

E/4620
E/CN.5/441



COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

REPORT ON THE TWENTIETH SESSION

(17 February - 5 March 1969)

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-SIXTH SESSION**

UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1969

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

E/4620
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ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GNP	Gross national product
ILO	International Labour Organisation
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNESOB	United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNRISD	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

Opening and duration of the session

1. The twentieth session of the Commission for Social Development was held at United Nations Headquarters. The session began on 17 February and ended on 5 March 1969.

Attendance

2. Attendance at the session was as follows:

MEMBERS

Argentina: Mr. Hugo J. Gobbi, Miss Ruth Guevara Achaval;*

Botswana: Mr. T.J. Molefhe;*

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic: Mr. V.I. Luzgin, Mr. S.S. Ogurtsov,*
Mr. I.I. Antonovich;**

Cameroon: Mr. Salomon Bakoto, Mr. Jean-Jonas Mackongo;*

Canada: Mr. John A. Macdonald, Mr. W.W. Struthers,** Mr. W.B. Race,**
Mr. A.W. Wright,** Mr. Francois Mathys;**

Chile: Mr. José Piñera, Mr. Uldarico Figueroa;*

Congo (Brazzaville): Mr. Philippe Gouamba;

Cuba: Mr. Ricardo Alarcón, Mr. Jorge Reyes Vega,* Mrs. María Flórez,**
Mr. Roberto Salgueiro,** Mr. Humberto Cachón;**

Cyprus: Mr. Mikis Sparsis, Mr. Michael Sherifis;*

Czechoslovakia: Mr. Ladislav Smid, Mr. Luděk Handl,* Mr. Jan Pecháček;*

France: Mr. Jacques Megret, Mr. Jean-Dominique Paolini;*

Gabon: Mr. Mamadou N'Diaye;

Greece: Mrs. Erica Irene Daes;

* Alternate.

** Adviser.

India: Mr. K.A. Naqvi, Mr. K. Raghunath,* Mr. Laxmi N. Piparsania;*

Iran: Mr. Nasser Madjd;

Lebanon: Mr. Edouard Ghorra, Mr. Yahya Mahmassani;*

Mauritania: Mr. Abdallahi Ould Daddah, Mr. Mohamed El Moctar Bal;*

Mexico: Mr. Gonzalo Aguirre Beltran;

Morocco: Mr. Mohamed Mahjoubi, Mr. Jaafar Cherkaoui;*

Netherlands: Mrs. D. Heroma-Meilink, Mr. J.A. Bakker,** Miss J.C. Ferringa,** Mr. E.J.N. Brouwers;**

Norway: Mr. K.J. Oeksnes, Mr. Kjell Christiansen,* Mr. Sverre Refshal;*

Pakistan: Mr. Inam-ul Haque;

Philippines: Mr. Narciso G. Reyes, Mr. Antonio J. Uy;*

Romania: Mr. Ovidiu Badina, Mr. Nita Constantin;*

Spain: Mr. Manuel Alonso Olea, Mr. Ricardo Contes;

Tunisia: Mr. Mohamed Beyrakdar, Mr. Fourati Mohamed;**

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Mr. A. Kovalsky, Mr. E.N. Nasinovsky,* Mrs. V.I. Kastalskaya,** Mr. N.I. Yevdokeyev;**

United Arab Republic: Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Khalifa, Mr. Amre Moussa;*

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Mr. Duncan Fairn, Mr. A.G.R. Prosser,* Mrs. M.B. Chitty;*

United States of America: Mrs. Jean Picker, Mr. Clarence I. Blau,** Mr. Shelton Granger,** Miss Katherine Kemp,** Miss Dorothy Lally;**

Uruguay: Mr. Pedro P. Berro, Mr. Alberto D. Fajardo;*

Venezuela: Mr. German Nava Carrillo,* Miss Maria Clemencia Lopez.**

* Alternate.

** Adviser.

OBSERVERS

Member States

Austria: Mr. G. Woschnagg;
Belgium: Mrs. E. Gunawardana;
Indonesia: Miss A.A. Muter;
Ireland: Mr. Patrick F. Power;
Israel: Mr. Reuven Hillel;
Italy: Mr. Giovanni Scolamiero;
Japan: Mr. Takanori Kazuhara;
Poland: Mr. Wladyslaw Neneman;
Sweden: Mr. Lars-Göran Engfeldt;
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic: Mr. V.A. Kravets;
Upper Volta: Mr. Pierre Sanon;
Yugoslavia: Mr. Naste Calovski.

Non-Member States

Federal Republic of Germany: Mr. Hansheinrich Krüse, Mr. Hasso Buchrucker.

UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT

Division of Social Affairs (Geneva): Mr. Halvor Gille;
Economic Commission for Africa: Mr. J. Riby-Williams;
Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: Mr. Homi B. Minocher-Homji;
Economic Commission for Latin America: Mr. Marshall Wolfe;
United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut: Mr. V.J. Ram;

UNITED NATIONS BODIES

United Nations Children's Fund: Mr. Charles Egger, Mr. E. Iwaszkiewicz
Mr. Sherwood G. Moe, Mr. John Charnow, Miss Dorothea Banks;
United Nations Development Programme: Mr. J. Richardot;

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development:
Mr. D.V. MacGranahan.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation: Mr. A.A. Shaheed, Mr. R.F. Jonker;

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations:
Mr. Donald W. Woodward, Mr. Morris Greene;

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization:
Mr. Alfonso de Silva, Mr. André Varchaver, Mr. V.P. Nikolsky;

World Health Organization: Dr. Rodolphe L. Coigney, Mrs. Silvia Meagher.*

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category A

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions: Miss Beatrice von Rosmar;

World Federation of Trade Unions: Mr. Brian A. Barton.

Category B

Agudas Israel World Organization: Mr. Isaar Lewin;

Associated Country Women of the World: Mrs. O.W. Schmidt;

Catholic International Union for Social Service: Mrs. Carmen Giroux;

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, The: Mr. Richard Fagley;

Friends World Committee for Consultation: Miss Betty D. Richardson;

International Association of Schools of Social Work:
Mrs. Katherine A. Kendall;

International Catholic Child Bureau: Miss Eileen Connolly,
Mrs. Margaret M. Bedard;

International Conference of Catholic Charities: Mr. Louis Longarzo;

International Council of Jewish Women: Mrs. Nottie S. Levy;

International Council of Women: Mrs. Louise Mumm;

* Alternate.

International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services:
Mr. Eugene Hevesi;

International Council on Social Welfare: Mrs. Kate Katzki;

International Federation of Business and Professional Women:
Miss Esther W. Hymer;

International Federation of Social Workers: Mr. Nelson Jackson,
Miss Margaret Adams;

International Federation of University Women: Miss Persia Campbell,
Mrs. James G. Morrison, Miss Genieve N. Gildersleve;

International Federation of Women Lawyers: Mrs. Rose Rose,
Miss Beatrice Mullaney, Miss Wanda Weiner, Miss Bernadette Dolan,
Miss Dora Aberlin;

International Movement for Fraternal Union Among Races and Peoples:
Miss Mary Brigid Niland;

International Social Service: Mrs. Michael M. Harris;

International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled: Mrs. Dorothy Warms,
Miss Susan Hammersan;

International Union of Family Organizations: Mrs. Elizabeth S. Collins,
Mrs. Marie Lubbers;

League of Red Cross Societies: Mrs. Posy Sheppard, Mrs. Eleanor Robbins;

Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association, The:
Mrs. Charles Horwits, Miss Elmina Lucke;

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom:
Miss F. Augusta Beadenkopf;

World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations: Mr. J. Edward Sproul;

World Federation for Mental Health: Mrs. Myer Cohen;

World Federation of Catholic Youth: Mrs. Rosemary Higgins Cass;

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations: Miss Catherine Schaefer,
Miss Alba Zizzamia, Miss Miriam Rooney;

World Young Women's Christian Association: Mrs. James G. Forsyth,
Mrs. Paul McClellan Jones, Miss Alice Arnold;

World's Women's Christian Temperance Union: Dr. Diane Reed.

Register

International Humanist and Ethical Union: Mrs. Walter M. Weis;

International Organization of Consumers Unions: Miss Persia Campbell;

International Planned Parenthood Federation: Miss Marion Levy;

Medical Women's International Association: Dr. Ada Chree Reid;

St. Joan's International Alliance: Miss F.L. McGillicuddy, Mrs. F. Sawyer;

World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts: Mrs. Edwin A. Heard, Jr.,
Mrs. Gene Edgar, Mrs. John Paul Reiner.

Election of officers

3. At the opening meeting of the session, its 484th meeting on 17 February 1969, the Commission elected the following officers unanimously: Chairman: Mr. K.J. Oeksnes (Norway); Vice-Chairman: Mr. Hugo J. Gobbi (Argentina); Vice-Chairman: Mr. Ovidiu Badina (Romania); Vice-Chairman: Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Khalifa (United Arab Republic); Rapporteur: Mr. Mikis Sparsis (Cyprus).

4. Mrs. Inga Thorsson, Director of the Social Development Division, represented the Secretary-General and made an opening statement on the work of the Commission. Mr. Jean Iliovici served as Secretary of the Commission.

Agenda

5. At its 484th meeting, the Commission adopted the provisional agenda (E/CN.5/431) submitted by the Secretary-General, subject to revision of the order of discussion. At its 485th meeting, the Commission decided on a revised order of discussion, and the revised agenda (E/CN.5/431/Rev.1) was as follows:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. The role of education in economic and social development: report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
4. Report of the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare
5. Preliminary report on long-term policies and programmes for youth in national development (Economic and Social Council resolution 1086 J (XXXIX))
6. Report of the special rapporteurs appointed to undertake a review of technical co-operation activities in social development (Economic and Social Council resolution 1227 (XLII))

7. Second United Nations Development Decade (Economic and Social Council resolution 1320 (XLIV): preparations for the Second Development Decade with special reference to the social aspects
8. Work programme of the Commission for Social Development:
 - (a) Implementation of United Nations social development programmes during the year 1968
 - (b) Five-year work programme of the Commission for Social Development, 1969-1973
9. United Nations Research Institute for Social Development:
 - (a) Report of the Board of Directors
 - (b) Election of new members of the Board of Directors
10. Adoption of the report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council.

Summary records

6. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2478 (XXIII), the Commission considered at its 485th meeting the question of dispensing with summary records. The Commission decided to dispense with summary records forthwith, with the understanding that it could decide otherwise for any particular meeting or part of a meeting. Certain delegations expressed regret at the decision since they felt that summary records served a useful purpose.

Periodicity of meetings

7. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2478 (XXIII), the Commission considered at its 503rd and 504th meetings the question of meeting biennially. Some members expressed the view that biennial sessions could result in more effective work by both the Commission and the Secretariat. Other members maintained, however, that in the crucial period marked by the launching of the Second United Nations Development Decade, it should continue to meet annually. The prevailing view in the Commission was in favour of annual meetings with the understanding that the matter would be reviewed again at a later stage.

Meetings, resolutions and documentation

8. The Commission held twenty-four plenary meetings. The views expressed at those meetings are summarized in the chapters dealing with each item on the agenda.

9. The resolutions and decisions of the Commission appear in this report under the items to which they relate. Draft resolutions submitted for consideration by the Economic and Social Council are contained in chapter X.

10. The documents before the Commission at its twentieth session are listed in annex IV to this report.

II. THE ROLE OF EDUCATION IN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:
REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

11. The Commission considered item 3 of its agenda, on the role of education in economic and social development at its 485th, 486th, 487th and 495th meetings. The Commission had before it a report on the subject prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (E/CN.5/435). This report was the third in the series of policy reports presented to the Commission by the specialized agencies on social questions relating to major areas of development. ^{1/} The report considered the objectives of education and the basic concepts affecting educational development. Trends in the development of educational planning, including problems of quantitative expansion, financial allocations, wastage and other losses as well as some remedies were discussed. Consideration was also given to problems of structure and content, particularly with reference to the adaptation of education to life in general as well as the adaptation of primary, technical and agricultural education and functional literacy to the development process. The question of higher education in relation to the needs of youth also received attention. Concluding, the study was a description of new trends in educational research and a discussion of prospects for the future.

12. In introducing the report, the representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization pointed out that the report was an attempt to describe the status of education throughout the world with regard to social and economic problems. It was not a report on the activities of UNESCO. Its purpose was to recognize the role of education in development, to bring together ideas and to identify trends that might be of interest to the United Nations in planning for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The underlying idea was that development meant change and that education had a vital role to play in this process. The representative of UNESCO stressed the need for quality in education which was linked to the question of the curriculum and to the importance of teacher-training. There was the need for maximum productivity in any given educational system: this meant giving more attention to the practical aspects of primary education especially in rural areas and to science and technology at the secondary and higher levels. The need for democratization of higher education was now well recognized. The UNESCO representative further called attention to the conclusion of the report relevant to the qualitative aspects of educational planning, the participation of social groups in setting educational goals, the expansion of pedagogical research, the exchange of information on education and the role of the forthcoming International Education Year designated for 1970 as a catalyst for formulating broad educational goals throughout the world.

^{1/} The two previous studies were the report prepared by the World Health Organization (E/CN.5/415 and Corr.1) which was presented at the eighteenth session and the report prepared by the International Labour Office (E/CN.5/422) which was presented at the nineteenth session of the Commission.

13. Appreciation was generally expressed to UNESCO for the report which was clear and concise. However, some members had reservations on a number of points. A number of comments were made as follows:

(a) Modern technological and scientific development and over-all political, social and economic change had resulted in considerable change in the concept, aims and objectives of education. Two important objectives of education were economic development and the fulfilment of basic human rights. Education was also being considered by developing nations as a fundamental basis for establishing their sovereignty and independence. Education had become a basic element in the economic and social process and schools were becoming a decisive factor in economic development. The importance of the social factor should not, however, be overlooked. Some members, while noting the apparent conflict today between the economic and social functions of education, pointed out that in fact, economic and social factors were interdependent and that development was a single process embracing all aspects in any given society. It was observed that there was not necessarily a conflict between the higher goals of education and its role as an instrument of development as the report suggested. It was noted that discrimination with respect to the access of all people to education was still practised by some countries.

(b) Economic growth, modernization and industrialization demanded a high level of technical and scientific training and a variety of vocational education to enable the individual to participate in the modern society. There was also a need for the kind of education that would produce the cultural and social prerequisite for development and would develop the capacity as well as the capability to learn.

(c) Schooling should promote the harmonious development of the child and should seek to orient him towards the present and future needs of society. Pedagogical methods should be oriented towards these goals and adapted to the real needs of the child. The barriers between different educational levels prevented smooth mobility through the educational system and thus disrupted continuity. What was needed was an appropriate institutional framework within which individual adjustments would be made possible.

(d) The educational system and the curriculum should be related to the economic and social conditions and needs of the country concerned. Some countries were unable to absorb their trained manpower, resulting in problems of brain drain and white-collar unemployment. Serious bottle-necks in education existed in a number of developing countries, in most of which educational institutions were still being handicapped by their colonial heritage. As a result, some educational systems had not only proved wasteful but had often promoted attitudes unsuited to the country's needs. Moreover, while the expenditure required for education was placing an enormous burden on Governments in some developing countries, the most talented students were directed to fields other than technical and vocational education for which there was great demand. Money spent on compulsory primary education in some of these countries might perhaps be better spent for providing training to apprentices already working in industry. There was, therefore, the need in the case of many newly independent countries to revise educational policies and systems in the light of specific local needs. Educational systems should be flexible enough to adapt to the requirements of the society they served and especially to the conditions of those countries that were experiencing rapid social change.

(e) Development implied not only growth but also change, and change was also essential if all countries, particularly the developing ones, were to progress economically and socially: educational policies and institutions should fully take this notion into account. For instance, the relation between education and such basic social programmes as land reform and income distribution should be emphasized. It was essential to continually adapt the method and structure of education to the rapid social changes that were taking place.

(f) The democratization of education and the high rate of population growth were increasing tremendously the demand for education. However, there was no definite criteria for the determination of the amount and proportion of national resources that could reasonably be allocated to education. While in the developing countries this amount was increasing, there was some uncertainty whether this increase could be justified in terms of over-all economic development. In this connexion, it was stressed that planning for education should be an integral part of social planning within the context of a national development plan. This raised the question of the proportion of funds to be allocated for different levels of education. It was noted that the strategies adopted for this investment had not always produced the desired results. The question of the absorptive capacity of the economy for the products of the educational system should serve as an important guideline for educational planning.

(g) To be able to relate education to socio-economic development, educational planners must be able to talk in terms of the economics of education. Educational planners in developing countries were facing choices between a number of alternatives involving maximum social and economic benefits to be derived from their investment. Qualitative factors must be considered alongside of quantitative ones. Education should be closely related to other social phenomena. Planning for education required a long-term view of national development and in this respect, as the report suggested, the experience of some countries could be of much value to others.

(h) Changes in the concept of education had a direct bearing on the structure and organization of education and implied fundamental reform. The decision-making process affecting the structure and organization of education was often not open to individuals who were subject to the educational system. This meant that the educational structure should relate itself to the various and changing conditions of the human environment. It was becoming increasingly clear that there was an urgent need to study the causes of the unrest among the young, especially with regard to their relationship with the structure and organization of the educational system and their search for solutions.

