected

from among the nations which have signed the Convention, has been constituted. The main responsibilities of the Committee are to identify those natural and cultural sites which are to be protected under the World Heritage Convention by inscribing them on the World Heritage List, to make the sites known throughout the world and to provide technical cooperation to States from the World Heritage Fund for safeguarding of these sites. India is one of the members of the Committee.

2.30 Following ten cultural monuments from India have so far been approved for inscription on the World Heritage List:

1. Taj Mahal
2. Ajanta Caves
3. Ellora Caves
4. Agra Fort
5. Sun Temple at Konark
6. Monuments of Mahabalipuram
7. Churches and Convents of Goa
8. Group of Monuments at Khajuraho
9. Group of Monuments at Fatehpur Sikri
10. Group of Monuments at Hampi

2.31 The following three natural sites have also been approved by the World Heritage Committee for inscription on the list:

1. Kaziranga National Park
2. Keoladeo National Park
3. Manas Wild-life Sanctuary

Contribution to Unesco's Regular Budget

2.32 Each Member-State of Unesco contributes to the budget of the Organisation in accordance with a scale fixed by the General Conference. India's share of contribution has been fixed at present at 0.34 per cent of overall budget of Unesco. At this rate, India's contribution for 1986 and 1987 amounted to US \$ 620,466 per annum which is equivalent to Rs. 78,00,000 approximately. This amount has already been paid.

Voluntary contribution to Unesco

2.33 In response to the appeals addressed by Unesco from time to time to its Member-States for contributions for specific purposes, the Government of India has been making voluntary contribution to Unesco. During 1986 and 1987 a sum of US\$ 25,000 (equivalent to Rs. 3,03,250) and US\$ 5,000 (equivalent to Rs. 65,000) was paid respectively, by India as voluntary contribution to the International Institute of Educational Planning, Paris. During 1986, India also paid a voluntary contribution of US \$ 25,000 (equivalent to Rs. 3,03,250) to Unesco's International Campaign for safeguarding Mohenjodaro in Pakistan.

CHAPTER III

RELATIONS WITH OTHER NATIONAL COMMISSIONS, UNESCO REGIONAL OFFICES AND CENTRES

Asian Programme of Educational Innovation for Development (APEID)

3.1 The Asian Programme of Educational Innovation for Development which was established in 1973 on the recommendations of the Third Regional Conference of Ministers of Education and those responsible for Economic Planning in Asia is a regional mechanism of inter-country co-operation and a co-operative endeavour of the Member States sharing commonality of outlook towards progress and change. APEID commenced its activities as a regional network in 1974 with 12 Associated centres and has grown rapidly to its present strength of 164 Associated Centres. In each country, the coordinating body is known as the National Development Group. In India, for the purpose of APEID, National Development Group Secretariat has been located in the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi with 17 Associated Centres. The Chairman of the National Development Group is the Secretary, Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development. The NDG acts essentially as the identifier and stimulator of educational innovation for development within the country, coordinating the activities of the Associated Centres, channelling and sharing national innovative experiences at the regional level and making outcomes of regional cooperation within APEID known widely in the country. During the period under report 27 projects under APEID have been executed/are under execution. A list of the projects is given at *Annexure VIII*.

Sub-Regional meet of South-Asian Countries on APEID

3.2 The National Development Group Secretariat located in the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, in collaboration with the Indian National Commis-

sion for Unesco organised a sub-regional meeting of South Asian countries on regional cooperation within the APEID framework in New Delhi from January 20—23, 1987. The meeting made an indepth study of the Work Plan of APEID for its IVth Programming Cycle (1987—91) in the light of national educational plans and policies with a view to evolving strategies for its implementation and identifying actions for sub-regional co-operation focussed on common problems and issues. The meeting also finalised a framework of sub-regional cooperation for the work plan of APEID for its Programming Cycle and for the new Asia and the Pacific Programme of Education for All (APPEAL).

Inter-Regional Consultation on Unesco's Third Medium-Term Plan (1990—1995)

3.3 The Trinidad and Tobago Commission for Unesco organised an Inter-regional Consultation of National Commissions on Unesco's Third Medium-Term Plan (1990—1995) in Port of Spain from February 23—27, 1987. From India, Shri Anand Sarup, the former Education Secretary and Secretary-General of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco participated in the meeting. On behalf of India it was pointed out that the issues connected with the preparation of the Medium-Term Plan for 1990—1995 had to be viewed in the context of acute constraints of resources as well as the emergence of new dimensions of certain global problems on the one hand and on the other, of the development of emerging technologies likely to have a serious impact on the alternatives for action as well as the relationship between the developed and developing countries. Another point highlighted was the tremendous increase in disparity in the matter of education and literacy likely to surface over the next two decades unless national initiatives in this regard were given the support of Unesco in the context of the nature and intensity of their problems.

Sub-Regional seminar on Incorporation of Environmental Education into curriculum and Teacher Training for Industrial Schools

3.4 The National Council of Educational Research and Training, in collaboration with the Indian National Commission

for Unesco organised a sub-regional training seminar on incorporation of environmental education into curriculum and teacher training for industrial schools in Asia. The seminar was held in New Delhi from April 20—27, 1987. The participants made an indepth study of the problem in the context of growing concern for the environmental hazards and made significant recommendations for the incorporation of environmental education into the curriculum and teacher training particularly for the industrial schools in Asia.

Training workshop in documentation and dissemination of performing arts

3.5 The Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi, in collaboration with the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco, organised a training workshop in documentation and dissemination of performing arts at New Delhi from March 31 to April 5, 1986. The workshop considered measures for evolving a methodology for reasearch and documentation, suitable for the region; formulation of a framework of a scheme of documentation of the Performing Arts of the region; providing guidelines on production of programmes for disseminating information about the artistic and cultural heritage using the materials collected during documentation; and evolving methodology for cataloguing and indexing the documented materials that have been collected. Delegates from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand participated in the workshop. Mr. Makaminan Makagiansar, Assistant Director-General for Coordination of Unesco Activities in Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, and Mr. A.I. Khan, Regional Adviser for Culture in Asia and the Pacific also participated in the workshop.

Seminar on implementation strategies of National Policy on Education

3.6 The National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration organised a Seminar on implementation strategies of national policy on education from June 26—29, 1986 with

financial assistance from Unesco under its Participation Programme. The Seminar made far reaching recommendations in the areas of educational planning, non-formal and adult education, rural universities, institutional management (Higher Education) and teacher education in the context of the implementation of the National Policy on Education. The Seminar recommended that a multi-level approach to planning with district as a critical level with an integrated management would be essential and that District Boards of Education should be given statutory recognition. The Seminar also emphasised two types of integration in the planning process, namely, integration of education with micro-level planning especially of health and nutrition; and integration of different parallel streams of layers of educational planning. It stressed the need of efficient utilisation of available resources and mobilising additional resources.

Training seminar on quantitative techniques and serial methods in the Science of History

3.7 The Indian National Commission, the Indian Council of Historical Research and the Indian Council of Social Science Research jointly organised a Regional training seminar on serial methods and quantitative techniques in the science of history in New Delhi from January 28 to February 8, 1987. The main objective of the meeting was to expose young scholars in the field of history to new advances in methodology with particular emphasis on quantification. The meeting was attended by delegates from Australia, China, India, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand. A representative from Unesco Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific also attended the meeting.

CHAPTER IV

LIAISON, CLEARING-HOUSE AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

4.1 One of the important activities of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco is to serve as a liaison agency between the Government of India and the institutions concerned with the advancement of education, science, culture and communication. It also undertakes executive functions like promoting of Unesco Coupons Programme, public information activities and strengthening the Unesco Clubs movement in the country. Besides, the Commission also continued to recommend suitable Indian candidates to various Unesco posts, helped Unesco in arranging placement of Unesco fellows in professional and specialised institutions in India. It also assisted in handling of contracts offered by Unesco or executing specific projects or studies as well as administration of funds under the Participation Programme of Unesco. The following accounts gives a brief resume of the activities and programmes undertaken by the Commission in these fields during the period under report:

Unesco Coupons Programme

4.2 The Commission continued to operate the Unesco International Coupons Scheme designed to assist institutions and individuals working in the fields of education, science, culture and communication, to import their bonafide requirements of educational publications, scientific equipment, educational films, etc. from abroad, without undergoing the foreign exchange and import control formalities, on payment in Indian rupees. The scheme does not, however, offer immunity from payment of customs duty which may be payable under the rules in force at the time of import. The coupons are sold against special authorisation by Unesco under the Revolving Fund.

4.3 In order to facilitate smooth operation of the scheme, the Commission has finalised, in consultation with the Chief

Controller of Imports and Exports, a detailed list of the items which can be imported against Unesco Coupons.

Public Information activities

4.4 The Indian National Commission, in collaboration with Unesco, continued to bring out Hindi and Tamil editions of Unesco's monthly magazine entitled 'Courier' which is one of the most outstanding educational and cultural periodicals of the world. Hindi and Tamil editions are subscribed by educational institutions, libraries, Unesco Clubs, Associated Schools and others.

4.5 The Commission has been bringing out regularly, the half-yearly 'Newsletter' both in English and Hindi versions. The Newsletter is distributed to Unesco National Commissions of other Member States, members of the Indian National Commission for Unesco, Unesco Headquarters, its regional offices and Centres, Unesco Clubs, Associated Schools in India, schools, colleges, libraries and various other educational institutions. The journal publicises information about the activities and programmes of Unesco as well as the activities undertaken by the Commission.

Unesco Clubs Movement

4.6 For revitalising the programme of education for international understanding and cooperation, and mobilising support for nation-wide movement of developing right kind of values and attitude in the young students, the Indian National Commission for Unesco has continued at national level, to coordinate the Unesco Clubs movement in the country. It also organised a series of orientation programmes for Unesco Club Directors in various parts of the country during the period under report. These courses were held in Guru Harkrishan Public School, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi, from May 8-9, 1986; Kendriya Vidyalaya, Shimla from May 28—30, 1986; Kendriya Vidyalaya, Picket, Secunderabad from October 6—8, 1986; Kendriya Vidyalaya, Pratap Nagar, Udaipur from March 13—15, 1987; and Kendriya Vidyalaya, ONGC, Dehradun from May 10—12,

1987. The objectives of these courses were to generate awareness amongst teachers and educators about the importance of the role of education in fostering international understanding for universal peace and security, inculcating respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law, and strengthening a resolve for unremitting fight against apartheid and all forms of discrimination which are the basic purposes of Unesco.

Education for International Understanding : Unesco Associated Schools Project

4.7 The Indian National Commission has been participating actively in Unesco's Associated Schools Project since its inception in 1953. The main aim of the project is to promote the general development of education for international understanding through widespread network of institutions—both primary and secondary schools, as also teacher-training institutions. At present 36 institutions in India, comprising 10 teacher-training institutions and 26 composite schools having both primary and secondary departments, are participating in the project, which are in direct touch with Unesco Secretariat in Paris. In addition, the Indian National Commission has also been operating an Expanded Programme for Education for International Understanding which is being implemented by about 330 schools in the country.

Regional meeting to formulate strategies of action for National Coordinators of Unesco Associated Schools project

4.8 The Unesco Regional Office for Education in Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, organised a regional meeting to formulate strategies of action for National Coordinators of Associated Schools Project which was held in Bangkok from December 16—22 1986. India was represented by Mr. Baldev Mahajan, Secretary, Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco. Sixteen participants and resource persons from Australia, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea and Thailand took part in the meeting. The main objectives of the meeting were to (a) provide forum to

assess the present situation of Associated Schools Project in selected countries in Asia and the Pacific; and (b) cooperatively develop strategies of action to strengthen Associated Schools.

4.9 The meeting considered indepth problems and issues relating to the Associated Schools Project under the areas relating to (i) the selection and distribution of Associated Schools; (ii) maintaining the vigour of the Associated Schools Project within Member States and between Member States; (iii) the programme of teaching and learning in education for international understanding; and (iv) activities beyond the immediate school situation and the role of Associated Schools in relation to the wider community.

Regional meeting to formulate strategies of action to activate and strengthen collaboration between Associated Schools Project and Unesco Clubs

4.10 The Pakistan National Commission for Unesco, under Unesco's Major Programme XIII: International Understanding Human Rights and the Rights of the People, organised a regional meeting to formulate strategies of action to activate and strengthen collaboration between Associated Schools Project and Unesco Clubs which was held in Islamabad from December 13—17, 1987. The objectives of the meeting were to (i) provide a forum to assess the present situation of Associated Schools and Unesco Clubs in selected countries in Asia and the Pacific Region; (ii) identify activities which can promote and cultivate complimentarity between the two projects; and (iii) develop strategies of action to strengthen Associated Schools Project and Unesco Clubs and to find ways and means to develop the two projects at the national, regional and international level. Participants from Australia, Bangladesh, China, India, Japan, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand attended the meeting. Smt. S. Prabhakar from the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco participated in the meeting.

4.11 With financial support from Unesco and the Indian National Commission for Cocperation with Unesco, Sardar

Patel Vidyalaya, Lodhi Estate, New Delhi has undertaken a project aiming at promotion of international education and developing of supplementary materials and teachers guide focused on education for international understanding, cooperation and peace. The project which commenced from October 1987 is likely to be completed by the end of January 1988.

Scheme of Financial Assistance to Voluntary Bodies, Unesco Clubs and Associated Schools

4.12 Under the Scheme of Financial Assistance by the Indian National Commission for Unesco to voluntary bodies, Unesco Clubs and Associated Schools, the Indian National Commission sanctioned Grant-in-Aid to the following organisations for the purpose indicated under each:

- (i) Rs. 50,000 to Sri Aurobindo International Institute of Education, Auroville, Tamil Nadu for organising a travelling exhibition aiming at promotion of international understanding and peace;
- (ii) Rs. 5,000 to Cannanore Public Library, Cannanore for organising a three-day project on symposium on human rights and seminar on world peace;
- (iii) Rs. 22,600 to Sardar Patel Vidyalaya, Lodhi Estate, New Delhi for organising a national seminar-cum-workshop to commemorate a Special Week for promotion of international education and to develop supplementary materials-cum-teachers guide focused on education for international understanding, cooperation and peace;
- (iv) Rs. 2,000 to Government Girls Secondary School, Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi, for organising a declamation contest and exhibition, highlighting the aims and achievements of UN and Unesco; and
- (v) Rs. 700 to Kendriya Vidyalaya, Nazira, Assam, to organise drawing-painting and essay-writing competitions

Participation Programme

4.13 The Participation Programme of Unesco enables the Organisation to participate in the activities of the Member States which would contribute at the national, sub-regional, regional and international levels to the implementation of the objectives defined by the General Conference of Unesco. It is considered as important means for providing multi-national cooperation in innovative work. During the biennium 1986-1987, Unesco assistance amounting to US \$ 1,03,250 was received by the Commission in respect of 11 projects approved by Unesco. List of these projects is given in *Annexure IX*

Observance of International year of Peace and 40th Anniversary of Unesco

4.14 The Commission took a number of measures to commemorate the International Year of Peace (1986) which also coincided with the celebration of the 40th anniversary of Unesco. As part of the special programmes for the Year of Peace, the Commission organised a number of orientation courses for the leaders of Unesco Clubs in different regions of the country with a view to providing a fresh impetus to the nation-wide movement for promoting international understanding, universal peace and security. The Commission sent detailed guidelines to all the Unesco Clubs and Associated Schools in India, Education Secretaries of the States and Union Territories, Vice-Chancellors of various universities, etc. with the request to organise peace-oriented activities and to observe a Special Week devoted to 'International Understanding and Peace'. The Commission in collaboration with the Unesco Regional Office of Science and Technology in New Delhi, organised a Round Table on the eve of the 40th Anniversary of Unesco. The All India Radio organised talks on the subject of peace and international understanding, while films on the UN and Unesco were shown on the national television network.

Kalinga Prize for popularisation of Science

4.15 The Kalinga Prize for the Popularisation of Science was established by Unesco in 1951 as an annual international award of

one thousand pounds sterling on a grant to Unesco from Mr. B. Patnaik of the State of Orissa in India, founder and President of the Kalinga Foundation Trust.

4.16 The 1986 Kalinga Prize was awarded jointly to Academician Nikolai G. Basov (USSR) and Mr. David Suzuki (Canada) at the ceremony held in New Delhi on January 15, 1987. The ceremony was presided by Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Minister for Human Resource Development, Government of India. The awards were given away by Mr. A.R. Kaddoura, Assistant Director-General, Unesco.

Unesco/Rostsca award scheme for Young Scientists

4.17 Unesco's Regional Office of Science and Technology for South and Central Asia (ROSTSCA), New Delhi has established an Award Scheme for excellent Young Scientists to encourage Basic Sciences and their Application in the Key Areas of Science and Technology. The awardees will be provided by ROSTSCA activities in Basic and Applied Sciences or for inter-country University post-graduate student placements in industry.

