

QUESTION XXV.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, ALLAHABAD.

1. There should be a Central Bureau of Information in touch with the U. N. O. and the U. N. E. S. C. O. with branches in all universities.

2. By disseminating information and by co-operating generally with these organizations in the realization of their aims.

3 & 4. By means of lectures, papers, discussions, films, gramophone records.

5. No racial barriers exist in India. Exchange of teachers and students with other countries will help to increase mutual understanding.

6. By publishing a journal; arranging for exchange of teachers and students; and acting generally as an instrument of co-ordination and a clearing-house for ideas.

ANTOINETTE, SISTER.

Universities in India should co-operate with the U. N. O. and its associated organs, particularly the U. N. E. S. C. O. Every university centre should have a study circle which will be a forum of discussion on international questions. The study circle should be equipped with a library containing literature about U. N. O. and the various branches. The U. N. E. S. C. O. should institute a system of scholarships that will facilitate international study and inter-change of students.

ASAFA ALI, HIS EXCELLENCY.

To begin with, standard publications dealing with the nature of the work undertaken by UNO and UNESCO should be introduced into high schools and colleges as a part of the necessary course of studies. There should also be an exchange of students and teachers between various countries, and extension lectures by outstanding international personalities may also be arranged.

BANERJEA, DR. B. N.

1. While for the UNESCO, a co-operating national body has been formed in India the only step to associate and interest public opinion in the matter of the U. N. O. is the non-official federation on whose behalf I am addressing you. In many countries the United Nations Associations are receiving suitable grants and subsidies. I hope it will be possible for you to recommend to the Central and Provincial Governments that they should recognise the U. N. Associations and encourage formation of its branches (for purposes of study and discussion) in the various University centres of India.

2, 3 & 4. Universities can always suitably encourage interest in the U.N.O. and its specialised agencies by organising and co-operating with U. N. Associations, and by organising study-circles etc. As International Affairs and International Law as well as Modern History and Economics form important parts of the University curriculum, it would be desirable specifically to make the U. N. O. and its agencies apart of the University courses. Special lectures organised in University centres in collaboration with the U. N. Associations and the offices of the U. N. O. and its agencies situated in India would go a long way in stimulating public opinion in matters international.

6. The UNESCO in particular is keen on getting help from universities provided direct contacts are facilitated. It is desirable that either through some agency under the Ministry of Education, Government of India and/or the Indian Association or the U.N. such contacts with the universities are facilitated and made practically direct. For instance there is just now a request to me from the Education Secretary to the World Federation of the United Nations Associations to assist in drawing up a report on 'how Geography teaching in schools is being used to develop international understanding'. Neither is my Association, dependent as it is on voluntary subscriptions and honorary workers, in a position to undertake the task, nor is it accredited to the universities. Under the circumstances, I am trying to contact the Geographical societies and teachers of Geography, on my own, and to secure some report because India has been selected as one of the ten countries where a preliminary survey should take place.

BHATTACHARYA, DR. D. R.

1 & 2. The establishment of U. N. O. & U. N. E. S. C. O. Centres in India and exchange of publications between the Universities & U. N. O. & U. N. E. S. C. O. and special lectures by foreign experts should be organised.

3. By exchanging professors and inviting experts to deliver series of lectures at various University Centres.

4. As above, specially items 1 & 2.

5. Closer contacts between the East and the West and exchange of ideas between experts on either side and by laying greater stress on the subjects of International Law and Foreign Affairs.

6. By the publication of pamphlets regarding the constitution and courses of studies of the Universities in India and their distribution among the Universities of the world outside India. And also by establishing a Central Bureau which could act as a co-ordinating agent between Indian and foreign Universities

BHATTACHARYA, K. K.

1. By various measures, such as, exchange of Professors, research scholars, representation on the U. N. O. and the UNESCO by the teachers, arrangements of lectures by prominent men of the U. N. O. and the UNESCO in the universities, etc.

2. By measures suggested above.

3. By making International Law and International Affairs compulsory subjects for every B.A., M.A., and Law student.

BOSE, B. C.

4. (a)-(d) All these are a bit too early for us. A small number of people may be deputed to these meetings. But we should not fritter away our energy before we have managed our own house well by limited but intensive activity from each professor in his own domain and by administrative heads in their own organizations.