(i) The fact that many countries that were primarily agricultural were pushing ahead with industrialization and that these countries were also rapidly being urbanized called for the adaptation of educational programmes to meet these changing conditions. The emphasis given in the report to rural education was welcomed. One member, however, cautioned against designing educational curricula for rural children as distinct from those living in urban areas. This could result in inferior education for the rural child which would have the effect of retarding his social and economic progress.

(j) The system of education inherited from the former colonial Powers and in many cases, not greatly modified, did not sufficiently respond to the present conditions created by independence and the requirements for self-determination.

Furthermore, trade relations between industrialized and developing countries and the related economic consequences had affected the utilization of skilled and unskilled labour force in developing countries. This was related to both the problem of the partially educated but unemployed labour, and the brain drain.

(k) It was hoped that in the forthcoming International Education Year, the problems of international co-operation in education would be discussed in more specific detail and guidelines would be developed that would help the developing countries in planning for education and deciding about allocation of their national resources to this sector. It should provide new impetus on the part of the economically developed countries to increase substantially their aid to developing countries for educational purposes. In this regard, national efforts on the part of the developing nations must be supplemented by action at the international level. Moreover, steps should be taken by the organizations of the United Nations concerned to co-ordinate their programmes to obtain optimum utilization of human resources.

(l) Several members expressed the opinion that while the report as a whole was very valuable and provided a useful basis for discussion, nevertheless there were some important points that merited greater stress than was given to them, while other points to which attention should have been given were omitted.

(m) The serious educational problems being experienced by several developing countries were not sufficiently reflected in the study, and instead the report tended to be too optimistic. Moreover, there were operational problems encountered by Governments to which specific attention should have been given and real practical problems of the developing countries which needed to be pin-pointed. The dynamic rather than the static nature of education should have been stressed, and the different approaches to education in different parts of the world also could have been discussed in greater detail. More attention could have been placed on out-of-school and extra-curricular educational activities, as well as to the problems of the delinquent, the handicapped and the under-privileged.

(n) While UNESCO's concern about school drop-outs, illiteracy, adult education, the brain drain, mass communication and other educational problems had been expressed in many of their documents, it was not adequately emphasized in this report. Finally, the report had not addressed itself adequately to the problems of basic social reforms and structural change in relation to educational programmes.

14. At its 495th meeting, the Commission considered two draft resolutions on the role of education in economic and social development. The representative of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics introduced the first draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.349/Rev.1) on behalf of his own delegation and those of the Philippines and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with the following revisions:

(a) The addition of the following sub-paragraph to operative paragraph 1:

"(c) to intensify technical co-operation with developing countries by appropriate means".

(b) The addition of the following sub-paragraph to operative paragraph 5:

"(c) to study the problem of adapting the content and structure of education and curricula to national policies and plans for economic and social development, and to the requirements of scientific and technological progress".

The representative of Pakistan, also on behalf of the United Arab Republic, thereupon withdrew their amendments (E/CN.5/L.353) and asked that they become co-sponsors of the revised draft resolution. Romania also became a co-sponsor. The representative of Mauritania, also on behalf of Cameroon and the Congo (Brazzaville), withdrew their amendments (E/CN.5/L.354).

15. The amendments submitted by Tunisia (E/CN.5/L.351) calling for the addition of a final preambular paragraph and a new operative paragraph 6, were adopted by 21 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. The Canadian representative explained his vote stating that his delegation had abstained on educational matters because in Canada, which had a federal system of Government, education was the concern of the provinces. The representative of Romania, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced a further revision of the draft resolution, the deletion of the phrase "by a number of countries" from the fourth preambular paragraph. Mauritania asked for a separate vote on the last preambular paragraph of the original draft resolution. The Commission adopted this paragraph by 23 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

16. The draft resolution, as orally revised and amended, was adopted by 28 votes to none, with 1 abstention. The text of the resolution, as adopted by the Commission at its 495th meeting on 25 February 1969, reads as follows:

1 (XX). PROGRESS IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION

The Commission for Social Development,

Having examined with interest the report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the role of education in economic and social development (E/CN.5/435),

Recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter X, draft resolution I A./

17. The Commission also considered the second draft resolution on the role of education in economic and social development (E/CN.5/L.355) which was introduced by the representative of India on behalf of his own delegation and those of Congo (Brazzaville), Cyprus, Greece, Mauritania, Pakistan, Philippines, United Arab Republic and Uruguay and made the following oral revisions:

(a) In the first preambular paragraph of the text recommended to the Economic and Social Council for adoption, after the word "freedoms", add "and resolution 5.541 adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its fifteenth session on the development of human resources".

(b) In operative paragraph 1, replace the phrase "to also take into account the following factors in their programmes of international assistances in education that" by "to take into account the following in their programmes of international assistance in education"; in sub-paragraph (b), replace "absorptive capacity of the" by "needs in the field of education in"; in sub-paragraph (c), after the word "productive", add the following phrase: "and to ensure the best possible utilization both of their own resources and of those obtained through international co-operation"; in sub-paragraph (d), replace the word "system" by "family of organizations".

(c) In operative paragraph 2, after the word "Requests" delete the word "both", replace "and the Advisory Committee" by "to co-operate with the Advisory Committee", delete the phrase "to take into account the specific needs vis-à-vis international co-operation in the field of information on education in the assistance that they will provide to the Secretary-General", replace "in preparation of his report" by "in the preparation of the report", and after "resolution 2458 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968", add the following phrase: "with a view to improving educational statistics through computer techniques in order to enable Member States to formulate methodical forecasts based on accurate educational data in their plans for educational development".

18. The USSR requested a separate vote on sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) of operative paragraph 1. The Commission voted for their adoption by 23 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

19. The draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted by 29 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

20. The representative of the USSR, explaining her vote, stated that although she supported the resolution as a whole she did not support sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) of operative paragraph 1, because the concept of educational development, as interpreted by her Government, was not clearly reflected in these two sub-paragraphs.

21. The text of the resolution, as adopted by the Commission at its 495th meeting on 25 February 1969, reads as follows:

2 (XX). INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD
OF EDUCATION

The Commission for Social Development,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1086 (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965 inviting the Commission to re-examine the role that it should play within the framework of the United Nations system,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the role of education in economic and social development (E/CN.5/435),

Recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter X, draft resolution I B./

III. REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR SOCIAL WELFARE

22. The Commission considered item 4 of its agenda (Report of the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare) at its 488th, 489th, 490th, 499th and 501st meetings. It had before it in connexion with this item the report of the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare (E/4590 and Corr.1) and a report by the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/437 and Add.1).

23. In introducing item 4 of the agenda, the Deputy Director of the Social Development Division pointed out that the Conference, which was the first of its kind at the ministerial level, was attended by a considerable number of delegations and came out with a unanimous report containing major recommendations concerning the role of social welfare in the context of national development. The Commission now had the opportunity of following up these recommendations by submitting to the Economic and Social Council its own proposals regarding the essential role which the United Nations should play in the social welfare field, and the priorities which social welfare projects should have in its over-all programme of international co-operation in economic and social development at the regional as well as the international level.

24. The Commission was unanimous in recognizing that the Conference had been successful not only because of the number of countries attending and the high level of representation but also because of the fact that it produced a unanimous report despite the great diversity of experience of the participating countries.

25. General agreement was expressed regarding the findings and conclusions of the Conference, which identified new and promising developments in national social welfare policies and pointed to the ways of achieving further progress in social welfare at the national level and in relevant international co-operation activities. The Commission endorsed, in particular, the emphasis given by the Conference on the preventive and developmental roles of social welfare programmes within the broader framework of integrated development policies although it was understood that the remedial aspects remained important. It was agreed that social welfare programmes could no longer be considered a marginal activity, mainly concerned with the alleviation of social problems as a charitable endeavour. They should be seen as an essential means of ensuring equal opportunity and decent living conditions to all citizens as well as of accelerating development by facilitating desired institutional and social change and the active participation of the people concerned in their own and the society's betterment. In such a perspective, the Commission stressed that it was the primary responsibility of the national Government, in co-operation with local authorities, voluntary organizations and the people themselves, to ensure the availability of the social welfare services needed by the population.

26. The Commission also endorsed the recommendation of the Conference that priority should be given in international co-operation to assisting Governments in planning for social welfare in the larger context of social development and in developing their administrative capacity, manpower policies and training

programmes in the social welfare field. Regarding manpower policies, it was considered especially important to develop competent professional leadership for planning social welfare policies, administering social welfare programmes, conducting action-oriented research and training and supervising the personnel required for providing direct services.

27. The Commission considered it important that the recommendations of the Conference should receive thorough attention at the national and international levels. There was general agreement that the Conference report should be given wide distribution and that follow-up action should be carefully planned and carried out so as to ensure the full use of the guidelines for social welfare development provided by the Conference.

28. Several members emphasized that the uncertainties of the terminology used in this field contributed to maintaining and increasing the divergence of views concerning the role of social welfare within the broader spectrum of social policy and social development. It was generally agreed that an urgent task should be the further clarification of concepts so as to facilitate international co-operation in this field and avoid confusion at the operational level. It was noted that the work programme of the Commission could contribute significantly to such clarification, with a view to further consideration of this problem by the Commission.

29. The need was stressed for adequate staffing of the United Nations Secretariat, both at Headquarters and in the regions, to cope with the work which had to be done in the field of social welfare as well as in social development in general. Some delegations objected to an increase in the staff of the United Nations Secretariat. Other delegations specified that the staff required for developing broad policies at the international level should not be increased at the expense of the technical co-operation required for dealing with the concrete problems of individual countries. It was also mentioned that recommendations related to the staff of the Social Development Division should be comprehensive and based on the requirements for the effective work of the Division as a whole. It was stressed that the over-all study of the Secretariat staffing which was presently taking place would help better to define the extent of this need felt by the Commission.

30. Special attention was given to the action to be taken at the regional level in social welfare matters. It was agreed that the regional commissions, being closer to the scene, could facilitate exchange of experience and pool regional resources for training personnel in social welfare planning and administration and also for conducting action-oriented research so as to improve the efficiency of social welfare programmes. The Commission expressed its support for the recommendation of the Conference that regional social welfare centres for research and advanced training be established, although some delegations spoke against this recommendation. Host facilities for such centres were offered by two members on behalf of their Governments. Some delegations suggested that a close partnership between social welfare training facilities from developed countries and those in developing countries could help to achieve similar objectives.

31. A number of members gave their views on the question of the establishment of a standing advisory Committee of experts on social welfare, referred to in the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/437, para. 45; see also annex I below)

on the basis of the recommendations of the Conference. Some delegations considered that, provided the terms of reference of such a committee could be clearly defined, such action would help to ensure appropriate attention to matters of social welfare policy and development within the broader scope of the responsibilities entrusted to the Commission. Other delegations were of the view that a new standing committee of experts would duplicate the work of the Commission itself or foster a less integrated approach to socio-economic development policies and entail additional financial expenses. It was agreed that the Commission obtain, whenever it was useful and for those matters designated by the Commission, the advice of qualified experts in the field of social welfare.

32. The Commission had before it two draft resolutions relating to the item on the report of the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare.

33. The first draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.352/Rev.1) concerned the question of social security. It was introduced at the 498th meeting by the representative of the Byelorussian SSR.

34. Three modifications proposed by India, Cyprus and the United Kingdom were incorporated into the original proposals by the sponsor. One relating to operative paragraph 2 (a) was meant to give Governments more flexibility by adding that legislative measures in matters of social security should be adopted "progressively and as national circumstances permit". A second modification was also intended to give more flexibility to operative paragraph 2 (b) by adding "where this is required" after "social security". The third modification was meant to relate the resolution more explicitly to the Conference of Ministers by adding in the second paragraph of the preamble that social security was considered "as a significant component of social welfare". The representative of the Netherlands objected to this last modification and proposed that it be replaced by "which has a significant relationship to social welfare". This amendment was adopted by 4 votes to none, with 21 abstentions. The draft resolution, as revised and amended, was adopted unanimously. The text of the resolution as adopted by the Commission at its 499th meeting on 27 February 1969 reads as follows:

3 (XX). REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS
RESPONSIBLE FOR SOCIAL WELFARE

The Commission for Social Development

Recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter X, draft resolution II A./

35. The second draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.357/Rev.1) dealt with action on the major recommendations of the Conference of Ministers. It was introduced at the 501st meeting by the representative of India on behalf of his own delegation and those of Argentina, Chile, Cyprus, France, Greece, Lebanon, Mauritania, Pakistan, Philippines, United Arab Republic and Venezuela.

36. It was suggested that, in Spanish, the term "social welfare" should be translated by "asistencia social" instead of "bienestar social". The co-sponsors accepted the following three modifications proposed by the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom: (a) in the eighth preambular paragraph, "most of the social problems" would be replaced by "many of the social problems"; (b) at the end of operative paragraph 6, would be added "and report back to the Commission for Social Development"; (c) in operative paragraph 9 the words "and for those matters designated by the Commission" would be added after "useful".

37. Concerning operative paragraph 2 (ii) it was suggested by the representative of the USSR that the terms "increasing their financial and technical assistance" be replaced by "increasing technical co-operation by appropriate means"; but this suggestion was not accepted by the co-sponsors who insisted that, in many cases, financial assistance was required as well as technical assistance.

38. Regarding operative paragraph 4 (a) dealing with regional centres for advanced training, some clarifications were sought about the financial implications of such projects. The representative of the Philippines pointed out that the resolution did not bind any country or international organization to support such projects financially; it only "invited" the appropriate authorities to "consult" with the Governments concerned about the desirability and feasibility of such regional centres.

39. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics asked for a separate vote on operative paragraphs 2 (ii) and 4 (a). Paragraph 2 (ii) was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 6 abstentions; paragraph 4 (a) was adopted by 23 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. The draft resolution as a whole as orally revised, was adopted unanimously.

40. The representatives of the United Kingdom and the USSR explained their votes. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that his delegation was in favour of the resolution as a whole, but had abstained from voting on paragraph 2 (ii) because it considered that each country had to decide on its own priorities in requesting assistance. The representative of the USSR said that his delegation had voted in favour of the resolution as a whole, despite certain objections to its content; it had abstained from voting on paragraphs 2 (ii) and 4 (a) as it felt that the improvement of systems of social welfare ought to be carried out primarily through rationalization and better distribution of resources for social welfare services available to the United Nations, and because social development should not be at the expense of economic development.

41. The representative of India, on behalf of the co-sponsors, noted that it was their understanding that, in operative paragraph 4 (a), the "training of teachers" referred to those dealing with social welfare personnel only.

42. The text of the resolution, as adopted by the Commission at its 501st meeting on 28 February 1969, reads as follows:

4 (XX). REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS
RESPONSIBLE FOR SOCIAL WELFARE

The Commission for Social Development,

Recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter X, draft resolution

11.2/

IV. PRELIMINARY REPORT ON LONG-TERM POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES
FOR YOUTH IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

43. The Commission considered item 5 of its agenda regarding long-term policies and programmes for youth in national development at its 491st to 494th, 500th and 501st meetings. It had before it in connexion with this item a preliminary report prepared by the Secretary-General in consultation with the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization (E/CN.5/434 and Corr.1).

44. The report, prepared in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1086 J (XXXIX), gave a brief analysis of the situation of youth throughout the world, with attention to population trends, to problems such as health, education, employment, and the use of leisure time. It pointed out the constructive action of youth in local, national and international service for development. The principles of planning for young people, aged twelve to twenty-five, were set forth; and consideration was given to sectoral programmes, to structures for co-ordinating the work of the various ministries and of governmental and voluntary work. The report gave special attention to programmes for the training and employment of early school-leavers, the advancement of young women and girls, and the training of professional and voluntary youth leaders.

45. In introducing the report, the Deputy Director of the Social Development Division stated that young people had been gaining increasing attention in the United Nations as witnessed by Council resolutions 1353 (XLV) on youth participation in international co-operation and 1354 (XLV) on programmes of international action relating to youth, and General Assembly resolutions 2447 (XXIII) on the education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and 2460 (XXIII) on human resources for development which dealt with international voluntary service. He pointed out that the world conscience seemed not to be sufficiently aware of the basic needs of three quarters of the world's youth, aged twelve to twenty-five, who lived in developing areas; and he stressed the desire of youth throughout the world to have a greater say in the shaping of the society of the future. There need be no separate plans for youth, but within a national plan for development there should be a cross-sectoral youth policy with clear priorities. There should be channels for youth to express their views on national development, and a machinery for co-ordinating the work of Governments and non-governmental organizations for and with youth.

46. Appreciation was expressed for the preliminary report which served as a basis for the discussions. Because the needs of youth and their relations to society are of such vital importance, the Commission advocated the revision of the report for discussion at the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session. It was felt that the revised edition should reflect the wide variations in the nature of the problems faced by different countries, and include more examples from the experience of various countries in its description of youth action in all parts of the world, taking into account the relevant comments expressed in the Commission. Concrete propositions for governmental action should be emphasized, and the international perspective on youth policies and programmes should not be omitted. The Commission

expressed its desire that questions related to youth should appear on the agenda of its twenty-first session and at appropriate times in the future.

47. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics drew attention to the assertion contained in paragraph 198 of the report that Israel had provided an example of constructive use of armed forces for promotion of national development and often had used the period of conscription for special training and cultural development. He termed this assertion absolutely absurd and fully contradicting resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council concerning the situation in the Middle East. He stated that he found it very strange for the Secretariat to qualify the role of an army of aggression occupying territories of the neighbouring countries in such a manner.

48. The Commission recognized that further study and research should grapple with the sociological complexity of what was happening among young people today, in many countries for instance, the conflict of generations, the burdens of new forms of inequality borne by youth, the reaction of youth to the paradox between the potentialities of progress in a technological civilization and the realities of poverty, how youth was affected by and reacted to the gap between the promise of world riches and the use made of them, youth's discovery of the potential power of its own numerical force, and the role of mass media in publicizing the problems of youth. Study should continue, inter alia, on the differing psychological factors in the life of young people in the different age groups between twelve and twenty-five, the forces motivating youth action on national development, the new values of youth and their new ways of thinking.

49. The Commission stressed the need for a comprehensive view of the social situation of youth, both because there were ideals and movements linking the youth of the world and because knowledge of the living conditions and aspirations of youth was necessary for planning by the world organizations. The Commission pointed out the need for the systematic collection of data by the United Nations and the specialized agencies and for a co-ordinated inter-agency approach to research on youth. It welcomed the UNESCO studies on the "crisis of youth" and "student unrest". Several members of the Commission also indicated the possibility of organizing study groups and meetings of social scientists on aspects of youth life.

50. Members of the Commission commented on what they felt to be the causes of discontent among youth, why there seemed to be unrest among the youth of the world comparable in its impact to the industrial revolution. Reference was made to the Report on Youth 2/ presented to the General Conference of UNESCO in 1968. It was thought that certain social factors pressed more heavily on the young than on other sectors of the population; for example, the social and political status of youth left much to be desired, and only in a relatively few countries do young people gain the right to vote at eighteen. The impact of education was noted; it seemed certain that education as such could not lead to an acceptance of the status quo. The importance was recognized of a change in adult attitudes towards young people and it was pointed out that there was a need to provide new channels between the adult society and youth with the aim of facilitating the participation of youth in decision-making concerning policy matters of interest to them. This

2/ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, document 15 C/65/Rev.

might contribute to making orderly social change attractive so that youth need not resort to violence. Members indicated the value of having the United Nations gather information on the role of youth in public affairs and the International Labour Organisation find out more about the social role of young workers in industry and agriculture, especially in the framework of trade unions.

51. The Commission weighed the values of having a national youth policy within the general plan for national development. It was agreed that since most problems were not exclusively youth problems, national youth policies should not be dissociated from broader measures for nation-building. In particular, a youth policy should be co-ordinated with plans for children and for the development of human resources. National youth policies should be formulated at the highest political level; they should be comprehensive and perceptive of long-range interests.

52. The Commission did not discuss the various sectoral programmes although it pointed out the importance of better health facilities, more opportunities for education, training and employment, the reform of current systems of education and training and the adaptation of measures of social protection so as to respect the liberty of the adolescent. Some priorities were indicated, namely, programmes for unemployed early school-leavers, civic education for youth, the education of youth for peace and international co-operation. Mention was also made of the importance of measures for the advancement of young women and girls, for work with peri-urban youth who had not yet entered modern life, and the training of personnel for youth programmes. The co-ordination of sectoral policies was advocated in spite of the difficulties due to the increasing number of services concerned with youth and to the lack of a unified view of the interrelated problems.

53. A national youth policy should make provision for youth participation in planning for and implementing national development. The new generation had a right to plan for its own future. Efforts should be made to orient youth towards the objectives of national development, to an understanding of the main problems of resources and priorities. Channels and structures should be set up so that youth organizations and unorganized youth might have a voice in formulating youth policy.

54. The importance of United Nations assistance to Governments desiring to establish more effective youth policies and programmes was stressed. It was suggested that the United Nations should undertake an assessment of existing policies and increase communication between Governments so that they may learn from each other's experience. The Commission welcomed the plans for a series of inter-regional and regional seminars on youth policies and programmes. It considered that certain United Nations activities on youth policies should be decentralized to the regional level so as to meet more effectively the needs of countries with similar problems, background and stages of development. It was pointed out that more efforts should be made to initiate large-scale projects through the United Nations Development Programme and perhaps the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the regional development banks.

55. Members welcomed the plans for an international meeting on the participation of youth in the second United Nations Development Decade and for a regional seminar on youth and development in the ECAFE region. Several members pointed out the value of international voluntary service in development as a form of youth participation in world development, and reference was made to General Assembly

resolution 2460 (XXIII) requesting the Economic and Social Council to study the feasibility of creating an international corps of volunteers for service in United Nations field projects.

56. The Commission heard statements from the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, UNICEF and ECAFE concerning their programmes related to youth. The importance of strengthening the machinery for inter-agency co-ordination was stressed and it was noted that an annual inter-agency meeting on youth was held within the framework of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

57. Members urged increased youth involvement in the work of the United Nations and agencies. It was suggested that measures be taken for having young people represented at the sessions of the Commission for Social Development when youth policies were under discussion. This could be done by including more young people in government delegations.

58. At its 500th and 501st meetings, the Commission considered a draft resolution on long-term policies and programmes for youth in national development (E/CN.5/L.356). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Romania on behalf of his own delegation and the delegations of Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Netherlands, Tunisia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Oral revisions were made by the sponsors, incorporating amendments proposed orally by the representatives of Greece, Norway and the United Kingdom. The representative of Pakistan introduced an oral amendment which was adopted by the Commission.

59. Several delegations stated that while supporting the draft resolution they had reservations regarding paragraph 198 of document E/CN.5/434 and Corr.1 which referred to Israel. They maintained that the reference to Israel's military service in relation to the item under discussion was irrelevant and out of context, and the report should be revised accordingly. These delegations were also of the view that such instances should be given careful scrutiny before their inclusion in any document.

60. The draft resolution, as orally revised and amended, was adopted unanimously. The text of the resolution, as adopted by the Commission at its 501st meeting on 28 February 1969, reads as follows:

5 (XX). LONG-TERM POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR YOUTH
IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Commission for Social Development,

Having examined with appreciation the preliminary report on long-term policies and programmes for youth in national development (E/CN.5/434 and Corr.1),

Recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter X, draft resolution III.

V. REPORT OF THE SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS APPOINTED TO UNDERTAKE A REVIEW OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

61. At its 495th to 498th and 504th meetings, the Commission considered item 6 of its agenda (Report of the Special Rapporteurs appointed to undertake a review of technical co-operation activities in social development), as requested by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1227 (XLII).

62. The Commission had before it in connexion with this item the report of the Special Rapporteurs (E/CN.5/432). In introducing this item, the Rapporteurs emphasized that assistance from all sources to the developing countries was far from adequate, and that new co-ordinated strategies of development assistance were required. The recommendations contained in the report were aimed at strengthening the capacity of the United Nations system to provide increased and more effective assistance for the social aspects of development and a better balance between economic and social aspects. They had been formulated after visits to developing countries and consultations at Headquarters and in the field with the various agencies and organizations in the United Nations system concerned with technical co-operation.

63. The report throughout, and particularly in recommendation No. 1, emphasized the need for an integrated approach to development and offered suggestions for putting it into practice within the United Nations machinery. In view of the responsibility for the social aspects of development assigned to the Commission for Social Development by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, proposals were made in recommendation No. 2 for strengthening the staff and financial resources of those parts of the United Nations Secretariat which are required to meet this responsibility. Improved co-ordination at all levels was urged. The key role of the UNDP Resident Representative in this respect was underlined in recommendation No. 3. Recommendation No. 4 was aimed at improving inter-agency co-operation both at Headquarters and regional levels, while recommendation No. 5 dealt with methods of bringing about co-ordination and co-operation at the country level. Recommendation No. 8 pointed out the need for co-ordination between bilateral and multilateral assistance.

64. The Rapporteurs were concerned with the paucity of funds available for international assistance compared to the magnitude of the needs of the developing countries, and recommendations Nos. 6, 7 and 9 were made with the hope that a larger share of these funds could be used for social development projects. Recommendation No. 10 included proposals for strengthening UNIDO's involvement in respect of the social aspects of industrial development. Suggestions for flexibility and improvements in the use of advisory services were given in recommendation No. 11 arising from conditions encountered by the Rapporteurs in their field visits. The need for more national personnel at all levels to assist in carrying out programmes in the social field was generally found in the developing countries. Recommendation No. 12 called for increased use of volunteers in United Nations programmes and pilot schemes. Recommendation No. 13 recognized that training of personnel in the field of social welfare was particularly important, as well as the promotion of popular participation through community development and related programmes and the building of infrastructures.

Recommendation No. 14 called for a study of selected economic and technological projects to determine the effects of social, institutional and human factors on the projects. In conclusion, the Rapporteurs expressed the hope that their report would be taken into account, strengthening the technical co-operation services of the United Nations system and particularly in preparations already under way for the Second United Nations Development Decade, in which sufficient emphasis should be given to social aspects of development.

65. The Commission expressed its gratitude to the Special Rapporteurs for the work done by them. There was unanimous agreement on the need for making more effective use of development assistance in the social sphere provided by the United Nations family, in view of the widening gap between the developed and developing countries, although there were reservations on certain of the proposals made in the report.

66. The Commission agreed on the importance of an integrated approach to development, as called for by recommendation No. 1, and pointed out that further research was needed to improve the methodology and techniques required. Certain practical difficulties were foreseen in connexion with the suggestion that the Commission be represented at meetings of the UNDP Governing Council and the Industrial Development Board. While many delegations supported the aims of recommendation No. 2, others expressed doubts that related to the financial implications of ensuring the availability of resources referred to in the recommendation. It was also stressed that action in this respect would better await the findings of the team studying the capacity of the United Nations system to carry out an expanded development programme.

67. The Commission endorsed the need of improved inter-agency co-operation at the country level. The key role of the UNDP Resident Representatives was recognized and it was agreed that these representatives should be qualified to assist Governments in the formulation of requests for projects in social development (recommendation No. 3). It was emphasized that decisions concerning social development and priorities in planning are the prerogatives of the Governments concerned, and efforts to encourage country-wide rather than project-by-project planning (recommendation No. 5) must also be made with this in mind. Emphasis was given to the need for close inter-agency co-ordination (recommendation No. 4) both at the regional and at Headquarters level. The importance of co-ordinating bilateral and multilateral assistance (recommendation No. 8) was recognized.

68. In considering the various possibilities put forward by the Rapporteurs for providing additional financial resources for social development (recommendations Nos. 6, 7 and 9), it was suggested that international financial institutions such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the regional development banks might well include social components in development programmes, however, taking into account the social policies of the requesting country. The need for assisting some countries in meeting the requirements for counterpart funds was generally viewed sympathetically, but the proposal for setting up a separate social development fund for this purpose met with objections from a number of delegations, as also the increase in the use of the Regular Programme. There was wide support for greater use of UNDP funds for social development. However, several delegations were of the view that these funds should be increased to make this possible. It was pointed out that this, as well as the increased use of Regular Programme funds, would depend on the requests from Governments.

69. There was general support for proposals for strengthening UNIDO's involvement in the social aspects of industrialization which was one of the priority concerns of the Commission and the Social Development Division. It was pointed out that the implementation of the recommendation would depend on the future developments of UNIDO's work.

70. It was felt that some of the specific suggestions made by the Rapporteurs for increased flexibility and new forms of assistance (recommendation No. 11) would require further and more detailed consideration.

71. Considerable attention was given to recommendation No. 12 concerning increased use of volunteers within the United Nations technical co-operation programmes. There was general agreement that lack of trained personnel was one of the most pressing problems in the developing countries. The services of volunteers could help to meet this problem and in fact this was already being done in many countries through bilateral arrangements. Some delegations pointed out that this question should be handled with great care. Reference was made to General Assembly resolution 2460 (XXIII) calling for study by the Economic and Social Council regarding the feasibility of setting up volunteer programmes under United Nations auspices. It was suggested that adequate documentation be prepared for the Council's consideration of this matter.

72. The importance of training local personnel and encouraging popular participation and institution-building (recommendation No. 13) was endorsed.

73. The study on the impact of social and institutional factors on development projects, called for by recommendation No. 14, was considered useful, and it was suggested that UNRISD might appropriately undertake such a study.

74. Statements were also made by the representatives of the ILO, UNDP and UNESOB.

75. The Commission agreed that the comments and observations made on the excellent report of the Special Rapporteurs were merely the beginning of the discussion of the recommendations contained therein. It was agreed that the report should be given careful consideration by Governments and by all organs and agencies concerned with development assistance. This was considered particularly important as part of the preparations for the Second United Nations Development Decade in which the technical co-operation services will play an essential role.

76. At its 504th meeting, the Commission considered a draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.358) on the report of the Special Rapporteurs appointed to undertake a review of technical co-operation activities in social development, which was introduced by the representative of Pakistan on behalf of his own delegation and those of Cyprus, France, Greece, Mexico, Netherlands, United States of America and Venezuela.

77. The representative of Mauritania suggested that the phrase "and the regional development banks" be added at the end of operative paragraph 4.

78. The draft resolution, taking into account the above modification and as orally revised by the sponsors, was adopted unanimously. The text of the resolution, as adopted by the Commission at its 504th meeting on 4 March 1969, reads as follows:

6 (XX). REPORT OF THE SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS APPOINTED TO UNDERTAKE
A REVIEW OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES IN SOCIAL
DEVELOPMENT

The Commission for Social Development,

Having considered with appreciation the report of the Special
Rapporteurs appointed to undertake a review of technical co-operation
activities in social development (E/CN.5/432),

Recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the
following draft resolution:

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter X, draft
resolution IV./

79. Mr. Pierre Sanon (Upper Volta), on behalf of the Special Rapporteurs, thanked the Commission and the Chairman for the favourable reception given the report, which he hoped had brought them in closer touch with the problems of the developing countries.

80. He also expressed the hope that the Commission's follow-up would be in proportion to the importance given the subject in the debate.

VI. SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

81. The Commission for Social Development considered item 7 of its agenda on the Second United Nations Development Decade at its 497th, 499th, 500th and 505th meetings. It had before it the note by the Secretary-General on the subject (E/CN.5/438 and Corr.1) which described progress made to date in the preparation for the Second United Nations Development Decade and presented ideas and observations regarding integration of social aspects in the strategy for the Decade.

82. In introducing the item, the representative of the Secretary-General stressed again the particular importance of the Commission's deliberations on this subject for the work programme of the Commission and for the current preparatory work on the strategy of the Second Development Decade. She elaborated on the items presented in the Secretary-General's note and emphasized the inadequacy of using the gross national product (GNP) rate of growth as the sole measure of development, particularly of the social aspects. The representative of the Secretary-General also elaborated on the necessity of integrating social and economic goals and programmes in the strategy of the Second Development Decade and on the general guidelines for doing this in a way that would ensure that the Decade's goals and programmes reflect the conditions, needs, and desires of developing countries.

83. The Commission expressed its appreciation for the Secretary-General's note and for the lucid exposition of the representative of the Secretary-General. It agreed on the particular importance of this item and on the need for presenting to the Economic and Social Council practical guidelines for integrating social aspects in the goals and programmes of the Decade.

84. Many members of the Commission pointed out the unsatisfactory results of the First Development Decade. Others stated that it was not accurate to say that the First Development Decade was a complete failure. Many successes could be pointed out, perhaps less in terms of GNP rate of growth than in terms of certain social indicators. It must be admitted, however, that by and large the First Development Decade had failed to achieve its goals and the expectations initially placed on it. Among the most important of these reasons was perhaps the fact that its over-all targets were expressed in global and universal terms and did not, therefore, reflect the varying conditions and possibilities in different developing regions and sub-regions of the world. These targets were, as indicated in the note by the Secretary-General, too simplistic and too few and did not present workable guidelines for national and international policies and programmes. Furthermore, while the First Development Decade specified certain ends, it failed to indicate clearly and in any detail the means for achieving these ends.

85. Some members stressed that the successful performance of the tasks of the Second Development Decade required the stabilization of the international situation, the strengthening of world peace and the adherence by all States to the policy of complete and general disarmament.

86. The Commission stressed the fact that economic development of developing countries did not only need to proceed at a much faster pace, it needed also to proceed with a certain degree of equity and social justice. The developing countries could afford neither slow development nor unequitable development. Furthermore, the present division of the world into rich and poor countries might not only lead to social unrest in the developing countries, but also present threats to world peace and security. While the main responsibility for development would always lie with the developing countries themselves, the developed countries and the world community should by their assistance promote these development efforts.

