

# COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

## REPORT ON THE TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION

(9-19 February 1981)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS, 1981

SUPPLEMENT No. 6



UNITED NATIONS



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NOTE

ols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with  
ention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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## Chapter I

### ISSUES REQUIRING ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OR BROUGHT TO ITS ATTENTION

#### A. Draft resolutions

1. The Commission for Social Development recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION I

##### United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

##### The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development on its activities during the period from 1 November 1978 to 31 October 1980 (E/CN.5/595),

Recognizing the importance of research on social issues for the formulation and implementation of integrated development plans and policies, promoting participation of all segments of society in the development process and an equitable distribution of the benefits therefrom,

Considering the functions of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and the important contribution made by the Institute in this area,

Recognizing that the Institute has complied with the recommendations of the Commission for Social Development in its resolution 10 (XXV), particularly with regard to its catalytic role and its support for research by national research bodies,

Stressing the need to provide the Institute with the necessary financial means to ensure the continuation of its work,

Considering the appeal made by the Secretary-General to the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-seventh session in the same respect,

1. Expresses its appreciation to Governments providing financial support to the Institute;

2. Invites those Governments that have not yet done so to make financial contributions to the Institute according to their possibilities, and, in the case of those Governments that actually support the Institute, to examine the possibility of increasing their contributions, in both cases preferably on a regular basis or a project basis.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Social aspects of rural development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Declaration on Social Progress and Development contained in General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969,

Recalling also the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, contained in General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980,

Concerned at the distressing social conditions prevailing in rural areas of many countries,

Taking into account the need for implementing integrated rural development programmes to fight mass poverty, raise the levels of living of the rural population and achieve the goal of equitable distribution of national income,

1. Calls upon Governments, while implementing the relevant provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and national development programmes, to give special attention to increasing the social impact of basic rural development policies such as:

- (a) Implementing agrarian reforms;
- (b) Promoting co-operative endeavours;
- (c) Introducing development planning;
- (d) Strengthening the role of national qualified personnel in rural development;
- (e) Encouraging popular participation in the development process of rural areas.

2. Requests the Secretary-General to devote special attention in the forthcoming report on the world social situation to the social aspects of rural development, taking into account the provisions of the present resolution;

3. Invites the Secretary-General to facilitate increasing dissemination of information on national experience of countries with different socio-economic systems in rural development.

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.



DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Youth in the contemporary world

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting with great interest the importance attached by the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies to the concerns of youth,

Recalling its resolution 1979/16 of 9 May 1979 on youth in the contemporary world, as well as General Assembly resolutions 35/126 of 11 December 1980 on the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace and 35/139 of 11 December 1980 on channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations,

Noting with satisfaction that the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples <sup>1/</sup> continues to provide a useful basis and incentive for further action in the field of youth, at the national, regional, interregional and international levels,

Convinced that the preservation and strengthening of international peace and security are prerequisites for a secure and happy future for the youth of all countries,

Recognizing the importance of integrating young people in the over-all life of society and of taking fully into account their special needs when formulating national plans and programmes,

Emphasizing the need for increasing the quantity and quality of opportunities for young people for their active and productive participation in the general development of society,

Reaffirming the necessity to intensify and consolidate the efforts of the United Nations so as to give effect to a co-ordinated and practical approach to youth programmes of all the United Nations agencies involved, as well as to strengthen co-operation with non-governmental organizations of youth or directly dealing with youth,

Noting the views on the question of youth in the contemporary world expressed in the report of the Secretary-General (E/CM.5/587) and in the report of the Commission for Social Development on its twenty-seventh session,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the Secretary-General's report on youth in the contemporary world (E/CM.5/587);

2. Requests the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session all relevant documents on the question of youth in the contemporary world prepared for the Commission for Social Development.

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<sup>1/</sup> General Assembly resolution 2037 (XX).

3. Further requests the Secretary-General to take into account the views expressed on youth in the Commission for Social Development in the preparation of the documentation to be submitted to the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace;

4. Decides to include the item entitled "Youth in the contemporary world" in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the Commission for Social Development and decides that the Commission should consider under this item the second report on the situation of youth to be submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/16.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

##### Social aspects of the access to culture

The Economic and Social Council,

Mindful of mankind's lofty ideals enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 16 December 1966, 2/

Recalling also the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, 3/

Convinced of the importance of the role culture has to play in meeting the common needs of all peoples, and in raising the quality of their life,

Recognizing the relationship between the cultural progress of peoples, their co-operation, understanding and friendship, and world peace,

Recognizing also that cultural values represent a basic component of the identity of nations, which promotes understanding of their respective cultures and their values, and that full utilization of the cultural heritage is an indispensable condition of each nation's self-affirmation,

Convinced that every person, without distinction as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, nationality, ethnic origin, family or social status and political conviction, has the right of access to cultural values,

Aware that unless special institutional forms of national assistance are established, it will soon not prove possible to overcome the legacy of long-standing backwardness and negligence,

1. Reaffirms that cultural development is one of the most important factors of social progress;

2. Calls upon States to pursue continuous efforts to protect and further develop cultural values as social and spiritual energy for authentic national development and as mankind's common heritage;

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2/ General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

3/ General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV).

3. Appeals to all nations to create cultural values which enhance friendship among them and to establish better social relations in the world, in particular in mass culture;

4. Commends the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for its record of achievement so far in the field of access to culture, including, in particular, the reduction of illiteracy, raising the level of general education and the protection and further development of cultural values;

5. Urges all Governments and other public and private institutions, both national and international, to intensify their organizational, intellectual and financial efforts with a view to expanding as effectively as possible wide access of all people to culture and cultural amenities for promoting a balanced social development.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION V

##### Draft declaration on social and legal principles relating to adoption and foster placement of children nationally and internationally

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1979/28 of 9 May 1979 in which it submitted the draft declaration on social and legal principles relating to adoption and foster placement of children nationally and internationally to the General Assembly for preliminary consideration at its thirty-fourth session,

Bearing in mind the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/336) on views of Member States on the text of the draft declaration,

Convinced that adoption of the draft declaration will promote the well-being of children with special needs,

Requests the General Assembly to consider at its thirty-sixth session the draft declaration on social and legal principles relating to adoption and foster placement of children nationally and internationally so that the further action proposed in Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/28 may proceed.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

##### Emerging social issues of international concern

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Declaration on Social Progress and Development contained in General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order contained in General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States contained in General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974,

Recalling also the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade contained in General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980,

Concerned at the growing disparity in conditions of living and income levels between people in the developed and developing countries,

Concerned also at the adverse effects that unfavourable world economic trends might have on levels of living and social conditions of people, particularly in developing countries,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on emerging social issues of international concern in connexion with the changes in the world economic situation, and to submit that report for consideration by the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1983 through the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-eighth session.

2. Also requests the Secretary-General to pay full attention in his reports on the world social situation to emerging social issues of international concern in connexion with the changes in the world situation.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

##### Strengthening developmental social welfare policies and programmes

The Economic and Social Council,

Concerned at the slow rate of progress of implementation of its resolution 1979/18 of 9 May 1979 on strengthening developmental social welfare policies and programmes,

Convinced of the value of developmental social welfare as an investment in the process of development,

Mindful of the importance of the nine regional meetings of ministers responsible for social welfare held since the 1968 International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare and their contribution to the elaboration of strategies for social welfare in the context of over-all development,

Convinced that those conclusions and recommendations should constitute a valuable resource for Governments in all regions as well as for the deliberations of the Commission for Social Development,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 1979/18, in which it requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the Secretariat's activities relating to policy, planning, training and operational aspects of social welfare, including those of relevance to integrated rural development, having in mind the guidelines established by the General Assembly with regard to development;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission for Social Development at its biennial sessions comparative interregional analyses of the deliberations and recommendations of regional conferences on social welfare and related areas;

3. Urges Governments to exploit to the full extent existing social welfare structures so as to make best use of available resources for serving the needs of all segments of the population;

4. Further urges the Secretary-General to reinforce Secretariat research and operational activities related to developmental social welfare policies and programmes within existing resources;

5. Requests the regional commissions to report to the Commission for Social Development at its biennial sessions on social welfare and social development activities;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to report on the progress achieved to the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-eighth session.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION VIII

##### Welfare of migrant workers and their families

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1926 (LVII) of 6 May 1975 and 1979/12 of 9 May 1979,

Conscious of the fact that in certain regions the problems of migrant workers are becoming more serious as a result of current economic trends and related social and cultural issues,

Concerned about the fact that, despite the efforts of Member States and international organizations, migrant workers and their families are, to a great extent, not always able to enjoy all the benefits of the application of the basic principle of equality of opportunity and treatment with regard to their working and living conditions,

Noting that the social provisions of bilateral agreements concluded between labour-employing and labour-supplying countries are often limited to general statements,

Taking into account the conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation concerning migration for employment, migrant workers, migration in abusive conditions, and the promotion of equality of opportunity for the treatment of workers,

Recognizing the need for further efforts to improve the welfare of migrant workers and their families as well as the preservation of their identity,

Recalling the World Population Plan of Action, <sup>4/</sup> adopted by the World Population Conference, in which, inter alia, both labour-employing and labour-supplying countries were urged, if they had not yet done so, to conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements which would protect and assist migrant workers and safeguard the interests of the countries concerned,

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<sup>4/</sup> Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, Bucharest, 19-30 August 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XIII.3), chap. I.

1. Reaffirms the need for the United Nations to consider the situation of migrant workers in an interrelated manner, bearing in mind that the principle of equality of treatment extends to include the living conditions of migrant workers and their families, particularly with regard to housing, health, education and cultural and social welfare.

2. Invites Member States to present existing research findings and governmental reports to the Secretary-General so as to obtain an over-all view on the situation of migrant workers and their families:

3. Welcomes the progress made by the Working Group established to elaborate an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families in accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/172 of 17 December 1979.

4. Requests the Secretary-General to include in the programme budget for 1982-1983 studies on the questions concerned with the welfare of migrant workers and their families and to undertake those studies in a comprehensive manner to include common recommendations.

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to ensure, taking into account the views of the Governments and organizations concerned, that the reports requested in Economic and Social Council resolutions 1926 (LVII) and 1979/12 shall be presented to the Commission at its twenty-eighth session:

6. Recommends the inclusion of the question of the welfare of migrant workers and their families in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the Commission for Social Development to permit an exchange of views and to promote further attention to this specific group.

## DRAFT RESOLUTION IX

### International Year of Disabled Persons

#### The Economic and Social Council.

Taking note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the prevention of disability (E/CN.5/591),

Endorsing the conclusions and recommendations contained in that report,

Welcoming the nomination by the Secretary-General of his Special Representative for the International Year of Disabled Persons,

1. Calls upon Governments, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to work together to make the International Year of Disabled Persons a success:

2. Urges the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to ensure that the rehabilitation and well-being of the disabled and the prevention of disability are, wherever appropriate, given due consideration within United Nations programmes.

DRAFT RESOLUTION X

World Assembly on Aging

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 33/52 of 14 December 1978 by which the Assembly decided to organize in 1982 a World Assembly on Aging as a forum to launch an international action programme aimed at guaranteeing economic and social security to older persons, as well as an opportunity to investigate the impact of the aging of population structures on society,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 35/129 of 11 December 1980 concerning the World Assembly on Aging,

Convinced that the World Assembly on Aging is a significant international event through which a long-term programme of concrete and effective action on aging can be launched,

Re-emphasizing the important role of the Advisory Committee for the World Assembly on Aging,

Taking note of the establishment of the voluntary fund for the World Assembly on Aging,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/70) concerning the preparatory work for the World Assembly on Aging,

Recognizing the role of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in the preparation of the World Assembly on Aging,

1. Calls upon Member States, specialized agencies, regional commissions and non-governmental organizations to participate fully in the preparatory work for the World Assembly on Aging and in the Assembly itself;

2. Appeals to Member States to consider making contributions to the voluntary fund for the World Assembly on Aging;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure that the Advisory Committee for the World Assembly on Aging shall meet twice in 1981;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in designing the programme budget for 1982-1983, to take into account the decisions adopted at the World Assembly on Aging aimed at improving the well-being of the aged;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council and the Commission for Social Development, on further actions to implement the recommendations adopted at the World Assembly on Aging.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XI

Social aspects of the development activities of the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council.

Recalling its resolutions 1979/45 of 11 May 1979 on the establishment of an Ad Hoc Working Group on the Social Aspects of the Development Activities of the United Nations and 1980/27 of 2 May 1980 concerning the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 and decision 35/439 of 16 December 1980 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system,

Convinced that all efforts should be made to ensure that the objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, contained in General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, shall be attained, in particular paragraphs 39 and 42 and paragraphs 162 to 168, as part of the over-all strategy,

Reaffirming the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969,

Reaffirming that development is an integral process embodying both economic and social objectives,

1. Takes note of the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Social Aspects of the Development Activities of the United Nations (E/1981/3) and expresses its appreciation to the members of the Group and all those who contributed to the report;
2. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General (E/1981/7), the replies that have so far been received by Governments, and the discussion on this question at the twenty-seventh session of the Commission for Social Development;
3. Endorses, in particular, the view of the Ad Hoc Working Group that economic and social development are different facets of a unified approach to development, that social aspects of development are related to the problem of ensuring that development will become an increasingly people-oriented process which will fit into a comprehensive integrated approach that takes full account of the indivisible nature of the development process;
4. Takes note of the recommendations contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group regarding relevant legislative mandates of the United Nations system and recommends that the General Assembly should consider taking appropriate co-ordinative measures to ensure an integrated approach to development in its work;
5. Decides to continue consideration, at its second regular session of 1981, of measures suggested in the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group to improve its work, particularly through communication between and co-ordination of its functional commissions and committees;



6. Expresses its appreciation of the inputs made to the work of the Commission for Social Development by the specialized agencies and stresses the importance of continuing and strengthening co-operation between those agencies and those parts of the United Nations engaged in the social aspects of development;

7. Endorses the view of the Ad Hoc Working Group that the United Nations system must continue efforts to evolve a better conceptual framework for an integrated approach to developmental problems, and on the need for such a conceptual framework for its activities related to social development;

8. Calls upon the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-eighth session to make its contribution to the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

9. Further endorses the view of the Ad Hoc Working Group that the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, in order to make its appropriate contribution to the work of the United Nations system in the area of social effects of development for the fulfilment of over-all development objectives, should, at the same time as it pursues its group-specific mandates, intensify its efforts, in co-operation with other elements of the United Nations system concerned, to pay special attention, inter alia, to popular participation, local-level action and social welfare policies.