4.18 The following scientists from India have been selected for the award during the biennium 1986-1987:

- (i) Dr. S.C. Kaushik, Assistant Professor, Centre for Energy Studies, IIT, New Delhi, in the field of New and Renewable Sources of Energy;
- (ii) Dr. Chandrasekhar, Scientist, Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani, in the field of Informatics and Application of Computers in Scientific Research;
- (iii) Dr. J.K. Saxena, Scientist, Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow in the field of Applied Micro-biology and Biotechnology;
- (iv) Dr. Ashvini Kumar, Senior Scientific Officer, Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, New Delhi in the field of New and Renewable Sources of Energy;

- (v) Dr. B.E. Prasad, Reader, School of Mathematics and Computer/Information Services, University of Hyderabad, in the field of Computers/Informatics;
- (vi) Dr. Ved Pal Singh, Lecturer, Department of Botany, University of Delhi, in the field of Applied Micro-biology/ Biotechnology;
- (vii) Dr. B.M. Khan, Scientist, National Chemical Laboratory Pune, in the field of Applied Microbiology/Biotechnology; and
- (viii) Dr. Sharique A. Ali, Assistant Professor of Physiology, Postgraduate Department of Zoology, Saifia Postgraduate College of Science, Bhopal, in the field of Applied Area of Waste Water Reclamation for Fish Cultures.

8th, 9th and 10th Travelling Photo Exhibitions of Asian Cultural Centre for Unesco, Tokyo

4.19 The 8th, 9th and 10th Photo Exhibitions of Asian Cultural Centre for Unesco (ACCU) comprising prize winning photographs of the 8th, 9th and 10th Photo Contests of ACCU in Asia and the Pacific were received in India during the period. The exhibits were displayed in Delhi and other cities in the country. The photo exhibitions received encouraging response from the public, the artists and the media.

4.20 The Asian Cultural Centre for Unesco (ACCU), Tokyo, Japan had organised the 11th and 12th Photo Contests in Asia and the Pacific. The themes of the contests were 'Street and People' and 'Marketplace' respectively. For the 11th and 12th Photo Contest, nine and eight entries from India were awarded prizes, respectively.

Literacy Prizes for 1986

4.21 The Bengal Social Service League of India won the Iraq Literacy prize for its leading role in the national adult literacy programme in West Bengal State. The League conducted a large scale literacy programme and served as a State Resource Centre

for training literacy instructors, preparing teaching materials and monitoring and evaluating the programme's progress.

Visitors from abroad

4.22 The following foreign dignitaries visited India during the period under report :

1. In connection with the evaluative review of the Third Programming Cycle of Asia and Pacific Programme of Educational Innovation for Development, Unesco Regional Office for Education in Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok deputed an Evaluation Team to visit India on April 10-11, 1986. The Team consisted of (i) Mr. Ransoo Kim, Republic of Korea, (2) Mr. Abdul Rashid Chowdhury, Bangladesh, (3) Mr. Munir Ahmed, Pakistan and (4) Mr. Kamol Sudaprasort, Thailand.
2. Mr. Mohd. Ahmad Khan, Deputy Secretary-General and Mr. Mohammad Aslam, Assistant Secretary-General (Science) of the Pakistan National Commission visited the Indian National Commission on 2nd January, 1987.
3. Mr. S. Samady, Director of the Division of Science, Technical and Environmental Education, Unesco visited the Indian National Commission on 5th January, 1987.
4. Mr. Andri Isaksson, Unesco Executive Board Member, visited India from 8th to 10th January, 1987. He visited the Indian National Commission on 8th January, 1987.
5. On the invitation of Unesco's Regional Office of Science and Technology for South and Central Asia, New Delhi, Dr. F.M. Yaqubi, Academician and Adviser Minister in the Council of Ministers and Chairman, Afghanistan National Commission for Unesco visited India from April 20—24, 1987.
6. Mr. Slegfired Kaempf, from G.D.R., member of the Executive Board of Unesco visited India from July 21—25,

1987 in connection with the finalisation of the Indo-GDR study on the problem of Brain-Drain, sponsored by Unesco.

7. Mr. Bae Yong-pha of the Korean National Commission for Unesco visited India from December 8—11, 1987 to explore the possibility of undertaking joint migration studies.

4.23 The Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco, during the period under report, nominated a number of experts to participate in national, regional and international meetings, workshops, conferences, etc. convened by or held under the auspices of Unesco. The Commission also handled a number of contracts offered by Unesco for executing specific projects or studies. A list of persons deputed to attend meetings, workshops and conferences etc. and a list of Unesco contracts offered to institutions and individual experts is given in *Annexures X and XI*, respectively.

Placement of Unesco Fellows :—

4.24 During the period under report, the Indian National Commission arranged the placements of 61 Unesco Fellows from various foreign countries in professional and specialised Institutions in India.

4.25 A list of persons selected for Unesco consultancy offers during the period under report is given at *Annexure XII*.

4.26 A list of operational projects included in the country Programme-II (1985—1990) and the projects spilled over from CP-II to CP-III is given at *Annexure XIII*.

ANNEXURE-I

**LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION
FOR COOPERATION WITH UNESCO**

President	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Minister of Human Resource Development.
Secretary-General	Shri Anil Bordia, Secretary, Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development.
Secretary	Shri Baldev Mahajan, Director, Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

*Education Sub-Commission
Individual Members*

Dr. D.P. Chattopadhyaya,
Chairman,
Indian Council of Philosophical Research,
14-AB, Mathura Road,
New Delhi-110001.

Shri Kireet Joshi,
Special Secretary,
Department of Education,
New Delhi.

Prof. Narain Chand Parashar,
Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha),
9, Mahadev Road,
New Delhi-110001.



Prof. G. Ram Reddy,
Vice-Chancellor,
Indira Gandhi National Open University
YMCA Cultural Centre,
Jai Singh Road,
New Delhi-110001.

Dr. R. Subbayyan,
Vice-Chancellor,
Bharathiar University,
Coimbatore-641046.

Kamakhya Basu
Dr. (Smt.) Jyoti H. Trivedi,
Raj Mahal, Juhu Koliwada,
Bombay-400049.

Prof. Nemai Sadhan Bose,
Vice-Chancellor,
✓ Visva Bharati,
Santiniketan-731235.

Dr. K. Venkata Subramanian,
Vice-Chancellor,
Pondicherry University,
Pondicherry-605001

Dr. Chitra Naik,
✓ 128/2, Karve Road,
Kothrud,
Pune-411029.

*Education Sub-Com
Institutional Members*

Department of Education

Department of Education,
Shastri Bhavan,
New Delhi-110001.

Department of Rural
Development

Smt. Sunila Basant,
Director,
Department of Rural Development,
Krishi Bhavan,
New Delhi-110001.

- University Grants Commission Prof. S.K. Khanna,
Secretary,
University Grants Commission,
Bahadurshah Zafar Marg,
New Delhi.
- National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration Prof. Satya Bhushan,
Director,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration,
Sri Aurobindo Marg,
New Delhi.
- National Council of Educational
Research and Training Dr. P.L. Malhotra,
Director,
National Council of Educational
Research and Training (NCERT)
Sri Aurobindo Marg,
New Delhi.
- Association of Indian
Universities Prof. G. Ram Reddy,
President,
Association of Indian Universities,
YMCA Cultural Centre,
Jai Singh Road,
New Delhi-110001.
- Netaji Subhash National
Institute of Sports Dr. C.M. Muthiah,
Director-General,
Netaji Subhash National Institute of
Sports,
Moti Bagh,
Patiala-147001.
- Indian Adult Education
Association Shri B.S. Garg,
(Director, Lok Shiksha Vibhag,
Rajasthan Vidyapeeth,
Pratap Nagar,
Udaipur).

Department of Youth Affairs
and Sports

Shri D.K. Manavalan,
Joint Secretary,
Department of Youth Affairs and
Sports,
Shastri Bhawan,
New Delhi.

*Natural Sciences Sub-Commission
Individual Members*

Prof. Yash Pal,
Chairman,
University Grants Commission,
Bahadurshah Zafar Marg,
New Delhi-110002.

Dr. V.G. Bhide,
Vice-Chancellor,
University of Pune,
Ganeshkind,
Pune-411007.

Dr. Vasant Gowariker,
Secretary,
Department of Science and
Technology,
Technology Bhawan,
New Mehrauli Road,
New Delhi-110016.

Prof. Ashoka Chandra,
Educational Adviser (Technical),
Department of Education,
Ministry of Human Resource
Development,
New Delhi-110001.

Dr. S. Varadarajan,
Chief Consultant,
Planning Commission,
Yojna Bhavan,
New Delhi-110001.

Dr. Sanat Biswas,
Nuclear Engineer Scientist,
P-19, Old Ballygunge Road,
Calcutta-700019.

Dr. Maheshwar Dayal,
 Secretary,
 Department of Non-Conventional
 Energy Sources,
 Ministry of Energy,
 Block No. 14, CGO Complex,
 Lodi Road,
 New Delhi-110003.

Prof. B.M. Udgaonkar,
 Tata Institute of Fundamental Research,
 Homi Bhabha Road,
 Bombay-400005.

Prof. P.N. Srivastava,
 Member,
 Planning Commission,
 Yojana Bhawan,
 New Delhi-110001.

*Natural Sciences Sub-Commission
 Institutional Members*

Department of Science and
 Technology

Dr. M.N. Qureshy,
 Adviser (ES),
 Department of Science and Technology,
 Technology Bhawan,
 New Mehrauli Road,
 New Delhi-110016.

Department of Electronics

Dr. N. Vijyaditya,
 Additional Director (CCI Wing),
 Department of Electronics,
 'A' Block, CGO Complex,
 Lodi Road,
 New Delhi-110003.

Department of Environment and
 Forests

Shri T.N. Seshan,
 Secretary,
 Department of Environment and
 Forests,
 Paryavaran Bhawan,
 CGO Complex,
 Phase-II,
 Lodi Road,
 New Delhi-110003.

Department of Agricultural
Research and Education

Dr. Maharaj Singh,
Director-General (Edn.) ICAR,
Department of Agricultural
Research and Education,
Krishi Bhavan,
New Delhi-110001.

Council of Scientific and
Industrial Research

Dr. A.P. Mitra,
Secretary,
Department of Scientific and
Industrial Research and
Director, Council of Scientific and
Industrial Research,
Anusandhan Bhawan,
Rafi Marg,
New Delhi.

Indian National Science Academy

Indian National Science Academy,
Bahadurshah Zafar Marg,
New Delhi-110002.

Indian Council of Medical
Research

Indian Council of Medical Research,
Ansari Nagar,
New Delhi-110029.

Tata Institute of Fundamental
Research

Prof. Virendra Singh,
Director,
Tata Institute of Fundamental
Research, Homi Bhabha Road,
Bombay-400005.

Department of Ocean
Development

Dr. S.N. Dwivedi,
Additional Secretary,
Department of Ocean Development,
Mahasagar Bhavan,
17, CGO Complex,
Lodi Road,
New Delhi-110003.

*Social Sciences Sub-Commission
Individual Members*

Sardar Swaran Singh,
Member,
Unesco Executive Board,
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ANNEXURE-II

WELCOME SPEECH BY SHRI ANIL BORDIA, EDUCATION SECRETARY AND SECRETARY-GENERAL, INDIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CO-OPERATION WITH UNESCO

Mr. President, Hon'ble Minister of State, Members of the Commission, Ladies and Gentlemen :

On the expiry of term of office of its previous members, the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with Unesco has been reconstituted recently and it is my privilege to welcome you all to this Nineteenth Session of the Commission. It is gratifying for us that despite your pre-occupations, you have been able to spare time to be with us today. We are confident that the deliberations at today's session will help the Indian delegation to the Twenty-fourth Session of the General Conference of Unesco, in preparing itself on the various issues which will come up for consideration.

2. One of the important items of the agenda is consideration of the Document 24C/5, that is, the Draft Programme and Budget of Unesco for the biennium 1988-1989. We have circulated a detailed note containing the principles and guidelines on the basis of which the Draft Programme and Budget have been formulated. We have also furnished the broad details of the budget, along with the relevant chapters of Document 24C/5. The programmes and sub-programmes which appear in Document 24C/5 correspond to the 14 Major Programmes which emerged from the Second Medium-Term Plan. It may not be out of place to mention here that since biennium 1988-1989 corresponds to the final stage of implementation of the Second Medium-Term Plan (1984—1989), the proposals for the coming two years include a good deal of evaluation activities, so that lessons may be learnt for preparation of the Third Medium-Term Plan.

3. The Document 24C/5 takes into account the priorities recommended by the Executive Board particularly in the following areas:—

- (a) Promotion of general access to education including development and renewal of primary education and intensification of struggle against illiteracy;
- (b) Strengthening the inter-action between Natural Sciences and Social and Human Sciences in view of its importance in the context of the impact of scientific and technological development on Man and Society;
- (c) Importance of safeguarding the cultural heritage in the perspective of the Decade for Cultural Development;
- (d) Importance of training programmes and exchange of experiences; and
- (e) Status of Women.

Unfortunately, because of constraints of resources caused by withdrawal of a few Member States from Unesco, it has not been found feasible to earmark financial resources for a number of activities in spite of their importance.

4. The total budget proposed for 1988-1989 biennium amounts to US \$348,833,000 which represents 20.6% increase over the budget of 1986-1987. Even so, the budget does not represent any growth in real terms—the increase is mainly attributable to inflation and currency fluctuations. It will be noticed that this time, an exercise has been undertaken to indicate the break-up of programme allocations. It will be noticed that for training, the allocation of funds amounts to 35.7% followed by collection, dissemination and exchange of information (24.4%), participation in the implementation of activities in Member States (12.6%), advancement of knowledge (10.8%) and policy-making, planning and project identification (10.4%).

5. The Draft Programme and Budget (Document 24C/5) for the biennium 1988-1989 was circulated to different organisations, Ministries and departments with a view to eliciting their

comments so that the result of this consultation becomes available to this Commission. The comments received so far are compiled together under each Major Programme in the working documents. It will be noticed that while there is a general endorsement of the programmes and activities proposed in Document 24C/5, the responses received point that certain programme areas merit 'higher' degree of emphasis in the context of sub-regional and regional priorities as well as needs of the developing countries as a whole. Keeping in view the comments received, a number of amendments have been proposed in the form of Draft Resolutions under item No. 6 of the agenda.

6. Education is an instrument of change. It is, therefore, destined to play a dynamic role to adjust and readjust itself in the changing demands of socio-economic, socio-political and socio-cultural forces. It also keeps hoping to play a role in influencing the future of mankind. Educationists all over the world are involved in crystallising the two themes: future of education and education for the future; especially at this point of time when we are drawing to the close of the penultimate decade of the Century.

7. The thinking on education throughout the world, and indeed not only on education, but as well on culture, sciences and communication, is of particular interest to us. We have chosen to form an Education Policy which aims at reducing social disparities and to take the country to the threshold of the 21st century, which is better equipped to face the challenges of the future. It would not be out of place to mention that Unesco also took a keen interest in the formulation of our policy and collaborated with us in organising a seminar which discussed the strategies for implementation of the New Education Policy.

8. Another important item on the agenda is the consideration of a Draft Resolution for the General Conference of Unesco in regard to the celebration of the birth-centenary of Jawaharlal Nehru, and also possibly of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. It is difficult to think of a more distinguished person who could equal Jawaharlal Nehru in his dedication to the ideals of peace, co-operation and international understanding. Maulana Azad

also made a great contribution towards articulating the composite culture of our country and his vision of the mankind's future will always inspire us.

9. As already mentioned by me, the Document 24C/5 constitutes the final stage of implementation of the second Medium-Term Plan (1984—1989). The General Conference of Unesco at its 23rd session approved a resolution regarding the method for the preparation of Third Medium-Term Plan (1990—1995). Accordingly, the Director-General of Unesco, in pursuance of the directives of the Executive Board, addressed a Questionnaire to Member-States and international governmental and non-governmental organisations, inviting them to identify the main problems and trends likely to characterise developments upto the end of the current century. The Questionnaire also solicited views on the general lines of emphasis of the Medium-Term Plan, the fields of action that require priority consideration, the forms of action likely to strengthen the catalytic role of Unesco, and the extent and degree of Unesco's contribution in solving the problems within its fields of responsibility. The Questionnaire has been circulated by us to various organisations, departments and Ministries for their views. It will be extremely useful to have the views of the members also on different aspects of the Questionnaire for the preparation of the Third Medium-Term Plan so that a comprehensive reply can be formulated for transmission to Unesco.

10. I have referred to some of the more important items of agenda. I am confident that the deliberations at this session of the Indian National Commission will lead to valuable suggestions with regard to Unesco's activities and programmes for the next biennium and would serve as a framework of reference for the Indian delegation, while putting forward our proposals for the consideration of the General Conference of Unesco being held in October-November, 1987.

11. May I now request our President and the Minister of Human Resource Development, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, to deliver the inaugural address.

ANNEXURE-III

INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO, MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND THE PRESIDENT, INDIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

Distinguished members of the Indian National Commission, ladies and gentlemen:

I join the Secretary-General in welcoming you all to this session of the Indian National Commission for Unesco. I am grateful to the members for agreeing to serve the Commission which has been set up not merely to promote understanding of the objectives and purposes of Unesco among the people of our country and to serve as a liaison agency between UNESCO on the one hand, and the Government of India and various institutions, experts and scholars working for the advancement of education, science and culture in India, on the other. Apart from encouraging participation of all concerned in UNESCO's programmes and activities, the Commission also advises the Government of India on all matters relating to Unesco.