87. It was pointed out that if the Second Development Decade was to succeed in contributing significantly to these developmental efforts, it should not be based on a simplistic view of development. Development should be viewed as a dynamic process involving interaction between social, cultural, economic and political factors which themselves were subject to continuous change. Economic investment in itself did not guarantee development in developing countries. Economic development, industrialization, scientific and technological progress could not efficiently be undertaken in an anachronistic social structure, an antiquated system of agricultural and industrial production, nor in a society where workers and their families were illiterate, unskilled, ill-housed and afflicted with disease. Rapid nation-wide economic growth could take place only in a social, psychological and cultural atmosphere conducive to growth. Social and cultural reforms, measures to improve health, education and training, efforts to involve the population in the formulation and implementation of institutional reforms and development programmes were prerequisites to rapid and sustained economic growth because they eliminated bottle-necks and improved productivity. In this sense, due attention to the requirements of social progress could not be viewed, as had often been done, as a constraint on economic growth. Furthermore, these social and institutional reforms and programmes contributed directly to raising the levels of living of the population.

88. The Commission also emphasized that economic growth, urbanization and industrialization were often accompanied by a number of social ills that tended to minimize, and sometimes negate, the benefits derived from growth. These undesirable social consequences included such phenomena as slums and shanty-towns, air, water pollution and noise, new health problems such as the spread of tuberculosis and venereal diseases in rapidly growing and inadequately planned urban areas, the weakening of mutual assistance accompanying the breaking up of the traditional family or tribe, and other undesirable results of certain applications of science and technology on the social and human environment. While curative measures might in any instance be necessary, solutions to these problems were generally more effective and more economical if undertaken before the fact, i.e., as preventive measures. In this respect, it was essential to find the most effective way of promoting economic growth while preventing, as much as possible, its undesirable social consequences and thus helping to maximize its social benefits. The experience of developed countries might prove to be very useful in this undertaking.

89. The point was made that the short-term interdependence of social and economic aspects of development was therefore obvious. It was further pointed out that our understanding of this interdependent relationship, while relatively richer now, was still rather limited. Actual integration of the developmental process would only be achieved to the extent to which our understanding of this complex process

became deeper, as also the translation of this understanding into policies adopted by Governments. Recognition of this interdependence, however, should not result in an over-emphasis on social factors that related - either as prerequisites or as consequences - to economic growth in the strategy of the Second Development Decade. Purely social aims must also be recognized. While a growing economy was necessary for higher levels of living the idea that growth in GNP did in itself remedy all social problems must be rejected. The GNP might often grow as a result of rapid growth in only a small industrial nucleus in a country and might not be reflected in improvement in the level of living of the masses of the society. Programmes aimed at ensuring an equitable distribution of income and wealth and an adequate degree of equality of opportunity might, in some instances, have a dampening effect on the short-term rate of economic growth; such programmes were, nevertheless, necessary because they ensured orderly development and permitted rapid and sustained economic growth in the long run.

90. The Commission recognized that while significant progress had been made in the last several years, both in the Social Development Division and in the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, in quantifying social aims and formulating methods for integrating social and economic goals and programmes, there was still a great need for research aimed at increasing and improving the scientific tools for the measurement and integration of social and economic development. At the same time, the training of national planners of developing countries in this relatively new and rapidly expanding field was also urgently needed so that international knowledge and experience might be continuously transferred to the national level. In attempting to set guidelines for the formulation of the goals and programmes of the Second Development Decade, the Commission emphasized the importance for these guidelines to be stated not in vague and philosophical terms but in as concrete a form as possible. It was indicated that the draft Declaration on Social Progress and Development should constitute the basis for the statement on the social objectives of the Decade, and should be fully taken into account in enunciating the principles on which the strategy was based. The Commission recognized, however, that specific targets and objectives could only be set after direct consultations with the planners and policy-makers of the developing countries in the different regions and sub-regions of the world.

91. It was generally agreed that perhaps the first and most important guideline in the formulation of the strategy of the Second Development Decade was the need for properly integrating social and economic goals and programmes. Goals and programmes dealing with social, institutional and structural reforms and the development of human resources, which would remove bottle-necks to economic growth and improve the productivity of labour, should be elaborated and given high priority in the Decade. Sufficient priority should also be given to goals and programmes specifically designed to cure or prevent undesirable social phenomena which might accompany economic growth and rapid urbanization and industrialization. Finally, social goals and programmes should be enunciated regarding the achievement of realistic levels of adequacy, determined on the basis of local conditions and international standards, with regard to living conditions of those groups in the population which did not sufficiently benefit from economic progress, at least in the short run. These latter goals and programmes should relate also to policies aimed not only at a more equitable distribution of income and wealth but also at the elimination of racial discrimination and apartheid, the promotion of human rights and ensuring popular participation in development.

92. The goals and programmes of the Decade would not be complete if sufficient attention was not given to various social aspects of rapid population growth, the brain drain and the proper development of youth, including opportunities for employment and the need for increased provision for the handicapped.

93. The Commission repeatedly emphasized the dangers of setting goals and programmes for the Decade without direct and intensive consultations at the national, sub-regional and regional levels, with national planners and policy-makers. It was only in this manner that goals and programmes of the Decade could adequately reflect needs, conditions and desires of developing countries and thus ensure their effective participation in the Decade's programmes. This was all the more important for the success of the Decade since the basic responsibility for social and economic development of the developing countries rested with the developing countries themselves.

94. The Commission also emphasized the need to increase assistance from developed to developing countries. Developed countries should increase resources available for international development without imposing their political and social structures on the recipient countries; both donors and recipients would, in fact, benefit if this assistance was free of political considerations. It was also suggested that bilateral programmes should give increased priority to social development. All assistance programmes should be in accord with principles of national independence, sovereignty and self-determination.

95. Programmes of the United Nations and its family of organizations should be adjusted to make a maximum contribution to the goals of the Decade. Co-ordination of international efforts was as important as integration at the national level. Emphasis should be given in the work programme of the United Nations to research in social development and planning and to training of social development planners and administrators of developing countries.

96. A number of delegations stressed the importance of creating effective machinery not only to evaluate progress made during the Decade but also to promote this progress. It was important, however, that this machinery be designed in such a way as to be operational and professional without involving undue financial outlays.

97. Some members of the Commission expressed their regrets at the unfortunate political problems which had surrounded the formation of the Preparatory Committee and their hope that these might be resolved satisfactorily and in an appropriate manner.

98. During the 505th meeting the Commission considered a draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.360) on the Second United Nations Development Decade sponsored by Canada, Cyprus, Greece, India, Lebanon, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines and the United Arab Republic. In presenting the draft resolution on behalf of the co-sponsors, the representative of Pakistan made the following revisions:

(a) In operative paragraph 1, the word "in" before the words "the strategy" would be replaced by "particularly in the context of".

(b) In operative paragraph 2, the words "not only as prerequisites to economic growth but also as tools for furthering purely social aims and preserving" would be replaced by "as an essential factor in the process of economic growth as well as for furthering social aims and ensuring".

(c) In operative paragraph 3, the word "with" before the word "officials" would be replaced by "between the appropriate members of the United Nations family of organizations and".

(d) In operative paragraph 5, the words "States Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies" would be replaced by "countries which have not yet done so".

99. A number of amendments were suggested by other delegations. The representative of India suggested the addition of a reference to the Asian Development Bank to the organizations mentioned in sub-paragraph 6 (c); the representative of Chile suggested the addition of the Inter-American Development Bank to the same sub-paragraph and the representative of the United Arab Republic suggested the addition of the African Development Bank.

100. Consequently, the representative of Pakistan proposed, instead of these additions, a sub-paragraph 6 (d), later amended by the representative of Lebanon, which read in its final form as follows: "To utilize fully the relevant studies being undertaken by the regional development banks".

101. As the result of a request by the representative of Romania for an explanation of operative paragraph 7, particularly of the meaning of the words "including new organizational arrangements within the United Nations Secretariat", and after a brief discussion of this paragraph, the representative of the United Arab Republic, on behalf of the co-sponsors, proposed the deletion of those words so that the paragraph read: "Requests the Secretary-General to review and evaluate all means at his disposal to further the integrated aims of the Decade".

102. The representative of Romania also suggested the insertion of the words "including regional economic commissions" in paragraph 6 (b) after the words "and other bodies". He also requested a separate vote on the third preambular paragraph. The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics requested separate votes on the fourth preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 5.

103. The third preambular paragraph was adopted by 24 votes to none, with 4 abstentions; the fourth preambular paragraph was adopted by 25 votes to none, with 3 abstentions; and operative paragraph 5 was adopted by 26 votes to none with 3 abstentions. The draft resolution as a whole, as orally revised, was adopted unanimously.

104. In explaining his vote the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that although his delegation had voted in favour of the text of the draft resolution as a whole, it had reservations as to some paragraphs of the preamble and operative part, particularly to the desirability of including the research of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in the draft resolution. Having stressed that his Government supported the idea of the Development Decade, his delegation also had reservations regarding the legality of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, in explaining his vote, indicated that he had abstained from voting on the third and fourth preambular paragraphs and operative paragraph 5 because his delegation had not voted for resolution 27 (II) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and

Development 3/ and because, in his view, the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade illegally included the Federal Republic of Germany. The delegation of Romania explained that it had abstained on the vote on the third preambular paragraph because it had not voted on the resolution mentioned above.

105. The text of the resolution, as adopted by the Commission at its 505th meeting on 4 March 1969, reads as follows:

7 (XX). SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

The Commission for Social Development

Recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter X, draft resolution V./

3/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session, vol. I and Corr.1 and Add.1, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.D.14), p. 38.

VII. WORK PROGRAMME OF THE COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

106. At its 501st to 504th meetings, the Commission considered item 8 of its agenda (Work programme of the Commission for Social Development: (a) Implementation of United Nations social development programmes during the year 1968 and (b) Five-year work programme of the Commission for Social Development, 1969-1973). In connexion with this item the Commission had before it a report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of United Nations social development programmes during the year 1968 (E/CN.5/436) and a note by the Secretary-General on the five-year work programme of the Commission for Social Development, 1969-1973 (E/CN.5/433).

107. At the 501st meeting, in introducing item 8, sub-item (a) on the implementation of the United Nations social development programme during 1968, the representative of the Secretary-General noted that in the reorientation of the work of the Social Development Division, with emphasis on over-all social policy and planning, earlier trends had been drawn upon heavily and activities in different sectors had been linked to over-all national development; the multi-sectoral character of nearly all the Division's programmes had been stressed. She pointed out that it had not been possible to assign staff to carry out substantial work on urbanization and social aspects of industrialization. There had, on the other hand, been progress in fields such as training of social planning personnel, rural development, institution-building, research and training in regional development, advisory services and other activities in rehabilitation of the disabled, as well as the linking of social defence programmes to national development. The United Nations Social Defence Research Institute at Rome had become operational in 1968.

108. There had been growing participation of the staff in interdisciplinary preparatory programming or evaluation missions as well as assistance, to other units within Headquarters on projects of an interdisciplinary nature.

109. There had been continued lack of progress in efforts to get an increased share of technical co-operation resources devoted to social development, in spite of resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly which endorsed emphatically the view that an increase in the United Nations technical co-operation in the social field was strongly required. More would be needed in order to achieve a significant change in the balance among different elements in the total programme of technical co-operation. A slight trend seemed to be evident towards an increasing use of Special Fund resources for social development purposes.

110. At the same meeting, the representative of the Secretary-General introduced item 8, sub-item (b) on the five-year work programme of the Commission for Social Development which attempted to follow the Commission's concern for reflecting an integrated socio-economic approach to development efforts in the 1970's. The five-year work programme had a functional structure and projects had been grouped in relation to the main key areas of activity of the Commission, irrespective of the organizational arrangements within the Division. Special attention was given to projects aimed at safeguarding the social aspects of over-all development and ensuring that social factors in economic development are taken fully into account in the Second United Nations Development Decade. Work would be strengthened with respect to such projects as social policy and distribution of national income,

social aspects of industrialization and urbanization, concerted action for comprehensive rural development and for development and utilization of human resources as well as research and training on regional development. Another key area was cross-sectoral social planning in which much work was needed in the further development of methodology. It was hoped that the high-level expert meeting on social policy and planning to be held in 1969, financed by the Swedish Government, would contribute considerably to this project. It was noted that enough progress had been made in this field to set forth a continuing programme of training social planners.

111. In the key area of social reform and institutional change, there was a necessity of modernizing the whole structure of society if development efforts were to be successful, which would involve a profound change in thinking and attitude, supported by social reforms and new institution building. Regarding the development of human resources and popular participation in development, the reconstitution of the ACC Sub-Committee on Education and Training into the Sub-Committee on Human Resources, Education and Training was to be noted. Mention was made of a number of projects aimed at establishing concerted international efforts for development and utilization of human resources with particular emphasis on operational projects in rural areas and in the field of youth. Increased attention would be given to co-operation in concerted international action for the advancement of women. At its twenty-second session, the Commission on the Status of Women had invited the co-operation of the Commission for Social Development in organizing seminars, country studies, etc., through community development projects and others, to advance the status of women. ^{4/} In addition to the above, relevant projects were also included among the proposals relating to the training of personnel and popular participation in the fields of social welfare services, rehabilitation of the disabled and social defence.

112. In conclusion, the representative of the Secretary-General stressed the importance of technical co-operation and expressed the hope that a larger volume of requests would come from Governments in the area of social development as well as increasing financial resources from the United Nations Development Programme and other sources. She paid tribute in this respect to the co-operation that had been received from UNICEF and the World Food Programme.

113. Amendments to the five-year work programme of the Commission for Social Development (E/CN.5/433, annex) submitted by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (E/CN.5/L.359) and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (E/CN.5/L.361), appear in annex III to the present report.

114. In the discussion of the proposed work programme as set out in document E/CN.5/433, and the priorities set forth in the introductory statement made at the 501st meeting of the Director of the Social Development Division, particular weight was given by the Commission to the broader aspects of the work programme, including social policy and income distribution, social planning, and the integrated programmes relating to industrialization and urbanization, to concerted action for rural development and to the development and utilization of human resources, with particular emphasis on youth. It was pointed out that the five-year work programme

^{4/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, document E/4619-E/CN.6/527, chap. XVI, resolution 8 (XXII).

should not be regarded as final, but should be subject to review in the light of the strategy adopted for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The view was expressed that long-term work programmes should be submitted for the consideration of the Commission a year before their adoption.

115. Some delegates expressed concern about the inadequacy of staff resources in relation to the tasks required, particularly in view of the need to maintain a balance between the broader aspects of the Commission's mandate and the specific substantive fields for which the Commission had direct responsibility. It was felt that a more determined effort would be made to establish priorities and to build up certain key areas of action. Concern was also expressed about the dearth of resources for social development technical co-operation projects.

116. The key role played by the periodic reports on the World Social Situation in providing data and guidance in the major areas of social policy was stressed by a number of members of the Commission. It was felt that the reports constituted an essential working tool for both international and national organizations as well as for educational institutions through wide circulation. No change was proposed in the present system of reports, although, with reference to General Assembly resolution 2436 (XXIII), operative paragraph 11, the question was raised as to whether quinquennial rather than triennial reports would not fit in better with the timing of development plans, and the need to assess progress during the Second United Nations Development Decade.

117. The hope was expressed that FAO, in preparing the report on the social aspects of nutrition for the twenty-first session of the Commission, in addition to emphasizing the social obstacles to the improvement of nutrition, would also trace the links between improved nutrition, and plans for rural development and agrarian reform.

118. The Commission agreed that the items on the work programme dealing with social planning, particularly with the development of the methodology of cross-sectoral social planning, with the evaluation of social planning techniques, and with the training of cross-sectoral planners, should be given high priority. It was felt that social planning was still not given sufficient weight in over-all planning and that more resources were needed in this area.

119. Members of the Commission endorsed the item concerned with social policy and the distribution of national income and considered that this project had an important contribution to make to national programmes for the redistribution of income. Mention was made of the ECAFE study of income distribution in the Philippines. It was suggested that since the final report was only to be completed in 1973, provisional reports should be made available in the interim period.

120. The Commission expressed approval of the projects concerned with integrated programmes in the field of rural development, urbanization and industrialization, and regional development. These should make it possible to find a balance between rural and urban development which would give greater attention to the former, while at the same time making the necessary provision for the inevitable drift towards the urban centres and industrialization. The emphasis on rural development programmes reflected the importance of rural problems in developing countries. The experience of one country was cited to show the need for a central department to deal with the problems of backward rural areas, in order to combine programmes of social adjustment with economic investment. The urgency of programmes dealing with

rapid urbanization was stressed, particularly in those regions where the rapid growth of urban populations was creating serious problems of large population groups marginal to the main stream of development. Industrialization could not simply be transferred mechanically from the developed to the less-developed countries.

121. Many members of the Commission endorsed the programme on research and training on regional development and stressed the need for properly trained people in this field. It was suggested that the findings of the preliminary study on institutional aspects of regional (zonal) development should be considered before proceeding to the other sub-items under this project. Some delegations reserved their positions on this question and considered that it fell within the competence of the Economic and Social Council itself. The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expressed its disagreement with the organization of a centre for regional development in Israel. The question of the financing of items on the work programme which had not been considered by the Commission was raised. The possibility was suggested that one of the research and training centres might be linked with the Aswan Dam development.