CALCUTTA, UNIVERSITY OF.

1. International organisations like U.N.O. and U.N.E.S.C.O. should be brought into closer touch with the universities in India. This can be done in a variety of ways. These international organisations must secure the confidence of the people of India and of the universities. In the past the League of Nations Charter was made a compulsory subject of study in many universities including this University. The League of Nations came to grief and therefore the confidence of the public has been greatly shaken in regard to international organisations like U.N.O. and the U.N.E.S.C.O.

2. Universities in India can easily co-operate with the world organisations like the U.N.O. and U.N.E.S.C.O. The nature and the method of co-operation is necessarily dependent upon agreements between each university and the U.N.O. and U.N.E.S.C.O.

3. Propaganda literature emanating from the U.N.O. and U.N.E.S.C.O. may be given wide publicity amongst the students. Their constitution and charter may be studied as parts of the curricula of studies. The whole difficulty is that the student community in this country must be impressed with the realities of the situation and the effectiveness of the organisations.

4. Universities in India can participate more effectively in the implementation of the programme of the U.N.E.S.C.O. in regard to 4(a), (b), and (c), by having exhibitions and seminars of an international character representing different groups and types of culture, by encouraging free flow of ideas between students and teachers and between different groups of culture. A proper scheme must be evolved and properly financed by the proper authorities concerned, international, central or provincial.

6. The U.N.O. and U.N.E.S.C.O. can evolve a scheme under which the universities in India can come into closer contact with universities of other countries through exchange of professors and students and exchange of journals and other literature emanating from these universities, of advanced research type.

DASANNACHARYA, DR. B.

Branches of the U.N.O. and U.N.E.S.C.O. should be opened in each university and periodical discussions held.

DESHMUKH, R. M.

So far as the world conceptions behind these organisations are concerned, they should be brought to the notice of the students by series of extensive lectures followed by tests of their acquaintance with the subject, but not with a view to pass any examination. Literature relating to U.N.O. and connected organisations and magazines issued by it should find place in college libraries. This will give them ideas and basic principles.

DUBE, A. P.

Do not depend for international work on universities. Let the Government select its own men and profit from them.

DUBE, PT. K. L.

1 to 6. A scheme for exchange of University professors should be drawn up and financed by the Government of India. Until some steps in this direction have been taken it will be difficult to create real interest in the work of the UNO in India.

EAST PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

1. Dissemination of regular and up-to-date information which should be undertaken by a Liaison Agency maintained by the Ministry of Education of the Government of India.

2. Universities can only attempt this through extensive lectures and through the visits of distinguished representatives of the agencies referred to.

3. As above.

(a) All these can only be attempted through the personal influence and interest of University teachers.

(b) and (c) As above.

(d) Visits from distinguished foreign Professors should be periodically arranged in order to promote interchange of ideas. A scheme for foreign travel for selected students should be sponsored by Government.

5. By the ways and means suggested in answer to 4 above.

6. By a scheme of travelling fellowships and by giving more opportunities to University teachers to participate in U.N.E.S.C.O. seminars a number of which should be arranged in India.

2. These are not favoured. All communal or denominational colleges and Universities should be re-modelled on a national basis.

3. Separate hostels for different communities tend to increase communal tension. There appear to be no compensatory advantages under the new set-up in free India.

4. No. While formal religious education is not favoured, the Universities should utilize every resource for the development of a proper ethical sense amongst its alumni. A scientific study of comparative Religions should form one of the departments of University teaching & research.

GAUHATI UNIVERSITY.

4. At present the students in the universities in India are not sufficiently acquainted with the activities of U.N.O. and U.N.E.S.C.O. The establishment of Information Bureau at University Centres is likely to be helpful.

JANG, NAWAB ALI YAR.

Universities already fulfil part of the programme of the U.N.O. and U.N.E.S.C.O. by imparting and raising the standards of education, science and culture and increasing the free flow of ideas. That is in fact what the universities have been doing since long before the U.N.E.S.O. was born.