As already pointed out by the Secretary-General, the main item of our agenda is UNESCO's Draft Programme and Budget for 1988-1989. The Draft Programme and Budget has been drawn up, as already explained, in conformity with the guidelines of Unesco's Second Medium-Term Plan and I sincerely hope that programmes and activities proposed would enable Unesco to contribute to the exchange of ideas and experiences on major issues in the fields of education, science, culture and communication and in the mobilisation of Member-States' scientific and intellectual potential to carry out the Organisation's main task. In spite of the obvious constraints of resources, activities in pursuance of the goal of 'education for all'

and preparation for the World Decade for Cultural Development find their due place in a large number of inter-disciplinary and inter-sectoral programmes incorporated in the Draft Programme and Budget for the next biennium. As seen from Document 24C/5, the budget proposed for 1988-1989 amounts to a total of US \$348 millions for the two-year period. The corresponding figure for 1986-1987 was US \$289 millions. The budget for the next biennium does not represent any increase in real terms as it essentially accommodates the inflationary pressures and currency fluctuations. It is obvious that the financial resources of Unesco are limited and these have undergone further reduction due to the withdrawal of the US and UK. We should not, therefore, look upon Unesco basically as a channel for assistance to developing countries. UNESCO serves the goals for mankind which are far beyond those of technical co-operation, exchange of information and educational and scientific development. We cannot look upon the work of bodies like UNESCO in terms of financial costs and benefits. We should not perhaps ask the question what Unesco can do for us, for an individual Member-State, but we should rather ask what we can do for UNESCO. UNESCO is making a unique contribution towards encouraging co-operation among nations in all branches of intellectual activities. India's continuing commitment towards the organisation was announced by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in his address to UNESCO in June, 1985: "On behalf of India, I would like to reaffirm our commitment in UNESCO and our faith in its capacity to promote international co-operation in the fields of its competence and I am firmly of the view that UNESCO will eventually overcome all the difficulties faced by it and be able to pursue its work in terms of the objectives inscribed in its constitution."

While we are in general agreement with the proposed programme and budget of Unesco for the next biennium and while we see close identity between priorities indicated in the programme and budget with our own national priorities, I have observed that a number of amendments to the draft programme and budget are proposed to be submitted by India with a view to

laying greater stress upon some particular areas and giving higher priority to certain other activities. These draft amendments which seek to emphasize the point of view of India and other developing countries and to highlight certain priorities and programmes which should receive attention by UNESCO. While we may project our own perception of the programmes and activities with which Unesco should be concerned, I think, we have also to remember that we have a role to play by way of bringing about required reconciliation among Member-States with differing view-points so that UNESCO is not further weakened. India succeeded in playing such a role at the previous General Conference, held in Sofia. Efforts were made by our delegation to see that controversial issues were debated in much less strident tones than at the earlier conferences and that decisions of the Conference are reached by consensus in a mood of conciliation. As a result there was a marked reluctance on everybody's part to take rigid postures. As a representative of the non-aligned movement, Indian delegation played a notable role at the last General Conference in bringing about consensus on a number of issues which tended to divide the Western countries from the rest of the Member-States. It should again be our endeavour to work for such a re-conciliation and to promote the Organisation's revitalisation and to reaffirm our faith in the ideals embodied in UNESCO. We believe Unesco is an irreplaceable forum for friendly encounters and intellectual exchanges, on a footing of equality and mutual respect, in the mankind's quest for ways to move forward into a better future.

We are all aware of the problems that Unesco had faced during the last few years. Indeed the entire UN system is facing serious problems for some time past. There is a persistent attack against the whole UN system, of which the prime target has been Unesco. USA has already withdrawn from the Organisation and its departure was followed by the exit of the United Kingdom and Singapore. This has led to a reduction of 30% in the budget of Unesco with consequent cut-back

in the planned activities of Unesco. It has also posed a serious threat to the principle of universality of its membership.

Much of the controversy over Unesco can perhaps be better understood in the context of historical development over the past four decades. To start with, the structure of UNESCO and other international bodies was weighted in the favour of the Western countries. At the outset, Unesco had two-dozen member-states, most of them from the Western world. By the end of 1984 it had 161 members representing the whole world community. Apart from the numerical increase in its membership over the years, changes in the composition of Unesco symbolize the emergence of the organised articulation of the former colonies. The Third World has slowly begun to express its collective needs and aspirations in international organisations. Ideological differences are, therefore, inevitable in an agency like UNESCO. UNESCO, in spite of its imperfections, symbolizes the hopes and aspirations of intellectual co-operation and normal solidarity of the world community. The creation of a collective human consciousness is a task which needs the united efforts of scientists, artists, philosophers and teachers. We may belong to different countries but all of us inhabit one world.

Items of agenda include election of the Director General and amendments to the Constitution of UNESCO, which also need to be considered in the light of the crisis through which Unesco is passing. We should not follow any doctrinaire approach in dealing with these issues but our endeavour should be to ensure that Unesco is not further weakened in any manner and the decisions taken at the forthcoming Conference should strengthen the Organisation. We have to take an overall view which favours strengthening international understanding, which is the *raison d'etre* of the entire UN system. All who care for a saner and more equitable world order must uphold the aims and purposes of Unesco. While we consider the details of Unesco's programme and budget for

next biennium, I thought we should also avail of this opportunity to consider the larger issues at stake.

I am sure you would not have failed to notice that in this session of the Commission we are also going to consider a draft resolution for the General Conference of Unesco with regard to the celebration of Jawaharlal Nehru's birth centenary. We are also finding ways to highlight our interest in involvement of Unesco in the celebration of the birth centenary of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, which falls in 1988. UNESCO, as you all know, has been set up "to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination of race, sex, language or religion." All these values were close to the heart of Jawaharlal Nehru. He was not only a distinguished thinker, author, visionary but also the most outstanding exponent of humanism at its best. Jawaharlal Nehru described Unesco as conscience of mankind. He advocated, with missionary zeal, the ideals of peace, co-operation and international understanding. He observed that "our task is the preservation of peace and, indeed, of our civilisation. To this task, let us bend our energies and find fellowship and strength in each other". Since he was a real internationalist, Unesco would be paying a befitting tribute to his memory by undertaking programmes and activities on global level to celebrate Jawaharlal Nehru's birth centenary which falls in 1989 so as to arouse the world to strive harder for the moral solidarity of mankind and banish the scourge of war from face of the earth.

With these words, I have great pleasure in inaugurating this Conference.

ANNEXURE-IV

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NINETEENTH SESSION OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CO-OPERATION WITH UNESCO

The Nineteenth Session of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco was held at Ashok Hotel, New Delhi, on Monday, July 27, 1987.

2. Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Minister of Human Resource Development and President of the Commission was in the Chair. Smt. Krishna Sahi, the then Minister of State for Education and Culture, also participated in the Conference.

Agenda

3. The main agenda of the Conference was consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget of Unesco for 1988-1989 (Doc. 24 C/5) and amendments thereto. The other items included draft resolution regarding celebration of the birth-centenary of Jawaharlal Nehru, the questionnaire issued by Unesco about the Third Medium-Term Plan, election of the Director-General, etc.

Welcome Address

4. Shri Anil Bordia, Secretary, Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development and Secretary-General of the Commission welcomed participants to the meeting. In his address, the Secretary-General observed that one of the important items of the agenda was the consideration of Document 24 C/5, *i.e.*, the Draft Programme and Budget of Unesco for the biennium 1988-1989. He pointed out that since the biennium 1988-1989 corresponded to the final stage of implementation of the Second Medium-Term Plan (1984—1989), the programme for the next two years included a good deal of evaluation activities for the preparation of the Third Medium-Term Plan. He further observed that although the Draft Programme

took due care of the priorities indicated in the 14 major programmes which emerged from the Second Medium-Term Plan, it had not been found feasible, due to constraint of resources, to earmark funds for a number of activities in spite of their importance. The Secretary-General stated that education was an instrument of change and that the educationists all over the world were involved in crystalising two themes (i) future of education; and (ii) education for the future. On our part, he further added, an education policy aiming at reducing social disparities and taking the country to the threshold of the twenty-first century, had been adopted to better equip ourselves to face the challenges of the future.

5. The Secretary-General indicated that while there was a general endorsement of the programmes proposed in Document 24 C/5, there were some areas which merited higher emphasis in the context of sub-regional and regional priorities, particularly of the developing countries. He also made a reference to another item of the agenda relating to the draft resolution for the General Conference of Unesco in regard to the celebration of the birth-centenary of Jawaharlal Nehru. He invited the members of the Indian National Commission to express their views on the Questionnaire for the preparation of the Third Medium-Term Plan (1990—1995) with a view to formulating a comprehensive reply for transmission to Unesco. The Secretary-General concluded his speech by observing that their valuable suggestions would help the Indian delegation to the twenty-fourth session of the General Conference of Unesco in preparing itself on various issues which would come up for consideration.

Inaugural Address

6. Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Minister of Human Resource Development, inaugurated the Session in his capacity as President of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco. He thanked the members for having agreed to serve on the Indian National Commission and for participating in its nineteenth session. He pointed out that the proposed budget of Unesco for the biennium 1988-1989, which amounted to US \$348.8

million, did not represent any increase in real terms as it essentially accommodated the inflationary pressures and currency fluctuations. He further stated that Unesco should not be looked upon as a channel for assistance to developing countries. It was, therefore, not appropriate to evaluate the work of bodies like Unesco in terms of financial costs and benefits. The President further observed that India had a role to play by way of bringing about the required reconciliation among Member States with differing view points so that Unesco was not further weakened. He added that the resource position of Unesco, which was already difficult, had been made worse by the withdrawals of the USA, UK and Singapore, which caused a 30% reduction in its budget. He pointed out that while ideological differences were inevitable in an agency like Unesco, it should be remembered that this agency was an irreplaceable forum for friendly encounters and intellectual exchanges on a footing of equality and mutual respect. Shri Narasimha Rao also referred to the Draft Resolution for the General Conference of Unesco with regard to the celebration of Jawaharlal Nehru's birth-centenary. He observed that Unesco would be paying a befitting tribute by celebration at the international level Jawaharlal Nehru's birth-centenary which falls in 1989, as he dedicated his entire life to struggle for national freedom, and the ideals of international understanding, cooperation and peace.

7. The President emphasized the need of revitalising Unesco which, despite of its imperfection, symbolises hopes and aspirations of intellectual cooperation and solidarity of the world community.

Consideration of the Items of Agenda

8. After inauguration of the Session, it was proposed by the Secretary-General that keeping in view of the main objective of formulating our stand in respect of the draft programme and budget of Unesco for the biennium 1988-1989. Item Nos. (4) and (6) of the Agenda should first be taken up for discussion. It was further suggested that while the detailed study of the proposals should be made by each respective Sub-Commission set

up for each main field of Unesco's competence, namely, Education, Natural Sciences, Social Sciences, Culture and Communication—the members of the Indian National Commission might project their general views and observations on Document 24 C/5 for the benefit and guidance of the Sub-Commissions. The Secretary-General also informed the members that the meetings of the Sub-Commissions would have to be convened at a short notice to draw up list of activities and programmes which should receive high priority and areas of thrust in the light of our own needs and those of other developing countries.

Item No. 4: Consideration of Draft Programme and Budget of Unesco for 1988-1989.

Item No. 6: Consideration of the proposed Draft Amendments in respect of Draft Programme and Budget for 1988-1989 to be moved by India at the twenty-fourth Session of the General Conference of Unesco.

9. These items were introduced by Shri Baldev Mahajan, Secretary, Indian National Commission. He explained that Document 24 C/5 represented the final stage of execution of the Second Medium-Term Plan and it accordingly followed the approved structure of 14 major programmes, further divided into programmes and sub-programmes. He added that an effort has been made in this document to secure more programme concentration and a higher priority has been given to programmes relating to education for all, role of sciences under Major Programme VI, cultural heritage in the context of the World Decade for the Cultural Development, training programmes and status of women. It was also pointed out that Document 24 C/5 had a novel feature inasmuch as it included a summary of allocation of funds by modalities of action and by functions. The budgeting techniques adopted were the same as for the Document 23 C/5 which took into account application of constant dollar principle, separate calculation of inflation cost and currency fluctuations and zero-based budget. The total amount of regular budget (US\$348.8 million) will be made up by contribution by the

Member States amounting to 328 million dollars, in addition to Unesco's own income of 20.4 million dollars.

10. Some of the members expressed the view that in the context of current situation prevailing in the world and for promoting moral solidarity and unity of mankind, Unesco should take up more vigorously programmes and activities in the field of international understanding, cooperation and peace as also step up its efforts aimed at elimination of prejudice, intolerance, racism, apartheid and to promote more resolutely the human rights and fundamental freedoms. A member urged strongly that in the context of growing menace of terrorism, Unesco should arouse the world's conscience to safeguard the people's right to life. Several members were also of the view that to make education for international understanding more purposeful in its sweep and content, greater emphasis should be laid on programmes of study of the peoples of the world, their history and culture to bring into focus the essential unity in diversity of the human race.

11. It was also pointed out that the scholarship and erudition of the countries of South East Asia had substantially contributed to the socio-cultural harmony and that the Asian cultural tradition with its catholicity and spirit of tolerance, strengthened the richness and variety of cross-cultural cohesion. The members urged that Unesco should, therefore, undertake an appropriate programme for the study of the history of South-East Asian countries. It was also felt that a bigger effort on part of Unesco to produce and encourage translation of the classical and contemporary works in different languages would go a long way in better understanding of the peoples and appreciating their ways of life as manifested in their literature and arts. Taking a cue from the inaugural address of the President wherein he stressed the need for developing a collective human consciousness, a member urged that Unesco should give more importance to the role of social sciences in this direction.

12. In the field of Science and Technology, a suggestion was made that more attention should be given to developing manpower information system with higher accent on methodology for

manpower forecasting and that Unesco should assist Member States in building up a strong support for exchange of information on technology forecasting techniques. Among other areas, it was also emphasized by a member that programmes relating to preparing history of science and technology, improving access to information, and application of scientific knowledge should receive higher priority.

13. In so far as programmes relating to culture were concerned, it was proposed that Unesco might be urged to pay special attention to the setting up of common programmes and institutions among developing countries by strengthening existing network, and also innovating new forums and structures for further strengthening the cooperation in the field of culture. Matters relating to restitution of cultural property and establishment of museums and art galleries deserve the attention of Unesco.

14. For the communication sector, it was proposed that greater attention should be given to the programme "Communication in service of Man." It was suggested that not only international programmes for development of communication in the service of man should be promoted, but also national centres for development of communication should be supported and encouraged.

15. The President, while thanking the members for their useful suggestions, pointed out that while programmes and activities proposed in the Document 24 C/5 were generally in consonance with the felt needs of India and other developing countries, the Sub-Commissions should keep in view the observations made by the members in the different areas of concern. He also felt that some of the suggestions, for instance, those relating to the need for developing national centre for communication and a system for man-power information and planning and translation of works in modern Indian languages, were tasks essentially relatable to national requirements. Unesco's role in these areas could be seen as limited to providing information, expert consultation and technical support.

Item No. 5: Consideration of Draft Resolution regarding celebration of the birth-centenary of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

16. While all the members endorsed the proposal to move the resolution in the General Conference of Unesco regarding the celebration of birth-centenary of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, some members suggested that Unesco should also be urged to take appropriate steps for the celebration of the birth-centenary of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan which would occur in 1988. It was also proposed that birth-centenary of Dr. C.V. Raman, tri-centenary of the birth of Sir Issac Newton and 1200th birth anniversary of the saint-philosopher Shankracharya should also be considered for inclusion in the list of anniversaries for international celebrations.

17. The President assured the members that the suggestions made would be conveyed to Unesco appropriately and that the Draft Resolution regarding the celebration of the birth-centenary of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru would be finalised in consultation with the Nehru Centenary Celebration Committee before it is formally moved in the General Conference.

Item No. 8: General discussion regarding election of the Director-General of Unesco.

18. Sardar Swaran Singh, who also represents India on the Executive Board of Unesco, briefly described the procedure regarding election of the Director-General of Unesco and apprised the members of the Commission about the latest position in regard to various nominations proposed for the office of the Director-General.

19. Some members were of the view that the Director-General should have a maximum of two-terms only. A brief discussion ensued about the various considerations which should determine the choice of candidate for the office of the Director-General.

20. In this connection, Sardar Swaran Singh further clarified that different regional electoral groups in Unesco felt that if an Asian candidate could be fielded by consensus, he would have the

best chance for election as Director-General. He added that there were already 4 candidates in the field from Asian countries, namely, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia and Pakistan. In any case, the nominations would continue to be received until Executive Board meets for its next session before the commencement of the General Conference. The President concluded the discussion by observing that it was difficult at this stage to take any firm position in respect of the election and that further developments about the election of the Director-General would have to be watched carefully.

21. After the tea-break, the Session was chaired by Sardar Swaran Singh and the following items of agenda were discussed:

Item No. 3: Election of Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteurs of the Sub-Commissions.