122. The items on the work programme concerned with social welfare, rehabilitation and social defence and related training programmes were endorsed in general by the Commission, although some reservations were expressed on individual items. In connexion with the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare, it appeared that the role of social welfare as an integral element for the promotion of social progress and human well-being had been established. Some members expressed the hope that the Fuchu Institute would continue to benefit from technical co-operation to assist in training for this field. The suggestion was made by one member that these items should be considered separately from the items relating to social policy and planning, since they represented special sectors of social development. The remedial and preventive aspects of these programmes should not be neglected. Other members welcomed the new emphasis on the development aspects, and the shift to more fundamental problems of institutional change. The need to relate social welfare and social security programmes to the level of development of the countries concerned was stressed, and it was pointed out that the direct adoption by the less developed countries of programmes from the industrialized countries could work against development.

123. With regard to the items concerned with social defence some concern was evidenced that only one of the proposed regional centres had been established in the ECAFE region, and hope was expressed that others could be organized. It was thought that the Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders should continue to report to the Commission, and should meet in time for their advice to be available to the regional preparatory meetings for the Fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

124. High priority was given to the projects concerned with social reforms and institutional change, and in this connexion reference was again made to the project concerned with income distribution. It was pointed out that social and economic development depended on institutional change and on the elimination of obstacles to progress. Land reform might be a preliminary condition for other measures. The interrelation between social policy and distribution of national income required particular study. Special measures were needed to deal with the problems of marginal ethnic groups suffering from the impact of modern development. The

study of indigenous marginal groups should also include a consideration of the settlement of nomadic populations. The Commission endorsed the project concerned with the social aspects of family planning, and the social character of family planning was underlined.

125. Within this general section the Commission put major emphasis on the three projects dealing with concerted action for the development and utilization of human resources, on concerted action in the field of youth, and on popular participation in development. It was pointed out that the activities planned for the Second United Nations Development Decade would fail if they did not provide opportunities for disadvantaged groups, and special training programmes were needed if those without skills or made redundant by the development process were to be absorbed in useful employment. The need for pilot operational projects in the field of development and utilization of human resources was mentioned.

126. Considerable interest was shown in the project concerned with popular participation in development and reference was made to earlier studies including the Report on the World Social Situation, 1955, 5/ and the UNRISD report on this subject. There was a need to assess the shift in emphasis in community development towards institution building and the implications of this for training programmes. It was suggested that the item on popular participation might focus on the participation of workers in factory management and the participation of workers' and peasants' organizations in the solution of national social problems. The important contribution of the ECAFE programme in the general area of community development and popular participation was stressed. One member pointed out that it was important not to forget the element of self-help in community development and to avoid the danger of too much paternalism.

127. The importance attached to youth policies by the Commission seemed to have been adequately reflected in the proposed work programme. It was considered that the problem of youth in general and especially in developing countries should be given particular attention and that in view of the resolution on long-term policies and programmes for youth in national development, adopted by the Commission (see para. 60, above), the proposed report should explore these problems in greater depth. It was suggested that representatives of youth organizations should be included amongst the participants to the proposed international meeting.

128. The delegations of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics pointed out that work under item 35 would evidently duplicate the work of the Commission on the Status of Women and therefore should be excluded from the programme, and said that projects under item 34 also should be omitted, since the Commission in the past had done a sufficient amount of work on this question.

129. The suggestion was made that the Commission might wish to consider some changes in the organization of its work at future sessions. The Commission agreed that the possibility should be explored for the Economic and Social Council to examine the report of the Commission together with the economic matters as suggested in the report of the Special Rapporteurs appointed to undertake a review of technical co-operation activities in social development (E/CN.5/432). One member suggested ways in which the efficiency of the work of the Commission could be enhanced, such as limiting the number of items on the agenda and allowing more time for the preparation and adoption of draft resolutions.

5/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.IV.7.

130. The representative of ECAFE informed the Commission of the current work programme of ECAFE in the social field and stressed the links between their work and the work programme of the Commission. With very limited resources they were covering a wide area of work which included particularly projects in the field of social policy and planning (particularly two studies on income distribution and economic growth), in human resources and popular participation, in regional and community development and in social welfare.

131. The Director of the Division of Social Affairs in Geneva mentioned the increasing shift from liaison work to active participation in substantive projects, including, for example, co-operation in work on human resource development and a major research project on youth carried out together with UNICEF. He mentioned also closer co-operation with the Economic Commission for Europe in substantive matters and the organization of a wide range of meetings, expert groups, and study groups under the European Social Development Programme. There was an increasing tendency to invite observers from developing countries to participate in these activities.

132. The representative of ECA discussed a number of channels which might serve to bring about closer liaison between the work programmes of the regional commissions and of the Commission for Social Development, so that the regional programmes might benefit from the guidance of the Commission and the work programme of the Commission could in turn benefit from the focus on the concrete needs of the developing countries as reflected in the regional work programmes. He reviewed briefly the current ECA programme in the social field, which emphasized the development of human resources and the training of middle level and higher personnel.

133. The representative of ECLA outlined the approach to social policy set out in a number of recent ECLA publications and papers, dealing with social change and social development policy, in which social development policies were related to different types of economic and social development. The current emphasis was on particular problems which cut across social and economic divisions, relating particularly to employment, income distribution, urbanization and the problems of urban populations.

134. The representative of the International Labour Organisation made a statement with special reference to the forthcoming fiftieth anniversary of the ILO. Members of the Commission expressed their appreciation of the co-operation that the Commission had received from the ILO on matters of joint concern. The record of the Organisation was commended and wishes were offered for success in its future endeavours.

135. In her concluding statement at the 504th meeting, the representative of the Secretary-General assured the members that the five-year work programme would be kept under continuous review, especially to take account of adjustments that might be required as the programme for the new Development Decade unfolded.

136. Some members had expressed reservations about the proposed collaboration of the Social Development Division with other commissions or specialized agencies in case it would lead to overlapping and duplication. It was the view of the representative of the Secretary-General that such co-operation should be fostered for effective work in projects of mutual concern as sought by the Commission for some years.

137. The representative of the Secretary-General referred to the understandable concern of some members about the magnitude of the work programme that had been approved at the current session, especially because most of the projects fell into the first priorities category. She suggested that it might be helpful to remember that the programme would be implemented gradually. In spite of these commitments the Division hoped to make a useful contribution to International Education Year to which references had been made during the session. It would be noted also that this programme took into account the possibility of some help to be provided by the Swedish Government. The Division also looked forward hopefully to the implementation of certain resolutions of the Commission regarding the need for strengthening existing resources.

138. The representative of the Secretary-General stated that the division of responsibilities for regional development had been worked out to achieve the best possible results. Whereas research in this field was of major concern to UNRISD, the Division had a clear mandate to further studies and operational work in this field.

139. Replying to questions concerning the work programme and the amendments proposed by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (annex III A below) and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (annex III B below), the representative of the Secretary-General made certain detailed observations on the proposals.

140. Taking up part I of the amendments submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the representative of the Secretary-General made the following comments:

(a) Point (a) was covered by item 7 (a) of the work programme.

(b) Point (b) was also related to item 7 (a). A progress report could be submitted to the Commission in 1970, but since the country studies referred to in the work programme would not be completed until 1972, a substantive report on the subject could not be ready in 1970.

(c) Point (c) was the aim of a number of projects in the work programme, actually of the work programme as a whole.

(d) Point (d) was agreeable in principle, although it was doubtful if the date of submission could be 1970, as the 1970 session of the Commission already had a heavy agenda. In inter-agency consultations, 1971 had been suggested, with WHO to open the "second round" of special reports from the agencies.

(e) Point (e) suggested an addition to item 32, which could be treated under the present project 32 if the Commission so desired.

(f) As to point (f), she noted that she had already indicated the role of the Social Development Division in the implementation of the International Education Year. The measures were covered under section V of the programme and by several projects under section III.

(g) Point (g) was within the competence of the ILO, which, presumably, would discuss the subject in its contribution to the reports on the World Social Situation from a social policy point of view.

(h) Point (h) fell within the competence of UNESCO and so would presumably be discussed to some extent in UNESCO's contribution to the reports on the World Social Situation.

(i) Point (i) was a very complex question, the study of which would require additional resources. UNCTAD might consider including the subject in its work programme, with collaboration from the Division, and under such arrangements a report might be submitted to the Commission at a future session.

(j) Point (j) would be taken up in a number of projects in the proposed work programme, both with respect to the development of human resources and popular participation in development. It was particularly relevant to projects 31, 32, 33, 35, 36 and also project 15.

141. Part II of the proposals of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerned amendments to the text of the proposed programme. The representative of the Secretary-General made the following comments regarding those amendments:

(a) With respect to point (a), she referred to her earlier remarks, stating that the Commission had a specific mandate for item 16.

(b) With respect to point (b), she stated that the United Nations Secretariat did not have its own separate work programme except when resolutions of the General Assembly or the Economic and Social Council authorized the Secretary-General to carry out specific programmes. The work included in items 23, 24 and 25 was part of the specific mandate given to the Economic and Social Council and through it to the Commission for Social Development in General Assembly resolution 415 (V).

(c) Point (c), which called for the insertion of the word "national" in the title of item 7, was fully acceptable. The present title of item 7 should have read "Social policy and distribution of income in the nation".

(d) With regard to point (d), the grouping of items 8, 9, 11 and 14 together would not cause any problem to the Secretariat, but to reduce the volume of work in this field would seem to be against the Commission's earlier instructions to the Secretariat and the views expressed in the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Economic and Social Council to the effect that work on social policy and planning would be strengthened and increased. She noted that a considerable part of the additional work proposed in this field would be financed from extra-budgetary sources.

(e) With regard to point (e), while the grouping of items 20, 21, 36 and 37 together would be quite acceptable, it should be noted that the Commission had on various occasions given the field of rehabilitation a priority commensurate with its place in the work programme. At its nineteenth session, the Commission had urged "the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned... to assist the less developed countries in giving a high priority to programmes concerned with the rehabilitation of the disabled, especially handicapped and mentally retarded children". ^{6/} Furthermore, Council resolution 1086 K (XXXIX) requested the United Nations to "expand its activities in the field of rehabilitation".

^{6/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 5, para. 56 (j).

(f) With regard to point (f), she noted that the volume of work as proposed would seem to be in line with the views expressed by the Commission on the report of the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare.

(g) With reference to point (g), it was felt that item 34 could not be deleted without a specific decision by the Commission and the Council, in the light of the continuing priority given to the training of social welfare personnel, confirmed by the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare.

(h) On point (h), she stated that project 35 called for co-operation with the specialized agencies and the Section on the Status of Women and represented an important step towards inter-agency co-operation to step up the activities, particularly with respect to operational work, to promote the participation of women in economic and social development.

142. In commenting on the amendments submitted by the delegation of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (annex III B below), the representative of the Secretary-General agreed that point 1 was important; it permeated the whole work programme and was related more specifically to a number of the proposed projects.

143. With respect to point 2 of the Byelorussian SSR amendments, the matter formed part of a number of reports included in the new work programme. This was true of most projects in section I on social planning, policy and administration, which obviously involved the role of the State and the State sector in a very prominent way. This also applied to section II on social reforms and institutional change and furthermore to projects on human resources.

144. Point 3 was within the competence of the ILO. The representative of the ILO had referred to the world employment plan, a programme in which the United Nations, and particularly the regional economic commissions, were co-operating closely with the ILO. The employment of youth would be one of the major concerns in this programme.

145. Point 4 would be considered as part of the projects listed under section II. The FAO was of course closely involved in as far as land reform was concerned and the United Nations was co-operating with the specialized agencies on several other projects dealing with structural change and social reforms.

146. Concerning the inclusion of point 5, the representative of the Secretary-General stated that the question of tax reform and the development of more effective systems of taxation lay primarily within the competence of the newly-reconstituted Division of Public Finance and Financial Institutions. However, the question of the relationship of the taxation system to the living conditions of low-income sections of the population would be part of the further work on social policy and distribution of income in the nation. It would also come up at the meeting of the social policy experts scheduled for 1969 and would be taken into account also in project 28.

147. Point 6 was within the field of competence of the ILO. However, under the resolution on social security adopted by the Commission (see para. 34 above), the ILO might wish to prepare a report on the social policy aspects of pension

systems that could be taken up by the Commission as part of the series of reports by the specialized agencies. Moreover, project 19 would consider the relationship between pension systems and the income security aspects of social welfare programmes.

148. Point 7 would be covered extensively in the progress reports on land reform (project 26). The next report would be published in the current year and a summary of it would be before the Economic and Social Council at its forty-sixth session in May 1969. Project 27 would also be largely focused on the role of the State in land reform.

149. The Commission endorsed the proposed five-year work programme 1969-1973 as set out in document E/CN.5/453, taking into account the amendments arising out of the above discussion (see annex II below).

VIII. UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

150. The Commission discussed item 9 of its agenda on the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development at its 504th, 505th and 507th meetings. It had before it the fifth progress report of the Board of the Institute (E/CN.5/439). In addition, members of the Commission had individually received a document of the Institute entitled "Research Notes". In these two documents, the research programmes of the Institute were described and certain results to date were explained.

151. This item of the agenda was introduced by the Director of the Institute. In his statement, the Director indicated that the current year was a particularly significant one for the Institute because a new Board was to be elected and because funds must be collected during the year if the Institute was to continue beyond 1970. The Director noted that the Institute was financed by voluntary contributions and that funds presently available would be exhausted during the first half of 1970. The Board had instructed its Chairman and Deputy Chairman to send a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations seeking his co-operation in securing the continuation of the Institute for at least another three years, and the Secretary-General had circulated a note to Governments of Member States urging voluntary contributions that would make this possible.

152. The Director of the Institute noted that while recognition was now widely given to the importance of social aspects in the development process, the field of social development remained, in general, in spite of progress made in the past few years, methodologically less developed than the field of economic development with which it was to be integrated. In fact, the lack of integration of these social aspects in development plans and programmes might be partly due to this situation. While the Institute could not hope to solve the problems of social development and planning, it could hope to remedy some of the more evident gaps, to feed relevant research results into the international system and to break new grounds in the analysis of development. This was, in fact, the reason for the Institute's existence. Furthermore, the Institute, by being a part of the United Nations system, was capable of undertaking cross country research advantageously because it had extensive contacts with government offices and national institutes through government delegations, its multi-national staff, its Board members, the United Nations Resident Representatives, the technical assistance experts of the United Nations and specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions and offices.

153. The Director also emphasized a number of guiding principles on which the research programme of the Institute was based. One of these principles was that the Institute should not undertake studies which could be undertaken as effectively by national research centres or by the regular staff of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Emphasis was given in the research programme of the Institute on understanding, defining and, as far as possible, measuring development as a whole, as an integrated process or an inter-dependent system. Furthermore, the Institute assumed that countries differed widely from each other and that mechanical generalizations were dangerous. The interest of the institute was in positive principles and methods of development and not merely in pointing out difficulties of a social nature.

154. The Commission expressed its appreciation for the report of the Board and for the clear explanations given in the Director's statement. It was recognized that while a United Nations Institute might have certain political handicaps in studying basic developmental problems and structural reforms in individual countries, it was well situated for the study of many other aspects particularly from the cross national point of view. It was also emphasized that the results of research being undertaken by the Institute had become a necessary ingredient in the work of the United Nations and its family of organizations. This work would be seriously jeopardized if the Institute was not allowed to continue beyond 1970.

155. Consequently, the Commission strongly recommended the continuation of the Institute at least until 1973 and appealed to Member States to heed the request of the Secretary-General for voluntary contributions.

156. The Chairman invited the attention of the Commission to the note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/440) which indicated that there were five vacancies to be filled on the Board of the Institute and he invited the Commission to consider increasing the membership of the Board to seven.

157. After discussion of the advantages of larger membership of the Board which included the possibility of better regional representation and the strengthening of expertise, the Commission agreed that the membership should be increased to seven.

158. The representative of Greece after consultation with other delegations moved that the following experts be nominated as members of the Board:

Gonzalo AGUIRRE BELTRAN (Mexico),
Jacques DELORS (France),
Mohamed ENNACEUR (Tunisia),
Philip Morris HAUSER (United States of America),
Akhter Hameed KHAN (Pakistan),
Gunnar Karl MYRDAL (Sweden),
Jan SZCZEPANSKI (Poland).

The motion was seconded by the representative of Congo (Brazzaville). The Commission unanimously decided to recommend to the Economic and Social Council the election to the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development of the above-mentioned candidates.

159. At its 507th meeting, the Commission considered a draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.362) submitted by Argentina, Cyprus, Mexico, the Netherlands and Spain, which urged Governments to ensure the continuation of the Institute by making voluntary contributions in response to the Secretary-General's appeal issued in 1969. The draft resolution was adopted by 20 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

160. The text of the resolution as adopted by the Commission at its 507th meeting on 5 March 1969, read as follows:

8 (XX). UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

REPORT OF THE BOARD

The Commission for Social Development,

Taking account of the report of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (E/CN.5/439),

Noting the contribution the Institute is making to knowledge of social aspects of development and planning,

Noting also that its present financial resources will be exhausted in 1970,

1. Affirms its belief that the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development has an important role to play in advancing the objectives of social and economic development, during the Second United Nations Development Decade;

2. Urges Governments of Member States in response to the Secretary-General's appeal issued in 1969, to make voluntary contributions to the Institute, in order to ensure its continuation.