10. Requests the Secretary-General to enable the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and other relevant bodies of the Secretariat to play their appropriate role in providing substantive support in their areas of competence for technical co-operation activities undertaken on behalf of the United Nations at the request of the Member States by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development;

11. Further requests the Secretary-General to take the administrative measures necessary to implement the approach described in the present resolution, thus also enabling the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs to implement its mandates within its existing resources, and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1981 on the implementation of the present resolution.

#### B. Decisions requiring action by the Council

2. The following decisions adopted by the Commission require action by the Economic and Social Council.

#### DECISION I

##### Nomination of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

At its 680th meeting, on 16 February 1981, the Commission decided to nominate, for confirmation by the Economic and Social Council, the following candidate for membership in the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development for a four-year term beginning on 1 July 1981:

Gustavo Esteva (Mexico).

The Commission also nominated Karl Eric Knutsson (Sweden) for an additional term of two years beginning on 1 July 1981.

#### DECISION VII 5/

##### Provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-eighth session of the Commission for Social Development

At its 686th meeting, on 19 February 1981, the Commission, pursuant to paragraph 2 (e) of Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/41 of 10 May 1979, decided to submit to the Council for its review the provisional agenda and requested documentation for the twenty-eighth session of the Commission set out below.

##### Provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-eighth session of the Commission for Social Development

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
3. Survey of recent and prospective trends and fundamental changes in the field of socio-economic development

Under this item the topics of interest to the Commission include over-all developmental issues such as the implementation and the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy; the realization of the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development; the social aspects and consequences of fundamental changes in the world economy related in particular to the establishment of the new international economic order; the social aspects and consequences of issues such as unemployment, inflation, the role of transnational corporations, armament and disarmament; and the social aspects of major dimensions of the development process involving structural socio-economic transformations. The Commission will consider the short-term and long-term aspects of such issues.

##### Documentation

Subject to rule 5, paragraph 2, of the rules of procedure, the Commission will have before it the following documentation:

1981 report on the world social situation and report on the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (legislative authority: General Assembly resolutions 34/152 and 34/59)

Report by the Secretary-General on the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy

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5/ The attention of the Council is drawn to chapter VIII, concerning the Commission's consideration of the draft provisional agenda for its twenty-eighth session.

Report of the Secretary-General on emerging social issues of international concern (see draft resolution VI above)

4. Socio-economic policies related to issues concerning the equitable distribution of national income and the process of institutional development

Under this item the issues of interest to the Commission include the process of social development related to patterns of economic growth and patterns of equitable distribution of income, wealth and services: the social aspects of major dimensions of the development process such as industrialization, rural development and the mobilization of national resources including human and natural resources; the role of institutional development in the achievement of socio-economic objectives; and the achievement of an integrated approach to planning and policy-making.

Documentation

Subject to rule 5, paragraph 2, of the rules of procedure, the Commission will have before it the following documentation:

Note by the Secretary-General on main conclusions of research project on income distribution (legislative authority: medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of draft resolution II above

5. Social integration

Under this item issues of interest to the Commission include social integration policies and instruments: popular participation; local-level action and co-operatives; access to culture; social welfare policies and measures: family and child welfare and welfare of migrant workers and their families. Youth, aging and disabled persons will be identified as distinct areas of concern. These issues will be treated within the framework of broader social development concepts and urgent international concerns such as unemployment and inflation.

Documentation

Subject to rule 5, paragraph 2, of the rules of procedure, the Commission will have before it the following documentation: 6/

Report on trends in strategies and policies for social integration

Report on popular participation and local-level action

Report on developmental social welfare policies and programmes (see draft resolution VII above)

Report on trends in family and child welfare

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6/ Progress in activities relating to women and crime prevention and criminal justice will be brought to the attention of the Commission through progress reports on the programme budget and in connexion with the medium-term plan under agenda item 6, "Other matters".

Report on pertinent regulations regarding the protection of migrant workers and their families (legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/12; see also draft resolution VIII above)

Report on the progress in the preparations for International Youth Year

Report on the situation of youth (legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/16; see also draft resolution III above)

Report on the World Assembly on Aging and the international programme of action for aging

Report on the International Year of Disabled Persons and the world plan of action for disabled persons

Annex to the report on the world social situation on the implementation of the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons (legislative authority: General Assembly resolution 31/82)

Report on the prevention of disability (legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/14)

6. Other matters

Progress report for 1981-1982, including, inter alia, follow-up action to the resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council on the recommendation of the Commission at its twenty-seventh session, and the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989

Progress report on implementation of the social welfare and social development activities of the regional commissions for the biennium 1981-1982

Report of the Board of the Institute of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

Consideration of the draft provisional agenda for the twenty-ninth session

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council

C. Decisions brought to the attention of the Council

3. The following decisions adopted by the Commission are brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council.

## DECISION II 7/

### Proposed medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989

At its 683rd meeting, on 17 February 1981, the Commission, having expressed its regret that the States members of the Commission had not been in a position to prepare detailed comments on the draft of the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 because it had been made available to them only during the session, in one language, and having noted that the comments of the State members of the Commission were to be taken into account by the Secretary-General in preparing the proposed medium-term plan, decided:

(a) To request the Secretary-General to recast, in the light of the comments made, as early as possible, the relevant sections of the draft of the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 and to submit them in all the working languages of the Commission to the States members of the Commission and the States participating as observers for comments, which should be submitted within an appropriate time-limit to be determined by the Secretary-General;

(b) To request further the Secretary-General to ensure that all documents to be submitted to the Commission at subsequent sessions should be available in time in all the working languages of the Commission.

## DECISION III 7/

### Progress report for the biennium 1979-1980

At its 683rd meeting, on 17 February 1981, the Commission took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General for the biennium 1979-1980 (E/CN.5/593).

## DECISION IV

### Reports on a unified approach to development analysis and planning

At its 683rd meeting, on 17 February 1981, the Commission took note of the report of the Secretary-General on a unified approach to development analysis and planning (A/36/69) and the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Unified approach to development analysis and planning: elements of an integrated approach to social and economic planning" (E/CN.5/586).

## DECISION V

### Report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its sixth session

At its 685th meeting, on 18 February 1981, the Commission took note of the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its sixth session

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7/ The attention of the Council is drawn to chapter VI, concerning the Commission's consideration of the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 and the progress report for the biennium 1979-1980.

(E/1980/112 and Corr.1). With respect to the recommendation contained therein that the seventh session of the Committee should be held in 1981 instead of in 1982 as currently scheduled, the Commission drew attention to Economic and Social Council resolution 1768 (LIV) of 18 May 1973, by which the Council decided that its subsidiary bodies should meet biennially, and decision 1979/31 of 3 August 1979, by which the Council decided that, once the calendar of meetings had been adopted, no departures from the biennial cycle of meetings would be authorized.

#### DECISION VI

##### Progress report on strengthening developmental social welfare policies and programmes

At its 635th meeting, on 18 February 1981, the Commission took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on strengthening developmental social welfare policies and programmes (E/CN.5/589).

## Chapter II

### SURVEY OF RECENT AND PROSPECTIVE TRENDS AND FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES IN THE FIELD OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

4. For its consideration of item 3 of the agenda the Commission had before it the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, contained in General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, and a note by the Secretary-General on aspects of social development in the 1980s (E/CN.5/585).
5. The Director of the General Analysis and Policies Division, in introducing the item on behalf of the Assistant Secretary-General for Development Research and Policy Analysis, noted first that there was widely expressed dissatisfaction with the rate of progress and with the way in which its benefits were distributed both nationally and internationally. There had been considerable economic and social progress in some parts of the developing world, but the unevenness of such gains and the present difficulties of the world economy, combined with wider political problems, were generating a feeling of uncertainty as to the immediate prospects for economic growth and social development. The confidence in the collective ability to manage change was weakened. In developing countries, the role of the State in socio-economic development was difficult to harmonize with the promotion of widespread and active participation of the population in the tasks required for development. In the developed market economies, questions were raised on the limits of the Welfare State. In the socialist countries there were issues related to the allocation of resources between social consumption and wages.
6. Besides the role of the State in the context of economic, political and cultural uncertainty, the second set of issues to which the note before the Commission addressed itself concerned social equity. The distribution of the benefits of development was shaped as much by structures and institutions as by the size of those benefits and there was no general and satisfactory theory of the relation between growth and equity. Yet it was possible to know more about the effects of policy measures taken in various sectors on both growth and equity, and to clarify the alternatives available to policy makers. Many social injustices could be avoided without prejudice to economic efficiency. Many measures for greater equity would, in fact, improve the conditions for economic growth. A case in point was the breaking down of artificial obstacles to various forms of mobility. Yet choices and trade-offs were unavoidable. Economic measures aiming for instance at raising productivity levels were necessary to raise national incomes and thus reduce poverty, but they often generated benefits unevenly, at least in the short term.
7. The new International Development Strategy provided a framework of objectives and policies within which all countries could work to promote development. The social content of the Strategy was to be found not only in the section on social development, but also in the preamble and in the section on goals and objectives.
8. Several representatives expressed their appreciation for the note on aspects of social development in the 1980s. The issues raised were of importance not only to the Commission but also to other United Nations bodies. It was noted that the

current uncertainty in the world was not confined to problems of economic growth and economic efficiency. It had deep roots of a cultural nature. The family, for instance, was subjected to significant changes. For one representative a revival of traditional values such as group solidarity was necessary, not because it would free the State from social intervention, but in order to create a new feeling of responsibility among individuals. It was observed that contemporary societal change included higher education for considerable numbers of people, an increased flow of information, a stronger demonstration effect and a growing maturity of societies. Social progress depended on the political structure in the world and within each country. The crucial problem was to know whether societies were organized to fulfil specific human needs. Only when there was real popular participation in performing the tasks called for by social progress could society properly identify useful targets and ways to reach them.

9. It was noted that the harmonization of the State's activities for social development with initiatives from below was greatly facilitated by large voluntary organizations such as trade unions, co-operatives, consumers' movements and other forms of social action which provided an essential liaison between people and government. In general, dichotomies and dilemmas that could be observed in that area of social development and the role of the State should not be overstated. There was for instance a continuum between preventive and curative activities. A mix of measures was required and the current emphasis on preventive action was made necessary by the overly exclusive curative approach adopted in the recent past in many countries. Yet beyond such broad orientations for government policy, difficult choices were imposed by current economic circumstances and, in many countries, by more structural factors such as the rate of population growth. Everywhere the degree of State activity was faced with rising costs, rising expectations and a widening acceptance of the principle of equity. There were agonizing decisions to be made to establish and reassess priorities between social and other services and within social services. Often, adjustments were made by freezing social expenditure at existing levels, thus letting inflation erode their real value, or by transferring costs to other levels of government, thus giving the illusion that choices were made and priorities established. Perhaps it was necessary to promote the most cost-effective modes of intervention, but circumstances were unique in each society and social justice had to be perceived in that context. The assumptions underlying social policies in the recent past needed to be re-examined. The received wisdom on development, on equity and on State intervention had to be critically assessed.

10. It was pointed out that the document on aspects of social development in the 1980s did not fully recognize the specific situation of developing countries. There were several types of uncertainty. Some were intrinsic to the historic process, involving changes which could not be predicted. Other uncertainties emerged from technological progress and other factors such as the transformation of attitudes and values. Like the first type, those uncertainties were difficult to reduce and control. There was however a third type of uncertainty, imposed on some countries because of their status of dependence vis-à-vis the more powerful countries. The lack of equity in international economic relations and the resulting situation of dependence of developing countries were putting the latter in too weak a position to elaborate and pursue their development efforts. The various types of uncertainty had to be clearly differentiated. At the same time it was necessary to show more accurately the importance of the international factor in the problems faced by developing countries in their search for growth and social equity.



11. A number of representatives indicated that the mood of uncertainty expressed in the note submitted to the Commission was alien to the socialist countries, and they insisted that the economic and social development of those countries was to be reviewed in United Nations surveys and studies separately instead of being integrated against the processes which were characteristic to the countries with free market economies. As was stressed by those representatives, the decisive pre-condition for ensuring successful development and social justice in the socialist countries was public ownership of the means of production.

12. Other representatives observed that the note before the Commission conveyed a message of criticism of the role of the State in promoting social development. In fact, an analysis of the State itself, of its characteristics in different societies with different ideologies and different social, economic and political structures would reveal very different situations. There were countries in which the State fully represented the people, being an instrument of the whole population in solving its basic economic and social aspirations. There were countries in which the State fully represented the people and where a devolution of power from the centre to the local level was an irrelevant concept. Moreover, the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV)), as well as the new International Development Strategy, contained clear principles, objectives and recommendations on the role of the State in promoting socio-economic development. Other issues should be studied and an exchange of experience should be organized on such concrete issues as the State system of social security, the socio-economic right to work, education, health and other fundamental aspects of social welfare, popular participation, the development and use of human resources, the policies of transnational corporations and the social consequences of the arms race. The problem of rural development was crucial, moreover, and the effects of land reform, the situation of landless farmers and other disadvantaged groups should be thoroughly investigated.

13. Some delegations believed that, mindful of the provisions of the International Development Strategy, the Commission should stress at its current session the crucial importance of an objective analysis and generalization of the experience accumulated by various countries in spheres such as (a) the role of public and co-operative sectors in social development; (b) the introduction of comprehensive social and economic planning; (c) the implementation of progressive agrarian reforms; (d) the realization of full and inalienable sovereignty of States over their natural resources and all economic activities, including the right to nationalization as a prerequisite for effective social development; (e) the equal participation of all countries in mutually advantageous international economic relations and social progress. Special studies should be also devoted to subjects such as (a) the role of the State in social development; (b) the State social welfare system and social integration policies; (c) socio-economic rights (including the right to work, education, health care, social welfare and housing) and social development; (d) equitable distribution of national income; (e) mass participation in the development process; (f) the policies of transnational corporations and social development goals in developed and developing countries; (g) comprehensive development and utilization of human resources as a prerequisite for social development. The generalization of the experience of socio-economic change could facilitate the elaboration by all countries of more effective development programmes.

14. Most representatives referred to the new International Development Strategy as the framework for national and international action during the Decade. It was

noted that the Strategy promoted an integrated perception of development problems. The social and economic objectives which were embodied in the Strategy, and their international and national facets, were to be seen as a cohesive whole.

15. The representative of the World Bank summarized the contents of the 1980 World Development Report published by his organization. He pointed out the relationship which could be observed among various sectoral social and economic policies, and stressed the importance of primary education as a leading factor for social and economic progress. He explained the methodology used in preparing the report and some of the assumptions underlying that methodology were questioned by members of the Commission. The representative of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) referred to the basic objectives pursued by the ILO since the Tripartite World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution, Social Progress and the International Division of Labour, held at Geneva from 4 to 17 June 1976, and indicated that the goal of full employment by the year 2000, accepted by the international community in the new Strategy, was an attainable objective. It required a rate of economic growth which was not out of reach. The representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) stressed the importance of endogenous development. Cultural values were essential in the development process and self-reliance should be encouraged and made possible by a favourable international environment.