22. The following members were elected unanimously as office-bearers of the under-mentioned Sub-Commissions:—

(i) *Education Sub-Commission*

Dr. D.P. Chattopadhyaya Chairman, Indian Council of Philosophical Research	Chairman
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Prof. G. Ram Reddy Vice-Chancellor, Indira Gandhi National Open University	Vice-Chairman
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Prof. Satya Bhushan Director, National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration	Rapporteur
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(ii) *Natural Sciences Sub-Commission*

Prof. Yash Pal Chairman, University Grants Commission	Chairman
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Dr. Vasant Gowariker Secretary, Department of Science and Technology	Vice-Chairman
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- Dr. M.N. Qureshy
Adviser (ES),
Department of Science and Technology
Rapporteur
- (iii) *Social Sciences Sub-Commission*
Prof. K. Satchidananda Murty,
Chairman,
Vice-Chairman,
University Grants Commission
- Prof. S. Bashiruddin,
Vice-Chairman
Head,
Department of Communication and Journalism,
Osmania University
- Prof. Iqbal Narain
Rapporteur
Member-Secretary,
Indian Council of Social Science Research
- (iv) *Culture Sub-Commission*
Prof. V.K. Gokak,
Chairman,
President,
Sahitya Akademi
- Shri Mohan Mukerji
Vice-Chairman
'SHYAMOLI'
Bhawani Singh Marg,
Jaipur-302015
- Shri Manmohan Singh
Rapporteur
Joint Secretary
Department of Culture
- (v) *Communication Sub-Commission*
Shri G. Parthasarathi
Chairman
49, Lodi Estate,
New Delhi-110003
- Shri Nikhil Chakravarti
Vice-Chairman
Editor
MAINSTREAM
- Shri K.S. Baidwan
Rapporteur
Joint Secretary,
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

23. A number of members felt that the Sub-Commissions should function more actively. The question of evolving an appropriate mechanism to formulate an integrated approach on

matters of inter-sectoral concern was also raised. The Secretary-General urged the office-bearers of the Sub-Commissions to look into this aspect and requested them to devise a suitable mechanism in this regard. The Chairman observed that because of the inter-disciplinary nature of various major programmes, such a mechanism was an imperative. To evolve a satisfactory approach to such inter-sectoral matters, he suggested that the Chairmen of various Sub-Commissions could profitably resort to joint consultations without calling the meeting of the Commission. This suggestion was endorsed by a large number of members.

Item No. 7 : Consideration of the Questionnaire on the Third Medium-Term Plan.

24. The Secretary of the Commission briefly introduced this item of agenda by explaining that the Unesco Secretariat was currently engaged in preliminary work for preparing the Third Medium-Term Plan and as approved by the General Conference at its last session, the Director-General was required to carry out wide-ranging consultations with the Member-States on the subject. Accordingly, a detailed questionnaire had been received from the Director-General which was to be replied to by the end of 1987. He explained that the first part of the questionnaire invited Member-States to give their opinion about the changes that had occurred in the global situation during the past few years and about the main problems and trends characterising developments in the areas of education, sciences, culture and communication. In short, the first part was concerned about the content and main lines of emphasis of the Plan. The second part of the questionnaire related to various methodological questions, such as, nature, duration and structure of the plan. The secretary also added that the questionnaire had already been circulated to large number of departments and organisations and some of them had made a well-considered response.

25. The Secretary-General observed that since India had always played a prominent role in policy formulation of Unesco,

it was desirable that adequate inputs are mobilised to evolve an integrated and comprehensive approach for the preparation of suitable reply to the questionnaire. He further pointed out that it was imperative to highlight priorities in each sector. The Chairman, however, cautioned the members that the constraint on financial resources presently faced by Unesco had to be taken into account while proposing new areas of thrust and delineating programme contents for different sectors as each sector tends to put up more programmes in their respective fields than what is justified by resources available.

26. After general discussion, it was decided that all the members of the Commission should give their views, latest by the end of October, 1987, about various points covered by the Questionnaire which might be discussed jointly by a small group comprising all the office-bearers of different Sub-commissions with a view to evolving an integrated and comprehensive response to the Questionnaire.

Item No. 9 : Consideration of the amendments proposed to the Constitution of Unesco.

27. The Secretary of the Commission gave gist of the various amendments to the Constitution of Unesco proposed by Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Venezuela. The Chairman observed that the amendment proposed by Australia and Canada regarding the term of office of the Director-General could be motivated by the possibility of a third-term of office for the present Director-General of Unesco. With regard to the amendment proposed by Australia and New Zealand regarding automatic membership of Unesco for countries which are members of a specialised inter-national agency, the Chairman was of the view that the present provision in the Constitution was quite appropriate that membership of the UNO alone should entitle a country for automatic membership of Unesco. He also expressed the view that amendment regarding the date of effect of the notice of withdrawal by a member State and the termination of term of its member on the Executive Board, should generally be acceptable to all concerned. On the other hand

amendment proposed by Canada regarding disqualification to vote in case of default in payment of contribution by a Member-State should be considered carefully in keeping with the practice prevailing in other international bodies. A member expressed the view that the proposed upper-limit of two terms for the Director-General as suggested in the amendment seems to be appropriate and that India should support the amendment.

28. After some discussion, it was decided that since the subject matter of the proposed amendments was essentially political in character, the Government of India was the competent authority to frame and finalise its stand on these issues in consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs. However, some members, who had made a deep study of Unesco's constitution were invited to send their views to the Secretariat of the Indian National Commission.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

ANNEXURE-V

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE SUB-COMMISSIONS OF INDIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR COOPERATION WITH UNESCO HELD IN NEW DELHI DURING AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1987

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION

The meeting of the Education Sub-Commission of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco was held on August 31, 1987, under the Chairmanship of Dr. D.P. Chattopadhyaya.

Agenda

2. The main agenda of the meeting was the consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget of Unesco for 1988-1989 (Document 24 C/5) and amendments thereto in so far as these related to Education sector.

Introductory remarks of the Chairman

3. The Chairman, while briefly recapitulating the salient features of the Draft Programme and Budget of Unesco for the biennium 1988-1989, corresponding to the final stage of execution of the Second Medium Term Plan, observed that the Sub-Commission was expected to discuss the following Programmes :

Major Programme-II : Education for All.

Major Programme-IV : Formulation and Application of Education Policies.

Major Programme -V : Education Training and Society.

Major Programme-X. 9 : Environmental Education and Information.

Major Programme-XIII.3 : Education for Peace and Respect for Human Rights and Rights of People.

4. The Chairman also cautioned the members of the Sub-Commission about the severe constraint of financial resources of Unesco caused by the withdrawal of some of the Member-States from the Organisation. The Chairman further observed that while the proposed programmes relating to Education sector were—generally speaking—in consonance with the felt needs of India and other developing countries, the following areas required higher attention in terms of priority and budgetary allocations by Unesco :—

- (i) Regional Programme of Education for All in Asia and the Pacific.
- (ii) Development of Non-formal Education.
- (iii) Improving Educational opportunity for Girls and Women.
- (iv) System of Distance Education and Model of Open University and
- (v) Education for Peace and International Understanding.

5. After these preliminary remarks, Chairman invited the members to discuss the programmes in the light of the general observations made by the members of the Indian National Commission at its Nineteenth Session held on July 27, 1987.

General Observations

6. The Director, Netaji Subhas Institute of Sports, Patiala, while initiating the discussion, pointed out that the required emphasis on programmes relating to youth and sports was lacking in the proposed activities of Unesco for 1988-1989. He further suggested that in view of the significant importance of the National Institute of Sports in this part of the world, we should draw attention of Unesco to the Institute's capability to function as a Regional Centre for training sports coaches, etc. The representative of the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports also raised the question of financial assistance for (i)

holding a Conference of SAARC countries for Sports for All (ii) Publication of authenticated works on martial sports and traditional games, and (iii) Experts for the Physical Education Institute at Gwalior.

7. Director, NCERT whole-heartedly supported the proposed Programme and Budget of Unesco for biennium 1988-1989, but added that in view of our commitment for providing education for all, NCERT attached greater significance to the activities being undertaken under Major Programme II aimed at encouraging inter-country study visits, helping in developing models for training, assistance in the development of suitable exemplary curriculum and developing mechanism for exchange of information and experiences in the area of 'education for all'. He further observed that in view of the new ethos which has emerged from the National Education Policy, Unesco should be urged to give special attention to the education for minorities, physically handicapped, girls and women and the deprived sections of the society. It was further observed that the required stress has not been laid on environmental education and information under Major Programme X as it was felt that the meaningful implementation of this programme could be achieved only if more attention was given to the incorporation of environmental education into the curriculum at all levels of education. He further added that Unesco should give higher priority to Education for Peace and Respect for Human Rights and the Rights of People under Major Programme XIII as it was imperative to bring about attitudinal changes to fulfil the objective underlying this programme. He also suggested that a suitable resolution in this regard should be moved at the Twenty-fourth General Conference of Unesco.

8. Dr. Jyoti Trivedi observed that it would be desirable to look at primary education as a whole so as to develop content, methodologies and training in the context of locally-felt needs in so far as these related to curriculum development, equipment and a suitable system for both formal and non-formal education. Dr. Chitra Naik focussed attention on the desirability of reduction of disparities in access to education, especially

for girls and women. She further observed that socio-cultural background of different groups should be taken into account and that the programme should have a close bearing both on access and achievement to minimise gaps. The representative from the Department of Rural Development suggested that it would be useful to encounter the development of specific skills also under the Major Programme—Education for All—as that formed part of vocationalisation process.

9. Director, NIEPA urged that in view of the ever increasing role being played by the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, a resolution should be moved at the Twenty-fourth General Conference to draw attention of Unesco to the regional activities undertaken by the Institute. He further observed that action research and project implementation should be adequately highlighted and that the importance of planning and management in implementation of educational policies and programmes should be stressed upon. In this connection, Vice-Chancellor, Pondicherry University suggested that reference should be made to the earlier resolutions of Unesco in regard to the importance of planning and management which prompted the establishment of Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration.

10. Shri Kireet Joshi pointed out that India should give a strong support to the activity spelt out under Major Programme I—Reflection on world problems and future-oriented studies—as these activities are of direct concern to the areas of competence of Unesco in the field of Education, Culture, Science and Communication. He further observed that we should unanimously endorse the draft amendments proposed to be moved at the ensuing General Conference of Unesco as the areas chosen are of crucial importance to India and other developing countries. He urged the members to support the draft resolution on “APPEAL”, Non-Formal Education, Girls Education and on Peace, and International Understanding. He pointed out that in view of the current financial difficulties faced by Unesco, the proposed resolution under Programme

XIII.3 has intentionally omitted the need for setting up of a Resource Centre for international education.

11. Shri L. Misra, Joint Educational Adviser (Adult Education), Department of Education, raised the question of Unesco's assistance at the national, sub-regional and international level in areas identified by the Adult Education Division in their note circulated amongst the members at the time of the meeting.

12. The Chairman invited Secretary, Indian National Commission to elucidate points relating to the scope of Unesco assistance to encourage and, support various activities mentioned during the course of discussions. The Secretary, INC pointed out that the constraint of financial resources felt by Unesco would not permit any substantial enhancement of the proposed budgetary allocations indicated in Document 24 C/5, except to the extent of some marginal adjustments with matching increase/decrease in one programme or the other. He further pointed out that Unesco was not a funding agency and its assistance for activities of national nature would be limited to providing expert consultations and/or technical support. He however, suggested that attention of Unesco could be drawn to some of the more important regional activities conducted by our premier national institutions, which could be supported by Unesco, through appropriate interventions by the Indian Delegation to the 24th General Conference of Unesco.

13. The Vice-Chancellor, Indira Gandhi National Open University, observed that whereas the areas of concern had been adequately identified, there was need to concentrate on the strategies required to achieve the objectives. He further stated that since formal education has not achieved, to the desired extent, the objectives of democratisation of education, there is far greater need for better coordination between formal and non-formal systems to achieve the goal of Education for All. He also pointed out that in the proposed Draft Amendment on distance education, we should also highlight the desirability of introducing innovative courses besides improving methods and materials for distance and open model of education.

14. The Chairman thanked the members for their valuable suggestion and observed that for activities of national character in which collaboration of Unesco is envisaged, we may work out proposals with necessary details for submission to Unesco under its Participation Programme. In respect of other areas of importance brought out during the course of discussion, the Chairman observed that the Indian Delegation to the 24th General Conference may be suitably advised to focus attention of the Conference on such matters through appropriate interventions during the course of discussions on the programmes.

15. In so far as the suggestion for the Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports being recognized by Unesco as one of the National Centres was concerned, the Chairman felt that it was necessary to prepare in advance the necessary ground and cultivate an appropriate climate for acceptance of the proposal. The Chairman was of the view that formal proposal could be put forward in due course.

Resolutions

16. All the Draft Amendments were unanimously endorsed with the suggestions that (i) in the Draft Amendment IV, the need to introduce innovative courses be added besides development of methods and material appropriate to distance education; and (ii) the proposed Draft Amendment No. V be amplified, in consultation with Director, NCERT, to highlight the importance of education for international understanding, co-operation, and peace.

17. In regard to the proposed resolution on regional activities of NIEPA, it was decided that an appropriate resolution to this effect might be moved by India and that the Resolution may be drafted by Director, NIEPA in consultation with the Secretary, Indian National Commission.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the chair.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES SUB-COMMISSION

A meeting of the Social Sciences Sub-Commission of the Indian National Commission was held on September 3, 1987 under the chairmanship of Prof. K. Satchidananda Murty.

Agenda

2. The main agenda of the meeting was as under :
- (1) To consider in detail the Draft Programme and Budget of Unesco for the biennium 1988-1989 (Document 24 C/5), particularly the programmes relating to the Social Sciences Sector.
 - (2) To consider Draft Amendments to the Draft Programme and Budget of Unesco for 1988-1989 proposed to be moved by India at the Twenty-fourth Session of the General Conference of Unesco.

Introductory remarks of the Chairman

3. Welcoming the members of the Sub-Commission, the Chairman mentioned that the INC Secretariat had prepared and circulated a number of documents to facilitate consideration of the relevant programmes that fall within the ambit of Social Sciences Sub-Commission.

4. Before initiating the discussion, the Chairman reminded the members about the three basic considerations which had influenced the Draft Programme and Budget of Unesco for the ensuing biennium 1988-1989. These were :—

- (i) the prioritisation of the programmes included in Document 24 C/5 followed the approved framework of the Second Medium Term Plan ;
- (ii) the constraint on financial resources caused by the withdrawal of some of the Member States from the Organisation did not permit any enhancement of the budgetary allocations indicated in Document 24 C/5, except to the extent of some marginal adjustments which could be made by matching increase or decrease under one programme or the other; and
- (iii) the programmes, as proposed in Document 24 C/5 were, generally speaking, in consonance with the felt needs of India and other developing countries but

there was scope here and there for greater emphasis on a few selected activities.

5. The Chairman recalled the general observations made at the 19th session of the Indian National Commission that Unesco should take up more vigorously programmes and activities in the field of education for international understanding, co-operation and peace, and for elimination of prejudice, intolerance, racism and apartheid and that a study of the history and culture of South-East Asian countries should be taken up by Unesco.

6. The Sub-Commission then considered the following Major Programmes :—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <i>Major Programme I</i> | — Reflection on world problems and future oriented studies. |
| <i>Major Programme VI.4</i> | — Research, training and international cooperation in Social and Human Sciences. |
| <i>Major Programme VIII</i> | — Principles, methods and strategies of action for development. |
| <i>Major Programme XII</i> | — The elimination of prejudices, intolerance, racism and apartheid. |
| <i>Major Programme XIII</i> | — Peace, International Understanding, Human Rights and the Rights of People. |
| <i>Major Programme XIV</i> | — Status of women. |

7. Initiating the discussion Shri Kireet Joshi explained that Major Programme I was devised in the light of the experiences gained during preparation of the Second Medium Term Plan which led to a vast study of global issues. It is an inherent part of Unesco's intellectual mission to contribute to a continuing study of the world problems so as to create a greater awareness of the common destiny which now unites all countries

in the inter-dependent world of today. Considering the importance of this programme, he regretted that the allocation for this programme has been gradually reduced. He further observed that social sciences sector was not receiving the desired emphasis which it deserved in comparison to Natural Sciences and other sectors. He said that this point should be borne in mind by our delegation to the next General Conference so as to make a plea for larger allocation of funds to Social Sciences sector.

8. Thereafter the Sub-Commission considered Major Programme I — Reflection on world problems and future-oriented studies. Shri Kireet Joshi observed that this programme relating to future-oriented activities should be further developed, notwithstanding opposition by some Member-States to a programme devoted to studies and reflection. He further said that Unesco should be congratulated for attempting to prepare a synoptic report which will highlight most significantly future-oriented aspects in the Organisation's fields of competence. He hoped that the report and other future-oriented studies will provide the basis for preparation of the Third Medium Term Plan of Unesco.

9. Dr. (Mrs.) Thamarajakshi, Prof. Bashiruddin and other members strongly supported Unesco undertaking activities under this Major Programme to encourage reflection on world problems and future-oriented studies.

