Item 5.3.2 of the provisional agenda

MODIFICATION OF THE REGULATIONS
GOVERNING THE AWARD OF THE KALINGA PRIZE

SUMMARY

The Director-General submits to the Executive Board, for approval, certain modifications deemed appropriate to the regulations governing the award of the Kalinga Prize.

1. The Kalinga Prize for the Popularization of Science awarded each year by Unesco was established at the initiative of Mr Biju Patnaik, the founder and Chairman of the Kalinga Foundation Trust of the State of Orissa, India. Unesco awarded the Kalinga Prize for the first time in 1952.

2. Being aware of changes in ways and possibilities to popularize science (television, radio, etc.), the Director-General has found it necessary to update the Prize's regulations as of this year.

3. Apart from certain modifications of a purely formal nature made thereto, it is suggested to increase the number of jury members from three to four, by nominating as the fourth member such person from India as may be recommended by the Kalinga Foundation Trust.

4. In accordance with the above, the Director-General submits to the Executive Board, for approval, the Draft Revised Regulations for the awarding of the Kalinga Prize (Annex I) and, by way of information, a copy of the document containing the regulations as they now stand (Annex II).

5. If the Executive Board is in favour of the proposed amendment, it may wish to adopt the following decision:
"The Executive Board,

1. Having examined the modification to the regulations governing the award of the Kalinga Prize (114 EX/39),

2. Approves the Draft Revised Regulations for the Kalinga Prize attached hereto as Annex I, which will take effect as from 1982".
ANNEX I

DRAFT REVISED REGULATIONS FOR THE
AWARDING OF THE KALINGA PRIZE

1. **The Prize**

The Kalinga Prize for the popularization of science was established by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) in 1951. It is an annual international award of one thousand pounds sterling, based on a grant to Unesco from Mr B. Patnaik, of the state of Orissa, India, founder and President of the Kalinga Foundation Trust.

2. **Candidates**

The winner of the Prize must have had a distinguished career as writer, editor, lecturer, radio/television programme director or film producer which has enabled him to help to interpret science, research and technology to the public. He is expected to have a knowledge of the role of science, technology and general research in the improvement of public welfare, the enrichment of the cultural heritage of nations and the solution of the problems of humanity. He should also be acquainted with the scientific activities of the United Nations, Unesco and the other Specialized Agencies. He should preferably be proficient in English.

3. **Gift facilities**

Under the terms of the gift, the Kalinga Prize will enable the recipient to travel to India where he will be the guest of Mr B. Patnaik and of the Kalinga Foundation Trust. He will be provided appropriate facilities to familiarize himself with Indian life and culture, Indian research and educational institutions, and the development of India's industry and economy. He will also be invited to visit Indian universities and attend meetings of Indian scientific societies, particularly those of the Indian Science Congress Association.

While in India, the recipient will be asked to deliver lectures in English and take part in meetings, with a view to giving an interpretation to India of recent progress in science and technology or the social, cultural and educational consequences of modern science. Upon his return to his country, he is expected similarly to make India and its scientific achievements known by means of articles, books, lectures, radio/television programmes or films.

4. **The Jury**

The Kalinga Prize-winner is named by the Director-General of Unesco on the recommendation of a jury of four members designated by him. One member of the jury shall be designated from a developing country, one from a socialist country, the third from the United States of America, Canada or a western European country, and the fourth, designated on the recommendation of the Kalinga Foundation Trust, from India.

5. **Presentation and selection**

Every year the Director-General of Unesco shall invite the National Commissions of Member States to nominate one candidate each, on the recommendation
of the national association for the advancement of science or other science associations, or national associations of science writers or scientific journalists. Nominations or applications from individuals will not be accepted. Nominations shall be sent to the Director-General of Unesco by 31 January of each year. Files shall include, in five copies each complete biodata on the candidate and a list of his published works and shall also be accompanied by five copies of his principal publications.
THE KALINGA PRIZE

The Kalinga Prize for the popularization of science was established by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 1951. It is an annual international award of one thousand pounds sterling and is based on a grant to Unesco for this purpose from Mr B. Patnaik of the state of Orissa, India.

The winner of the Prize must have had a distinguished career of public service in the interpretation of science and research to the public as writer, editor, speaker, or radio programme director. He should be aware of the international role of science and research in improving the welfare and enriching the culture of nations and in solving the problems of humanity. He should be informed on the scientific activities of the United Nations and its agencies. Command of the English language sufficient to communicate in India is desirable.

Under the terms of the gift, the Kalinga Prize will enable the recipient to travel to India where he will be the guest, for a month or more, of Mr B. Patnaik and of the Kalinga Foundation Trust. He will be given every facility to familiarize himself with Indian life and culture, to inspect Indian research and educational institutions, to study the development of Indian industry and economy, and will be invited to visit Indian universities and to attend the meetings of Indian scientific societies, particularly that of the Indian Science Congress Association in January of the year following his award.

While in India, the recipient will be asked to deliver one or more formal addresses or to take part in informal discussions, with a view to giving an interpretation to India of recent progress in science or in the social, cultural and educational consequences of science. On his return to his own country, he will be expected similarly to interpret India and Indian science by means of published articles, books, lectures or radio programmes.

The award will be made by a jury of three members designated by the Director-General of Unesco. One judge is usually from a developing country, one from a socialist country and the third from the United States, Canada or a western European country.

The Director-General of Unesco will invite annually, in March, one nomination of a candidate for the Prize from each of the existing national associations for the advancement of science (or the equivalent national science associations) and one from each of the national associations of science writers in Member States. In countries where no such associations exist, candidatures are also receivable from the respective National Commissions for Unesco. Nominations should be submitted to the Director-General of Unesco by 31 August each year for the Prize of that year. They should include a complete biographical statement on each candidate, a list of his published works, and a summary of his career in the light of the above purposes and qualifications, each in four copies, and should also be accompanied by four copies of his more important publications. No nominations or applications will be accepted from individuals. The award will normally be announced in April.