#### Consideration of the draft proposal submitted under agenda item 3

16. At the 680th meeting, on 16 February 1981, the representative of Thailand, on behalf of India, Lesotho, the Philippines, Romania, Sweden and Thailand, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.459), entitled "Emerging social issues of international concern". At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics orally proposed the addition of the following paragraph at the end of the operative part:

Also requests the Secretary-General to pay full attention in his reports on the world social situation to emerging social issues of international concern in connexion with the changes in the world situation".

The sponsors of the draft resolution accepted the amendment.

17. At its 683rd meeting, on 17 February 1981, the Commission had before it a revised draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.459/Rev.1).

18. At the same meeting and following an exchange of views, the Commission adopted draft resolution E/CN.5/L.459/Rev.1. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. A, above draft resolution VI.)

### Chapter III

#### SOCIO-ECONOMIC POLICIES RELATED TO ISSUES CONCERNING THE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL INCOME AND POPULAR PARTICIPATION

19. For its consideration of item 4 of the agenda, the Commission had before it the report of the Secretary-General on elements of an integrated approach to social and economic planning (E/CN.5/586) and a report of the Secretary-General containing practical conclusions on the application of a unified approach to development analysis and planning (A/36/69).

20. The Director of the General Analysis and Policies Division, speaking on behalf of the Assistant Secretary-General for Development Research and Policy Analysis, introduced the item jointly with item 3 of the agenda. He summarized the two documents presented to the Commission and referred to the legislative authority for them. The first document (E/CN.5/586) was an attempt to illustrate very tentatively one of the dimensions of an integrated approach to policy making which could be further investigated. That dimension was the analysis of the relationship, complementarities and feedbacks that existed, or could be generated, between concrete sectoral programmes. Research on such a relationship had been conducted in various quarters and there was a need to capitalize on the results of that research. The second document (A/36/69) was the latest in a series of reports on the experiences of Governments in applying a unified approach to development analysis and planning. The replies of Governments to an aide-mémoire requesting information on the subject were summarized in that document.

21. For a number of representatives the concept and practice of a unified approach to development analysis and planning were complex and perhaps more and more difficult to understand. It seemed that an integrated approach to policy making depended essentially on two basic elements, the first being the organizational structures, at the national and international levels, conducive to the integration of various programmes and efforts. Integration, in that context, meant the elaboration and implementation of mutually reinforcing actions, geared towards clearly identified goals. Several delegations insisted on that aspect. The role of institutional arrangements was crucial to promoting an integrated development pattern. Often, different ministries and different agencies were pursuing their own objectives and programmes, with vertical lines of organization from the central to the local levels and without commonly shared goals and mutually reinforcing programmes. The second basic element of an integrated approach to policy making and development was to be found in the personal attitudes of the decision makers, administrators and researchers involved in the elaboration and implementation of policies and programmes. It was still difficult to overcome barriers between the language and attitudes of people from different disciplines.

22. Some representatives citing the experience of socialist countries, expressed the view that a unified approach should take fully into account the balance of material, human and financial resources and that that could be achieved only under conditions of public ownership of the means of production. They also noted that the contents of the documents submitted under the item did not altogether correspond to their titles.

23. Concrete examples of an integrated approach to policy making were mentioned by some representatives. It was possible to organize programmes around a well-defined objective. In one country which had applied that approach, infant mortality, for instance, had been considerably reduced through an array of diversified and complementary actions in various sectors of intervention. In other countries, with a centrally planned economy, a unified approach to development was achieved through an integrated process of planning and implementation.

24. Several representatives regretted that the document on relationships among sectors was limited to a few examples taken from the social sectors. The interactions between economic and social sectors were equally important.

25. The importance of a unified approach to socio-economic planning in the implementation of the new International Development Strategy was stressed. It was important to undertake an objective analysis of the experience of countries in implementing a unified approach for the achievement of social objectives. The issues of income distribution and the role of the State in promoting social development and popular participation had to be considered together. It was also pointed out that there was a direct relationship between disarmament and development and that it was necessary to reallocate the resources currently expended on armaments to realize the objectives of social development.

#### Consideration of the draft proposal submitted under agenda item 4

26. At the 680th meeting, on 16 February 1981, the representative of Mongolia, on behalf of Lesotho and Mongolia, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.457), entitled "Social aspects of rural development". At the same time, she orally revised the text by (a) adding the words "contained in General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980" at the end of the second preambular paragraph; (b) rewording the third preambular paragraph to read: "Concerned at the distressing social conditions prevailing in rural areas of many countries"; and (c) deleting the words "of developing countries" in operative paragraph 1.

27. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted draft resolution E/CN.5/L.457, as orally revised. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. A, above, draft resolution II.)

#### Documentation submitted under agenda item 4

28. At its 683rd meeting, on 17 February 1981, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Commission decided to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on a unified approach to development analysis and planning (A/36/69) and the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Unified approach to development analysis and planning: elements of an integrated approach to social and economic planning" (E/CN.5/586). (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, above, decision IV.)

## Chapter IV

### PROGRAMMES AND POLICIES FOR SOCIAL INTEGRATION

29. The Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs stated in her introductory remarks under item 5 of the agenda that there was a need to consider the social factors necessary for development in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. The Strategy recognized that the full and effective participation of the people in development must be assured, particularly for less advantaged population groups. Member States, she noted, had reaffirmed their commitment to attaining those objectives in a series of global conferences held during the Second Development Decade.

30. Despite considerable efforts by the international community, there had been little progress, especially among developing countries, in eradicating poverty. Confronted by energy-related problems and weakened economies, and a decline in development assistance, many of those countries were being forced to cut back social services. The Assistant Secretary-General stressed the importance to developing countries of fashioning models of development based on indigenous needs and national traditions and a more dynamic concept of social integration. That could provide countries with an opportunity of devising programmes to mobilize their human resources on a practical, pragmatic and integrated basis.

31. To ensure that the needs of the people in general, and the needs of the less advantaged population groups in particular, were fulfilled, there was a need for appropriate economic and social measures. In that respect the role of people's participation in achieving the goals of national development as a means of enabling less advantaged population groups to contribute effectively to and benefit from development was important; it was, no less importantly, a way of drawing the poor into the development process. The General Assembly had responded to those problems by designating 1981 as International Year of Disabled Persons and 1985 as International Youth Year; in addition, it had decided to organize a World Assembly on Aging in 1982. Those events came under the direct responsibility of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs; that constituted a challenge for the Centre and had important implications for its work programme.

32. She described the basic orientation of the activities of the Social Development Branch of the Centre which fell under the mandate of the Commission as the concept of "social integration". That aimed at securing for the less advantaged groups in society full access to their country's social and economic institutions on the basis of full equality. It implied the creation of conditions to ensure the contribution of less advantaged groups to the development process, notably youth, the aging, disabled persons, women and migrant workers and, in turn, their receiving a fair share of the benefits.

33. During the discussion on the item several representatives made general observations concerning the areas of activity of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. They emphasized the importance of the work of the Centre

and expressed the need to strengthen it. They also stressed the need to consider the "group-specific issues" within the broader context of over-all development. The need for studies on the impact of development trends on specific population groups and the development of general social policy frameworks within which the problems of specific population groups could be considered were urged by several delegations. They all emphasized that there should be a conceptual social policy framework able to relate the problems of specific population groups such as women, youth, the aging, and disabled persons to the economic and social aspects of development. An obvious link was seen between, for example, poverty, old age and disability. While an "atomistic" approach could be acceptable to the specialized agencies with regard to the problems of specific population groups, such an approach was not acceptable for the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, which dealt mostly with broader policy issues for the attainment of development objectives. Therefore, the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs should pay special attention, along with its group-specific activities, to social integration, popular participation, local-level action and social welfare policies and services in order to play its role in the attainment of the objectives of the International Development Strategy.

34. The desirability of the continuation of programmes related to community development was mentioned. It was pointed out that there was a distinct role for broader social studies within the integrated approach to economic and social development.

35. Several delegations noted that there should be close interdisciplinary and interagency co-operation among the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions, regional and other specialized research institutes and non-governmental organizations active in the field of social development. Many delegations felt there was an urgent need for a more active involvement of the Centre in providing substantive support for technical co-operation activities in the areas of its competence.

36. The representative of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs gave additional information to the Commission. He explained that the need for broader policy frameworks for group-specific activities was already recognized in the current programme of work. There were studies which concerned the broader issues of social integration such as social impact studies and local-level action and co-operative activities, in addition to specific population group activities.

#### A. Youth

37. For its consideration of the question of youth, the Commission had before it the report of the Secretary-General on youth in the contemporary world (E/CN.5/587).

38. In her introductory statement, the Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs stated that the international community had given priority to developing and initiating effective solutions for the economic and social problems confronting the world's youth. The International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace (1985), which had been proclaimed by the General Assembly in 1979, provided an excellent opportunity for the international community to promote the best educational, professional and living conditions for young people and to ensure their active participation in the over-all development of society. She mentioned that, in the 1980s, Member States, international

organizations and youth non-governmental organizations would undertake intensive and co-ordinated activities on youth. The preparatory work on International Youth Year had already been started by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and had received strong support from other agencies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations.

39. In the ensuing debate a consensus emerged that youth-related issues should be considered within the framework of over-all development policies and programmes. The essential challenge was to meet the needs and aspirations of young people within a pattern of development that articulated many important questions of major concern to youth.

40. Youth policies and programmes should be viewed within a broader conceptual framework. In doing that, consideration should be given to the principles, objectives and goals of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. Pragmatic measures should be developed for the social integration of young people, to enable them to contribute to as well as share in the benefits of development.

41. A number of youth-related issues were identified by several representatives, namely, the integration of youth in the over-all life of society, the scarcity of employment, education and training, and health and nutritional needs, as well as broader issues dealing with human rights, disarmament, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism in all their forms. Attention was drawn particularly to the situation of youth in developing countries.

42. Several representatives stressed the importance of mobilizing young people at all levels to ensure the best educational, professional and living conditions, as well as their meaningful and substantial participation in the over-all development of society. That could be achieved through systematic planning and programming processes based on a careful examination of the needs and aspirations of the population in general and youth in particular.

43. Several proposals were made concerning ways to tackle the problems of youth, such as the promotion of grass-root, local-level action, support services, provisions for relevant educational opportunities and training facilities and measures for improving the quality and quantity of opportunities for young people in nation-building tasks.

44. Some representatives stressed the importance of the question of channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations. It was pointed out that although that question had been debated almost annually in United Nations bodies for the past 10 years, progress had been less than satisfactory. Concerted efforts were needed to promote better understanding and mutual support through improved channels of communication between the United Nations, youth and youth organizations.

45. Many representatives stressed the importance of the International Youth Year and said that it provided an excellent opportunity for the adoption of innovative measures and programmes of action at the national and local levels, according to the specific circumstances, experiences and priorities of each Member State. Several representatives considered that careful preparations were needed to ensure the success of International Youth Year. In that regard, they recognized the

central role to be played by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and emphasized the need for closer collaboration among Member States, United Nations agencies and youth non-governmental organizations. The need for a strong interdisciplinary approach was also stressed.

46. Several representatives considered that, in the light of International Youth Year, there was a need for more extensive studies on the situation of youth, as well as on specific issues such as employment, problems relating to young migrant workers, demographic situations and so on. In that connexion there were suggestions that the International Labour Organisation should undertake a series of studies on the different aspects of unemployment and under-employment problems, and that the operational activities of the United Nations system, particularly those of the United Nations Volunteers programme, should be expanded.

#### B. Aging

47. In her introductory statement on the report of the Secretary-General on the question of the elderly and the aged (A/36/70), the Assistant Secretary-General indicated the extensive preparatory activities in which the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs was engaged for the 1982 World Assembly on Aging. Regional technical meetings on aging had already been held in three of the four developing regions, and the fourth was to be convened within the next month; two others would be held in 1981, one in Europe and the other in North America. She also noted that regional preparatory meetings for policy makers would be convened by the regional commissions during the next 12 months in consultation with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in its capacity as the secretariat for the World Assembly. The Advisory Committee for the World Assembly on Aging was expected to meet twice in 1981. She stressed that in all those activities there had been active co-operation between the Centre and the concerned specialized agencies, as well as with non-governmental organizations in that field.

48. During the ensuing discussion, it was consistently emphasized that the question of aging should not be isolated from the larger issues of social development. Rather, one should see aging within the broader context of the world's social, economic and demographic trends, so as to comprehend the complexity of the question and to understand the interrelatedness of aging with the issues of society at large.

49. Several representatives provided information on the growing numbers and proportions of the aging in their countries. They indicated that the increase was resulting in an aging of their populations which had serious social and economic policy implications. They highlighted some of the innovative approaches they had undertaken in response to the phenomenon. It was stressed that measures should be implemented to ensure the continuing participation of the aging in societies, and in that respect they should be assisted to remain in their own homes as long as possible. Institutionalization should be considered as a last alternative.

50. A number of representatives emphasized that the situation of the aging in developing countries differed markedly from that in developed countries. In many instances the aging were still highly respected and cared for. However, with increasing trends of urbanization and industrialization and other related social and economic changes, some of the developing countries would increasingly face such issues.



51. With regard to the World Assembly, several representatives expressed their appreciation of the work of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and indicated their interest in being actively involved in the planning and implementation of the Assembly in 1982. Concern was expressed about avoiding any delays in the preparatory work.

52. It was emphasized that the World Assembly could provide a unique opportunity to launch an international action programme aimed at guaranteeing economic and social security for older persons as well as opportunities for them to contribute to national development. Several delegations emphasized the need for action at the national level through such mechanisms as National Committees for the World Assembly on Aging, to raise the level of awareness regarding the needs of the elderly.

53. Action at the regional level was also stressed as vital for the success of the World Assembly. The action already undertaken by the regional commissions was noted with appreciation and the Commission emphasized the need for the strengthening of activities at the regional and subregional levels.

#### C. The welfare of children and families

54. The family was seen by several representatives as the basic social unit in which behaviour was shaped in the early years of the child. Rapid social and economic change, however, had had a profound effect on family patterns and structures. Several representatives stressed that, in assisting the family under such circumstances, it was necessary to see the needs of the family and child in the context of the larger group, community or region.

55. Increasing the self-reliance of the family was seen as being among the most important means for strengthening the family in addition to the provision of welfare, health and education services. Attention was called particularly to assisting the child, be it in a rural or urban environment.

56. For those situations where the child was without parental care and adoption or foster placement of the child would be a constructive approach, one delegation urged that the draft declaration on social and legal principles relating to adoption and foster placement of children nationally and internationally (A/34/289) and the comments received from Member States on the draft declaration (A/35/336 and Add.1) should be resubmitted to the General Assembly for its consideration at its thirty-sixth session.