IX. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

161. The Commission considered its draft report to the Economic and Social Council at its 505th, 506th and 507th meetings, held on 4 and 5 March 1969. The draft report, as amended during the discussion, was adopted unanimously at the 507th meeting.

162. On a motion by the representative of the Netherlands, the Commission decided to "request the Secretary-General, if he deems it useful, to transmit to the appropriate organs of the United Nations for their information the reports prepared by the Secretary-General on items 6 and 7 of the agenda (E/CN.5/432 and E/CN.5/438 and Corr.1), the summary records and the Commission report on these two items (E/4620, chaps. V and VI)".

X. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

I

A

Progress in the field of education^{7/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting General Assembly resolutions 2306 (XXII) of 13 December 1967 and 2412 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1355 (XLV) of 2 August 1968 concerning the observance of an International Education Year in 1970, and the corresponding resolution adopted at the fifteenth session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which intends to assume primary responsibility for the preparation and execution of an international concerted programme,

Believing that modern scientific and technical progress requires the development of education in all its aspects, particularly training in the technical professions and the teaching of the natural, exact and social sciences, as well as measures to enlarge the scale and improve the quality of instruction at all levels,

Expressing its gratitude to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for preparing the report on the role of education in economic and social development (E/CN.5/435),

Recognizing the inadmissibility of the discrimination practised in respect of the access of all people to education,

Recalling with regret that the 1960 Convention against Discrimination in Education has not yet been ratified by a large number of countries and that many of its important provisions, like the recommendation against discrimination in education, have not yet been complied with,

Recognizing that the aim of education is to promote the integral development of the faculties of the individual in the three environments of his life - the school, the family and the third environment, leisure,

1. Recommends to Governments:

(a) to take all necessary steps to provide universal, compulsory and free primary education everywhere, to ensure that secondary education is available to everyone and to make its various forms generally accessible, and to make higher education accessible to all;

^{7/} See paragraphs 14-16 above.

(b) to establish universal equality of opportunity to obtain education, to allow no discrimination in the admission of students to educational establishments and no distinction in respect of the citizens of a given country;

(c) to intensify technical co-operation with developing countries by appropriate means;

2. Urges those States which have not yet done so to ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education and to comply with the recommendation against discrimination in education;

3. Endorses the intention of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to undertake during International Education Year a number of studies in the field of training with a view to helping countries make their educational system more productive and more responsive to their development needs; and to draw up a specific programme on matters relating to the moral and civic education of young people;

4. Requests the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to co-operate with the Commission for Social Development and the Secretary-General in carrying out its programme and to inform the Commission on the results of the International Education Year;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

(a) to intensify United Nations efforts to promote the dissemination and exchange of information on educational studies and research on a world-wide scale;

(b) to draft for the consideration by Governments during International Education Year, the broad outlines of a world strategy for the utilization of human resources through education as an integral part of the plans of the Second United Nations Development Decade;

(c) to study the problem of adapting the content and structure of education and curricula to national policies and plans for economic and social development, and to the requirements of scientific and technological progress;

6. Invites Governments, using all the audio-visual media at their disposal, to redouble their efforts:

(a) to make the school an environment for active education capable of training the individual;

(b) to educate parents by trying to make them aware of the specific needs of their children and to familiarize them with the family teaching methods, which should help them to meet those needs;

(c) to organize the third environment, leisure, so as to supplement the educational efforts of the family and of the school.

B

International co-operation in the field of education^{8/}

The Economic and Social Council

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2306 (XXII) of 13 December 1967 designating 1970 as the International Education Year, Economic and Social Council resolution 1274 (XLIII) of 4 August 1967 relating to the development and utilization of human resources and also General Assembly resolution 2447 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 on the education of youth in the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and resolution 5.541 adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its fifteenth session on the development of human resources,

Noting with appreciation the report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the role of education in economic and social development (E/CN.5/435) submitted to the Commission for Social Development at its twentieth session,

Recognizing the current problems faced by the developing countries in translating the generally accepted importance and pattern of education in the context of development into concrete policy measures in the light of their requirements,

Taking into account the conclusions and observations contained in paragraphs 100-111 of the report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the views expressed at the twentieth session of the Commission for Social Development on the need for systematic international co-operation in the field of education,

1. Recommends to the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to take into account the following in their programmes of international assistance in education:

(a) national efforts on the part of the developing countries must be supplemented by action at the international level, including principally greater assistance in the field of education by the developed countries;

(b) such external assistance should take into account the growing needs in the field of education in developing countries;

(c) the level of assistance, particularly the technical assistance to the developing countries that are approaching the limits of their financial resources, should be increased in order to make their educational systems more productive, and to ensure the best possible utilization both of their own resources and of those obtained through international co-operation;

^{8/} See paragraphs 17-21 above.

(d) care should be taken to ensure that the steps taken by the Members of the United Nations family of organizations are carefully co-ordinated in order to ensure the optimum utilization of the human and material resources at their command;

2. Requests the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to co-operate with the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development in the preparation of the report in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2458 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, with a view to improving education statistics through computer techniques in order to enable Member States to formulate methodical forecasts based on accurate educational data in their plans for educational development.

II

Report of the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare 9/

A

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the report of the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare (E/4590 and Corr.1) and of the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/437 and Add.1) on this matter and endorsing the recommendations of the Conference,

Recognizing that social security which has a significant relationship to social welfare is an important means of improving popular living standards and must be provided to all segments of the population as an inalienable right and under conditions of complete equality,

Believing that social security must become an integral part of the economic and social development of every country,

Expressing the hope that the question of social security will occupy an appropriate place in the work programme of the Commission for Social Development in close collaboration with the International Labour Organisation,

1. Considers social security to be an important integral part of the over-all measures taken by the State with a view to achieving higher living standards for the people;

2. Recommends that Governments should:

(a) Recognize the right of every individual to social security and adopt legislative measures progressively and as national circumstances permit designed to extend social security to all segments of the population, including peasants and agricultural workers, under conditions of complete equality;

9/ See paragraphs 33-42 above.

(b) Increase the responsibility of the State for social security where this is required and ensure its development within the framework of over-all national socio-economic planning;

(c) Endeavour to change over to a State system of social security and social insurance for the working population;

3. Recommends to the Commission for Social Development that it should include in its long-term work programme for 1969-1973 questions relating to social security and requests in this connexion the Secretary-General to consult with the International Labour Organisation regarding the preparation of a comparative study of social security systems, social security planning, and the role and responsibility of the State in this matter.

B

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered with appreciation the report of the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare, held at United Nations Headquarters from 3 to 12 September 1968 (E/4590 and Corr.1),

Noting that the recommendations of the Conference developed by Ministers representing a large number of countries in varying stages of development and with different socio-economic systems, confirm the universal concern for social welfare and the expectations for further progress through national efforts and international co-operation,

Recognizing the importance of social welfare as an integral component of broad development policies and the major contribution of social welfare programmes to the society's total effort towards higher levels of living, social justice and a better quality of life for all,

Welcoming the new orientation of social welfare programmes in an increasing number of countries towards preventive and developmental tasks, and the recognition of the important role of social welfare in the context of a clearly enunciated social development policy,

Affirming the primary responsibility of Government for developing effective social welfare programmes through a concerted effort involving national and local authorities, appropriate organizations and the people themselves,

Emphasizing the essential role of the United Nations in international co-operation in the social welfare field and the need for such role to be strengthened,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2436 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 on the world social situation calling upon the economically advanced Member States which have not yet reached the target fixed in United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolution 27 (II) of 28 March 1968 on aid volume targets 10/ to make

10/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session, vol. I and Corr.1 and Add.1, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.D.14), p. 38.

every effort to reach it as soon as possible, so that the problems of social development can be dealt with appropriately in co-ordination with the solution of the problems of economic development,

Being convinced of the fact that social development and social welfare activities cannot be divorced from the general economic situation of a country as many of the social problems arise from a weak economic base,

Deeply concerned about the slow pace of growth of social welfare activities particularly in the developing countries, mainly due to general paucity of financial resources available for such activities,

Recognizing the need to ensure maximum possible clarity and effectiveness in social development and social welfare efforts both at the national and international levels,

Further recognizing the need to strengthen social development and social welfare activities at the regional level,

1. Notes with satisfaction the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare contained in its report;

2. Recommends to Governments:

- (i) to give due attention to the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the Conference;
- (ii) to assist both the developing countries and the United Nations by increasing their financial and technical assistance for social development and social welfare programmes in developing countries; and
- (iii) to consider pursuing appropriate trade and aid policies which critically influence the availability of resources in the developing countries, to fulfil their social welfare objectives;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to widely circulate the report of the Conference to the responsible policy-making bodies of the United Nations family in the economic and social fields so that due considerations should be given to its findings, conclusions and recommendations in the preparation of an international development strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and to submit to the Council at its forty-eighth session through the Commission for Social Development, a brief report on the progress made on the subject;

4. Invites the Secretary-General and the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut to consult with the Governments of Member States:

(a) on the establishment of regional social welfare research and training centres for advanced training (including training of teachers), comparative studies and assistance in the production of indigenous training materials;

(b) on research at the regional level directed towards the formulation of appropriate social welfare standards that could be useful to countries with comparable socio-economic conditions; and

(c) on other ways and means of pursuing the recommendations made by the International Conference from the point of view of the countries in the regions concerned;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, after due consultations with the regional economic commissions, to prepare a report on the ways and means to further strengthen social development and social welfare activities at the regional level and to submit it to the Council at its forty-eighth session through the Commission for Social Development;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to review in the light of the relevant recommendations of the Conference and the requirements of the Second United Nations Development Decade, the existing methods of international co-operation, the use of available resources for technical co-operation with a view to giving due attention to social welfare activities in the over-all programme of the United Nations in the field of social and economic development, and report back to the Commission for Social Development;

7. Recommends that particular attention be given in the above review to the need for:

(a) increasing the effectiveness of assistance to Governments in planning for social welfare in the larger context of social development and in developing their administrative capacities, manpower policies and training programmes in the social welfare field;

(b) intensifying research in the social welfare and community development field at the international and regional levels for the further development of policy and standards, planning and evaluation methods and practical action in the social welfare field;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to associate the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, among others, in developing international social welfare research directly relevant to practical action at the country levels and in formulating effective methods for the dissemination of the results; and

9. Requests the Commission for Social Development, in accordance with the provisions of Council resolution 1139 (XLI) of 29 July 1966, to obtain, whenever it is useful, and for those matters designated by the Commission, the advice of qualified experts in the field of social welfare.

III

Long-term policies and programmes for youth in national development^{11/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that the young generation is called upon to play an important role in the process of social, economic and spiritual development in which mankind is engaged,

^{11/} See paragraphs 58-60 above.

Conscious of the new generation's aspirations and legitimate desire to be useful to society and to participate actively in the continuous effort to accelerate national development,

Reaffirming the principles embodied in the international documents adopted by the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other international bodies concerning the pursuit of better conditions for the development, education and vocational training of the young generation,

Taking note of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples, proclaimed by the General Assembly on 7 December 1965, and of General Assembly resolution 2447 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 on education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2083 (XX) of 20 December 1965, Economic and Social Council resolutions 1090 A (XXXIV) of 31 July 1965 and 1274 (XLI), of 4 August 1967 and Commission for Social Development resolution I (XIX) of 19 February 1968 12/ concerning the development and utilization of human resources, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1353 (XLV) of 2 August 1968 entitled "Youth participation in international co-operation",

Considering that the unprecedented development of science and technology offers undeniable opportunities for the advancement of all members of society, including the younger generation,

Convinced that the active participation of the young generation in all aspects of social life constitutes an important factor in ensuring the increased effectiveness of collective efforts which is necessary for a better society,

Conscious of the role which the United Nations and the specialized agencies are called upon to play in the formulation of activities and programmes concerning both the training and education of youth and its participation in the development process,

1. Calls upon Member States to intensify their efforts to implement the principles and recommendations embodied in the international instruments adopted thus far which are aimed at creating better conditions for the education of the young generation and at ensuring that that generation plays an increasingly important role in the life of society;

2. Recommends that Governments:

(a) Take account in their over-all economic and social policies and in their development plans and programmes of the needs of youth in all fields, including the problems of adapting the content, structure and the programmes of education, the provision of satisfactory conditions of employment, protection against unemployment and the establishment of fair and equitable working conditions;

12/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 5, para. 51.

(b) Encourage meetings of youth at the national level with a view to provide for youth, forums for discussing and defining their problems and needs, and recommending their solutions and suggesting fields in which they can best help in the over-all development efforts of the society;

(c) Ensure by the appropriate means, the active and co-ordinated participation of youth in the formulation and implementation of development policy at all levels;

3. Recommends that the United Nations and its specialized agencies, particularly the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization, bearing in mind the need to co-ordinate their activities in this field, should take account of the problems relating to the material and spiritual conditions for the integration of the young generation into economic and social life when formulating the objectives for international activities such as the Second United Nations Development Decade, the International Education Year, the long-term employment plan drawn up by the International Labour Organisation and the problems of the human environment;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other specialized agencies and organizations concerned with young people to prepare, as soon as possible, an analytical study in depth of the world social situation of youth, describing the needs and aspirations of youth and the most effective methods of meeting those needs;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to include in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly an item entitled "The problems and needs of youth and its participation in national development".

IV

Report of the Special Rapporteurs appointed to undertake a review of technical co-operation activities in social development 13/

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1227 (XLII) of 6 June 1967 relating inter alia to the appointment of Special Rapporteurs to review technical co-operation activities in social development,

Having taken note of the report of the Special Rapporteurs appointed to undertake a review of technical co-operation activities in social development (E/CN.5/432),

1. Commends the Special Rapporteurs for the efficient way in which they have carried out their complex task and for the contribution their recommendations could make in strengthening the operational programmes of the United Nations system;

13/ See paragraphs 76-78 above.

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments concerned for their co-operation in facilitating the work of the Special Rapporteurs and to the agencies and organizations which participated in the review, as well as to the Secretary-General and his assistants both at the United Nations Headquarters and in the field;

3. Recommends that the report of the Special Rapporteurs, together with the comments thereon in the Commission for Social Development and the Council, be forwarded to Governments of Member States for their consideration and invites Governments to transmit to the Secretary-General as soon as possible their views thereon;

4. Considers it important that the findings and recommendations of the Special Rapporteurs, together with the relevant sections of the report of the twentieth session of the Commission for Social Development, should be given serious attention in plans and programmes for the Second United Nations Development Decade and by the agencies and organizations providing development assistance, especially the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the regional development banks;

5. For this purpose:

(a) Decides to consider the report of the Special Rapporteurs and the comments thereon as part of the documentation for its further work on preparations for the Second United Nations Development Decade and to examine the recommendations and the comments thereon relevant to the advancement of an integrated socio-economic development strategy for the Development Decade;

(b) Recommends that the report and the comments thereon be placed on the agenda of an appropriate session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and that it be taken fully into account in the study on future needs for pre-investment activity in relation to the administrative capacity of the United Nations system to programme and implement such activities, which will be submitted to the Governing Council;

(c) Recommends that the report and the comments thereon be made available to the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for its consideration;

(d) Requests that the Secretary-General make arrangements as soon as possible for inter-agency study of the report and the comments thereon, to ensure that the recommendations which are directly related to practical co-operation among the agencies and organizations concerned with social development and the relevant views put forward during the discussions in the Commission and the Council are considered in detail in the further strengthening of the operational programmes of the United Nations system;

6. Further requests the Commission for Social Development, at its twenty-first session, to

(a) review, on the basis of a progress report by the Secretary-General, action taken or planned on the recommendations of the Special Rapporteurs, and consider the comments of Governments;

(b) advise the Economic and Social Council on further steps the Commission considers necessary to ensure that the social aspects of development are effectively provided for in the programmes for the Second United Nations Development Decade and in the technical co-operation services of the United Nations system.

V

Second United Nations Development Decade^{14/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1320 (XLIV) of 31 May 1968 on the world social situation in which it called upon the Committee for Development Planning to take into account a number of criteria for integrating social and economic goals and programmes in the formulation of the next United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling also its resolution 1356 (XLV) of 2 August 1968 concerning the United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 2411 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968 on international strategy for a Second Development Decade,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 2436 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 on the Report on the World Social Situation calling upon the economically advanced Member States which have not yet reached the targets fixed in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolution 27 (II) of 28 March 1968 on aid volume targets, ^{15/} to make every effort to reach it as soon as possible so that the problems of social development can be dealt with appropriately in co-ordination with the solution of the problems of economic development,

Having considered with satisfaction the note by the Secretary-General to the twentieth session of the Commission for Social Development on the Second United Nations Development Decade (E/CN.5/433 and Corr.1) as well as records of the debate on the item during that session of the Commission,

1. Reaffirms the necessity for the progressive integration of social and economic goals and programmes particularly in the context of the strategy of the Second United Nations Development Decade;

2. Stresses in particular the need to consider social programmes as an essential factor in the process of economic growth as well as for furthering social aims and ensuring a healthy social and human environment;

^{14/} See paragraphs 98-105 above.

^{15/} See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session, vol. I and Corr.1 and Add.1, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.D.14), p. 38.