Co-operation can be effected with these organizations by exchange of literature and publications, lectures, the introduction of International Studies as a course, the establishment of United Nations Associations, the opening of a library containing U.N.O. and U.N.E.S.C.O. literature and by promoting the study of foreign languages and cultures.

As far as racial barriers or conflicts and tensions in the country are concerned, it is not the U.N.E.S.C.O. but the country itself and its educational, social and political institutions which can help. Similarly, for getting in touch with Universities in other parts of the world, a world organization for the development of Inter-University relations is required rather than the U.N.E.S.C.O.

KRISHNAMURTI, K.

1. Centres of the U.N.O. and U.N.E.S.C.O. can be started in the various universities in India for obtaining and distributing the relevant literature, and familiarising students with the ideals and objects of the organisations by means of lectures, cinema shows and study circles, so as to create opportunities of free and frank discussions on the activities of the U.N.O. etc.

2. Universities can send out their delegates to attend the meetings of those organizations and stimulate interest in acquiring knowledge in regard to the working and objectives of these organisations.

3. Some officers working on behalf of the U.N.O. and U.N.E.S.C.O. should tour all over India and organize centres for the study of the work of these bodies, and explain to the students the extent of success achieved by these organizations and dispel their doubts.

LUCKNOW, UNIVERSITY OF.

Each university should have an Institute of World Affairs to discuss periodically problems in international economics and politics from a scientific and an international view point and publish papers read and discussed. The U.N.O., I.L.O., F.A.O. and the U.N.E.S.C.O. should distribute their reports and publications free of cost to the universities. In the teaching of both Economics and politics the world view point should be stressed. Population, Trade, Agriculture and Industry are usually treated still from the national angles of vision in most universities of the world. The Reports and publications of the U.N.O., F.A.O. and I.L.O. should be more regularly and systematically used in teaching than at present. Even at the under-graduate stage some material ought to be given to the students as regards the problems of world conflict and peace and the structure and functions of such international institutions as the U.N.O., I.L.O., F.A.O. and the U.N.E.S.C.O.

MAHANTY, R. N.,

1. More extra mural lectures should be imparted to university students about U.N.O. and U.N.E.S.C.O.

2. If all the universities insist on imparting one type of education whose ideal would be not mere nationalism but also internationalism, equality of man-kind and eradication of prejudice against caste and colour then above peace and international understanding would be possible. It is not arms but education that would bring the world peace.

MANAVALA, DR. S. G. RAMANUJAM.

1 and 2. Sending and inviting delegates.

3. By instituting prizes for essays on these subjects by students.

4. (a) Arranging for visits to foreign universities.

(b) Inviting and sending expert bodies.

(c) and (d) Inviting and sending Cultural Missions.

5. By making proper representations through Indian Embassies in various countries and in the U.N.E.S.C.O. itself.

6. By actively promoting intellectual and cultural contacts between the leaders of thought in India and other countries.

PADHE, HARISCHANDRA.

Post graduate studies have to be encouraged in other countries and scholarships be given to students from other countries to come and study in our country. Message of Love and understanding of ideals will follow.

PANDHARIPANDE, S. L.

2. Through lectures and tutorial classes.

4. Through distribution of literature on these subjects.

5. University should declare it as one of its aims and ask the Boards of studies to have these aims in view in prescribing books.

PATNA, UNIVERSITY OF.

1.(i) Greater publicity of aims and objects of U.N.O. and U.N.E.S.C.O.

(ii) Exchange of University teachers and students.

(iii) Holding or more frequent conferences.

(iv) Holding of U. N.O. and U.N.E.S.C.O. conferences in India.

(v) Representation of U.N.O. and U.N.E.S.C.O. in the Inter-University Board.

2. (i) By holding of international conferences as frequently as possible in order to promote world peace.

(ii) By a proper balance on Humanities and Science in the teaching syllabus of Universities.

3. (i) By a closer study in Universities of international problems, particularly those of pertaining to establishment of a new order in world economy.

(ii) By reorientation of education towards developing a consciousness of humanity and sympathy to run down racial antipathies and the conflict between the exploiter and exploited.

(iii) A greater study of U.N.E.S.C.O. publications on group tension and allied subjects.

4. (a) There should be a regular exchange of researches in scientific and other subjects between different countries. Scientific advancement should not be a close preserve.