#### D. Migrant workers

57. In her introductory statement, the Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs said that transnational migratory movements of workers under the current adverse economic conditions had resulted in serious human and social problems for the workers and the countries directly affected. She pointed out that despite the efforts made by the Governments of certain host countries and by some international organizations, migrant workers and their families were still unable to enjoy equality of opportunity and treatment in regard to social services and living conditions. That was one of the reasons why migrant workers, and particularly their families, could not be fully integrated

into the life of the community. Migrant workers had also encountered difficulties in reintegration into their communities upon returning to their countries of origin.

58. A number of representatives expressed their concern about the possibility that, under the current unfavourable economic circumstances leading to growing unemployment in many host countries, the social situation of migrant workers and their families might further deteriorate. Among the most serious problems mentioned in regard to migrant workers were family reunion, education of children, difficulties encountered by second generation young migrants in adaptation to the society of the host country and reintegration in their country of origin.

59. It was stressed that the principle of equality of treatment for migrant workers and their families, particularly with regard to housing, education, health, culture and social welfare, should receive general recognition and full implementation. The need for establishing integration services enabling migrant workers and their families fully to exercise the social rights offered to them by the laws of the host country was emphasized. It was stated that United Nations organs and competent specialized agencies should continue their efforts to improve the social situation of migrant workers and their families. It was noted that United Nations legislative bodies should consider the problems associated with international labour migration in a comprehensive manner, taking into account economic, demographic, legal and social aspects of the subject. It was requested that the report called for under Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/12 should be submitted to the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-eighth session.

#### E. Social welfare

60. For the consideration of this question, the Commission had before it the progress reports of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of developmental social welfare policies and programmes (E/CN.5/589) and on field operational activities for technical co-operation (see E/CN.5/590).

61. In her introductory statement, the Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs stated that social welfare had been an important area of United Nations activities. Since the historic International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare, held in New York from 3 to 12 September 1968, it had acquired a dynamic orientation, preventative and developmental in nature, which had been further strengthened and elaborated in the nine subsequent regional intergovernmental conferences on social welfare. She emphasized the interdependency between developmental social welfare, popular participation and group-specific issues. Further, she pointed to the great need for the international community to identify current priorities in developmental social welfare, especially since there had been no global intergovernmental meeting on the subject.

62. The Assistant Secretary-General, Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, informed the Commission about the role played by that Department in rendering technical assistance to Member States with a view to supporting their efforts in socio-economic planning, policy formulation, programme and project implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation. She emphasized that

technical co-operation in direct response to national needs and requests was the front line of the United Nations response to social development priorities, and stressed that it was aimed at people, both as the means to attain the objectives sought and as the ultimate beneficiaries. The Department strove at all times to base its advice to Governments on what might be termed the "unified approach" to socio-economic development, which recognized that the process consisted of a complex and comprehensive set of objectives, targets, resources and mechanisms in which the social dimensions were fully taken into account. Examples were presented of projects currently executed by the Department, which covered a wide range of socio-economic activities. She made reference to projects in community development, social welfare services, integration of women and youth, rural development, demography and family planning, household surveys, administration reform and local-level administration. Most of those projects, she indicated, were executed in collaboration with, and for, other United Nations agencies and international organizations. At the global level, in the context of the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, held at Rome from 12 to 20 July 1979, the Department was currently executing a project which aimed at strengthening national capabilities to plan, formulate and manage rural socio-economic programmes and projects. Preparations were under way, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/152, to organize a seminar on popular participation. The Department had already organized a series of interregional workshops on "grass-roots" development experiences of popular participation. She pointed out that although the number of projects categorized by the United Nations as purely social development had decreased, that should in no way be interpreted to mean that the social inputs into technical co-operation activities had decreased. On the contrary, they had been integrated more and more into projects of all descriptions. There was, however, the need to define further the requirements and modalities of co-operation in social development areas and the Department looked to the Commission for guidance.

63. Several representatives expressed their concern about the link between the questions of the disabled, the aging, youth, women and other population groups and broader social welfare issues. They felt that group-specific services should be reconciled and consolidated within integrated social welfare approaches.

64. Some representatives stressed the importance of the involvement of popular participation and developmental social welfare approaches in major international events. In that connexion, the relevance of developmental social welfare to the entire population and not just to certain groups, its emphasis on enhancing the social functioning of people in their families and communities and people's participation was stressed. The contribution of social welfare to other sectors was mentioned as having great value for the total process of development.

65. The need to devote greater attention in the Secretariat's activities to aspects of manpower development and training of general social welfare personnel to serve the needs of different segments of the population was stressed by some representatives. It was also urged that Economic and Social Council resolution 2080 (LXII) on training for social development should be implemented, considering that previous United Nations surveys on social welfare training had been very useful to Governments.

66. Several representatives stressed the importance of strengthening the relationships between the Secretariat and the non-governmental organizations in the field of social welfare, considering the extensive and often innovative activities undertaken by those organizations.

67. The decline of technical co-operation activities in social welfare was commented upon by some representatives, who urged that the Secretariat should fully implement Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/17 on field operational activities for technical co-operation, in so far as it specifically related to the field of social welfare. In that connexion, the importance of Secretariat initiatives in increased collaboration between United Nations Headquarters and the regional commissions in the field of social welfare was stressed by some representatives.

68. The recommendations of the Second Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Welfare and Social Development were brought to the attention of the Commission, which included emphasis on an integrated approach to social policy and development, higher priority for social aspects of development, special attention to the rural poor and those in urban slums, and developmentally oriented social welfare policies and programmes. It was stated that the newly established Asia and Pacific Development Centre would include, in its four areas of work, social welfare and social development, as recommended in Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/18.

69. The representative of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) stressed the interdependence of group-specific issues and developmental social welfare and the need to treat group-specific issues within the policy, planning, organization and training frameworks of social welfare. She pointed to the potential economies and cost effectiveness likely to result from such an approach. She also drew attention to the evolution of the concept of developmental social welfare, which incorporated people's participation, intersectoral collaboration and preventative approaches, mainly as a result of the deliberations of the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare and the various regional social welfare ministers' conferences held since then.

70. The representatives of the organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council stated that their organizations could be useful in promoting the objectives of social development. They were involved in various activities related to the concerns of different segments of the population within the framework of social welfare and social development.

#### F. Disabled persons

71. In connexion with the question of disabled persons, the Commission had before it the progress report of the Secretary-General on prevention of disability (E/CN.5/591).

72. In her introductory statement, the representative of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs pointed out that 1981 was the International Year of Disabled Persons, whose main aim was to promote the theme "Full participation and equality". Towards fulfilling that aim the secretariat of the International Year of Disabled Persons had organized seminars at the regional level and encouraged the formation of National Committees in the Member States. A long-term plan of action would emerge during the International Year of Disabled Persons, the responsibility for which would, after 1981, fall largely on the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs.

73. During the discussion, several representatives stressed the importance of prevention of disability and its social as well as its technical implications. In that regard special attention was paid to the pre-natal prevention of disability as well as to the prevention of work, home and traffic accidents and the problem of social evaluation of disability.

74. In the field of rehabilitation of disabled persons the importance of their social integration was emphasized. The mobility of disabled persons, including their access to buildings and means of transportation, were considered to be the most important prerequisites for social integration. Changes in community attitudes and the necessary information and publicity campaigns were mentioned as necessary pre-conditions for successful rehabilitative action. In that connexion, the International Year of Disabled Persons was considered to be a major opportunity to improve the attitudes of the community with regard to causes of disability.

75. It was mentioned that the activities in various sectors of the United Nations system in the field of disabled persons should aim at the same objectives and that there should be greater co-ordination for a balanced action in the field of prevention and rehabilitation of disabled persons.

76. Several representatives stressed the need for more information and surveys on the incidence of disability, and for the collection of data on prevention and control of disability, as well as on the need for technical equipment.

77. There was support for the main directives of the Plan of Action for the International Year of Disabled Persons, which stressed national measures for disabled persons. Some representatives said that the activities at the international level in that connexion should not replace work at the national level.

78. The representatives of the organizations of the United Nations system pointed out their emphasis on prevention of disability and the role of rehabilitation services within the system of primary health care. The need for co-ordinated efforts by the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and Member States was emphasized.

79. The Executive Secretary for the International Year of Disabled Persons also made a statement. She pointed out that the Plan of Action adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 34/154 consisted of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee contained in the Secretary-General's report (A/34/158 and Corr.1, paras. 57-76). 8/ The Plan was divided into three sections, covering activities to be undertaken at the national, regional and international levels.

80. Implementation of the Plan of Action at the national level. The Executive Secretary informed the Commission that, by a note verbale of 12 March 1980, the secretariat of the Year had circulated a questionnaire to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to help them clarify the socio-economic situation of disabled persons in each of the States Members of the

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8/ With the deletion of the phrase following the words "(see subpara. (1) below)" in para. 74 (c), of para. 74 (u) and of the words following the word "nationally" in para. 75 (b).

Organization on the eve of the International Year. The compilation of the replies received was the subject of a comprehensive study on the socio-economic situation of disabled persons which the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs was in the process of completing with the co-operation of the specialized agencies, in particular the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, the ILO and UNESCO. WHO had made a consultant available to the secretariat for that purpose. UNICEF had assigned to the secretariat a medical official familiar with the problems of developing countries, especially in the matter of maladjusted children.

81. Simultaneously with the sending of the questionnaire, the secretariat had reminded the Member States of one of the recommendations of the Plan of Action which called for the establishment of machinery at the national level for co-ordinating the activities of the Year. Thus far, 74 Governments had set up National Committees.

82. During 1981, WHO and UNICEF would continue and expand their efforts to reinforce, through technical co-operation, capability at the national level for preventing handicaps and disabilities, in particular by means of vaccination of children, ensuring a supply of safe water, providing better health conditions, improved maternal and child health services, a better understanding of nutrition, assistance in the prevention of accidents and promotion of the psycho-social environment.

83. Implementation of the Plan of Action at the regional level. The Commission was informed that, as part of the work in preparation for the implementation of the Plan of Action, the regional commissions, in co-operation with the secretariat, had organized technical meetings and seminars at the regional level. The main purpose of those regional meetings was an exchange of information and experience on the subject of the national programmes undertaken by each country of the region.

84. International co-operative action was conceivable only in terms of adaptation of the problem of the prevention and treatment of disability to the circumstances and level of development of each country and each region. The persons in charge of prevention and rehabilitation programmes who had met in Africa, Latin America and Asia for regional consultations had adopted pragmatic resolutions with a view to strengthening regional co-operation in the matter of preventing disability and to indicating their regional contributions to the activities planned at the international level with respect to the long-term world plan of action to be adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session and the international symposium of experts on technical assistance in the field of disability and technical co-operation among developing countries, to be held in Argentina in July 1981.

85. Implementation of the Plan of Action at the international level. The Commission was informed that, with a view to holding consultations with Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, the Secretary-General had circulated a note verbale, dated 25 March 1980, transmitting a conceptual scheme which could serve as a basis for a world plan of action. Since not all problems were readily amenable to international co-operation, it was necessary not to go beyond the limits of areas in which international co-operation could be carried out in a pragmatic fashion. Four major areas of action had been selected, namely, human rights, psycho-cultural matters, prevention, and integration and participation in the process of development.

86. Finally, to provide a bridge between the activities of the International Year and the long-term world plan of action, the General Assembly had provided for the holding of an international symposium of experts on technical assistance in the field of disability and technical co-operation among developing countries, which would be held in Argentina in July 1981.

87. In the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (A/35/444/Add.2, para. 12) it had been emphasized that the symposium should be pragmatic in character and deal with assistance and technical co-operation among developing countries in matters relating to the prevention and treatment of disabilities. Particular attention would be paid to the role of science and technology in meeting the requirements of handicapped persons.

#### G. Crime prevention and criminal justice

88. The Commission had before it the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its sixth session (E/1980/112 and Corr.1), held at Caracas from 8 to 12 September 1980. The Committee had met during the week following the conclusion of the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Caracas from 25 August to 5 September 1980. One of the main achievements of the Congress had been the adoption by consensus of the Caracas Declaration, subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 35/171 of 15 December 1980. The Committee, in its report, also considered the relationship between crime and development to be crucial, and considered it necessary to relate the activities of the United Nations, especially the crime prevention congresses, to the mainstream of United Nations preoccupations, such as the new international economic order.

89. In discussing the question, some representatives regretted that they were not in a position to consider the Committee's report in the right perspective owing to the lack of adequate information on the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and subsequent action by the General Assembly.

90. It was pointed out by some representatives that in view of the new mandate of the Committee with regard to its role, function and composition, as well as its long-term programme of work, contained in Economic and Social Council resolutions 1979/19 and 1979/30, it might be appropriate to review its reporting procedures so that the Committee could report directly to the Council. Other representatives emphasized, however, that crime prevention and criminal justice should continue to be considered in the context of social development and that, therefore, the Commission was the competent body to deal with the Committee's report.

#### Consideration of the draft proposals submitted under agenda item 5

##### Draft resolution E/CN.5/L.460

91. At the 680th meeting, on 16 February 1981, the representative of Romania on behalf of Chad, Costa Rica, El Salvador, India, Indonesia, Lesotho, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, the Philippines, Romania, the Sudan, Thailand and Turkey, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.460), entitled "Youth in the contemporary world". At the same meeting, following an exchange of views, the

representative of Romania, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the seventh preambular paragraph of the draft resolution, which read

"Convinced of the necessity of using the preparations for the International Youth Year to intensify and consolidate the efforts of the United Nations so as to give effect to a co-ordinated and practical approach to the youth programmes of all the United Nations bodies and agencies involved and of non-governmental youth organizations,"

so that it read:

"Reaffirming the necessity to intensify and consolidate the efforts of the United Nations so as to give effect to a co-ordinated and practical approach to youth programmes of all the United Nations agencies involved, as well as to strengthen co-operation with non-governmental organizations of youth or directly dealing with youth."

92. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted draft resolution E/CN.5/L.460, as orally revised. (For the text see chap. I, sect. A, above, draft resolution III.)

#### Draft resolution E/CN.5/L.461

93. At the 580th meeting, on 16 February 1981, the representative of Poland, on behalf of India, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland, Romania and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.461), entitled "Social aspects of the access to culture".

94. At the same meeting the Commission adopted draft resolution E/CN.5/L.461. (For the text see chap. I, sect. A, above, draft resolution IV.)