3. Emphasizes the importance of formulating through close and direct consultations between the appropriate members of the United Nations family of organizations and officials and planners in the developing countries integrated goals and programmes for the next Decade which reflect the varied needs and capabilities of these countries;

4. Recognizes that the success of the Second United Nations Development Decade will greatly depend on the ways and means to achieve its goals and evaluate its progress;

5. Calls upon economically advanced countries which have not yet done so to implement resolution 27 (II) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

6. Decides in formulating the goals and programmes of the Second United Nations Development Decade;

(a) To take into account the above considerations;

(b) To utilize the expertise of the specialized agencies and other bodies, including the regional economic commissions, in the social development and planning fields, as well as in the corresponding economic fields;

(c) To make full use, inter alia, of the studies being undertaken by the United Nations Development Programme and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and of the recommendations of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;

(d) To utilize fully the relevant studies being undertaken by the regional development banks;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to review and evaluate all means at his disposal to further the integrated aims of the Decade;

8. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-first session, on progress achieved in the implementation of this resolution.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I^{a/}

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROPOSALS CONTAINED IN THE REPORT OF THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS
RESPONSIBLE FOR SOCIAL WELFARE (E/CN.5/437)

1. Under the terms of paragraph 45 of the report of the Secretary-General on the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare (E/CN.5/437) it is suggested that an advisory group of experts on social welfare be established as one means of providing the Secretary-General and the Commission for Social Development with the necessary expert guidance in dealing with specific problems in the social welfare field. The report therefore suggests that the Commission may wish to consider the advisability of recommending to the Council that the Secretary-General be authorized to establish such a standing committee, "with a status similar to that of the Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders".
2. The Secretary-General wishes to inform the Commission that should this suggestion be adopted, it would be his intention to establish a committee composed of ten members in order to ensure balanced representation of countries according to regional groupings, levels of development and socio-economic systems, as well as the diversity of expertise required. On the assumption that the committee would meet at Headquarters once every year for a period of two weeks, that interpretation into four languages would be provided for the meeting and that the total documentation required each year would approximate 250 pages in four languages, the estimated costs (covering travel and subsistence of members of the committee and the related documentation) would amount to \$35,500.
3. Paragraph 48 of the report states that "for some action on the major recommendations of the Conference to be initiated without undue delay, the Secretary-General considers as a minimum requirement the assignment in 1970 of a professional staff member in the Social Welfare Services Section of the Social Development Division at Headquarters". In order to assign a staff member to this responsibility, it will be necessary to establish a new post, the cost of which is estimated at \$25,000 in 1970 and \$24,000 each year thereafter.

a/ Circulated to the Commission as document E/CN.5/437/Add.1.

ANNEX II

FIVE-YEAR WORK PROGRAMME OF THE COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, 1969-1973

A Work programme, 1969-1973 (inclusive)	B Origin	C Purpose and scope	D Time schedule and priorities ^{a/b/}
I. <u>Social policy, planning and administration</u>			
1. <u>Report on the World Social Situation, 1970 and 1973</u>	General Assembly resolution 2215 (XXI)	To make available information for the formulation of social policies and programmes. Reviews world social situation with emphasis upon major trends, programmes and problems by sector and region. Prepared in co-operation with the specialized agencies	Scheduled for presentation to the Commission for Social Development in 1971 and 1974. <u>Priority A, recurrent (three-year intervals)</u>
2. <u>Special report on children</u>	Economic and Social Council resolution 1139 (XLI)	A report on trends, needs and problems as well as resources and services for children. The focus of the report will be on providing a comprehensive view of the child in his family and community (and planning for sectoral integration)	Scheduled for presentation to the Commission for Social Development in 1970. <u>Priority A, non-recurrent</u>
3. <u>Social aspects of nutrition</u>	Economic and Social Council resolution 1139 (XLI)	This report by FAO is part of the series submitted to the Commission for Social Development on major social questions in the extension of health, education, employment, nutrition and housing. It will analyse and emphasize measures to overcome social obstacles to the improvement of nutrition	Scheduled for presentation to the Commission for Social Development in 1970. <u>Priority A, non-recurrent</u>
4. <u>Social factors influencing the availability and utilization of health services in selected countries</u>	Economic and Social Council resolution 1226 (XLII)	To continue the study of the social aspects of the extension of health services. Based on existing information, this report by WHO will analyse the differing extent to which basic health and medical services are available to different countries at different stages of development, giving due attention to the social factors influencing the availability and utilization of health services	Report to be submitted to the Commission for Social Development in 1971. <u>Priority A, non-recurrent</u>

Work programme, 1969-1973 (inclusive)	Origin	Purpose and scope	Time schedule and priorities ^{a/} _{b/}
5. Social problems connected with extension of housing and community facilities	Economic and Social Council resolution 1139 (XLI)	To review and analyse social trends and problems relating to housing and community facilities with particular reference to the needs of low-income groups. To be undertaken in collaboration with the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning	Scheduled for presentation to the Commission for Social Development in 1972. <u>Priority A, non-recurrent</u>
6. International social development review	Reports of the Social Commission, on its fifteenth ^{c/} and seventeenth ^{d/} sessions	The review deals with questions of social policy and planning in the context of over-all development	<u>Continuing</u> (yearly) <u>Priority A</u>
7. Social policy and distribution of income in the nation	Economic and Social Council resolutions 1139 (XLI) and 1322 (XLIV)	To elucidate further the relationship between social policy and the distribution of income and to develop policy guidelines of practical assistance to planners and administrators in formulating policies to achieve a more equitable distribution of income. Work to be done in collaboration with the relevant specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions and offices, and UNRISD	(a) Analytical studies ^{e/} in 4-6 countries during 1969-1972 to examine the nature and effectiveness of major social policy measures having significant redistributive effects contributing to the alleviation of poverty, and promoting equality of opportunity. A series of reports for policy-makers and planners on the relationship between social policy, the distribution of levels of living and economic development to be completed by 1973. <u>Priority A, non-recurrent</u>
8. Meeting of experts on social policy and planning	Economic and Social Council resolutions 1139 (XLI) and 1320 (XLIV)	To clarify further the role of social factors in development with a view to ensuring their adequate inclusion in development plans and programmes, and to explore the methods by which this can be done effectively	(b) Further study of the concept of levels of living and planning. <u>Priority A, continuing</u> ^{f/} A meeting of 8-10 experts will be convened in Sweden in 1969. <u>Priority A, non-recurrent</u>

<p>9. Social aspects and quantification of social objectives</p>	<p>General Assembly resolution 1916 (XVII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1320 (XLIV)</p>	<p>To improve the methods of social planning and the measurement of social development. Collaboration within the United Nations, particularly with UNRISD, and with the relevant specialized agencies is encouraged.</p>	<p>Report being prepared on the on-going work and presented mainly in documents E.C.S.P./A.1 and E.C.S.P./A.1.1 setting meaningful targets for the social sectors, particularly in connection with the second Development Decade. To be completed by 1970. Priority A, non-recurrent</p>
<p>10. Financing of social development</p>	<p>Economic and Social Council resolution 1139 (XLI)</p>	<p>Work is in progress on financing facilities to the social sectors (including national and international resources) in order to finance alternative strategies for financial social development. Present collaboration with other members of the United Nations will be extended to include the relevant specialized agencies and other appropriate organizations and financial institutions.</p>	<p>A review will be completed in 1970 of data on allocations to the social sectors and their sources of finance, monetary and non-monetary, public, private and international. Policy implications of these data will be studied, particularly the role of Government and the utilization of national resources, and cases studies to complement the findings from the secondary data will be undertaken. To be completed in 1972. Priority A, non-recurrent</p>
<p>11. Evaluation of cross-sectoral social planning</p>	<p>Economic and Social Council resolution 1139 (XLI)</p>	<p>To assess the effectiveness of social planning methodology and techniques and provide further guidance for cross-sectoral social planning, including performance reporting and evaluation.</p>	<p>A study of the application of planning techniques at the country level, with particular attention to building into planning systems appropriate machinery for progress reporting and evaluation. To start in 1970 for completion by 1973. Priority A, non-recurrent</p>

Work programme, 1969-1973
(inclusive)

Time schedule and priorities a/b/

Purpose and scope

Origin

12. Social aspects of industrialization

Economic and Social Council resolution 1139 (XLI) and resolution 5 (XIX) of the Commission for Social Development, g/ report of the Committee for Industrial Development at its fifth session h/

Through social planning to apply social policy considerations to industrialization programmes. The details of a concerted international programme are contained in E/CN.5/421 prepared in collaboration with other branches of the United Nations Secretariat, including the regional economic commissions and offices, and UNIDO and the relevant specialized agencies. Their close collaboration in its implementation is envisaged

(a) Studies for completion in 1970 on the social pre-conditions, obstacles and consequences of industrialization and their implications for social policy and planning.
Priority A, non-recurrent

(b) Specific studies of social problems, issues and policies related to industrialization in selected regions with given branches or types of industry will be completed by 1973.
Priority A, non-recurrent

(c) A report on industrial social welfare to be completed in 1969 or 1970.
Priority A, non-recurrent

(d) Advisory services which will emphasize the social aspects of the industrialization process as they relate to political and economic requirements.
Priority A, continuing

13. Social aspects of urbanization

Economic and Social Council resolution 1139 (XLI)

To follow up the 1966 Seminar on Development Policies and Planning in Relation to Urbanization with a programme of study of the social aspects of urbanization, and provide assistance in this field to countries experiencing rapid urbanization. Work to be done in collaboration with the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, the Population Division and the interested specialized agencies

(a) Comparative studies of
(i) policies and measures to facilitate social transition and adaptation to changing urban conditions;

(ii) regional planning measures directed to the problem of urban growth and population distribution, both to be completed by 1973.
(This is related to project 16.);

(iii) Urban community development to be completed by 1969.
Priority A, non-recurrent

Work programme, 1969-1973 (inclusive)	Origin	Purpose and scope	Time schedule and priorities ^{a/b/}
14. Training of cross-sectoral social planners	Economic and Social Council resolution 1139 (XLI)	To strengthen social planning in over-all development planning. Preparation of material for, arranging and implementing training programmes of different types and aimed at different levels of national planning personnel. Cooperation with UNRISD and the interested specialized agencies will be further developed	(b) A study on social problems of marginal or uncontrolled urban settlements to be completed by 1972. <u>Priority A, non-recurrent</u>
15. Concerted action for comprehensive rural development	Economic and Social Council resolutions 840 (XXXII) and 1139 (XLI)	To develop methods of and approaches to comprehensive rural development in all stages as a guide to national programmes and international assistance, with particular reference to human and institutional aspects. To collaborate with the specialized agencies and other units of the Secretariat in comprehensive programmes of assistance to Governments in rural development and to develop further common concepts and methods of approach	(a) A three-year programme of correspondence courses for middle-level planners to begin in 1969. <u>f/</u> (b) Training workshop in the Netherlands in 1970; <u>i/</u> training course (in French) in 1970; and training seminar (in English) in 1970. <u>Priority A, non-recurrent</u> (a) A report designed to provide practical operational guidelines for comprehensive rural development will be initiated in 1969 and completed in 1970. <u>Priority A, non-recurrent</u> (b) A study of approaches to the development of areas with predominantly subsistence economies to be initiated in 1973. <u>Priority A, non-recurrent</u> (c) Technical support and staff participation in multidisciplinary operational projects for rural development, with particular attention to the human resources and institutional aspects. <u>Priority A, continuing</u>

Work programme, 1969-1973
(inclusive)

Work programme, 1969-1973 (inclusive)	Origin	Purpose and scope	Time schedule and priorities ^{a/b/}
16. Research and training on regional development	Economic and Social Council resolutions 1086 C (XXXIX) and 1139 (XLI)	To elaborate, in collaboration with UNRISD, the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning and other units of the Secretariat as well as the interested specialized agencies, methods and techniques of regional development that will assist countries in promoting over-all development and achieving optimum patterns of rural and urban settlements and production. To provide facilities for research training in regional planning and development	(a) A preliminary study on institutional aspects of regional (zonal) development will be completed in 1969 and studies on population distribution and the development of "growth poles" will be undertaken in selected countries in 1970-73. (This is related to project 13.) <u>Priority A, non-recurrent</u>
			(b) The second meeting of the Advisory Committee of Experts in Regional Development will be convened in 1970. <u>Priority A, recurrent</u>
			(c) A study of the content of training for regional development will be completed by 1973. <u>Priority A, non-recurrent</u>
			(d) An interregional symposium on comprehensive regional development in 1971 or 1972. <u>Priority B, non-recurrent</u>
			(e) Technical support for research and training centres on regional development in Africa, Asia, Middle East and Latin America. <u>Priority A, continuing</u>
17. Social welfare planning	Economic and Social Council resolutions 1086 (XXXIX) and 1139 (XLI); International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare, recommendations 18 and 28 ^{j/}	To develop social welfare planning in the context of over-all development planning; to formulate guidelines for social welfare planning and basic principles for the development of social welfare programmes to be undertaken in co-operation with the regional economic commissions	(a) Report on social welfare planning using country study material prepared by local consultants to be completed in 1969. <u>Priority A, non-recurrent</u>

Work programme, 1969-1973 (inclusive)	Origin	Purpose and scope	Time schedule and priorities ^{a/b/}
			<p>(b) Regional meetings of experts for the preparation of basic principles for social welfare development and the elaboration of regional standards or targets. Preparatory work to begin in 1970 for an interregional meeting of experts to be held in 1972. <u>Priority A, non-recurrent</u></p>
			<p>(e) Study of the methodology of evaluating social welfare programmes to be completed in 1970. <u>Priority B, non-recurrent</u></p>
18. Organization and administration of social welfare programmes	Economic and Social Council resolution 1139 (XLI)	To assist Governments in establishing and developing effective systems of social welfare administration under different economic and social conditions and levels of development	Comparative study on social welfare organization and administration to begin in 1970 for completion in 1972. This will be based on country studies and the replies to the biennial questionnaires on new developments in family, youth and child welfare. <u>Priority A, non-recurrent</u>
19. Social welfare in income security policies	Economic and Social Council resolution 1139 (XLI)	To consider income security components of social welfare programmes and social welfare components of social security policies, in relation to social policy and distribution of income. Work to be undertaken in co-operation with the regional economic commissions and the ILO	Study to start in 1970, for completion in 1971. <u>Priority B, non-recurrent</u>

20. Planning, organization and administration of national rehabilitation programmes for the disabled	Origin	Purpose and scope	(a) Interregional seminars on obstacles to access to education of physically and mentally handicapped children. To be held in 1970 in co-operation with WHO as part of the International Education Year.
20. Planning, organization and administration of national rehabilitation programmes for the disabled	Economic and Social Council resolution 309 E (XII), 1086 K (XXXIX) and 113 (XII)	To assist Governments in the co-ordination of medical, social, educational and vocational services and to integrate these services with national social development programmes. Work to be done in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned	Priority A, non-recurrent
21. Research on various aspects of rehabilitation of the disabled	Economic and Social Council resolutions 309 E (XII) and 1086 K (XXXIX)	To study rehabilitation programmes in various countries with the purpose of publishing the findings in monographs and to assist Governments in the improvement and development of national rehabilitation programmes	Priority A, non-recurrent
			(a) Meeting of experts on the planning, organization and administration of national rehabilitation programmes in developing countries to be held in 1971.
			Priority A, non-recurrent
			(a) Interregional seminar on rehabilitation in relation to social security systems, 1970 or 1971.
			Priority B, non-recurrent
			(a) A study on rehabilitation of those disabled in wars and civil disturbances to be published in 1970.
			Priority A, non-recurrent
			(b) Revision of the Study on Legislative and Administrative Aspects of Rehabilitation of the Disabled to be published in 1972.
			Priority A, non-recurrent
			(c) Brief monographs on rehabilitation services for various groups of disabled (amputees, blind, deaf, mentally retarded, etc.).
			Priority B, recurrent

22. Policies for the prevention and control of crime and delinquency in the context of development planning	Economic and Social Council resolution 1063 (XXXIX)	To devise methods and techniques to assist Governments in defining their needs in the field of social defence and in allocating resources to social defence programmes in terms of development objectives and priorities	Priority A, non-recurrent
		<p>(a) A meeting of experts will be convened in 1969 to develop methods and techniques in social defence programming.</p> <p>(b) Case studies in selected countries and work on cost-benefit analysis and identification of social defence elements in planning will be undertaken in 1970-1971.</p> <p>Priority A, non-recurrent</p>	
			Priority B, non-recurrent
			Priority A, non-recurrent
			Priority B, non-recurrent
			Priority A, non-recurrent
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			Priority A, non-recurrent
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			Priority B, non-recurrent
			Priority A, non-recurrent
			Priority B, non-recurrent

International
review of
criminal justice policies

General Assembly
resolution 15 (V)

To disseminate information on specific themes in the criminological field while providing the Secretariat with pertinent material for the preparation of studies and reports

Priority A, continuing yearly

25. United Nations
Conference on
Crime Prevention
and the Treatment
of Offenders

General Assembly
resolution 415 (V)
and Economic and
Social Council
resolution 731 F
(XXVIII)

To serve as world forums for the exchange of information and experience in the prevention and control of crime and delinquency and to assist the policy-making bodies of the United Nations family in the planning and implementation of international action in this field

The Fourth United Nations Congress will be held in Kyoto, Japan, in 1970 and will be preceded in 1969 by three preparatory regional meetings. The Advisory Committee is scheduled to meet in 1969 and 1971 and the Consultative Group in 1972.