(b) Exchange of professors and students.

(c) Through frequent meetings of international conferences.

(d) Through exchange of lecturers between different Universities on cultural subjects.

5. By making provisions for common educational and residential institutions and even more by providing for University research institutes for the study of factors of Social barriers and conflicts.

6. (i) By exchange of students and professors.

(ii) By making apparatus and scientific instrument available to Indian Universities.

(iii) By helping in providing good professors in scientific subjects not available in India.

(iv) By providing funds in order that Indian Universities may get into close touch with Universities of other countries.

PATTANAYAK, DR. G. C.

1. Each university and each college should have a "World Affairs Organisation" which will serve as a forum for study and discussion and for progressive formulation of ideas on world affairs, political, economic, social, cultural and scientific. Study of centripetal world forces should be encouraged

2. Universities for the present, would best help the U.N.O. and U.N.E.S.C.O. by promoting an objective study of their aims and ideals and by teachers inculcating the realistic 'One World' idea.

3. All aggressive stuff of militant nationalism should be eliminated from the text books in schools and colleges. The positive contribution towards world synthesis by India and other countries in the past and present should be emphasised. The part played by India in the past and at present and part it is likely to play in the world amity should also receive special mention in the teaching at the university. Ideals and practice of Mahatma Gandhi should be studied in this connection. The high moral tone of the world idealism of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru should also be popularised among the students.

4. (b) The Inter-University Board should insist upon the inclusion of university scholars, professors of international repute in the Indian Embassies abroad who will serve as cultural ambassadors of India. their work will be to broadcast the Indian aspirations at world synthesis and world amity and to explain how India has been trying in the past and at present to achieve the desired end.

(c) Immediately Indian universities should organise an Indo-Pakistan amity organisation. Scholars, social workers and leaders of thought on either side of the border should be invited to visit university centres and educational institutions in India and Pakistan and emphasise the instances of mutual contact and unity of interest and inculcate the young minds of both states with respect and tolerance for both. This organisation should move the Government of India and Pakistan to allow the use of All-India Radio and Pakistan Radio for periodic broadcasts by this organisation on matters of common interest.

Similar steps may be attempted in case of Ceylon and South Africa and other countries where there are or are likely to be points of friction.

PRADYUMNA, C. JOSHI.

In fostering an outlook of catholic tolerance and intellectual understanding among the peoples of the world, universities can play a great role. They can create chairs for the study of various national languages and cultures, for a correct appreciation of historical force and interpretation of historical and cultural movements, and the promotion of exchange of scholars between countries. The great purposes of the UNESCO would only be realised, as Norman Bentwich has correctly pointed out, "according to the will, not only of the governments, but of the academic and educational bodies the teachers and students among the peoples". The work which Professor Gilbert Murray's Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was once doing must be intensified and taken over by every university as part of its own programme, and publications and conferences encouraged between men of goodwill in the world. The UNO and the UNESCO publications must find their way in all libraries and made easily accessible to students and teachers alike. By their own catholic approach and close interest, universities can pave the way for elimination of racial barriers and the sectional conflicts in India itself and as consequence help in fostering a sense of cohesion and unity not merely in the country but also with the wider world.

RAJENDRA SINGH, LT. COL.

3. The basic principles of good citizenship are common in all countries and a good Indian should be a good internationalist.

RAMASWAMY, P.

2. Exchange of professors is an important means of bringing about the realisation of the objects of these organisations. Universities of India can make World History a subject of study and the subject can be so dealt with as to help to impress upon the minds of youth the needs for international understanding and world-peace. Interchange of cultures between different peoples of the world should be positively encouraged by exchange of National Literature Sets through their respective governments and ambassador.

RAO, S. V. SRINIVAS.

By organising a course of lectures generally and introducing a study of these organisations in the actual studies of social Sciences.

REDDY, D. V. S.

1. 2 & 3. Members of the staff of the university or of the affiliated college, should be encouraged to visit headquarters of U.N.O. and U.N.E.S.C.O. as representatives of the Dominion or of Provincial Governments and on their return can go on a lecture-tour throughout the country and university areas.