10. The Sub-Commission then discussed Major Programme VI.4 — Research, training and international cooperation in Social and Human Sciences. The Members supported various activities proposed under this programme, such as, organisation of seminars, training courses, provision of documentation and dissemination of information in various disciplines in the social and human sciences. In this context, it was observed that discipline of Philosophy should receive more attention in Unesco's programme. More attention should be devoted to promoting teaching and research in Philosophy and to develop exchanges of knowledge in social sciences. Shri Veeraraghavan mentioned that Unesco should give greater priority to strengthening of regional and sub-regional cooperation.

11. With reference to Major Programme VIII — Principles, methods and strategies of action for development, it was noted that this programme combines reflection on the ultimate aims, objectives and factors of development with the planning and implementation of projects in various fields of competence of Unesco. In this context it was observed that the activities planned under Sub-programme VIII.1.1. — development processes in the diversity of socio-cultural contexts — were particularly valuable from the conceptual angle. The balance between activities devoted to reflection and the operational activities was particularly commended with reference to activities envisaged under Major Programme VIII.

12. Referring to Major Programme XII — The elimination of prejudices, intolerance, racism and apartheid, several members stated that this programme was of great importance. India, being member of NAM, our delegation to the General Conference should intervene to support this programme. It was urged that a detailed brief should be obtained from the Ministry of External Affairs so that Indian delegation may make useful contribution during the discussion on this Major Programme.

13. Prof. Bashiruddin felt that Major Programme XII — The elimination of prejudice, intolerance, racism and apartheid, and Major Programme XIII — Peace, International Understanding, Human Rights and the Rights of People are inter-related. Notwithstanding the opposition by some of the Western countries to certain aspects of this Major Programme, members were of the view that this programme was central to the objectives of Unesco as the Organisation's mission was to arouse and encourage a renewal of values within a context of genuine understanding among peoples, thereby advancing the cause of peace and human rights. It was pointed out that the whole of Unesco's activities should contribute, in keeping with its Constitution, to the strengthening of peace and promoting respect for human rights.

14. The Chairman then asked Prof. Iqbal Narain, Member-Secretary, ICSSR, to address a letter to various universities and institutions in India asking them to send their proposals to the

Indian National Commission for undertaking studies in the area of human rights and related subjects.

15. Referring to Major Programme XIV — Status of Women —the members felt that Unesco should accord higher priority to this programme. Prof. Anita Banerji said that level of discrimination against women should be documented by Unesco.

Draft Amendments

16. The meeting thereafter considered the following amendments :—

Amendment No. 1 : Programme VI.4 — Regional and Sub-Regional Co-operation.

Amendment No. 2 : Programme XIII.3 — Education for peace and respect for human rights and the rights of peoples.

Amendment No. 3 : Major Programme XIII — Peace, International Understanding, Human Rights and the Rights of the Peoples.

17. While the main thrust of the draft amendment relating to Programme VI.3.1 was appreciated by the members of the Sub-Commission, it was felt that expressions like “indigenous communities” should be rephrased. The draft amendments relating to Major Programme XIII were fully endorsed by the Sub-Commission.

18. In conclusion, the Chairman thanked the members for their valuable suggestions and commended the Secretariat of the Indian National Commission for providing comprehensive documentation and excellent assistance for the deliberations of the Sub-Commission.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF THE NATURAL SCIENCES SUB-COMMISSION

The meeting of the Natural Sciences Sub-Commission of the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with Unesco

was held on September 7, 1987, under the chairmanship of Prof. Yash Pal.

Agenda

2. The agenda of the meeting was as under :—
 - (1) To consider in detail the Draft Programme and Budget of Unesco for the biennium 1988-1989 (Document 24 C/5), particularly the programmes relating to the Natural Sciences Sector.
 - (2) To consider the *options* indicated in the Document 24 C/5 under relevant programmes and sub-programmes in the concerned Sector; and
 - (3) To consider Draft Amendments to the Draft Programme and Budget of Unesco for 1988-1989 proposed to be moved by India.

Introductory remarks by the Chairman

3. While welcoming the participants and commencing the meeting, the Chairman observed that the Sub-Commission was required to undertake a detailed study of the Programme and Budget of Unesco for the biennium 1988-1989 in respect of major programmes and programmes relating to the sciences sector. The Chairman recapitulated briefly the salient features of the Draft Programme and Budget and pointed out that the Sub-Commission was required to consider in detail the following Major Programmes :—

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Major Programme VI</i> | — The Sciences and their application to development. |
| <i>Major Programme IX</i> | — Science, Technology and Society. |
| <i>Major Programme X</i> | — The Human Environment and Terrestrial and Marine Resources. |

4. On the basis of the comments received from different organisations, the Chairman observed that the following programmes call for higher priority in the science sector :—

- (i) Strengthening of support to the International Council of Science Unions and the COSTED;
- (ii) Promotion of increased participation of young scientists of developing countries, especially in emerging/frontier areas of science and technology;
- (iii) Establishment of a centre for development of new technologies in a developing country; and
- (iv) Promotion of appropriate technologies for the use and conservation of water resources.

5. After these preliminary remarks the Chairman invited the members to make their comments, proposals and suggestions on the various items of the agenda.

General Observations

6. Initiating the discussion, Dr. S. Vardarajan identified three areas which should be given higher priority : (i) science and technology education, (ii) encouragement to science museums; and (iii) preparation of history of science and technology, highlighting landmarks in natural science heritage. Elaborating these subjects, Dr. Vardarajan mentioned that there was need of a consensus for research in areas like mapping of human genes and exchange of natural living resource material, such as, plants, micro-organism, agricultural pests, marine algae, etc.

7. While mentioning that there was a lot of scope for work in the area of 'science, technology and society', Dr. Vardarajan informed that the National Institute of Science Technology Development Studies is carrying out a number of studies in this area. However, much more needed to be done in respect of 'Science and Technology Policies' covered under Programme IX.2. He was of the view that some studies on migration of scientific and technical manpower across the countries could

also be useful. These studies would show specific disciplines in which these movements are taking place.

8. Referring to the scientific heritage, Dr. Vardarajan mentioned that it is necessary to consider the value of research on the history of technology in each country and region. This should find a suitable place in the Draft Programme and Budget of Unesco. Dr. Vardarajan pointed out that the National Council of Science Museums was doing some useful work in this direction. The whole records of well-known scientists, namely, Dr. C. V. Raman, Shri Ramanujam, Dr. J. C. Bose, Shri Birbal Sahni and others require investigation/research. Similarly, old records on the technology of major works like Taj Mahal and famous temples as well as development of navigation, armaments and various technologies require retracing. He suggested that Archaeological Survey, Survey of India, National Archives, Anthropological Survey, Botanical Survey and Zoological Survey could undertake interesting studies in these fields which could be enhanced by international support.

9. The representative of the Ministry of Environment and Forests was of the view that though substantial amount of money was being spent on Major Programme X, there was hardly any evidence of India deriving benefit from this. Responding to this observation, the Chairman clarified that Unesco is a unique body for promoting intellectual cooperation and has different character from other UN agencies like UNDP which provide funding support. Shri Baldev Mahajan, Secretary of the Indian National Commission, intervened to clarify that Unesco helps in bringing scientists and experts together to discuss various important matters and to promote cooperation in advancement of scientific knowledge and application of sciences for development. It was therefore wrong to expect Unesco to provide financial support for national projects. He added that Unesco is not a funding body or an operational agency in the sense that it does not carry out any operational projects of its own. It rather provides a deliberative forum, where representatives of different countries exchange ideas/experiences on important issues. Unesco promotes studies and research for advance-

ment of knowledge as well as collaboration among nations through its international scientific programmes.

10. Prof. Ashoka Chandra recalled in this connection the debate in the Sofia Conference of Unesco where the overwhelming view was that Unesco was primarily a deliberative body for promoting research and intellectual cooperation. Continuing his observations, he stressed that India and other developing countries lacked facilities in technical manpower forecasting and design technology. Greater priority should be given to methodology for technological forecasting and science and technology manpower forecasting. This needs to be done in the context of existing socio-economic conditions and production pattern prevailing in a particular country. India and other developing countries could enhance their capability in industrial designing in order to translate technology into a variety of economically viable products. Prof. Chandra proposed that the Indian delegation should move resolutions on technology forecasting and product design (both engineering design and industrial design).

11. Shri S. N. Dwivedi (Department of Ocean Development) supported Programme X, with reference to training programmes in the area of ocean development. He stated that India would be in a position to share its facilities in this field with other countries. Suitable proposals in respect of ocean sciences could be prepared after detailed discussions amongst officials of Department of Ocean Development, Secretary, Indian National Commission and rapporteur for Sub-Commission on Natural Sciences. The representative of Department of Ocean Development was asked to take the initiative.

12. Dr. D. N. Misra (CSIR) observed that not much has been provided to facilitate participation of young scientists in the activities of Unesco. He also referred to the programme relating to manpower forecasting and supported the views expressed by Prof. Ashok Chandra.

13. Representative of the Department of Non-Conventional Sources of Energy was of the view that in the last many years,

India has not been able to participate in Unesco's programme on solar energy. The other observation which he made was with regard to staff component in the programmes of Unesco. He was of the view that staff costs should be reduced as far as possible.

14. Supporting programme IX.1, Prof. P. N. Srivastava observed that our society has to keep pace with technological developments. Besides, India is lagging behind in science and technology and this gap will increase in future, unless conscious efforts are made in the right direction. India's stand on impact of S&T on society needs to be projected strongly.

Optional Activities

15. It was noted that in so far as science programmes were concerned, optional activities were indicated only under paragraph 09206, under sub-programme IX.2.1, relating to international cooperation for policy development in science and technology. It was further seen that both option 1 and option 2 related to activities in Arab States. It was, therefore, agreed that India need not indicate any preference in this matter.

Resolutions/Amendments

16. The draft amendments to the programmes relating to Natural Sciences received from different agencies were considered and were unanimously endorsed with the comments that Department of Arts may compress their draft resolutions into one or two resolutions.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF THE CULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

The meeting of the Sub-Commission for Culture of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco was held on 8th September, 1987, under the chairmanship of Prof. V.K. Gokak.

Agenda

2. The agenda of the meeting was —
- (1) to consider in detail the Draft Programme and Budget of Unesco for the biennium 1988-1989, particularly the programmes relating to Culture Sector;
 - (2) to consider the options indicated in document 24 C/5 under relevant programmes and sub-programmes in the concerned sector; and
 - (3) to consider the draft amendments to the Draft Programme and Budget of Unesco for 1988-1989 proposed to be moved by India at the 24th Session of the General Conference of Unesco.

Introductory remarks of the Chairman

3. The Chairman, in his introductory address, observed that the three basic considerations which have influenced the Draft Programme and Budget of Unesco for the biennium 1988-1989 are: (1) it represents the final stage in the execution of the Second Medium-Term Plan and that the proposals have been drawn up so as to conform to the framework and the lines of emphasis of the Plan and strategies set forth in 14 Major Programmes corresponding to the five main tasks identified by Unesco; (2) the constraints on financial resources caused by withdrawal of some Member-States from the Organisation would not permit any substantial enhancement of the budgetary allocations indicated in document 24 C/5 except some marginal adjustments; and (3) the programmes as proposed in document 24 C/5 are, generally speaking in consonance with the felt needs of India and other developing countries, but there may be scope for greater emphasis on few selected activities. The Chairman, therefore, asked the members to identify areas which may merit higher priority. He observed that for the Culture Sector, the Sub-Commission was required to consider the following :—

<i>Major Programme XI :</i>	Culture and the future.
<i>Major Programme VII</i>	
<i>Programme VII.3</i>	Unesco information and documentation systems and services.

General observations

4. At the suggestion of Secretary, INC, discussion of Major Programme XI was taken up first. Shri Manmohan Singh, representing the Department of Culture, stated that Major Programme XI is the most important from the point of view of cultural matters and that all the programme under it should be taken up depending on the availability of resources. He pointed out that a number of 'possible activities' have been indicated in Major Programme XI without any financial allocations made for them in view of the fact that programming was based on the assumption of zero growth. He, therefore, desired that the programmes should be prioritised so that possible activities could be taken up depending on the availability of funds. He also added that there was no reference to the non-aligned Conferences in the document 24 C/5. He referred to another point regarding the decision to curtail the publications programme by Unesco. He suggested that instead of a number of publications, there should be one or two annual documentation programmes—one on cultural developments and another on educational developments. While generally endorsing the observations made by Shri Manmohan Singh, Secretary, INC stated that the possibility of additional funds becoming available later on was remote. The regular programme of Unesco is drawn up on the basis of the fixed contributions made by the Member States. Sometimes the Member States do not pay the full amount of contribution or delay it. Therefore, Unesco has to be very selective in funding the programmes. Regarding the NAM conferences, Secretary, INC, observed that these conferences are not held under the auspices of Unesco and, therefore, these do not figure in the Draft Programme and Budget of the Organisation.

5. Referring to the Draft Programme and Budget, Shri B.K. Thapar stated that none of our archaeological sites have been mentioned in the Programme of Unesco while sites of smaller countries find mention there. He also stated that we have not as yet made a systematic effort for putting any of our monuments or sites of archaeological importance inscribed in the

Unesco Programme. The concept of conservation of monuments during the last 2-3 decades has undergone great change but we in India are following the traditional methods in conservation of monuments and it is high time that we change our conservation techniques. Regarding the restitution of cultural property, he observed that the Convention has not yet been ratified by many countries, such as, the United Kingdom. Unesco should be urged to take up this matter of ratification of the Convention by other countries. He also pointed out that we do not have the programme of documentation of art objects and only recently the Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts has started the programme on scientific lines. He requested that we should take up with Unesco the proposal for having the History of Civilisation of South Asia.

6. Shri Mohan Mukerji observed that Unesco should not be looked upon as a source of supplementary funding. We should support such programmes as fulfil some of the objectives of Unesco and which are of international importance.

7. Referring to para 11214 of the Draft Programme and Budget regarding dissemination of universal literature through translation and publication, the representative of Sahitya Akademi stated that the Indian National Commission may make it a point to involve NGOs with regard to the selection of writers for the purpose of translation and their publication particularly when the new series entitled 'Unesco Library of World Poetry' is envisaged. The Sahitya Akademi should be consulted by the National Commission and suggestions from them should be sent to Unesco so that concrete steps could be taken up for publication of representative Indian works under this series.

8. Col. Narendra Pal Singh observed that there is a reference of a meeting of experts in paragraph 11104 of the Draft Programme and Budget for taking stock of the work carried out to safeguard popular traditions and to finalise plan for collection, preservation and presentation of non-physical heritage. He suggested that India could host a meeting under this programme.

Referring to the return of cultural property to its countries of origin under paragraph 11121, Col. Singh observed that there are a number of books and manuscripts lying in British Museum, of which we have no copies. Arrangements should be envisaged for at least obtaining copies of such valuable archives.

9. The representative of ASI felt that Unesco's assistance in excavation and preservation is not required. The ASI itself and the State Governments can do this work without any help from the Organisation. As regards inclusion of the Indian monuments in the World Heritage List, he added that a list of 25 archaeological monuments and sites has already been submitted to Unesco and ten monuments have already been included in the World Heritage list. In this context, Secretary, INC pointed out that there is a mistaken impression that Unesco provides huge financial support for international campaigns for the safeguarding of cultural heritage. He explained that Unesco only acts as a channel in respect of such campaigns for mobilising technical and financial support to the concerned Member-State in respect of the relevant monument or site. While Unesco prepares the campaigns, the real financial support comes from the Member-States and international community, without any provision in the regular budget of Unesco. He added that India has not thought it fit so far to approach Unesco for launching an international campaign for safeguarding any of its archaeological monuments or sites.

10. Shri Thapar stated that we do not want financial assistance from Unesco for conservation of monuments but what we want is that our monuments should find place in Unesco programmes so that these attract world attention. He referred in this regard to sites at Lothal and Kalibangan. Referring to paras 11124 and 11125, the representative of CCRT said that there is no mention of training of personnel for documentation of oral/traditional arts under this programme.

11. Col. Narendra Pal Singh, referring to para 11304, remarked that there is no mention of literature and libraries

under this programme. He stated that Unesco should be asked to encourage translation of selected works. The Chairman remarked that in India it is still not possible to translate the masterpieces into other languages as there is dearth of good translators. The representative of ICCR informed that the ICCR is doing some translation work in foreign languages although on a very small scale.

12. Shri Manmohan Singh observed that the programmes of Unesco in the field of culture should have been regrouped according to the four objectives underlying the World Decade for Cultural Development. He observed that in the context of implementing the plan of action for the World Decade for Cultural Development, it was expected that the allocation for Major Programme XI will be suitably stepped up but it is seen from Document 24 C/5 that Sub-Programme 11.4.4 which deals with activities relating to action on part of Unesco for the observance of World Decade for Cultural Development, the resources assigned have been increased by an amount which is hardly significant.

13. The Sub-Commission then considered the options under Major Programme XI and agreed that option II may be supported under paragraph 11125.

Draft resolutions/amendments

14. The Commission then considered the draft amendments to the Draft Programme and Budget of Unesco for 1988-1989. After considerable discussion, the Sub-Commission was of the view that the draft resolution in respect of Programme VI.3.1 may be suitably redrafted and that draft resolutions in respect of Programme VII.1.1. may be compressed under one or two draft resolutions. The representative of the Department of Arts was requested to take necessary action in the matter.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF THE COMMUNICATION SUB-COMMISSION

In connection with the Draft Programme and Budget of UNESCO for the year 1988-1989, a meeting of the Sub-Commission on Communication of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO was held in the Conference Room No. 127, Shastri Bhawan under the Chairmanship of Shri G. Parthasarathi, on 10th September, 1987.