#### Draft resolution E/CN.5/L.463

95. At the 600th meeting, on 16 February 1981, the representative of India, on behalf of India, Italy, Lesotho and Panama, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.463), entitled "Strengthening developmental social welfare policies and programmes". The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed the addition of the words "within existing resources" at the end of operative paragraph 4. Following an exchange of views, the representative of India, on behalf of the sponsors, accepted the amendment proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and further orally revised paragraph 4 by deleting the words "especially its activities related to the International Year of Disabled Persons, the World Assembly on Aging, the International Youth Year and the Decade for Women".

96. At the 603rd meeting, on 17 February 1981, the representative of India, on behalf of the sponsors, further orally revised operative paragraph 4 by replacing the words "technical assistance" by the word "operational".

97. At the same meeting the Commission adopted draft resolution E/CN.5/L.463, as orally revised (For the text, see chap. I, sect. A, above, draft resolution VII.)



Draft resolution E/CN.5/L.464

98. At the 680th meeting, on 16 February 1981, the representative of Turkey, on behalf of Morocco, Romania and Turkey, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.464), entitled "Welfare of migrant workers and their families" which read as follows:

"The Commission for Social Development recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The Economic and Social Council

"Recalling its resolutions 1926 (LVII) of 6 May 1975 and 1979/12 of 9 May 1979,

"Conscious of the fact that in certain regions the problems of migrant workers are becoming more serious as a result of current economic trends and related social and cultural issues,

"Concerned about the fact that despite the efforts of Member States and international organizations, migrant workers and their families are to a great extent still unable to enjoy the benefits of the application of the basic principle of equality of opportunity and treatment with regard to their working and living conditions,

"Noting that the social provisions of bilateral agreements concluded between labour-employing and labour-supplying countries are still limited to general statements,

"Recalling the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women, 9/ in which, inter alia, Governments are requested to adopt the necessary measures to ensure that migrant women, including wage earners and the families of migrant workers, enjoy the same right of access to education, training, employment, and support and health services as the national population,

"Taking into account the conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation concerning migration for employment, migrant workers, migration in abusive conditions, and the promotion of equality of opportunity for the treatment of workers.

"Recognizing the need for further efforts to improve the welfare of migrant workers and their families as well as the preservation of their identity,

"Recalling the World Population Plan of Action, adopted by the World Population Conference, in which, inter alia, both labour-employing and labour-supplying countries were urged, if they had not yet done so, to conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements which would protect and assist migrant workers and safeguard the interests of the countries concerned,

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9/ Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Copenhagen, 14-30 July 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.IV.3 and corrigendum), chap. I.A.

"Noting that a report on existing national legislative and administrative regulations, including the relevant provisions contained in bilateral and multilateral agreements with regard to the welfare of migrant workers and their families, will be submitted to the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-eighth session,

"1. Reaffirms the need for the United Nations to consider the situation of migrant workers in an interrelated manner bearing in mind that the principle of equality of treatment extends to the living conditions of migrant workers and their families, particularly with regard to housing, health, education and cultural and social welfare;

"2. Invites Governments to give priority attention to the social provisions in bilateral and multilateral agreements concluded between labour-employing and labour-supplying countries;

"3. Welcomes the progress made by the working group established to elaborate a draft convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families in accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/172;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General, in the programme budget for 1982-1983 and in the medium-term plan for 1983-1989, to include the studies on the questions concerned with the welfare of migrant workers and their families, and undertake these studies in a comprehensive manner to include common recommendations;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned, to undertake a review of the social situation of migrant workers with particular reference to the members of their families and the second-generation young migrants in the main regions of massive migration of labour, with special attention to the application of the principle of equal treatment of migrants in regard to living conditions, and to report on the results of these studies to the Council through the 1985 session of the Commission for Social Development;

"6. Decides to include in the agenda of the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-eighth session an item under which the welfare of migrant workers and their families will be discussed as an important part of social integration."

99. At the 683rd meeting, on 17 February 1981, the representative of Turkey, on behalf of Morocco, Romania, the Sudan and Turkey, introduced a revised text of the draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.464/Rev.1). Subsequently following an exchange of views, the representative of Turkey, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised operative paragraph 4 of draft resolution E/CN.5/L.464/Rev.1 by deleting the words "and in the medium-term plan for 1984-1989".

100. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted draft resolution E/CN.5/L.464/Rev.1, as orally revised. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. A, above, draft resolution VIII).

Draft resolution E/CN.5/L.465

101. At the 680th meeting on 16 February 1981, the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.465) entitled "Draft Declaration on social and legal principles relating to adoption and foster placement of children nationally and internationally". At the same meeting, the representative of India said he did not object to the consensus but expressed his reservation.

102. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted draft resolution E/CN.5/L.465. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. A, above, draft resolution V.)

Draft resolution E/CN.5/L.467

103. At the 683rd meeting, on 17 February 1981, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on behalf of France, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.467), entitled "International Year of Disabled Persons". Subsequently, following an exchange of views, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised operative paragraph 2, which read:

"2. Urges the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to ensure that wherever appropriate, the prevention of disability and the well-being of the disabled are given due consideration within United Nations programmes".

so that it read:

"2. Urges the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to ensure that the rehabilitation and well-being of the disabled and the prevention of disability are, wherever appropriate, given due consideration within United Nations programmes."

104. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted draft resolution E/CN.5/L.467, as orally revised. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. A, above, draft resolution IX.)

Draft resolution E/CN.5/L.468

105. At the 683rd meeting, on 17 February 1981, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf of Italy, the Netherlands, Panama, Sweden and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.468), entitled "World Assembly on Aging". Subsequently, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf of the sponsors, agreed to delete the word "leading" in the seventh preambular paragraph, as proposed by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and reworded operative paragraphs 4 and 5, which read:

"4. Requests the Secretary-General, in designing the programme budget for 1982-1983 and the medium-term plan for 1984-1989 for the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs to take fully into account the expected activities in the field of aging resulting from the decision to convene in 1982 a World Assembly on Aging and the need to execute, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the international plan of action expected to result from the World Assembly on Aging;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council and the Commission for Social Development, on ways and means of monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the plan of action expected to result from the World Assembly on Aging."

so that they read:

"4. Requests the Secretary-General, in designing the programme budget for 1982-1983, to take into account the decisions adopted at the World Assembly on Aging aimed at improving the well-being of the aged.

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council and the Commission for Social Development, on further actions to implement the recommendations adopted at the World Assembly on Aging."

106. At the same meeting the Commission adopted draft resolution E/CN.5/L.468, as orally revised. (For the text, see chap. I sect. A above, draft resolution X.)

Draft decision E/CN.5/L.469

107. At the 683rd meeting, on 17 February 1981, the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft decision (E/CN.5/L.469) on the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control.

108. At the 684th meeting, on 18 February 1981, the representative of the United States of America introduced a revised text of the draft decision (E/CN.5/L.469/Rev.1), which read as follows:

"1. The Commission for Social Development decides:

"(a) To take note of the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its sixth session (E/1980/112 and Corr.1).

"(b) To approve the draft resolution and draft decisions II to VI contained in the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its sixth session;

"2. Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 1768 (LIV), by which the Council decided that its subsidiary bodies should meet biennially, and decision 1979/81, by which the Council decided that once the calendar of meetings had been adopted no departure from the biennial cycle of meetings would be authorized, the Commission agrees that "1981" should be replaced by "1982" in draft decision I contained in the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its sixth session."

109. At its 685th meeting, on 18 February 1981, following an exchange of views, the Commission adopted draft decision E/CN.5/L.469, as originally proposed by the representative of the United States of America (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, above, decision V.)

Documentation submitted under agenda item 5

110. At its 685th meeting, on 16 February 1981, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Commission decided to take note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on strengthening developmental social welfare policies and programmes (E/CN.5/589). (For the text of the decision see chap. I, sect. C. above, decision VI.)

## Chapter V

### REPORT OF THE AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON THE SOCIAL ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

111. For its consideration of item 6 of the agenda, the Commission had before it the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Social Aspects of the Development Activities of the United Nations (E/1981/3) and the report of the Secretary-General on the analytical summary of the comments on the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group (E/1981/7).

112. Many representatives welcomed the report and congratulated the Ad Hoc Working Group on the way in which it had handled a difficult task in a brief span of time. They noted that the report was not a comprehensive analysis of the work of the entire United Nations system in the field of social development and that, while it would have been unrealistic to expect it to be, some aspects of social development dealt with by the specialized agencies had not been sufficiently brought to bear upon the findings of the Ad Hoc Working Group.

113. The report outlined the linkage between four vital issues of direct concern to the Commission: the social goals and objectives of the United Nations system as a whole, the division of tasks among the component organizations of the system, the tasks and responsibilities of the United Nations, including those of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and its Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs at Vienna and, finally, the mechanisms and procedures which were needed to optimize the output of the system as a whole. As such, it focused attention on the continuing importance of social development in the United Nations, emphasized the linkages between economic and social development and called attention to the need to strengthen the relevant activities, particularly the work of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs.

114. One delegation expressed a reservation concerning the report's lack of clear priorities among its recommendations. It was suggested that it might have been useful to list the various contributions which the United Nations might be expected to make to social objectives, under such headings as consciousness raising, standard setting, data collection and monitoring, research and analysis, and technical co-operation. Such an approach might have facilitated the establishment of priorities and recommendations for the future.

115. Several representatives endorsed the conclusion of the Group that the "social" aspects of development were those related to the problem of ensuring that development would become an increasingly people-oriented process, namely, a process directed to all people, both as beneficiaries and as agents of development. Those aspects included the implications and consequences of measures relating to general changes in the social field and to the establishment of the new international economic order. The challenge was how to elaborate international and national social policies which would fit into a comprehensive integrated approach, taking fully into account the indivisible nature of the development process. That meant an effort, to identify, understand and translate into policies the interrelationships among the different aspects of development. Some delegations

stressed the importance of the statements in the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group that people's needs could not be met without comprehensive reforms and that the international community could not ignore the increasing volume of resources being devoted to armaments; it could launch an initiative and prepare a document on ending the arms race and implementing real disarmament measures which would promote social development.

116. Some representatives pointed out that the report should have emphasized the new International Development Strategy, prepared as an integral part of efforts to establish the new international economic order and to bridge the wide gap in levels of living between rich and poor countries. Expanding international trade and bringing about a substantially greater transfer of real resources to developing countries within a restructured international economic system were necessary conditions for the alleviation of world poverty. It was mentioned that current "crisis management" of many Governments of developed countries had diverted attention from international structural problems relating to social development.

117. Several representatives emphasized that social development at the United Nations required a fresh approach to generate a new momentum. The majority of the States Members of the United Nations had shown sustained interest in social development, and general agreement to focus on both social issues and the connexions between economic and social policies. For example, the mandate existed, either explicitly or implicitly, to consider the social dimensions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order (General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI)).

118. Against that background, several representatives urged the Commission to address itself to a number of issues, the solution of which might facilitate the generation of a new momentum in the relevant United Nations organs and subsidiary bodies. Those included the functioning of the Third Committee of the General Assembly, the functioning of the Economic and Social Council in the social field, the challenge to the Commission to provide the Council with more specific directions and orientation, the role of the Commission itself and the potentially useful inputs it could obtain from work currently being undertaken in the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on "long-term development objectives".

119. There was general agreement that the Third Committee's deliberations should be of a policy nature and should not cover in substance issues already debated in different subsidiary organs. The Third Committee should be more involved with debates relating to the social aspects of the International Development Strategy while the Second Committee should retain the over-all responsibility for the Strategy itself.

120. It was felt that the Third Committee, dealing with social, humanitarian and cultural questions, should be strengthened and should structure its work in a more efficient manner. Some of the recommendations of the report in that regard, did not however receive support.

121. There was a consensus that a decision on the dates for the general debate in the Third Committee should be made as early as possible so as to enable leading politicians and other personalities from national capitals to take part. It was suggested that half the time of the Third Committee's discussions should be devoted to human rights questions, and the other half to social questions, including a

substantial general debate on the whole complex of social development issues. Several delegations, however, felt that the social component of the Committee's work should receive more attention and that the human rights component should be reduced accordingly.

122. Some delegations stressed that the Third Committee had an important role to play in achieving and realizing a number of international instruments crucial to social development, such as those dealing with the experience of economic, social and cultural rights, the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, apartheid and so on.

123. Concerning the Commission itself, several representatives observed that there were centrifugal tendencies within the United Nations system and a strong need for one Commission to deal with all aspects of social progress and development. According to its mandate, as enlarged in 1966, that was the current function of the Commission.

124. In future, the Commission should strengthen its input to the programming of specific social aspects of development in biennial and medium-term plans, within the context of the International Development Strategy, and to the establishment of a new international economic order, especially in relation to economic development and development assistance. The Commission should also play a more active role in presenting to the Council and to the General Assembly, in an analytical and synthesizing way, inputs from other United Nations programmes, regional commissions and specialized agencies, related to selected social issues of concern to Member States.

125. Several representatives did not agree with the suggestion that the Commission should hold annual sessions. It was thought that an interval of only 12 months between meetings might not leave sufficient time for any inquiry or survey to be undertaken by the Secretariat and for the results to be reported back. Moreover, instead of overloading the Secretariat staff with more tasks within the existing constraints of resources, it would be wiser to settle for doing less but doing it more effectively. The results would then be sound, adequately disseminated and of practical use to Member States.

126. Some representatives expressed concern that the decision to integrate the economic and social aspects of development was being carried out at the expense of the established functions of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in the social field. The transfer of the Centre from New York to Vienna had further reduced the scope and impact of the Centre's work. Several representatives urged the strengthening of the Centre and further clarification of its current tasks. Among other things, a clearer conceptual framework for the Centre's work was required in order for its work to be effective.

127. It was recommended in the report that the work programme for social development and humanitarian affairs should be structured according to eight main areas of concern. Some representatives indicated in general terms which of those areas deserved priority. Several representatives identified the following as priority areas for future work: popular participation, broader social integration policies, local-level action, social welfare, the problems of youth and migrant workers, and the social implications of economic development and modern technology. Other representatives agreed with the critical remarks in the report of the Ad Hoc Working



Group to the effect that attention had been focused primarily on the problems of so-called "vulnerable groups", rather than on economic and social conditions and changes required to enhance the participation of all segments of the population.

128. Some representatives felt that one way of approaching the question of priorities might be in terms of the Centre's staff resource requirements, and in terms of strengthening the Centre's work without duplicating its activities.

129. Some representatives pointed out that a Centre divorced from technical co-operation activities in the field was in danger of losing touch with the realities of the field. On the other hand, it was observed that the administration of technical co-operation required promotional and exploratory activities to get it launched, supervision and supportive services while it was in progress, and evaluation and follow-up procedures upon its completion. It was therefore necessary for the staff of the Centre to review carefully the recasting of their work required to resolve that situation.