4. Branches of U.N.E.S.C.O. should be organised in every big city. I went round the city of Madras trying to find out the exact address of U.N.E.S.C.O. till I got it through the kindness of Dr. S.

Radhakrishnan. The foreign experts who come from U.N.E.S.C.O. should not confine themselves to the university lecture rooms or to the tea parties given by Mayors and Governors. They must move about like Ambassadors of Culture among the seekers of knowledge and lovers of culture more common among the poor and the middle classes and lay public, than among the politicians and the officials. Exception there will always be. If Dr. Boyd Orr, Director of F.A.O. can come to India and move about Madras giving lectures on various aspects of nutrition and food problems, in the same simple but enthusiastic manner in which Prof. Renou of Paris, tried to forge cultural links between India and France, people in Madras will know what good work the F.A.O. is doing. In other countries University professor and research workers are brought into conferences and discussion but in India, they are usually excluded, unless they are also politicians. It is only by giving greater part to the university teacher in the national and international conferences, that the work and message of U.N.O. and U.N.E.S.C.O. can reach any wider circle than that of the few officials in Delhi or the Provincial Ministers. Apart from this there should be free exchange of publications and of lectures on various aspects of Science and culture not high brow stuff or technicalities only between the universities of Europe and America. There is great scope for educating India with regard to the aims and programme of U.N.E.S.C.O. and to educate the West on the History, culture and the new renaissance in India. It is only the universities, properly constituted and administered and staffed, that can do this good work for humanity.

ROY, BEPIN VEHARI.

Indian universities should maintain contact with U.N.O. and U.N.E.S.C.O. Periodically papers may be read and discussed and lectures may also be delivered on matters of general importance and hearing on world citizenship. The staff of the U.N.O. and U.N.E.S.C.O. may be recruited from university teachers. What is necessary is to have a philosophic outlook on life on human problems. Harmony rather than conflict as between one culture and another, should be emphasised. Co-operation between man and man, one nation and another should be used as a means of building up and sustaining a high level of international life.

SASTRI, V. APPAYA.

1. The literature of these bodies must be supplied to every university.

2. The U.N.O. and U.N.E.S.C.O. can arrange for exchange of students and for affording facilities for studies, on an international basis, so that no country need approach any other country directly for facilities.

6. By having a permanent international board of education effectively functioning throughout the year.

SIBAIYA, DR. L.

Information regarding cooperation given to U.N.O., and U.N.E.S.C.O. by European and American universities may be brought to the notice of several Indian universities, which may also be asked to do likewise. U.N.E.S.C.O. can arrange for a meeting of vice-chancellors of prominent universities of the world in different countries bi-annually to suggest practical methods for implementing standards, for encouraging flow of ideas and for promoting international understanding. Universities of one country should send regularly cultural missions to other countries for delivering lectures in all University centres on a reciprocal basis.

SINGHANIA, PADAMPAT.

1. As the question is of sufficient importance, a committee be set up for going further into these details.

SOUBA, KUMARI TILLAH, SAUGOR.

2. By exchange of students and professors. By giving grants to students to travel outside the country.

4. (a) }
 (b) } Attempting all four of these.
 (c) }
 (d) }

THOMAS, R. P.

1. 2. & 3. Universities should have, a small committee to deal with the reports from such bodies which should come regularly and to try to offer suggestions for help, if any. This committee can then propagate to the students and staff things of value got from these organisations.

4. The committee suggested above can device ways and means for such implementation.

6. By propaganda organised under the guidance of the committee body mentioned above.

6. Bq propaganda organised under the guidance of the representatives of all the universities of the world—once a year or once in 2 years. This conference will no doubt be very useful for bringing a better understanding between the educated people of the world. Representatives when returning will propagate the good things and inspiration they receive at the conference.

TIETJANS, O. G.

1. In working out UNO and UNESCO problems in the member States, universities may be allowed to help them in the solution of their problems.

2. and 3. Widespread propaganda on the aims and objects of the UNO and UNESCO in the universities would help.

VAD, DR. B. G.

When science has annihilated time and space, bringing very much nearer the various parts of the world, it is easy to establish contacts, arrange exchange of pupils and professors and evolve plans for progress on co-operative basis. The meetings of UNO and UNESCO should in turn be held in different countries.