2. The Sub-Commission considered the note circulated by the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting on Major Programme (III) "Communication in the Service of Man" of the Draft Programme and Budget of UNESCO for 1988-1989, the two draft resolutions proposed by the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting as well as the draft amendments in respect of Major Programmes VI and VII proposed by the Department of Science & Technology.

3. At the outset, the Chairman invited the Members to make a general presentation as well as their views on priorities assigned to the sub-programmes of Major Programme III. After exchange of views the meeting agreed with the suggestions made regarding upgradation of priorities in respect of paragraph numbers 03210 (1.4), and (1.5), 03304 (1.4), 03311 (1.6) and 03318 (4.3).

4. Regarding choice of operations contained in Major Programme-III, it was agreed that the Indian Delegation need not express any view regarding the options contained in para 03304 since the matter is essentially of immediate concern to the Member-countries of the European Zone. Regarding the second set of options in para 03327, it was agreed that the Indian Delegation may express a view preferring option (I) since this option has been assigned an amount of US Dollar 30,000 and this would enable us to consider approaching UNESCO to strengthen the data base either in the National Film Archive of India, Pune (NFAI) in respect of moving images or the Photo Division in respect of fixed images.

5. The representative of the Ministry of I&B explained briefly the background of the two draft resolutions that were to be considered by the Sub-Commission. He said that IPDC which has over the years done very good work is now facing a resource crunch. A trend is also seen that the developed countries who are in a position to contribute to the IPDC seemed to favour the funds in trust arrangement instead of the special account. Payments to Special Account would give the IPDC the necessary flexibility in the selection of programmes and allocation of funds to them whereas under the funds-in-trust arrangements, the recipient country will be beholden directly to the donor country. There has been a feeling that the shift from multilateralism to bilateralism needs to be halted. The Director-General, UNESCO as well as the Chairman, IPDC have made frequent appeals to the member-countries to contribute to the Special Account of IPDC but unfortunately, there has been no generous response from the developed countries. Hence, keeping in view the resolution 4/21 adopted at the 21st Session of the General Conference of UNESCO, setting up the IPDC, wherein a reference was made to the "Possibilities of elevating the appropriate system of financing and resources to the status of an International fund within the framework of UNESCO", the present Draft Resolution has been drafted.

6. In the discussion that followed, many members felt that the figure of US Dollar 10,000 need not be mentioned. One view was expressed that a specific reference to the number of projects voted by IPDC so far could be made in an appropriate place. The Chairman said, that it has been felt that it is necessary to project IPDC in the forth-coming General Conference. In the latest Bureau meeting of IPDC (26—28 August, 1987, Paris), there was a consensus that the element of Voluntarism in the offer of funds to IPDC cannot go on but there should be some element of liability. The draft resolution has also been brought forward keeping this in view. The last two paragraphs in the draft resolution namely expressing gratitude to member-states that have paid or pledged contribution and the recommendation of an immediate annual contribution of Dollar

10,000 could be clubbed and an appeal could be made for adequate and generous funds from Member-States. The basic idea is that it should be a truly international fund. After further discussion it was agreed that the Chairman could take a final view on the various clauses of the draft resolution on funding. It was also agreed that further action on this Draft Resolution could be taken up after follow-up action has been taken in respect of the other draft resolution on action and reflection.

7. The other draft resolution invites the Director General, UNESCO to make continued efforts to maintain an appropriate balance between reflection and action while allocating funds to Major Programme III in the proposed Programme and Budget for 1988-1989. The representative of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, while explaining the background to DR, said that there is a feeling that not enough attention and funding are being paid to conceptual issues while at the same time IPDC is sought to be converted into aid-giving agency to programmes for the creation of communication infrastructure, training of media personnel etc. It is in the interest of the developing countries to sustain the debate on the New World Information and Communication Order (NWICO) and related issues of a conceptual nature, which are generally known as "Reflection" as against programmes of "Action". It has been felt that it would be advantageous to enlist the support of the General Conference to such a draft resolution calling upon the Director General to maintain a balance between reflection and action.

8. In the discussion that followed one view was expressed that the last paragraph of the Draft Resolution seemed to be incomplete. A suggestion was made for a specific reference to the sub-programme on research of communication process. Another view was expressed that it would be necessary to reduce the length of the Draft Resolution. It was also felt that reference to the universal declaration of human rights adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations seemed to be rather out of place and could be omitted. It was agreed that

this draft resolution would be redrafted and forwarded to the Indian National Commission for onward transmission to the PR to UNESCO, who could in turn circulate the DR to seek support from other member-countries. However, consultations with other delegations could also be continued in Paris during the General Conference.

9. One member referred to the Round Table on NWICO held in Copenhagen in April 1987. He said that from the deliberations and informal consultations during the Round Table there seemed to emerge a view that the present is an opportune time for a second Mc Bride Commission. Some such commission could help in a global churning up of the on-going debate in the information and communication sector and it could review the position following the first Mc Bride Commission as well as take into account the new problems that have been thrown up as a consequence of the new and emerging technologies in the information and communication sector. He said, it was gathered from the British and American delegates who attended the Round Table that they are already engaged in examining some such idea. Surprisingly resistance seemed to come from developing countries who were comfortable with reduction of international disparities but were hesitant while dealing with "National Disparities". To a query on funding for such Commission, he said the Round Table itself was jointly organised by UN and UNESCO and some kind of special funding might be forthcoming.

10. The Chairman at this juncture referred to the World Communication Report which is currently under preparation and the next Session of IPDC would have an opportunity of examining it. The West would like the WCR to be a mere reference document whereas the developing countries would like the WCR to devote attention to conceptual issues in addition to portraying the present media scene in the various member countries. He invited views of the members as to whether the idea of a second international commission to study communication problems is acceptable and if so, when the idea should be

mooted, presently or after the first WCR is available. One view was expressed that large parts of the Mc Bride Commission are still valid and a national consensus might be needed before we propose our support to a second commission. In response to this, a view was expressed that National Consensus may not be possible. What may be attempted is a regional consensus or consensus on G-77 basis. One view was expressed that some such idea could be floated and it could be lobbied further. Views were exchanged on whether there should be a separate Draft Resolution on this or the leader of the Indian delegation could make a passing reference to this in his speech. After further exchange of views, it was agreed that a reference could be made in the speech that when the WCR is available, UNESCO and the UNDP could call a meeting of communication experts to discuss the WCR and also the need for a follow-up study to the first Mc Bride Commission on the new challenges in the information and communication field.

11. The Chairman said a specific reference to the role of IPDC and problems faced by it may be made both by the leader of the Indian delegation and during the intervention at Commission-IV.

12. As far as the draft amendments to Major Programmes VI and VII are concerned, it was agreed that Department of Science and Technology would redraft the 3 amendments into 2.

ANNEXURE-VI

**COMPOSITION OF THE INDIAN DELEGATION TO THE 24TH
SESSION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF UNESCO — PARIS,
20TH OCTOBER TO 20TH NOVEMBER, 1987**

Leader

1. Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao,
Minister of Human Resource Development

Alternate Leader

2. Sardar Swaran Singh,
Member, Executive Board of Unesco

Delegates/Alternate Delegates

3. Smt. Vyjayanthimala Bali,
Member of Parliament
4. Shri Anil Bordia,
Secretary,
Department of Education, and
Secretary-General,
Indian National Commission for Unesco
5. Shri M. Vardarajan,
Secretary,
Department of Culture
6. Shri Kircet Joshi,
Special Secretary,
Department of Education
7. Prof. Ravindra Kumar,
Director,
Nehru Memorial Museum and Library
8. Ms. Arundhati Ghose,
Ambassador/Permanent Representative
of India to Unesco at Paris
(To be associated locally)

Advisers

9. Dr. P. L. Malhotra,
Director,
National Council of Educational
Research and Training
10. Shri K. S. Baidwan,
Joint Secretary,
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting,
11. Dr. Laxman Prasad,
Director,
Department of Science and Technology
12. Shri Baldev Mahajan,
Director, Unesco Division and
Secretary, Indian National Commission for Unesco
13. Shri G. V. Rao
Honorary Adviser to Permanent Delegation of India to Unesco,
Paris.
14. Dr. V. S. Seshadari,
First Secretary,
Embassy of India,
Brussels
15. Shri T. C. A. Raghavan,
Under Secretary,
Ministry of External Affairs
16. Shri Pradeep Singh,
Second Secretary,
Permanent Delegation of India to Unesco,
Paris
17. Shri H. V. Shringla,
Second Secretary,
Permanent Delegation of India to Unesco,
Paris

Secretariat

18. Shri R. P. Watal,
P.S. to Minister of Human Resource Development
19. Shri J. L. Vohra,
P.S. to Secretary,
Department of Education

ANNEXURE-VII

POLICY STATEMENT BY SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO, MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AT THE 24TH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF UNESCO

Mr. President, Chairman of the Executive Board, Mr. Director-General and distinguished delegates,

Allow me, first of all, on behalf of the Indian delegation, to congratulate you, Mr. President, on your election to this important office. I would also like to assure you of the sincere support of my delegation in carrying out your responsibilities with a view to facilitating the success of the Conference. May I also take this opportunity of welcoming in our midst a new Associate Member State of UNESCO, Aruba. I would also like to take this occasion to welcome into the Asia-Pacific Group, Australia and New Zealand : we are sure that their membership will add to the richness and cultural diversity of our vast region.

Mr. President, permit me to express our appreciation of the task accomplished by the Director-General and his colleagues in the Secretariat in preparing an innovative Draft Programme and Budget for consideration of the General Conference at a time of acute resource constraint. I would also like to place on record our appreciation of the Executive Board for having presented well-considered recommendations which should help the General Conference in taking appropriate decisions.

Mr. President, I would like to express my Government's, and my personal, appreciation to the Director General, Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, for the contribution he has made over the years to UNESCO. His unwavering faith in the ideals of UNESCO and his dedicated promotion of the interests of developing countries have created a special place for him in

our minds. His characteristic dynamism has helped to give practical shape to many of the aspirations shared by all of us.

2. Mr. President, UNESCO has recently celebrated its 40th anniversary, and we, in India, are celebrating the 40th year of our independence. It is, for all of us, a time to look back at our achievements, be aware of our shortcomings and to build our future on the basis of our successes, without being unduly weighed down by our past deficiencies. In the sectors in which UNESCO is involved, India has launched new and significant initiatives built on past experiences such as our New Education Policy and a fresh cultural thrust which, while recognising the diversity of our society, recognises its unity and integrity. Similarly, in UNESCO, a process of reform has been set in motion to make this Organisation more streamlined and efficient in order to meet the challenges of the future. This does not imply nor should it be expected by anyone, that the fundamental principles on which this Organisation and other bodies of the UN system were founded, could be tampered with. These principles of multilateral co-operation are based on the preservation of the sovereign equality of all States, on the acceptance of the pluralism of our societies and cultures and on universality, not restricted only to that of membership, but also co-existence of different points of view.

3. The Heads of State of Non-Aligned countries meeting last year in Harare, noted with concern that the principle of multilateralism is coming under increasing pressure and is sought to be bypassed or scuttled. We believe that our difficulties in UNESCO are a part of that phenomenon which has resulted in the withdrawal of some States from the Organisation. Without apportioning blame at this juncture, we need to be clear about what we wish to uphold and what, in the interests of efficiency and modernisation, we can afford to reform. The activities of UNESCO in building the defences of peace in the minds of men, in replacing asymmetrical relations among the nations by co-operation on the basis of equality, mutuality and harmony, and measures to reduce prejudices and tensions

between nations, deserve the support of the entire international community, in their own right as a potent force for peace.

4. We believe that UNESCO is a major international forum for the exchange of the best of experiences and achievements of mankind which are directly relevant to the higher realms of human civilization. In the words of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, UNESCO has to fulfil a very special role : "It has to win the battle of the mind, for that is the cradle of distrust or trust, hate or goodwill. The creation of a collective human consciousness is a task which needs the united efforts of scientists, artists, philosophers and teachers".

5. Mr. President, the tasks before this General Conference relate both to the short and medium term. We will have to take considered decisions on the programme and budget for the ensuing biennium, while recognising that this will be a link between the Second and the Third Medium Term Plans. In our view, the Medium Term plan should enunciate a general policy as well as describe the main lines of emphasis to be followed by the Organisation, keeping in view the priority requirements of the Member States. In our discussions on this issue we ought to bear in mind the emerging trends and future challenges in all the fields of UNESCO's competence. However, we should be careful to ensure that our aspirations and targets for the Organisation do not exceed our resources. A great deal of thought will need to be given as to how best UNESCO can play a role in the development of education, science, culture and communication in its Member States, and in this context, we look forward to continued and intensive consultations among the Member States.

6. The 24 C/5 document that is presented to us and which contains proposed programmes and the budget is a part of a long-ranging process of reflection and action spanning a period of more than four decades. In the past, UNESCO has given us seminal ideas and presented us valuable reports such as "Learning to Be" and "Many voices and One World". There are many among us who would like to advance the thought of

mankind for a further march of human culture. A high level of idealism is inherent in the very concept of UNESCO, and we wish that while we debate over the details of planning and budgeting, that spirit of idealism is not allowed to be dimmed.

7. My first observation in connection with the programme budget is that UNESCO's programmes must maintain an equilibrium between reflection and action. We should attach great importance to the activities proposed under Major Programme I relating to reflection on world problems and future-oriented studies which are in consonance with the intellectual mission of the Organisation. We view with concern the tendency to give precedence to operational over intellectual activities. UNESCO's very concept requires that a balance must be maintained between the two. My second observation is that while we have accepted zero budget growth at the present moment, we can on no account accept this as a perpetually valid principle, which would then mean stagnation and the eventual withering away of the Organisation. We sincerely hope that the financial situation will ease in the near future.

8. I shall now offer some specific comments. We are in general agreement with the programmes as proposed in document 24 C/5, but there is need to give higher priority to some areas in different sectors from the point of view of the developing countries. This would include cooperation in UNESCO's sectors of competence between and among developing countries. We, in India, have much to offer and much to learn from our partners in UNESCO, not only with the developed industrialised countries but with fellow developing countries. For this purpose, we have submitted some draft amendments to the proposed programmes.

9. Mr. President, my delegation appreciates the continued emphasis given to the Major Programme II — Education for All. It was in the fitness of things that UNESCO launched its regional programme in Asia and the Pacific for the universalisation of primary education and eradication of illiteracy before the end of the present century. It is particularly gratifying that the Director-General personally launched the regional

programme, called APPEAL, from India in February this year. We do hope that APPEAL will provide the necessary stimulus to the Member States to develop appropriate and viable strategies for the elimination of illiteracy and for education of out-of-school children and youths. The Government of India is resolved to wage a comprehensive and relentless struggle against illiteracy in a manner which will contribute to the removal of poverty as well. Under the literacy programme we propose to concentrate on the age-group 15—35, which constitutes the main productive force of the country.

10. Mr. President, many developing countries lack the infrastructure and qualified staff in the field of communication. To remedy this situation to the extent possible, we have been offering to share our limited facilities, for training in the various fields of mass communication. Our two major institutions — the Film and Television Institute of India and the Indian Institute of Mass Communication—have been regularly receiving Trainees from the developing countries and preparing them to meet their national needs.

11. Mr. President, we feel convinced that the development of new forms of communication is of fundamental importance. It should not, however, lead to the domination by certain modes of production and dissemination of knowledge, know-how and life-styles of particular countries. We greatly value the voluntary contributions made by some Member States to the special account of the International Programme for the Development of Communication. We have noted with satisfaction that IPDC had already financed 275 projects totalling an assistance of 13.2 million Dollars. This is, however, quite inadequate considering the need to accomplish a great deal more. We would, therefore, urge Member States to make regular contributions to the IPDC and to those already making a contribution to raise it further.

12. Mr. President, the new configuration of knowledge that is being established and the new relations being formed between the natural and social sciences should help us better understand

the complex reality that surrounds us and should lead to desirable changes in modes of production and consumption, and in social relations. My delegation, therefore, supports the special emphasis being given on the interaction between natural sciences and social and human sciences in the context of Programme VI.3.

13. It is also gratifying that UNESCO proposes to continue the promotion of scientific research and international collaboration in the frontier areas of natural sciences and social sciences. I should like to express my appreciation of the activities proposed for the International Hydrological Programme and for the International Oceanographic Commission, as well as the programme to strengthen indigenous scientific capabilities of developing countries. India has the privilege of hosting the Science and Technology Office for South and Central Asia, which is making significant contributions for the benefit of Member States. These efforts deserve to be stepped up. My delegation further appreciates UNESCO's effort to promote both social science teaching and research in Asia and the Pacific region. The emphasis on social sciences must continue, being an important ingredient in finding answers to the uncertainties regarding our future.