130. In her response, the Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs addressed herself to several of the questions raised by the representatives. She pointed out that the conceptual framework guiding the Centre's current work programme allowed a division of tasks between the Centre and the Office for Development Research and Policy Analysis, with the Centre focusing on processes of social integration and on the issues related to specific population groups within a broader development context, while the Office for Development Research and Policy Analysis was responsible for analysing and interpreting broader social and economic trends, and for bringing about integrated policy formulations at over-all policy-making levels.

131. She said that the move of the Centre from New York to Vienna had quite naturally created some difficulties in the implementation of its work programme and in maintaining optimal co-ordination of the Centre's activities with those of the units in New York. She felt confident that on both scores the smooth functioning of the Centre could be restored after a brief period of adjustment.

132. Regarding the Centre's involvement in technical co-operation activities, she pointed out that currently the Social Development Branch provided technical backstopping services to the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the executing agency for technical co-operation projects of the United Nations Secretariat in the area of social integration and social welfare. She also mentioned the substantive advisory services provided by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in the fields of youth and disabled persons, as well as in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice through its Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch.

133. Some delegations endorsed the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group to improve the geographical distribution and the quality of the staff dealing with the problems of social development. One delegation raised an objection to increasing the number of the staff of the Department of Public Information dealing with information on social matters. The same delegation refuted the practice of the Secretariat of using the vague term "developed countries" indiscriminately without taking into account the existing different social, economic and political systems.

134. In reference to the wishes of some delegations for a strengthening of technical co-operation, the Assistant Secretary-General observed that one reason for the apparent decline in technical co-operation projects with a multisectoral social content was the growth in national capabilities in that field. Moreover, Governments were able to draw upon the resources and expertise of the development training and research institutes which the United Nations had established in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Western Asia for assistance in strengthening national capabilities in the social field. There was also a tendency for Governments to undertake technical co-operation among developing countries, making use of relevant national bodies and institutes with competence in multisectoral social development analysis and planning. The role of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in those efforts was chiefly facilitative and supportive of national initiatives. She also expressed the hope that, in view of the increasing attention to social issues and in the light of the statement made by the Assistant Secretary-General of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development at the current session concerning possible relations between the Department and the Centre, the technical co-operation activities of the Centre could be increased.

135. Several representatives expressed their concern at current problems of co-ordination within the United Nations system. Members fully endorsed the view held by the Working Group that in order to promote coherent development policies, effective co-ordination should be achieved both within the United Nations system of organizations and within the United Nations; that would be conducive not only to interdisciplinary thinking but also to mutually supportive action at international, regional and national levels. Members called upon the Economic and Social Council to deal with the issue of co-ordination as a matter of priority.

136. Some representatives felt that the Commission should improve its co-operative arrangements with the Committee for Development Planning and, particularly, with the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, regarding the Commission's input into the preparation of medium-term plans. It was mentioned that a condition for such arrangements would be the availability in time of relevant draft documents providing a basis for an exchange of views on priorities.

137. Some members stressed the need for improved co-ordination among Secretariat units servicing the Commission and those servicing the Committee for Development Planning. It was mentioned that there was also a clear need for closer co-operation and clearer allocation of responsibilities between the departments and branches of the Secretariat responsible for servicing the Commission itself.

138. Some delegations also stressed the need to ensure more effective co-ordination among the specialized agencies, particularly the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

139. Some representatives expressed reservations concerning the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Working Group, and recommended that the Economic and Social Council should designate periodically a group of experts to review the social aspects of the development activities of the United Nations and the implementation of decisions taken in the light of the recommendations made in the report of the Commission.

140. Many representatives endorsed the views and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group concerning co-operation with the regional commissions. Regrets were expressed by the representatives of the specialized agencies that the Working Group,

while making a number of recommendations concerning the United Nations system as a whole, did not have the opportunity to consult their agencies. Several delegations emphasized that the current and forthcoming international years and events in favour of disabled persons, the aging and youth would provide an opportunity to present a world-wide overview of trends and policies affecting those population groups.

141. The need for closer collaboration between the United Nations and the United Nations research institutes was noted. It was stressed that the United Nations and, in particular, the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, could play a major role in the utilization of the institutes' research results.

142. Several representatives welcomed statements made at the Commission's session by representatives of non-governmental organizations, and emphasized the important "catalyst" role that non-governmental organizations could play at international, regional and national levels in creating an informed public opinion and in assisting Governments in the implementation of United Nations resolutions in the social field.

143. The Ad Hoc Working Group emphasized the need to hold a second international conference of ministers responsible for social welfare. Some members did not share the Group's view regarding the desirability of a second conference of ministers. However, the view was expressed that the Commission for Social Development should review the outcome of the relevant regional conferences of ministers, held in recent years.

#### Consideration of draft proposals submitted under agenda item 6

144. At the 678th meeting, on 13 February 1981, the representative of Sweden, on behalf of Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.456), entitled "Social aspects of the development activities of the United Nations", which read as follows:

"The Commission for Social Development recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

#### "The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 1979/45 of 11 May 1979, whereby it decided to establish an Ad Hoc Working Group on the Social Aspects of the Development Activities of the United Nations, and its resolution 1980/27 of 2 May 1980 concerning the report of the Working Group,

"Recalling also General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system,

"Convinced that all possible efforts should be made to ensure that the objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade shall be attained, taking into account that policies for promotion of social development must take place within the framework of national development plans and priorities and that those plans and priorities must be based on the sovereignty of each country,

"Reaffirming that social progress and development are the common concern of the international community as stated in article 9 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development which was adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 2542 (XXIV),

"Taking note, in particular, of the objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade relating to social development (General Assembly resolution 35/56, annex, paras. 162-168) and the basic affirmation in that Strategy that development is an integral process embodying both economic and social objectives (ibid., para. 42),

"Conscious of the fact that further social development contributes to peaceful co-existence and the strengthening of international peace and security,

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (E/1981/7) which contains a summary of comments on the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group,

"1. Welcomes the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group (E/1981/3) and expresses its thanks to the members of the Group and all those who contributed to the report.

"2. Endorses the recommendations that the social component of development should be afforded due recognition and should not be considered as an appendix to economic issues (E/1981/3, para. 53), and that, within the social development activities of the United Nations, full recognition should be given to the integrating function of popular participation, rural and urban development, prevention of social dysfunctioning and the design and application of tools for social analysis (ibid., para. 60),

"3. Takes note of the recommendations in the report concerning legislative bodies of the United Nations (E/1981/3, paras. 80-108);

"4. Decides to consider, at its second regular session of 1981, ways, including, inter alia, those suggested in the report, to improve the organization and method of its work so as to ensure that in its discussions and resolutions development shall be treated as an integral process embodying both economic and social objectives,

"5. Reaffirms the role of the Commission for Social Development as its subsidiary body with competence for social development in all its aspects and with the responsibility of bringing to the Council's attention the measures necessary for advancing social progress and development within the context of over-all development strategy and policies including the social reappraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

"6. Recommends that the General Assembly should take appropriate measures to improve the interaction of its Second, Third and Fifth Committees, and to include in the agenda for its thirty-sixth session a separate item on the social aspects of the development activities of the United Nations;

"7. Reaffirms also the role of the Commission for Social Development as the main advisory body through which draft medium-term plans as well as biennial programme budgets of the relevant United Nations departments related to all aspects of social development should be submitted to the Council;

"8. Emphasizes the desirability of improving communication between, and the co-ordination of the work of, its functional commissions and committees which include items directly relating to social development in their agendas; this in particular affects the Commission for Social Development, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Human Rights, the Population Commission and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as well as the Committee for Development Planning;

"9. Underlines the importance of continuing co-operation between the Commission for Social Development and the specialized agencies whose activities constitute a major part of social development within the United Nations system, and expresses its appreciation of the active participation of those specialized agencies in the work of the Commission and its hope that this co-operation and participation will be continued and strengthened;

"10. Endorses the view of the Ad Hoc Working Group (E/1981/3, paras. 118-126) that a broad and coherent conceptual framework is required for the work of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs to be effective; such a framework should ensure that:

"(a) There is consistency and a mutually reinforcing programme within and between the different branches which constitute the Centre so that the activities relating to social welfare, social integration, the advancement of women, social dysfunctioning, popular participation and institutional development may be clearly seen as parts of an integral process of social development;

"(b) There is consistency, coherence and a mutually reinforcing programme within the Social Development Branch so as to bring together and reconcile the rights and needs of the different population groups for whom programmes of social integration and social welfare are planned and implemented.

"(c) Above all, there is mutual comprehension, co-ordinated planning and continuing interactive support between those elements of the over-all social development activities of the United Nations undertaken in New York and those carried out by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs at Vienna;

"11. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative and personnel measures, within the limits of existing resources, to implement the approach discussed in paragraph 8 above, and also to take advantage of the location of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs at Vienna to promote and strengthen interdisciplinary and interagency co-operation between the United Nations and the specialized agencies so as to pursue a unified approach to socio-economic planning and development;

"12. Requests further the Secretary-General to examine specific and if necessary innovative ways in which the Centre for Social Development and

Humanitarian Affairs may be enabled, within the limits of its budgetary allocation, to initiate and carry out activities approved by the Council on the recommendation of the Commission for Social Development, in co-operation with:

"(a) The specialized agencies;

"(b) The regional commissions;

"(c) Regional and other specialized research institutes and centres of the United Nations system working in social development;

"(d) Non-governmental organizations having consultative status and with the appropriate experience and expertise;

"13. Requests the Secretary-General to provide both encouragement and incentives for members of the Secretariat engaged on work relating to social development so that all those engaged in data analysis, the preparation of reports and other similar tasks on which policy and programme proposals are based should have the opportunity to acquire relevant field and operational experience."

145. At the same meeting, the representative of India, on behalf of the States members of the Commission which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.458/Rev.1) entitled "Social aspects of the development activities of the United Nations", which read as follows:

"The Commission for Social Development recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 1979/45 of 11 May 1979 on the establishment of an Ad Hoc Working Group on the Social Aspects of the Development Activities of the United Nations and its resolution 1980/27 of 2 May 1980 concerning the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group,

"Recalling also General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system,

"Convinced that all efforts should be made to ensure that the objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade contained in General Assembly resolution 35/56 shall be attained, in particular paragraph 42 and paragraphs 162-168, as part of the over-all Strategy,

"Reaffirming the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 2542 (XXIV),

"Reaffirming that development is an integral process embodying both economic and social objectives,

"1. Welcomes the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group (E/1981/3) and expresses its appreciation to the members of the Group and all those who contributed to the report;

"2. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General (E/1981/7) and notes that only three replies have so far been received from Governments;

"3. Endorses, in particular, the view of the Ad Hoc Working Group that economic and social development are different facets of a unified approach to development, that social aspects of developments are related to the problem of ensuring that development, once the external economic obstacles are removed, will become an increasingly people-oriented process which will fit into a comprehensive integrated approach that takes full account of the indivisible nature of the development process;

"4. Takes note of the recommendations contained in the report regarding the legislative mandates of the United Nations system and invites the General Assembly to consider taking appropriate measures;

"5. Endorses the view of the Ad Hoc Working Group that the United Nations system must continue efforts to evolve a better conceptual framework for an integrated approach to developmental problems, and on the need for such a conceptual framework for the work of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (E/1981/3, para. 118);

"6. Further endorses the view of the Ad Hoc Working Group that besides group-specific mandates, the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs must intensify its efforts to pay special attention to the social effects of development, popular participation, local-level action and social welfare policies to be able to make its appropriate contribution to the work of the United Nations system for the fulfilment of the over-all development objectives;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to enable the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs to play its appropriate role in providing substantive support in areas of its competence for technical co-operation activities undertaken on behalf of the United Nations at the request of Member States by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development;

"8. Further requests the Secretary-General to report on the administrative and personnel measures necessary to implement the approach described above, thus enabling the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs to perform its proper functions."

146. At its 678th meeting, on 13 February 1981, the Commission, on the proposal of the Chairman, decided to establish an informal working group consisting of two members from the socialist States of Eastern Europe, two members from the Western European and other States, and four members from States which are members of the Group of 77, to consider the draft proposals submitted under agenda item 6. It also decided that the working group should elect its own Chairman and be open to the participation of all States members. The composition of the group was as follows: socialist States of Eastern Europe: Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Western European and other States: Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; States which are members of the Group of 77: Chile, India, Indonesia and Lesotho.

147. At the 683rd meeting, on 17 February 1981, the Chairman of the informal working group, Mr. A. N. Samoïlov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) orally

reported to the Commission on the work of the group and introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.466), submitted by him as the result of the consideration of draft resolutions F/CN.5/L.456 and E/CN.5/L.458/Rev.1.

148. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted draft resolution E/CN.5/L.466. Consequently, draft resolutions E/CN.5/L.456 and E/CN.5/L.458/Rev.1 were withdrawn. (For the text adopted, see chap. I, sect. A, above, draft resolution XI.)



## Chapter VI

### PROPOSED MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 1984-1989 AND PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE BIENNIUM 1979-1980

149. For its consideration of item 7 (a) of the agenda, the Commission had before it a note by the Secretary-General relating to the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (E/CN.5/592); a note by the Secretary-General containing the progress report for the biennium 1979-1980 (E/CN.5/593); a draft of the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (E/CN.5/XXVII/CRP.2); and a report of the Secretary-General on the proposed work programmes for development issues, social development and crime prevention for 1982-1983 (E/CN.5/XXVII/CRP.3)

150. In his introductory statement to the Commission, the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs briefly introduced the documents relating to the medium-term plan before the Commission. He drew attention to the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination that the relevant parts of the proposed medium-term plan for 1984-1989 in draft form should be reviewed by sectoral, regional and functional intergovernmental bodies before being finalized. Those bodies were being invited to comment on the over-all directions and priorities of the proposed plan and their comments would be taken into account in finalizing it. He emphasized that the draft before the Commission would undergo further internal secretarial review before being submitted to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. He indicated the broad directions of the work proposed in the plan for 1984-1989 in the social development field. Emphasis would be given to further elaboration of an integrated approach to development and to examining the social impacts of economic policies and the economic impact of social policies at both national and international levels. Methods for reconciling increased popular participation with demands for efficient economic management would be studied. Global syntheses and analysis of socio-economic trends and the development and application of tools for socio-economic policy formulation and analysis would continue. The departmental focus on social integration and social welfare would be strengthened with emphasis on measures to prevent marginalization of population groups in the process of development. He also suggested that the changing status of the family in society receive more serious analysis than heretofore.

151. To facilitate the discussions and in view of the fact that the proposed medium-term plan was not available to the Commission in all working languages, the Secretariat was requested to make a further and more detailed presentation of the plan as contained in document E/CN.5/XXVII/CRP.2.