14. Mr. President, the declaration of the World Decade for Cultural Development is extremely significant, as it reflects the realisation of the role which culture plays in man's life and progress into the future. The focus of UNESCO on Culture and the Future will be strengthened by the Plan of Action for the Decade which has been grouped under Sub-programme XI.4.4. However, the funding would require considerable augmentation, considering the global campaign envisaged in the Plan of Action for the Decade. Our support continues for the activities related to the preservation and conservation of the world's cultural and natural heritage — in fact, India will soon be hosting a regional workshop in the context of the World Heritage Convention.

15. Advancement of the cause of peace and human rights through the processes of education is, in our view, one of the

fundamental aims of UNESCO. My delegation, therefore, fully supports Major Programmes XII and XIII which spell out various activities relating to the elimination of apartheid and all other forms of prejudice, intolerance, racism and discrimination as also the activities relating to peace, international understanding, human rights and fundamental freedoms.

16. Before I conclude, I would like to draw the attention of the distinguished delegates assembled here to the celebration of the birth-centenary of Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of independent India.

17. Jawaharlal Nehru was not only a distinguished thinker, author, visionary but also the most outstanding exponent of humanism at its best. Jawaharlal Nehru described UNESCO as the conscience of mankind, whereby he not merely underlined UNESCO's deeper ethical aim but also emphasized its main purpose of contributing to peace and security by collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture. All his life Jawaharlal Nehru zealously advocated the ideals of peace, cooperation and international understanding. In one of his speeches he said "our task is preservation of peace and, indeed, of our civilisation. To this task, let us bend our energies and find fellowship and strength in each other." His pleas for co-existence and cooperation stemmed not from any sense of expediency, but from the hardwon faith of a life-time. Since Nehru was a true world citizen, and an ardent champion of peace, UNESCO would be paying a befitting tribute to his memory by undertaking programmes and activities on a global level to celebrate his birth-centenary.

18. Mr. President, the need of the moment is serenity and tranquility, cooperation and mutual understanding to enable us as Member States, and the Organisation as a whole, to move forward with confidence and maturity to uphold the objectives of UNESCO which is, as the Heads of State of Non-Aligned countries have stated : "the predominant and most appropriate universal forum for international cooperation in the fields of education, science, culture and information."

Thank you, Mr. President.

ANNEXURE-VIII

**LIST OF APEID PROJECTS EXECUTED/UNDER EXECUTION WITH
DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONS/ORGANISATIONS**

Sl. No.	Title of the Project	Institution to which the Project has been assigned
1	2	3
1.	Research Study on Equity, Quality and Cost in Higher Education.	National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi.
2.	Preparation of a conceptual paper on new development in primary education.	National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi.
3.	Preparation of the prototype multi-media packages in environmental education.	National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi.
4.	Organisation of National Training Workshop for preparation of teaching-learning materials.	National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi.
5.	National Case Study on Higher Education	University Grants Commission, New Delhi.
6.	Advanced level National Workshop on Continuing Education of Science Teachers and Teacher Educators.	National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi.
7.	Regional Workshop for Key Personnel concerned with out-of-School Scientific Activities by young people.	National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi.
8.	Modules for Instructors of Literacy Programmes.	Sh. S. K. Tuteja, Director, Directorate of Adult Education, New Delhi.

1	2	3
9. Technical Paper on Process Evaluation for Institution Building and Programme Development on Education.	Dr. T. V. Rao, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad.	
10. National Training Workshop on the Development of Distance Educational Instructional Materials, 20—28 October, 1986.	Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi.	
11. Advanced level National Workshop on Continuing Education of Science Teacher Education for Developing Open Competence, 26th November to 3rd December, 1986.	National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi.	
12. Regional Seminar-Cum-Workshop on Laboratory Biology Teaching Equipment.	National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi.	
13. Research and Development Operational Workshop on Findings and Outcomes of Project on raising achievement level of Children in Primary Education 17th to 26th November, 1986.	State Council of Educational Research and Training, Madras.	
14. Sub-Regional Meeting on regional cooperation within the APEID frame-work January 20—23, 1987.	National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi.	
15. National Training Workshop for Preparation of Teaching Learning Material.	National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi.	
<i>Studies</i>		
16. Preparation of a Synthesis Study on New Developments in Primary Education.	Dr. T. N. Dhar, Joint Educational Adviser(S), Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development.	
17. Development of Methodological Guides for Multiple Class Teaching	National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi.	

1	2	3
18. National Case Study on Distribution and Balance of the content of general Education.	National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi.	
19. National Workshop on Coordination and Complementarity between formal and non-formal education.	National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi.	
20. Organisation of Regional Seminar on Civics & functional literacy education among rural women.	Adult Education Directorate, Department of Education, New Delhi.	
21. Planning Group Meeting on Secondary Education, New Delhi, 27—31 July, 1987.	National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi.	
22. Towards exploring some aspects of the relationship between education and creation of development opportunities.	Gujarat Research Society, New Delhi.	
23. Promotion of Girls Education in the context of Universal Primary Education.	National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi.	
24. Sub-regional Meeting on promotion of Girls Education in the context of Universal Primary Education February 24 to March 2, 1988.	Indian Institute of Education, Pune.	
25. National Workshop related to integration, balance and relevance in the Context of General Education at the Secondary education level.	National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi.	
26. Training Course on Educational Buildings in Earth-quake areas, February 22 to March 4, 1988.	Roorkee University, Roorkee.	

ANNEXURE-IX

DETAILS OF PROJECTS APPROVED BY UNESCO UNDER THE PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME 1986-1987

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Sl. Request No.		Project submitted by	Title of the Project	Amount approved
1	2	3	4	5
1.	8181	National Book Trust New Delhi.	International Seminar on Children & Books in an Information Age on the occasion of 7th World Book Fair.	US\$ 5,000
2.	8182	IIT, Bombay.	Aksharayoga workshop and seminar on Eastern/Western Calligraphy at Industrial Design Centre	US\$ 5,000
3.	8187	Indian National Commission, New Delhi	Publication of Commission's Bulletin 'Newsletter'	US\$ 4,000
4.	8183	Indian Council of Philosophical Research, New Delhi.	International Seminar on Philosophy, Peace and International understanding.	US\$ 10,000
5.	8184	Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.	Peace, International Understanding, Human Rights and Rights of People.	US\$ 10,000
6.	8185	National Archives, New Delhi.	Strengthening and modernisation of archival training centre in India.	US\$ 7,250
7.	8186	Kerala Government Trivandrum.	Acquisition of microfilm/photocopies in French language relating to the history of Kerala from the 17th century onwards.	US\$ 7,500

1	2	3	4	5
8. 8443	Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts	Seminar and Exhibition on Conceptual and Physical Space.	US\$ 10,000	
9. 8445	Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts, New Delhi	Study Grant for an Indian Expert to visit selected Cultural Complexes for one month.	US\$ 5,500	
10. 8446	Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts, New Delhi	Workshop of the Indira Gandhi Kala Kosha	US\$ 15,000	
11.	Gujarat Research Society	Towards exploring some aspects of the relationship between education and creation of employment opportunities.	US\$ 11,000	
12.	Indian National Organising Committee, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	XI World Congress of Sociology	US\$ 25,000	

LIST OF PERSONS DEPUTED TO ATTEND MEETINGS/WORKSHOPS/CONFERENCES/TRAINING ATTACHMENTS, ETC. ORGANISED BY OR UNDER THE SPONSORSHIP OF UNESCO

Sl. No.	Name of the meeting	Date	Venue	Name of the participants
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Regional Project for Universalisation of primary education and eradication of illiteracy in Asia and the Pacific	January 13—18, 1986	Bangkok	Mrs. Kumud Bansal, Director (AE), Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi.
2.	High-Level Seminar on Educational Achievement in Asia and the Pacific	January 20 to Feb. 1, 1986	Tokyo	Prof. P.N. Dave, Head of the Department of Pre-School and Elementary Education, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi.
3.	Review Meeting—Joint Innovation Project on Raising Achievement Level of Children in Primary	February 10—19 1986	Bangkok	(i) Mrs. S.P. Goel, Lecturer, State Institute of Education, Delhi

1	2	3	4	5
				<p>(ii) Shri V.R. Nagpure, Director, Maharashtra State Council of Educational Re- search and Training, Pune</p> <p>(iii) Dr. M. Raghuram Singh, Professor and Head, State Council of Educational Re- search and Training, Madras.</p>
4.	Mobile Team in Science Education in Sri Lanka	February 17 to March 8, 1986	Colombo	Dr. A.B. Saxena, Reader, Regional College of Education, Bhopal
5.	UNDP Assisted Project for assistance of Teacher Education-Consultancy in the field of education technology.	February 20 to March 31, 1986	Kabul	Dr. B.K. Passi, Professor and Head, Department of Education, University of Indore.
6.	Training Course on Educational Buildings in Cyclone Affected Areas	April 3—10, 1986	Manila & Mindoro	<p>(i) Shri V.K. Mathur, Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee.</p> <p>(ii) Shri Narendra Verma, Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee.</p>
7.	First Regional Workshop on the Study of Secondary Education in Asia and the Pacific	June 17 to July 10, 1986	Tokyo	Prof. Arjun Dev, National Council of Educational Research & Training, New Delhi.

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| 8. Regional Training Workshop on the Development, Use and Evaluation of Distance Education Broadcasting Materials | June 29 to July 7, 1986 | Islamabad | Dr. B.N. Koul,
Director, Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi. |
| 9. Meeting of Technical Working group and Regional Consultation Seminar on Population Education. | 8th to 22nd Sept., 1986 | Bangkok | Shri Y.N. Chaturvedi,
Joint Secretary, Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi. |
| 10. Consultation meeting on Exchange of Information for Science and Technology Education. | 27th to 28th Oct., 1986 | Paris | Dr. R.M. Kalra,
N.C.E.R.T., New Delhi. |
| 11. Meeting of panel of experts convened to advise on the preparation of proposals for means aimed at supporting Government efforts to eliminate illiteracy among women. | 17th to 21st Nov., 1986 | Paris | Dr. Anita Dighe,
Joint Director, Council for Social Development, Lodi Estate, New Delhi. |
| 12. International meeting of experts to coordinate social and human science research work on apartheid. | 1st to 5th Sept., 1986 | Beijing (China) | Prof. R.C. Hingorani,
Patna University, Patna. |
| 13. Expert consultation on the various experiments relating to the participation of pupils, parents and community in the management of formal and non-formal educational institutions. | 17th to 19th Sept., 1986 | Paris | Shri Baldev Mahajan,
Secretary, Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco, New Delhi. |

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Consultation Committee meeting on steps to promote the full and comprehensive implementation of the recommendations concerning education for international understanding, cooperation and peace and education relating to human rights and fundamental freedom.	24th to 28th Nov., 1986	Paris	Shri Kireet Joshi, Special Secretary, Min. of Human Resource Development, New Delhi.
15.	South Asian Sub-Regional Seminar on the causes of school failure and strategies to reduce school wastage at the primary level of education.	29th Nov. to 3rd Dec., 1986	Dhaka	Prof. P.K. Das, Director, SCERT, West Bengal, Calcutta.
16.	Collective Consultation of Secretaries of National Commissions for Unesco.	20th to 31st Oct., 1986	Paris	Shri Anand Sarup, Secretary, Department of Education, New Delhi.
17.	1986 Regional Training Seminar for Cultural Personnel in Asia and the Pacific.	5th to 18th Nov., 1986	Tokyo	Miss Sharbari Mukherjee, Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi.
18.	Sub-Regional workshop on training teachers of the mentally disabled, especially for participating in the integrated education of the mentally disabled in ordinary schools.	6th to 13th Nov., 1986	Bangkok	Smt. Jayanti Narayan, National Institute of Mentally Handicapped, Hyderabad.

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| 19. Preliminary meeting on the project on "Explanatory study on the implication of selected global developments for the content and process of lifelong education". | 10th to 14th Nov., 1986 | Hamburg | Prof. Anjali Mukherjee,
J.N. University, New Delhi. |
| 20. Training course on writing for children (19th Training Course) on book production in Asia and the Pacific. | 15th Aug, to 5th Sept., 1986 | Tokyo | Mrs. Swapna Dutt,
Free Lance Writer 23/3, Pushp Vihar, New Delhi. |
| 21. Round Table for celebration of International Year of Peace in the fields of competence of UNESCO. | 15th and 16th Dec., 1986 | Paris | Ms. Amrita Pritam,
M.P., New Delhi. |
| 22. Round Table on the efforts of Unesco for promoting international understanding and the role of National Commissions organised by Turkish National Commission for Unesco. | 4th—6th Nov., 1986 | Instanbul | Dr. Nihar Nandan Singh,
Reader, Department of History,
Patna University, Patna. |
| 23. International Unesco Symposium on 'Artists and Cultural Workers Devote themselves to the service of Peace'. | 15th—19th Dec., 1986 | G.D.R. | Prof. Indra Nath Choudhuri,
Secretary Sahitya Akademi,
New Delhi. |
| 24. Regional Meeting to Formulate Strategies of Action for National Co-ordinators to Unesco Associated Schools Project. | 16th—22nd Dec., 1986 | Bangkok. | Shri Baldev Mahajan,
Director, Department of Education,
Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi. |

1	2	3	4	5
25. Information Meeting for Officials of Asia and Pacific National Commission for Unesco.	February 16—20, 1987	Bangkok		Shri V.K. Vaid, Under Secretary, Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco, Department of Education, New Delhi.
26. Inter-country study visit on educational policy development, reform and implementation-cum-consultation meeting on policy research for educational reforms.	February 25—28, 1987	Tokyo		Shri Anil Bordia, The then Additional Secretary (now Secretary) Department of Education, New Delhi.
27. APEID Senior Visitorship Programme	April 7—11, 1987	Bangkok		Shri Baldev Mahajan, Secretary, Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco and Director, Department of Education, New Delhi.
28. 33rd Session of the Editorial Board of the International Review of Education and 39th Session of the Governing Board of the Unesco Institute for Education.	April 20—30, 1987	Hamburg		Shri Kireet Joshi, Special Secretary, Department of Education, New Delhi.
29. Fourth Session of the Advisory Committee on Regional Cooperation in Asia and the Pacific	May 18—22, 1987	Bangkok		Shri Kireet Joshi, Special Secretary, Department of Education, New Delhi.

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| 30. Review meeting organised by Unesco Institute of Education in Hamburg in connection with an exploratory study of the structures, curricula and instructional methods for non-formal and alternative approaches for education at the primary level in the framework of lifelong education. | May 18-22, 1987 | Hamburg | Shri Y.N. Chaturvedi,
Joint Secretary, Department of
Education, New Delhi. |
| 31. Internship Programme in Educational Statistics and Educational Management Information Services | 1st June—31st Aug.,
1987 | Bangkok | Shri A.C. Mohli,
Associate Fellow, National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi. |
| 32. Sub-Regional Seminar on improvement of the quality of the agricultural education | 6th-10th July, 1987 | Bangkok | Dr. L.D. Kataria,
Vice-Chancellor, Haryana Agriculture University, Hissar. |
| 33. Sub-Regional Seminar-Workshop on National Strategies facilitating access to all types and levels of education in Rural Areas | 13th-17th July, 1987 | Manila | Dr. (Mrs.) Neerja Shukla,
Reader, Department of Pre-school and Elementary Education, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi. |
| 34. Regional Meeting on Inter-Institutional Cooperation in Educational Planning and Management | 15th-21st July, 1987 | Bangkok | Shri R.S. Trehan,
Assistant Educational Adviser,
Department of Education,
New Delhi. |

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35.	Meeting of Experts for Planning Book Development in Asia and Pacific	21st-25th July, 1987	Tokyo	Shri P.K. Patnaik, Joint Secretary, Department of Education, New Delhi.
36.	Regional Workshop on Science and Technology Indicators and their use in Planning Socio-Economic Development	21st-24th July, 1987	Manila	Shri S.D. Awale, Dy. Educational Adviser, Department of Education, New Delhi.
37.	APEID Regional Workshop on Vocationalisation of General Education	3rd-12th August, 1987	Beijing	Prof. A.K. Misra, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi.
38.	Workshop on the Management of Distance Education	10th-15th August, 1987	Queensland	Prof. R.N. Mathur, Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi.
39.	Attachment Internship Programme APEID	17th-29th August, 1987	Shanghai	Dr. H.S. Srivastava, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi.
40.	Substantive Preparation for Regional Workshop on National Coordinators for APPEAL	19th-28th August, 1987	Bangkok	Dr. C.L. Sapra, National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi.