152. The representative of the Office for Development Research and Policy Analysis introduced the sections of the proposed medium-term plan relating to the activities of that Office. He noted that the specific content of the programme of work for 1984-1989 would be determined by future resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. The proposed plan was therefore a framework for those future activities. In elaborating the plan framework which was before the Commission, the Secretariat had sought to identify

what were likely to be the main concerns of Governments and the international community during the second part of the Third United Nations Development Decade. Among the forces at work that had been considered significant were the tensions inherent in the process of social transformation, which might be intensified by uncertainties in the world economy and by changes in demographic structures and the composition of the labour force. Among the other relevant factors were changes in technology and comparative advantages which implied structural adjustments in the world economy and could lead to changes in the distribution of income, nationally and internationally; the energy transition from the intrinsic use of fossil fuels to the use of other sources of energy; and the emergence of new factors of differentiation among and within countries. That type of analysis had led to the formulation of the four subprogrammes presented to the Commission, namely, policies for broad-based development; development perspectives; lagging countries: problems and prospects; and monitoring and assessment of emerging trends and problems. The representative of the Office for Development Research and Policy Analysis outlined the type of studies which would be undertaken under those subprogrammes. He indicated that the proposed plan for the Office would be submitted to the Committee for Development Planning at its seventeenth session and that he was expecting the proposed plan for the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs to be submitted also so that the Committee would have an over-all view of the social development activities foreseen.

153. The representative of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs presented the portion of the proposed medium-term plan covering the activities related to the social development activities of the Centre. He stated that the draft had been prepared in accordance with the substantive guidelines and technical instructions for the preparation of the medium-term plan circulated by the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, and that it took into account available resources and existing legislative mandates.

154. He pointed out that the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development had been used as a framework. The Strategy stated that the ultimate aim of development was the constant improvement in the well-being of the entire population on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and a fair distribution of the benefits therefrom. In that context the future work programme for social development and humanitarian affairs would be oriented to enhance the capacity of all members of society to ensure their full and effective participation in development. Specific emphasis would be given to less advantaged population groups. The programme would focus on women, children, youth, the aging, disabled persons and criminal offenders. The proposed programme would be based on the concept of "social integration". It would include surveys of country experience and alternative strategies for affirmative action to ensure the less advantaged groups unrestricted access to all aspects of the life of society. It would focus, for example, on processes of achieving social integration and on popular participation, local-level action and the provision of social welfare services.

155. The representative described the social development subprogrammes in the proposed plan for the Centre. In his description of the proposals concerning popular participation, he pointed out that the objective would be to identify and promote national-level strategies, policies and procedures to facilitate full

and effective participation. In the field of local-level action the objective would be to identify and promote local-level policies and procedures for the creation of local-level organizations, including co-operatives. In the field of social welfare policies the main objective would be to promote the development of national social welfare policies and programmes in relation to the recommendations arising out of the United Nations Decade for Women, the International Year of Disabled Persons, the World Assembly on Aging and the International Youth Year and to promote the establishment of developmentally oriented comprehensive social welfare programmes that were efficient and cost effective. The activities proposed concerning the welfare of children and their families would be aimed at promoting the welfare of children and their families with a view to extending and strengthening the services benefiting them.

156. The subprogrammes on youth, the aging and the disabled would aim to promote the interests of those specific groups based on the provisions of global plans of action expected to emerge from the International Year of Disabled Persons (1981), the World Assembly on Aging (1982), and the International Youth Year (1985). Taking into account the differences in the objectives in regard to youth, the aging and disabled persons and the respective major international events to which priority had been given by the international community, it was proposed to consider the activities in those three fields under separate subprogrammes.

157. Another representative of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs introduced the subprogrammes in the proposed plan concerned with crime prevention and criminal justice. He emphasized that a concerted effort would be made to stimulate and enhance the commitment of the world community to the aims and goals of the Caracas Declaration, adopted by consensus by the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 35/171. In accordance with that Declaration, the focus would be on a cohesive action-oriented approach, based on standard setting, operational activities and, above all, research and development for the formulation of strategies with respect to the relevance of economic, social and cultural conditions for crime prevention and criminal justice. A further aim would be to assist Member States in their national efforts to prevent crime and promote criminal justice. To achieve those goals, the medium-term plan contained five subprogrammes, namely, crime trends and crime prevention strategies; norms and guidelines in crime prevention and criminal justice; crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development; backstopping of technical co-operation activities; and quinquennial United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.

158. In the discussion on the item, members were unanimous in their dissatisfaction with the fact that the draft of the proposed medium-term plan for 1984-1989 was submitted to the Commission late and in English only, thus preventing many delegations from taking part in its consideration.

159. Several representatives pointed out that in the subprogramme narratives in the proposed plan there was no reference to major legislative authorities of the United Nations such as the International Development Strategy, the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

160. Some members considered that in the proposed medium-term plan there was little sign of any new approach to the question of social development. Social development issues should be presented within the broader context of development and linkages between different population groups. Among developmental issues those should be emphasized.

161. One representative emphasized the importance of the concept of social integration and the need to avoid undue fragmentation of social issues. Members noted that the priorities of different parts of the whole programme and the activities within the subprogrammes as well as the interrelations between over-all objectives and specific activities should be clearly stated. Some representatives expressed their disagreement with the fact that within the programme for social development and humanitarian affairs equal importance was given to activities in the field of social development, advancement of women and crime prevention and criminal justice.

162. It was emphasized that the proposed programme for social development and humanitarian affairs appeared to have been taken mainly from existing programmes and legislative mandates already adopted. The plan should on the contrary be prepared, not as a direct extrapolation forward of the issues already fixed in the legislative mandates, but taking into account emerging and potential issues.

163. The proposal was made that the medium-term plan should include the official mandate of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. It was also proposed that in future the medium-term plan to be submitted to the Commission should incorporate subprogrammes on the advancement of women. One representative noted in that regard that the portion of the medium-term plan submitted to the Commission did not relate to the social development field as a whole but rather to aspects of the programme of the Centre and the Office for Development Research and Policy Analysis within the competence of the Commission.

164. Under the programme for social development and humanitarian affairs, it was proposed that subprogramme 1, on popular participation, should be more precise in order to avoid duplication of work with other international agencies and organizations. The same might be said in regard to subprogramme 2, on local-level action. There was a proposal to consolidate those two subprogrammes under the title "Popular participation and local-level action".

165. In connexion with the subprogrammes concerned with specific population groups, the opinion was expressed that those subprogrammes should give consideration to the broad context of development and to causes of marginalization of specific groups. In that regard, in the view of one delegation, more attention should be paid to the role of the State in improving the situation of less advantaged segments of the population and to the exchange of national experience. One representative proposed that subprogrammes 3, 4 and 5 should be consolidated into one subprogramme entitled "Policies in the field of social well-being", to allow those questions to be placed in a broader framework and to avoid duplication. He also proposed that subprogrammes 7 and 8 should be combined under the title "Social integration", and that in general there should be less focus on specific population groups and more on questions related to global social development.

166. Some representatives supported the view that the part of the medium-term plan related to crime prevention and criminal justice needed to be more oriented towards social development issues. That programme should pay more attention to matters

related to causes of crime and to the social aspects of crime prevention. If less attention were devoted to legal questions concerned with the treatment of offenders and the conduct of law enforcement personnel, there would be no need to have five separate subprogrammes on the subject.

167. One representative noted that the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs should give priority attention to youth and unemployment, taking into consideration the fact that the question needed to be studied and considered in a time perspective. Another representative proposed that priority attention should also be paid to the issues related to the elderly and the aged.

168. In relation to the progress report for the biennium 1979-1980 (E/CN.5/593), one representative noted that the report should have a financial annex with an indication of all resources. The report should cover the activities in the field of the advancement of women. The part on crime prevention should cover not only the preparatory work for the Sixth Congress but also contain information on the work of the Congress. Information on the co-ordination of work between Headquarters and Vienna should be included. He considered that the activities in regard to the International Year of Disabled Persons deserved wider coverage. In that regard he requested that a report on the work in connexion with the International Year of Disabled Persons should be presented to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1981.

169. In relation to the programme on development issues and policies it was noted that that programme should avoid being too philosophical. The objectives of the International Development Strategy should be clearly identified and emphasized in the programme. Another representative noted that the draft of that programme did not take into account the general context of development. It did not include the questions related to the effect of increased spending for armaments on the social conditions of different population groups. It also did not mention such questions as agrarian reforms, the practices of transnational corporations and the forms of ownership of the means of production in relation to the well-being of the population. Some representatives suggested that the number of subprogrammes included in the proposed medium-term plan, especially on crime prevention and criminal justice, should be reduced and revised so they could pay attention principally to such social causes of crime as inequality, unemployment, malnutrition and so on, rather than to legal and judicial problems. They also pointed out that the problems of under-privileged population groups should be considered within the broad framework of social development.

170. The Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs informed the Commission of details of the procedure and process of planning and evaluation of plans established in the United Nations. She stated that since the relevant portions of the proposed medium-term plan were being submitted to and reviewed by the sectoral, regional and functional intergovernmental bodies, the global planning process would henceforth provide a tool by means of which the concerned bodies would be able to reflect on the long-term orientation of the activities of the programmes for which they were responsible and to make a decisive input in the planning process. The plan would include resource requirements at the level of major programmes. Those indications would be prepared centrally by the Office of Financial Services. In the current context the major programme was that of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs.

171. Following the instructions, the calendar for formulation and review of the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 had been established. It was expected that the final text would be submitted for review by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination during May/June 1982, by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions during May/June 1982, by the Economic and Social Council during July 1982 and by the General Assembly between September and December 1982. That calendar would provide an opportunity for all Member States actively to participate in the preparation of the medium-term plan. In addition, the proposed medium-term plan for 1984-1989, according to the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, would be subjected to adjustments in two years and again in four years time as the need arose; thus in its concept it would provide a framework for three ensuing programme budgets.

172. In responding to questions raised during the discussion on the item, the representative of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs further explained the content of the substantive guidelines and technical instructions for the preparation of the medium-term plan and the formal and specific instructions to be followed. He stated that the medium-term plan was prepared on the existing or expected mandates and within the resources that were currently available. He noted the differences between subprogrammes on youth, the aging and disable persons and pointed out that the rather similar texts of those subprogrammes stemmed from the fact that the world plans of action that were expected to come out of those international events were not yet known. He emphasized that as far as the basic framework of the work was concerned, the suggestions of several representatives that the number of subprogrammes should be reduced were welcomed. In relation to technical co-operation activities, he informed the Commission that the Centre could provide substantive backstopping but could not initiate technical co-operation projects.

173. There was considerable discussion about the procedure to follow with regard to the further handling of the medium-term plan. It was finally agreed to follow the procedure set forth in the decision adopted by the Commission under the item (see para. 174).

#### Consideration of the draft proposal submitted under agenda item 7 (a)

174. At its 683rd meeting, on 17 February 1981, the Commission adopted a draft decision proposed by the Chairman following consultations. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, above, decision II.)

#### Documentation submitted under agenda item 7 (a)

175. At its 683rd meeting, on 17 February 1981, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Commission decided to take note of the progress report of the Secretary-General for the biennium 1979-1980 (E/CN.5/593). (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, above, decision III.)

## Chapter VII

### UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

176. The Commission considered item 7 (b) of its agenda at its 680th meeting, on 16 February 1981. It had before it the report of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development on its activities during the period from 1 November 1978 to 31 October 1980 (E/CN.5/595) and a note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of members of the Board of the Institute (E/CN.5/594). The Commission also had before it a letter dated 9 February 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations Office at Vienna, addressed to the Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (E/CN.5/597).

177. In his introductory statement, the Chairman of the Board of the Institute thanked the Secretary-General for having asked him to continue as Chairman of the Board for another two years, which he had accepted with pleasure. He then stressed the deteriorating situation of vast social groups in different parts of the world, notwithstanding the many resolutions that had been adopted and the numerous programmes carried out to change the situation. He noted the lack of sustained support within the United Nations system for a systematic research effort permitting the study of causes and mechanisms that tended to perpetuate and aggravate social injustices and their sequels. He expressed the regret of the members of the Board at the fact that the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade did not attach sufficient importance to research on social issues. It was essential, for institutions such as the Institute, that engaged in such complex research activities, to obtain an adequate degree of financial stability and continuity. In that regard, he expressed his appreciation for the message that the Secretary-General had sent to the Commission requesting the financial support of Governments for the Institute's activities. He explained that the real strength of the Institute resided in the innovative nature of its ideas and projects, which served as powerful catalytic factors for mobilizing national research resources. He hoped that a formula might be found that would ensure the required stability and continuity of the Institute's operations, thus permitting it to maximize its analytical and catalytic capacities.

178. The Director of the Institute commented briefly on the current work programme and its progress. He explained that research was organized around the central themes of livelihood, popular participation and development policy. The Institute's past work supported that focus on social development issues. Overview reports had recently been published summarizing findings of two major research projects, on the socio-economic impact of the introduction of new high yielding varieties of foodgrains and unified approach to development analysis and planning. The Institute's work was being carried out in close collaboration with national research institutions and other United Nations organizations and agencies. It was following a "systems approach" which placed emphasis on intersectoral and interdisciplinary relationships in the analysis of development problems and also emphasized the interactions among international, national and subnational social systems and subsystems. The Director stressed the important contribution that good social science research could make in stimulating improved international and

national development strategies. He mentioned progress being made in the Institute's current research on problems of food security, popular participation, the role of women in development, the social aspects of development projects affecting the environment and on the improvement of development statistics and indicators. The Institute's research showed that global development processes were associated with many unique problems in different contexts that required solutions based on a thorough understanding of the real possibilities in each situation.

179. Several representatives commented favourably on the scientific quality and usefulness of the work of the Institute, which contributed to the better understanding of social phenomena in developing and developed countries and to the finding of practical solutions to problems in the field of social development.

180. One representative felt that the Institute should place more emphasis on the international dimensions of social development research, as local and national issues could be dealt with by national research institutions. Another representative suggested that the Institute should support the work of other United Nations units concerned with social development, and that the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 prepared by the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs could be a good basis for such support. It was further suggested that the Institute could play an active role in preliminary research that might be conducted on the welfare of migrant workers and their families.

181. In relation to the financial situation of the Institute, several representatives expressed the readiness of their Governments to increase their contributions on a regular basis. One representative indicated that it would help the Institute if the results of its work were more widely disseminated. A clearer and firmer publications policy would certainly stimulate financial support from different sources.

#### Consideration of the draft proposal submitted under item 7 (b)

182. At the 680th meeting, on 16 February 1981, the representative of France, on behalf of France, the Netherlands, Nicaragua and Panama, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.462), entitled "United Nations Research Institute for Social Development".

183. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted draft resolution E/CN.5/L.462. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. A, above, draft resolution I.)