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| 41. Regional Workshop for National Coordinators of APPEAL | 19th-28th August, 1987 | Bangkok | (i) Shri A.K. Sinha,
Director, Directorate of Adult Education, New Delhi.
(ii) Mrs. Kiran Dhingra,
Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Human Resource Development. |
| 42. Regional Workshop on Continuing Training of Agricultural Teachers and Innovations in Agricultural Education | 21-31st August, 1987 | Yantai | Dr. M. Ravindran,
Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. |
| 43. Information Seminar for Officials from Youth and Student movements, Unesco Clubs and Associated Schools | 31st August-11th Sept., 1987 | Paris | Mrs. Jyoti Bose,
Headmistress, Springdales School, New Delhi. |
| 44. Regional Training Workshop on Inter-relations between Demographic Technological and Socio-Cultural Factors in the process of educational and employment planning | 12th-20th Sept., 1987 | Alma-Ata | Shri Gopal Gupta,
Doordarshan, New Delhi. |
| 45. Asia and Pacific Seminar on Educational Technology | 15th-25th Sept., 1987 | Tokyo | Prof. A.K. Jalaluddin,
Joint Director, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi. |
| 46. International Symposium on Innovative Methods in Technological Education | 21st-24th Sept., 1987 | Orsay | Shri Harbhajan Singh,
Government of Punjab,
Chandigarh. |

1	2	3	4	5
47. Regional Workshop of Key Persons on Co-operative Development of Courses in Distance Education	21st-25th Sept., 1987	Bangkok		Prof. S.C. Goel, Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi.
48. Regional Workshop on Development of Literacy Training Materials	22nd-September-14th October, 1987	Nepal		Dr. V. Venkata Sessaiah, Addl. Dir., Dte. of Adult Education, New Delhi.
49. International Reflection Symposium for the Preparation of International Literacy Year	24th-29th September, 1987	Ulan Bator		Shri Anil Bordia Secretary, Department of Education, New Delhi.
50. International Consultation Meeting on Development of Non-formal Education	26th September-1st October, 1987	Cairo		Prof. P. Ganguly, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi.
51. 20th Training Course on Book Production in Asia and the Pacific (Training Course on Translating Children's Book)	17th September-3rd October, 1987	Tokyo		Mrs. Varsha Dass, Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi.
52. National Workshop on Curriculum and Instructional Material Development	12th-16th October, 1987	Kathmandu		Prof. B.M. Dhir, Technical Teachers Training Institute, Bhopal.

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| 53. Regional Expert Meeting on Women's Participation in Decision Making in various spheres of Public Life | 12th-16th October, 1987 | Bangkok | Dr. Promila Kapur,
K-37, Green Park, New Delhi. |
| 54. Expert Meeting on Learning Achievement of Children in Primary Education | 14th-21st October, 1987 | Chiangmai | Dr. P.N. Dave,
National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi. |
| 55. Regional Workshop for Training of teachers for teaching of Chemistry | 19th-29th October, 1987 | Pakistan | Dr. K.N. Tantry,
Reader, Regional College of Engineering, Mysore. |
| 56. APEID Regional Seminar on Special Education | 20th-27th October, 1987 | Japan | Mrs. R.A. Ghate,
Head, Department of Education,
Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for Hearing Handicapped, Bombay. |
| 57. Expert Study Groups Meeting on completion of Reference Materials and Training | 27th October-8th November, 1987 | Seoul | Prof. H.R. Sharma,
Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi. |
| 58. Regional Key Persons Workshop on Organisation and Management of Distance Educational Study Centres | 9th-13th Nov., 1987 | Djakarta | Dr. S.N. Chaturvedi,
Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi. |

1	2	3	4	5
59.	International Research based Orientation Seminar on Post Literacy and Continuing Education for Key Persons working in the Field	9th-21st November, 1987	Hamburg	(i) Sh. L. Mishra, Joint Educational Adviser, Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi. (ii) Shri D.V. Sharma, Dte. of Adult Education, New Delhi.
60.	Sub-regional Workshop on Policy Research for Educational Reforms	10th-16th Nov., 1987	Bangkok	(i) Dr. Kusum Premi, National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi. (ii) Dr. R.P. Singh, National Council of Educational Research & Training, New Delhi.
61.	Planning Group Meeting on Teacher Education	17th-25th Nov., 1987	Bangkok	Dr. Ladli Singh, Prof. National Council of Edu- cational Research & Training, New Delhi.
62.	Second Regional Workshop on the study of Education in Asia and the Pacific	18th Nov.- 8th December, 1987	Tokyo	Prof. Arjun Dev, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi.

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| 63. Inter-Regional Seminar to Study various aspects concerning International Understanding, Curriculum education and population education and prevention against usage of drugs etc. | 23rd-27th Nov., 1987 | Brazil | Dr. P.L. Malhotra,
Director, National Council of Educational Research & Training, New Delhi. |
| 64. 12th Meeting of Experts of Asian Pacific Music Material Co-production Programme | 25th-29th November, 1987 | Tokyo | Ms. Sheela Priya,
South Zone Cultural Centre, Thanjavur. |
| 65. Seminar on Financing of Science and Technology Systems | 1st-3rd December, 1987 | Islamabad | (i) Dr. P.J. Lavakare,
Department of Science and Technology, New Delhi.
(ii) Dr. A. Rahman,
New Delhi. |
| 66. Regional Seminar on Promoting Participation of Women in Science Technology and Professional Courses in Higher Education | 7th-12th December, 1987 | Quezon | (i) Prof. P.P. Parikh,
Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay.
(ii) Prof. Susheela Kaushik,
University of Delhi, Delhi. |
| 67. International Experts Meeting on the Social and Cultural Factors that impede the promotion of equality and the application of the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women | 7th-10th December, 1987 | Bakau | Mrs. Nandita Haksar,
56, Munirka Enclave New Delhi. |

1	2	3	4	5
68. International Meeting of Specialists in Social and Human Sciences	14th-18th December, 1987	Paris		Shri S.C. Dube Indian Institute of Advance Studies, Simla.
69. Orientation of Heads of New Associated Centre of APEID	14th-18th December, 1987	Bangkok		Prof. A.K. Jalaluddin, Joint Director, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi.
70. Inter Country Study Visit Programme	8th-22nd December, 1987	Malaysia & Indonesia		Dr. P.L. Malhotra Director National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi.
71. Regional Meeting to Formulate Strategies of Action to activate and strengthen collaboration between Associated School Project and Unesco Clubs	13th-17th December, 1987	Islamabad		Mrs. S. Prabhakar, Section Officer, Indian National Commission for Co-operation with Unesco, Department of Education, New Delhi.
72. Regional Workshop on Parallel Education	15th-21st December, 1987	Sri Lanka		Prof. (Mrs.) R. Murlidharan, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi.
73. Training Course in Book Publishing	27th Dec., 1987 to 9th January, 1988	Maldives		Mrs. Varsha Dass, Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi.

UNESCO CONTRACTS OFFERED TO INSTITUTIONS/INDIVIDUAL EXPERTS IN INDIA

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution/ Individual	Contract fee	Purpose
1	2	3	4
1.	Prof. Satya Bhushan, Director, NIEPA, New Delhi.	US\$ 500	For preparation of a study on management of inter-dependence micro level management of education.
2.	Dr. Shanti Ghosh, A1/18 Panchshila Enclave, New Delhi.	US\$ 400	For preparation of an article on how school feeding programme could be vehicle for community health education.
3.	NCERT, New Delhi.	US\$ 1,500 & US\$ 3,000	Pilot Project on teaching of science and technology in rural areas.
4.	Prof. D. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna.	US\$ 3,000	Preparation of a study on the psychological dimensions of the difficulties which theoretical schemes for development encounter in their practical realisation.
5.	Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee.	US\$ 5,000	Preparation of a training manual for self help low cost housing.
6.	HCM Rajasthan State Institute of Public Administration, Jaipur.	US\$ 2,500	Study on the social impact of bio-gas in the Alwar District.
7.	Anna University, Madras	US\$ 7,000	4th International PG Course in Hydrology and Water Resources Engineering.

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Shri Ambalal S. Patel, Indian Psychological Association, Baroda.	US\$ 500		A study on "Poverty and Progress".
9.	T.T.T.I., Madras.	US\$ 7,500		Preparation of Curricula for Computer Technicians.
10.	Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science Research Institute, Pune.	US\$ 2,000		Training Course for technicians on basic principles of geomicrobiological techniques in biohydro-metallurgical practices.
11.	Shri S.K. Handa, DEA(T) Ministry of Human Resource Development and Dr. Subarao, T.T.T.I., Madras.	US\$ 500		Preparation of an article on "Administration and Management of Technical and vocational education".
12.	I.I.T., Bombay.	US\$ 7,000		Regional Workshop on Computer Applications in Engineering.
13.	I.E.R.T., Allahabad.	US\$ 8,000		Regional workshop on electronic instruments operation, maintenance and repair.
14.	University of Hyderabad	US\$ 3,000		Workshop on Technology Policies : Computer Perspectives.
15.	Prof. C.S. Jha, formerly EA(T), Ministry of Human Resource Development	US\$ 500		Preparation of a paper on "Application of Computers in Technical Education".
16.	National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi.	US\$ 4,000		Workshop/course on gene cloning and expression of cloned genes.

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| 17. Shri Baldev Mahajan,
Secretary,
Indian National Commission for Unesco. | US\$ 500 | For preparing a country report on the experiences of technical cooperation among developing countries in Unesco's field of competence in the context of sub-regional cooperation of SAARC. |
| 18. Directorate of Adult Education,
New Delhi. | US\$ 5,000 | Developing of a video tape presentation on training methodologies for population education in Adult Education. |
| 19. C.C.R.T., New Delhi. | Yen. 15,000 | Preparation of Cultural Kit No. 5 "Festival in Asia and the Pacific". |
| 20. Dr. V.E. Easo,
Deputy Adviser, Planning Commission,
New Delhi. | US\$ 3,000 | Study of the methods and techniques used in evaluating development programmes and projects in India and identify methodological gaps to improve them. |
| 21. I.C.S.S.R., New Delhi and
I.C.H.R, New Delhi. | US\$ 5,000 | Regional Training Seminar on Serial Methods and Quantitative Techniques in History. |
| 22. Dr. J.B.G. Tilak,
NIEPA, New Delhi. | US\$ 200 | Review of education earnings and income distribution: an enquiry into equity issues involved in the government financing of higher education in India—A study by M.S. University of Baroda. |
| 23. Mrs. Mina Swaminathan,
5, Vasant Marg, New Delhi. | US\$ 400 | Article on Pre-school education in Asia : problems and experiences. |
| 24. N.C.E.R.T., New Delhi. | US\$ 1,000 | Preparation of a study on Regional Pilot Project concernng Computer Education for Teachers at Secondary Level. |

1	2	3	4
25. Bengal Social Service League, Calcutta; and SCERT (Gujarat Vidyapith), Ahmedabad.	US\$ 1,000	Follow-up activity of the third Regional Workshop on the preparation of Literacy Follow-up materials in Asia and Pacific.	
26. Educational Consultants Ltd., New Delhi.	US\$ 6,000	Study on technical cooperation between India and African Countries.	
27. (i) I.C.S.S.R., New Delhi (ii) Prof. Iqbal Narain, Member Secretary, I.C.S.S.R., New Delhi	US\$ 500 US\$ 1,500	Preparation of bibliography of studies analysing major world problems and anticipating the future of the world in the coming century.	
28. Manipur University	US\$ 5,000	For organising a workshop to identify policy options and corresponding implementation strategies to promote educational opportunity especially India's Constitution and education system.	
29. C.S.I.R., New Delhi.	US\$ 24,000	For the development of the bibliographic information system at N.I.O., Goa.	
30. T.T.T.I., Madras.	US\$ 4,000	For assisting the Maldives National Commission for Unesco in organising in Maldives a National ETV Script writing course for participants from Maldives.	
31. Mr. A. Neelameghan, Bangalore.	\$ 725—per week of accomplished work	For assisting the Egyptian authorities in laying down the ground work for the development of a national information policy and plan of action for Egypt.	

32. Shri K.K . Kh ullah, Director, Ministry of Human Resource Development.	1,000	Diagnostic study of Administration and Manage- ment of Education Amongst Minorities Nationali- ties.
33. Mrs. Mina Swaminathan, 5, Vasant Marg, New Delhi.	US\$ 2,000	Developing a source book for the training of per- sonnel working in early childhood care and educa- tion for minortiiies nationalities.
34. NIEPA, New Delhi.	US\$ 1,000	Survey study on research in support of decision making or policy making in education.
35. J.N.U., New Delhi.	US\$ 300	National Symposium on Mycorobizane.
36. Sardar Swarn Singh assisted by Shri J. Veeraraghavan, Secy (HRD)	US\$ 7,000	Preparation of a study on "Problem of Brain Drain".
37. Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi.	US\$ 2,500	Contribution of article for World Communication Report.
38. I.I.T., New Delhi.	US\$ 8,000	Meeting of the National Coordinating Agencies of the Regional Network of Engineering Institutions in South and Central Asia.
39. I.I.T., New Delhi.	US\$ 3,000	Holding of Conference on Thin Films
40. NCERT, New Delhi.	US\$ 1,500	Study on development of science and technology education in rural areas.
41. Dr. K.C. Sabharwal, T.T.T.I., Bhopal.	US\$ 3,000	Modules on Technical Teacher Training.
42. C.C.R.T., New Delhi.	US\$ 3,000	Study entitled "Traditional Motifs and Pictographs— The source of sign languages in India".

ANNEXURE-XII

**LIST OF PERSONS WHO WERE SELECTED FOR UNESCO
CONSULTANCY OFFERS FROM UNESCO**

Sl.No.	Name of the Candidate	Duration	Country
1.	Dr. K.C. Seal, Adviser, Planning Commission, New Delhi.	2½ months	Nigeria
2.	Dr. M.C. Jain, Scientist, S-3, IARI, New Delhi.	1 month	Vietnam
3.	Prof. Satish Chandra, National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee.	1 week	Kabul
4.	Mr. A. Mushtaq, Director, State Resource Centre, Jamia Millia University	1 month	Bangladesh
5.	Dr. P.P. Sangal, Addl. Director, Department of Statistics, New Delhi.	1 month	Nigeria (Ibadan)
6.	Dr. S. Joes, Trivandrum	1 week	Maldives
7.	Dr. S.K. Jain, NCERT.	2 months	Mauritius
8.	Mr. T.B. Rajashekar, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	2 weeks	Nepal
9.	Prof. G. Bhattacharya, Indian Statistical Institute of Training Centre, Bangalore.	2 weeks	Nepal

Sl.No.	Name of the Candidate	Duration	Country
10.	Shri Abdul Wahid, NISTADS, New Delhi.	short term	Thailand
11.	Shri B.K. Pasi, University of Indore	6 weeks	Afghanistan
12.	Prof. T.K. Moulik, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad.	one week	Brazil
13.	Shri R.K. Parashar, Dy. Adviser, Planning Commission, New Delhi.	one month	Zambia
14.	Dr. J. C. Goyal, NCERT.	2 weeks	U.A.E.
15.	Syed Kazim Zaheer, New Delhi.	2 weeks	Philippines
16.	R. Ramachandran, Science Correspondence, HINDU	one week	Sri Lanka
17.	Dr. Rajinder Prasad, I.A.R.I. New Delhi.	2 months	Vietnam
18.	Shri Abul Hasan, Delhi.	2 months	Ghana
19.	Dr. H.K. Gupta, Director, Centre for Earth Science Studies, Trivandrum	10th March to 30th April	Republic of Cameroun
20.	Shri Abdul Wahid	16th March to 30th April	Thailand
21.	Shri A. Sreenivasan Madras.	3 weeks	Maldives
22.	Prof. T. Subbarao Principal, TTTI, Madras.	2 years	Somalia

Sl.No.	Name of the Candidate	Duration	Country
23.	Prof. B.D. Souzas, Director, School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi.	2 weeks	Vietnam
24.	Prof. P.D. Kulkarni, Principal, TTTI, Chandigarh.	6—9 months	Bangladesh
25.	Dr. Shankar Narayan, Bangalore.		Republic of Korea
26.	Prof. Neelemeghan, Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore	3 months	China
27.	Shri P.K. Bhattacharya, Head, Workshop Department, N.C.E.R.T.		Nepal
28.	Shri Abul Hasan, Delhi.	1 month	Ghana
29.	Prof. J. Das, Flat No. A/2 Sandhead, Housing Cooperative, 164/87, Lake Garden, Calcutta.	not known	Sri Lanka
30.	Prof. A.S. Arya, Head, Deptt. of Earthquake Roorkee University, Roorkee.	6 days	Bhutan
31.	Shri Satish Chandra, Director National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee.	one week	Afghanistan
32.	Dr. J.M. Prince, Asstt. Prof., Tamil Nadu University	2 weeks	Thailand
33.	T.R. Ramana, TTTI, Chandigarh.	2 months	Nepal

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ANNEXURE-XIII

LIST OF UNDP COUNTRY PROJECTS (1985—1990) EXECUTED BY
UNESCO

S.No.	Title of the Project	UNDP input (in US \$)	National Agency concerned
1.	Education in International Management	940,000	Technical Education Bureau, Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development
2.	Centre for Advanced Studies in Bio Refining and mass Bioconversion	1,000,000	Technical Education Bureau, Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development.
3.	Establishment of a Crystal growth and Processing Laboratory	399,000	University Grants Commission, New Delhi.
4.	Assistance University Departments	2,897,759	University and Higher Education Division, Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development
5.	PG Hydrological Education & Research	389,635	Bureau of Technical Education, Department of Education
6.	PG Engg. Education and Research, Baroda	1,243,547	Bureau of Technical Education, Department of Education
7.	Education Planning & Administration	51,663	Planning & Monitoring Division, Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development
8.	INSAT for Education	2,267,140	School and Physical, Education Division, Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development
9.	Curriculum Development for Technical Education (Phase.II)	1,365,133	Technical Education Bureau, Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development