184. Also at its 680th meeting, the Commission decided to nominate, for confirmation by the Economic and Social Council, the following candidates for the two vacancies on the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development:

For a term of office of four years, from 1 July 1981 to 30 June 1985:  
Gustavo Esteva (Mexico);

For a term of office of two years from 1 July 1981 to 30 June 1983:  
Karl Eric Knutsson (Sweden).

(For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. B, above, decision I.)



## Chapter VIII

### DRAFT PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

185. The Commission considered item 7 (c) of its agenda at its 684th and 686th meetings, on 18 and 19 February 1981. At its 684th meeting, the Commission had before it a note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda for the twenty-eighth session, together with the list of requested documentation.

186. Several representatives suggested new questions to be included in the draft provisional agenda. Among those questions were social aspects of armament and disarmament in connexion with the Second Disarmament Decade, inflation, youth and employment, access to culture, mobilization of national resources, social aspects of the activities of transnational corporations, social implications of sovereignty over natural resources, and the situation of women. Several representatives also indicated their preference for allocating a specific agenda item to issues they viewed as important. Issues mentioned were youth, the disabled, and the situation of migrant workers. It was suggested that, under the proposed item on social integration, the results of the International Year of the Child should be assessed and that a report on the subject should be requested from UNICEF.

187. At the same time, the regrouping of questions to be considered by the Commission under broad agenda items was considered as desirable by most representatives. The clustering of agenda items was to be maintained. Several representatives stressed that an overly long list of items would not permit the Commission to focus its work, would call for too many documents and might jeopardize the efficient execution of the Commission's role. It was suggested that there might be a rotation of some issues over several sessions in order to help focus discussion at each session. It was also noted that the inclusion of subitems under the broad items meant that representatives could address the issues mentioned: it did not mean that documents had to be prepared on all those questions.

188. At its 684th meeting, the Commission, on the proposal of the Chairman, entrusted the Bureau with the preparation of a revised provisional agenda.

189. At its 686th meeting, the Commission had before it a revised version of the agenda as proposed by the Bureau. Following an exchange of views, the Commission decided to approve the provisional agenda for its twenty-eighth session, together with the documentation requested, for submission to the Economic and Social Council for its review, in accordance with paragraph 2 (e) of Council resolution 1979/41 of 10 May 1979. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. B, above, decision VII.)

## Chapter IX

### ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

190. At its 685th and 686th meetings, on 18 and 19 February 1981, the Commission adopted the report on its twenty-seventh session (E/CN.5/L.455) and Add.1-3, Add.3/Corr.1 and Add.4-9), as amended during the discussion.

## Chapter X

### ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

#### Opening and duration of the session

191. The Commission for Social Development held its twenty-seventh session at the Vienna International Centre from 9 to 19 February 1981. The Commission held 17 meetings (670th-686th meetings). The session was opened by the Acting Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Peter H. R. Marshall (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

192. In his introductory statement, the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs reviewed developments in relation to the formulation of the International Development Strategy for the 1980s, and progress achieved in international negotiations for establishing a new international economic order. No consensus had, however, been reached as yet on the agenda and procedures for global negotiations. The new International Development Strategy, on the other hand, had been adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 35/56). It focused on creating a favourable international environment for accelerated development of developing countries. It addressed a range of issues - economic, social, institutional and environmental. It called for full participation of the population in the process of development and underlined the key role of human resource development. It further addressed specific social issues, including the situation and needs of specific population groups, such as children and youth, and took account of the outcome of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women at Copenhagen, all in keeping with recommendations of the Commission at its twenty-sixth session. The Strategy also called for intensification of co-operation among developing countries. He pointed out that co-operation among developing countries in the field of social development was receiving increased support, and he stressed the pivotal role for the regional commissions in that regard.

193. The Under-Secretary-General drew attention to a number of United Nations activities in the coming years in which the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs played the central role: the International Year of Disabled Persons (1981), the World Assembly on Aging (1982) and the International Youth Year (1985). He also outlined the broad directions of work envisaged for the

Department of International Economic and Social Affairs in relation to social development during the second half of the 1980s, in particular for the period of the next medium-term plan, 1984-1989. They would include an integrated approach to development, encompassing the study of the social and economic impacts of alternative development policies and strategies; reports on institutional innovations and structural changes; global syntheses and analysis of socio-economic trends and the use of appropriate analytical tools for that purpose; and issues of social integration and social welfare. A major focus would be placed on corrective measures and suitable action to prevent the marginalization of disadvantaged groups in society. He also proposed that in future new emphasis might be given to the situation and changing role of the family in society.

194. Finally, he introduced the report of the Secretary-General (E/1981/7) on the analytical summary of the comments on the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Social Aspects of the Development Activities of the United Nations (E/1981/3). He explained that the comments received from Governments on the Working Group's report had been too few to enable a meaningful analysis by the Secretariat. He also drew attention to the activities of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and its difficult financial situation. On behalf of the Secretary-General he appealed to Member States to take steps to ensure that the Institute, which relied on voluntary contributions, would receive the financial support it needed to continue to function effectively.

#### Attendance

195. The session was attended by 27 States members of the Commission, observers of other Member States, and two observers from non-member States. Representatives of specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations also attended the session. A list of participants is given in annex I to the present report.

#### Election of officers

196. At its 672nd meeting, on 10 February 1981, the Commission elected the following officers by acclamation: Chairman: Mr. Ally Houna Golo (Chad); Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Kaare Salvesen (Norway), Mr. Chandram S. Chandratat (Thailand), and Mr. I. S. Khmel (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic); Rapporteur: Mr. Jaime Pasquier (Nicaragua).

#### Agenda and organization of work

197. At its 672nd meeting, on 10 February 1981, the Commission considered the provisional agenda (E/CN.5/583). The Commission also had before it a report on the state of preparedness of documentation for the session submitted by the Secretariat in conformity with Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/69 and General Assembly resolution 34/50.

198. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the provisional agenda as contained in document E/CN.5/583, with the inclusion of an additional item entitled "Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Social Aspects of the Development Activities of the United Nations". The agenda for the session (E/CN.5/596) is contained in annex II to the present report.

199. At the same meeting, the Commission considered the organization of the work of the session. It decided to consider items 3 and 4 separately and to consider item 7 (a) immediately after item 6. The organization of work, as approved by the Commission, was subsequently issued as document E/CN.5/L.454.

#### Documentation

200. In considering the various items of the agenda, the Commission expressed its regret at the considerable delay in the distribution of the required documents and difficulties in obtaining all the documents in all the working languages.

201. The list of documents before the Commission at its twenty-seventh session is contained in annex III to the present report.

#### Resolutions and decisions requiring action by the Council or brought to its attention

202. Draft resolutions and decisions requiring action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention are reproduced in chapter I of the present report.

#### Consultations with non-governmental organizations

203. In accordance with rule 76 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council (E/5975), observers for the two following non-governmental organizations in consultative status, category I, with the Economic and Social Council, and one non-governmental organization on the Roster made statements under item 5 of the agenda during the twenty-seventh session: the International Council on Social Welfare, the World Federation of Democratic Youth (category I) and the International Union of Students (Roster).

Annex I

ATTENDANCE

MEMBERS a/

Chad: Ally Houna Golo

Chile: María Teresa Infante Barros

Costa Rica: Elias Rojas Guardia, Ana Cecilia Hidalgo\*

El Salvador: Adalberto González

France: Marinette Girard

India: K. A. Naqvi, Shivshankar Menon\*

Indonesia: Agoeng Joewono Tjokrosoeseno, Haryono Nimpuno, Wahyu Soekotjo\*,  
Dalnidra Aman\*

Italy: Anna Maria Cavallone, Enrico Guicciardi\*

Kenya: J. Muliuro, S. M. Oisebe\*, G. W. Mahinda

Lesotho: Mahlape Qoane, Ntahli Matete\*

Mongolia: Luvsandanzangyn Ider

Morocco: Mohammed Loulichki

Netherlands: Gradus Hendriks, A. Haldar\*, F. L. Schlingemann\*, E. Hofland\*

Nicaragua: Jaime Pasquier

Norway: Kaare Salvesen, Embret Aasen\*

Panama: Ana Hernández de Pittí

Philippines: Domingo L. Siazon, Ofelia Castano\*, Edgardo J. Garcia\*

Poland: Micha Dobroczyński, Zbigniew Szymanski\*

Romania: Vasile Galgau, Marin Buhoara\*

Sudan: Ahmed E. Tigani El Tayeb

Sweden: Bertil Mathson, Hans Linton\*, Anders Elofson\*

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\* Alternate.

a/ Bolivia, Cyprus, Madagascar, Senegal and Togo were not represented at the session.

Thailand: Chandram S. Chandratat, Tuang Muktasiri\*

Turkey: Mustafa Keten, Erdal Gurol\*

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic: I. S. Khmel

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Aleksandra Pavlovna Biryukova, L. S. Lobanov\*,  
F. N. Strok\*, Y. G. Lunkov\*, A. N. Samoïlov\*, B. S. Avramenko\*

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: P. H. R. Marshall, C. M. G.,  
R. I. T. Cromartie\*, P. Kuenstler\*, R. Manley\*, C. J. Ingham\*, B. W. Mackenzie

United States of America: Karl Cherny, John McDonald\*, David Hohman,  
Carol Colloton

#### STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTED BY OBSERVERS

Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia,  
Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Japan,  
Nigeria, Peru, Spain, Tunisia

#### STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTED BY OBSERVERS

Holy See, Switzerland

#### UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT

The Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs,  
the Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy to the Under-Secretary-General for  
Technical Co-operation for Development, the Assistant Secretary-General for Social  
Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the Executive Secretary for the International  
Year of Disabled Persons, the Director of the General Analysis and Policies  
Division, the representative of the Office of the Director-General for Development  
and International Economic Co-operation

Representatives of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission  
for Latin America, the Economic Commission for Western Asia, the Economic and  
Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the World Food Council

#### UNITED NATIONS BODIES

United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Research Institute for Social  
Development

#### SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation, United Nations Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization, World Health Organization, World Bank

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED BY OBSERVERS

League of Arab States, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Category I: International Council of Women, International Council on Social Welfare, International Organization of Consumers Unions, International Social Security Association, World Federation of Democratic Youth, World Federation of United Nations Associations
- Category II: All India Women's Conference, Associated Country Women of the World, Bahá'i International Community, Baptist World Alliance, Friends World Committee for Consultation, International Association of Democratic Lawyers, International Association of Schools of Social Work, International Federation of Social Workers, International Social Service, Pax Christi International Catholic Peace Movement, Soroptimist International, World Association of World Federalists, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, World Young Women's Christian Association
- Roster: European Union of Women, International Board of Co-operation for the Developing Countries, International Council of Nurses, International Council on Archives, International Federation for Home Economics, International Federation of Multiple Sclerosis Societies, International Police Association, International Research Institute for Immigration and Emigration Politics, International Union of Students

Annex II

AGENDA OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION  
AT ITS 672ND MEETING ON 10 FEBRUARY 1981

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
3. Survey of recent and prospective trends and fundamental changes in the field of socio-economic development
4. Socio-economic policies related to issues concerning the equitable distribution of national income and popular participation
5. Programmes and policies for social integration
6. Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Social Aspects of the Development Activities of the United Nations
7. Other matters before the Commission
  - (a) Proposed medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 and progress report for the biennium 1979-1980
  - (b) United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
  - (c) Draft provisional agenda for the twenty-eighth session of the Commission
8. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twenty-seventh session



Annex III

LIST OF DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE COMMISSION AT ITS TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION

<u>Document number</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title</u>
A/36/69	4	Unified approach to development analysis and planning: report of the Secretary-General
A/36/70	5	Question of the elderly and the aged: report of the Secretary-General
E/1980/112 and Corr.1	5	Report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its sixth session
E/1981/3	6	Report of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Working Group on the Social Aspects of the Development Activities of the United Nations
E/1981/7	6	Analytical summary of the comments on the report of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Working Group on the Social Aspects of the Development Activities of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/583	2	Annotated provisional agenda
E/CN.5/584	2	Draft declaration on social and legal principles relating to the protection and welfare of children with special reference to foster placement and adoption nationally and internationally: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/585	3	Aspects of social development in the 1980s: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/586	4	Unified approach to development analysis and planning - Elements of an integrated approach to social and economic planning: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/587	5	Youth in the contemporary world: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/588	5	Welfare of migrant workers and their families: note by the Secretary-General

<u>Document number</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title</u>
E/CM.5/589	5	Strengthening developmental social welfare policies and programmes: progress report of the Secretary-General
E/CM.5/590	5	Social welfare - Progress report on field operational activities for technical co-operation, 1979-1980: note by the Secretary-General
E/CM.5/591	5	Prevention of disability: progress report of the Secretary-General
E/CM.5/592	7 (a)	Note by the Secretary-General
E/CM.5/593	7 (a)	Progress report for the biennium 1979-1980: note by the Secretary-General
E/CM.5/594	7 (b)	Nomination of members of the Board of the Institute: note by the Secretary-General
E/CM.5/595	7 (b)	Report of the Board of the Institute on its activities during the period from 1 November 1978 to 31 October 1980
E/CM.5/596	2	Agenda as adopted at the 672nd meeting of the Commission
E/CM.5/597	7 (b)	Letter dated 9 February 1981 from the representative of Mexico to the Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs
E/CM.5/L.454	2	Programme of work as approved by the Commission at its 672nd meeting
E/CM.5/L.455 and Add.1-3, Add.3/Corr.1 and Add.4-9	3	Draft report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council
E/CM.5/L.456	6	Norway, Sweden and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution
E/CM.5/L.457	4	Lesotho and Mongolia: draft resolution
E/CM.5/L.458/Rev.1	6	Group of 77: revised draft resolution
E/CM.5/L.459	3	India, Lesotho, Philippines, Romania, Sweden and Thailand: draft resolution

<u>Document number</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title</u>
E/CN.5/L.459/Rev.1	3	<u>same sponsors</u> : revised draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.460	5	Chad, Costa Rica, El Salvador, India, Indonesia, Lesotho, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Philippines, Romania, Sudan, Thailand and Turkey: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.461	5	India, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland and Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.462	7 (b)	France, Netherlands, Nicaragua and Panama: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.463	5	India, Italy, Lesotho and Panama: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.464	5	Morocco, Romania and Turkey: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.464/Rev.1	5	<u>same sponsors</u> and Sudan: revised draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.465	5	United States of America: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.466	6	Chairman of the informal working group established to consider draft resolutions E/CN.5/L.456 and E/CN.5/L.458/Rev.1: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.467	5	France, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.468	5	Italy, Netherlands, Panama, Sweden and United States of America: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.469	5	United States of America: draft decision
E/CN.5/L.469/Rev.1	5	<u>same sponsor</u> : revised draft decision

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