Priority A, recurrent

II. Social reforms and institutional changes

26. Reports on progress
in land reform

Economic and Social
Council resolutions
370 (XIII) and
1078 (XXXIX)

Periodic review of progress in land reform in different parts of the world, with special aspects highlighted for each biennial report, in collaboration with the ILO and FAO, the latter undertaking the technical coordination for the preparation of each report

The fifth report will be issued in 1969, and work for the sixth report will be in progress in 1970, for completion early in 1973.

Priority A, recurrent

27. Social aspects
of land reform

General Assembly
resolution
1932 (XVIII),
Economic and Social
Council resolutions
1078 (XXXIX),
1139 (XLI) and
1213 (XLII)

To assess the results of land reform programmes in terms of their social objectives and to facilitate exchange of experiences on the social aspects of land reform. To undertake analytical studies and to provide technical assistance to various national services which contribute to land reform. Work to be done in co-operation with the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies, particularly FAO, which has the principal role in this field

Studies on the following aspects: (a) the effects of land reform on the distribution of income and wealth to be completed in 1970; (b) social services in support of land reform to be completed in 1971; (c) the role of peasants organizations to be completed in 1972; (d) non-agricultural aspects of training for land reform personnel to be completed in 1972.

Priority A

Technical support of Asian Seminar on Mobilization of Human Resources for Land Reform in 1969 and Inter-regional Seminar in 1973 to assess contribution of land reform to social development.
Priority A, non-recurrent

To promote popular interest in civic and public affairs and to orient public servants towards social development. Work to be done in co-operation with the Public Administration Division

Economic and Social Council resolution 1139 (XII)

28. Administrative and civic reform to promote social development

Studies on the following aspects: (a) on role of community development in civic and administrative development to be undertaken in 1971.
Priority A, non-recurrent;
(b) study on social content of training of local officials to be undertaken in 1972.
Priority A, non-recurrent

Social problems of indigenous marginal groups and programmes for their advancement. Studies and assistance projects will be undertaken in collaboration with the ILO

Economic and Social Council resolution 1139 (XII)

29. Elimination of obstacles to advancement of racial and ethnic groups requiring special protection

A study on the development and integration of indigenous groups into the national life, to be undertaken in 1972.
Priority B, non-recurrent

To consider the social aspects of family planning policies and the appropriate role of family and child welfare services in the implementation of such policies. To assist in the preparation of social welfare personnel for participation in family planning programmes. Work to be undertaken in co-operation with the Population Division and WHO

Economic and Social Council resolution 1139 (XII)

30. Social aspects of family planning programmes

(a) Study of the social aspects of family planning policies and the relationship of family planning to social provisions (including legislative measures) for meeting family needs, to be completed in 1969 or 1970.
Priority A, non-recurrent

(b) Assistance in training social welfare personnel for participation in family planning programmes and participation in field missions for formulation and evaluation of family planning policies.
Priority A, continuing

III. Human resources and popular participation in development

1. Concerted action for development and utilization of human resources

Economic and Social Council resolutions 1274 (XLIII) and 1327 (XLIV)

To carry out, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, a programme to further the contribution of human resources to development, with emphasis on intersectoral and comprehensive operational projects and the co-ordinating function of the United Nations in human resource development. (See also related work under projects 15 and 16.)

(a) Pilot projects on concerted action for planning the development and utilization of human resources, inter alia, as an aspect of UNDP-assisted projects for zonal development in rural areas.
Priority A, continuing

(b) Studies designed to improve the collection, standardization and analysis of data required for effective planning in the field of human resources. To be completed in 1970.
Priority A, non-recurrent

(c) Studies of the interrelationships between economic and social programmes, in order to provide guidance and improve the methodology for comprehensive planning to be completed by 1973.
Priority A, non-recurrent

2. Popular participation in development

Economic and Social Council resolutions 627 (XXII), 792 (XXX) and 1139 (XLI)

To promote institution building at local level and to foster popular participation in national development. To further concerted practical action among the United Nations family of organizations to assist member countries in community development and related programmes

(a) Study on local institution building to be completed in 1969
Priority A, non-recurrent

(b) A comparative study on animation rurale and community development will be undertaken in 1970.
Priority A, non-recurrent

(c) An interregional symposium on popular participation in development to be organized in 1971.
Priority A, non-recurrent

Work programme, 1969-1973
(inclusive)

Time schedule and priorities a/b/

Purpose and scope

Origin

(d) A study of community development experience in developed countries in 1971.
Priority B, non-recurrent

(e) Technical support for major centres for training and applied research in community development.
Priority A, continuing

To advise Governments on youth policies and programmes; to encourage youth participation in development, and to further interagency concerted action in the field of youth, with particular emphasis on intersectoral operational field projects and the co-ordinating function of the United Nations in this field

Economic and Social Council resolutions 1086 J (XXIX), 1353 (XLV), 1354 (XLV) and 1357 (XLV)

33. Concerted international action in the field of youth

(a) Report on new trends in social service by youth to be completed in 1969.
Priority A, non-recurrent

(b) International meeting on the participation of youth in the second Development Decade (and mobilization of public opinion regarding the Decade) to be organized in 1970 or 1971 in co-operation with the specialized agencies and with participation of the non-governmental organizations concerned.
Priority A, non-recurrent

(c) Interregional seminars, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, on (i) training of professional and voluntary leaders in 1969, (ii) national youth policies and programmes in 1970, (iii) young women and girls in youth programmes, in 1971 or 1972.
Priority A, non-recurrent

(d) A subregional training centre for youth leaders in Africa. f/
Priority A, continuing

4. Training of social welfare personnel

Economic and Social Council resolution 1139 (XLI) and recommendations 19 and 28 of the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare ^{j/}

To review and analyse developments in social welfare training. To facilitate international exchange of experience in that field. To assist in the development of social welfare research and training facilities at the regional and national levels

(a) Interregional Expert Meeting on Training Social Welfare Personnel for Participation in Development Planning to be convened in 1969. Priority A, non-recurrent

(b) Fifth annual International Surveys on Training for Social Welfare to be completed in 1970 and 1971, respectively. Priority B, recurrent

(c) Preparation of Handbook on Training of Family and Chief Welfare Educators, to start in 1971 for completion in 1972. Priority B, non-recurrent

(d) Co-operation with the regional economic commissions in the establishment, staffing and operation of regional centres for advanced social welfare training (including teachers' training) and research (including assistance in the production of indigenous training materials). Priority A, continuing

(a) Study of the role of women in community development, to be completed in 1969. Priority A, non-recurrent

(b) Interregional Expert Meeting on the Role of Women in Economic and Social Development, to be convened in 1971. Preparatory work to start in 1970. Priority A, non-recurrent

To promote international action at the national level and interagency co-operation towards more effective contribution of women to development. To be pursued in co-operation with the Section on the Status of Women and the specialized agencies concerned

35. Co-ordinated international action in the field of activities for women

Economic and Social Council resolutions 1139 (XLI) and 1127 (XIV); report of the Secretary-General on development and utilization of human resources ^{m/}

To promote international action at the national level and interagency co-operation towards more effective contribution of women to development. To be pursued in co-operation with the Section on the Status of Women and the specialized agencies concerned

(a) Study of the role of women in community development, to be completed in 1969. Priority A, non-recurrent

(b) Interregional Expert Meeting on the Role of Women in Economic and Social Development, to be convened in 1971. Preparatory work to start in 1970. Priority A, non-recurrent

(a) Interregional Expert Meeting on the Role of Women in Economic and Social Development, to be convened in 1971. Preparatory work to start in 1970. Priority A, non-recurrent

Work programme, 1969-1973 (inclusive)	Origin	Purpose and scope	Time schedule and priorities ^{a/b/}
36. Development of pilot rehabilitation services	Economic and Social Council resolutions 309 E (XI) and 1086 K (XXXIX)	In co-operation with the specialized agencies, to assist developing countries in the establishment of pilot rehabilitation centres with personnel training programmes	(a) A study on the organization of occupational therapy services in mental hospitals to be published in 1969. <u>Priority A, non-recurrent</u>
37. Training of rehabilitation personnel	Economic and Social Council resolutions 309 E (XI) and 1086 K (XXXIX)	In co-operation with the specialized agencies, to assist developing countries in the training of necessary personnel to carry on rehabilitation activities, with emphasis on the training of social, administrative and paramedical personnel	(b) Monographs on basic services in rehabilitation centres are scheduled for publication one each in 1971 and 1973. <u>Priority B, non-recurrent</u> (c) Establishment of an inter-regional rehabilitation training institute as an interagency project with the participation of the ILO, UNESCO, WHO and non-governmental organizations concerned. Starting in 1969 with a training course for instructors in the field of prosthetics. The programme for the years 1970-1973 is to be planned in consultation with the specialized agencies. <u>Priority A, continuing</u> (b) Regional prosthetics training centre for African countries to be financed from funds in trust. Starting in 1969. <u>Priority A, continuing</u> (c) Publication of monographs on existing training programmes for rehabilitation personnel: (i) <u>Training of Prosthetics/Orthotics Personnel</u> , to be published in 1969 and (ii) <u>Training of Rehabilitation Counseling Personnel</u> , to be published in 1970. <u>Priority A, non-recurrent</u>

Work programme 1966-1973
(inclusive)

Origin

Purpose and scope

Time schedule and priorities

a/b/

8. Participation of the public in the prevention and control of crime and delinquency

Report of the Social Commission on its seventeenth session d/ and recommendations by the Advisory Committee on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders

To provide Governments with guidelines regarding the participation of the public in carrying out social defence policies and programmes

A study on popular participation in programmes for the prevention of crime and delinquency to be undertaken in 1970.
Priority A, non-recurrent

IV. Technical co-operation

Work under this heading falls into the following broad categories:

A. Policy and planning

1. Participation in technical co-operation planning and over-all programming missions to facilitate the implementation of policy recommendations of the Commission for Social Development, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly in the social development field
2. To follow up the work of the Special Rapporteurs on technical co-operation in social development
3. To assist the Office of Technical Co-operation in studies on the further development of the technical co-operation programme

B. General evaluation and studies in collaboration with the operational programmes, including:

1. Participation in over-all evaluation missions
2. Evaluation of UNICEF-assisted projects for women (to be prepared jointly with FAO and UNICEF for consideration by the UNICEF Executive Board in 1970)
3. The role of food aid in settlement and community development projects (in collaboration with WFP)

C. Substantive support of operational projects (including those assisted by UNICEF and WFP)

1. Review of project requests and plans of operation, selection of candidates for expert assignments
2. Continuing technical support of interregional and regional advisers and country experts; review and assessment of progress reports
3. Assessment of fellowship applications and review of reports by fellows

D. Participation in the planning and implementation of regional and interregional seminars, workshops and training courses

Priority A, continuing

V. Programme formulation and management, including co-ordination with other agencies and units

1. Over-all direction and management for the implementation of the work programme
2. Co-ordination with the agencies and organizations in the United Nations system working in the social field. This includes recurrent interagency meetings on concerted action under the auspices of the ACC with the Social Development Division having the substantive responsibility for preparation and servicing

Priority A, continuing

(Foot-notes on following page)

(Foot-notes to annex II)

- a/ A - work of high priority.
B - work of priority which will be completed during the five-year period if resources permit.
- b/ A continuing project is repeated, or work on it is required, each year, while a recurrent project will be repeated at regular intervals for a certain number of years during the period of the work programme.
- c/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 12.
- d/ Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 10.
- e/ Financed mainly from funds-in-trust.
- f/ To be financed from funds-in-trust.
- g/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 5.
- h/ Ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 6.
- i/ To be financed by the host Government.
- j/ See E/4590 and Corr.1, para. 66.
- k/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.IV.3.
- l/ It should be noted that several projects having to do with basic reforms are included in section I (e.g., projects 3-5, 7 and 19). These involve work which is so closely related to social policy formulation and to social planning that their classification under that general heading, rather than in section II, is more meaningful for the purpose of this presentation.
- m/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 10, documents E/4483 and Add.1.

ANNEX III

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED TO THE FIVE-YEAR WORK PROGRAMME OF THE
COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (E/CN.5/433, annex)

A. Amendments proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics^{a/}

I. Add the following questions to the programme:

- (a) Possible social measures by governmental organs designed to distribute and re-distribute the national income and expand the role of the State in this field.
- (b) Submission of a report to the Commission in 1970 on the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1322 (XLIV).
- (c) Study of national social measures designed to raise the level of living.
- (d) Amend title and description of item 4 of the work programme to bring them into line with Economic and Social Council resolution 1226 (XLII); that is to say, the study "on the availability of basic health and medical services" prepared in collaboration with WHO should be submitted for consideration by the Commission. Date of submission - 1970.
- (e) Add the following project to item 32:

"Study of present practice and future prospects regarding the participation of workers and workers' organizations in the management of production at the enterprise level and at the national level, and the participation of trade unions and peasant organizations in the solution of national social problems".
- (f) The measures listed in the resolution on progress in the field of education (Consideration of the results of International Education Year and of the studies to be prepared by the Secretary-General in collaboration with UNESCO) should be included in the five-year programme.
- (g) Development of vocational and technical education in individual countries at the secondary and higher levels.
- (h) Availability of education in individual countries in the light of the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education.
- (i) The social aspects of world trade.
- (j) The participation of all members of society in productive and socially useful work.

^{a/} Circulated to the Commission as document E/CN.5/L.359.

II. Amend the draft five-year programme as follows:

- (a) Delete item 16 from the programme, since the work described thereunder is being carried out by other bodies.
- (b) Delete items 23, 24 and 25, since the measures listed thereunder relate to the activities of the United Nations Secretariat and not of the Commission.
- (c) Insert the word "national" in the title of item 7, so that the title of this item would read as follows: "Social policy and distribution of national income".
- (d) Group together items 8, 9, 11 and 14 - on social planning - and reduce the volume of work.
- (e) Group together items 20, 21, 36 and 37 - on the problem of the rehabilitation of the disabled - and reduce the volume of work.
- (f) Group together items 17, 18 and 19 - on social welfare - and reduce the volume of work.
- (g) Delete item 34 (Training of social welfare personnel).
- (h) Delete item 35 (Concerted international action in the field of activities for women), since this duplicates the work of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women.

B. Amendments proposed by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic^{b/}

The delegation of the Byelorussian SSR proposed that the following questions should be included in the five-year programme of the Commission for Social Development, 1969-1973:

1. Mobilization of national internal resources for social progress.
2. Role of the State and the State sector in promoting balanced and progressive economic and social development and improving the well-being of the people.
3. Level of employment in the world. Employment of youth.
4. Nature of structural democratic changes and reforms essential for achieving social progress.

b/ Circulated to the Commission as document E/CN.5/L.361.

5. Study of the question of altering the taxation system with a view to providing better conditions for flow-income sections of the population. Preparation of a special report.
5. Report on the situation regarding pension systems.
7. Study, based on the experience of countries with different social and economic systems and from different geographical regions, on the role of the State in the organization and implementation of land reform.

ANNEX IV

LIST OF DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
AT ITS TWENTIETH SESSION

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title</u>
A/7435	5	International Year for Human Rights: report of the Third Committee (see <u>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 62</u>) General Assembly resolution 2447 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 (<u>Ibid., Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 18</u>)
E/4590 and Corr.1	4	Report of the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare
E/CN.5/431	2	Provisional annotated agenda of the twentieth session of the Commission
E/CN.5/431/Rev.1	2	Agenda of the twentieth session as adopted by the Commission
E/CN.5/432	6	Report of the Special Rapporteurs appointed to undertake a review of technical co-operation activities in social development
E/CN.5/433	8 (b)	Five-year work programme of the Commission for Social Development, 1969-1973: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/434 and Corr.1	5	Preliminary report on long-term policies and programmes for youth in national development
E/CN.5/435	3	The role of education in economic and social development: report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
E/CN.5/436	8 (a)	Implementation of United Nations social development programmes during the year 1968: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/437 and Add.1	4	International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare: report of the Secretary-General

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title</u>
E/CN.5/438 and Corr.1	7	Second United Nations Development Decade -- Preparations for the Second Development Decade with special reference to the social aspects: note by the Secretary- General
E/CN.5/439	9 (a)	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development: fifth progress report of the Board
E/CN.5/440	9 (b)	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development - Election of new members of the Board: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/L.349	3	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.349/Rev.1	3	Philippines, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: revised draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.350 and Corr.1 and Add. 1-7	10	Draft report of the Commission for Social Development on its twentieth session
E/CN.5/L.351	3	Tunisia: amendments to document E/CN.5/L.349
E/CN.5/L.352 and Corr.1	4	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.352/Rev.1	4	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic: revised draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.353	3	Pakistan and United Arab Republic: amendments to document E/CN.5/L.349
E/CN.5/L.354	3	Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville) and Mauritania: amendments to document E/CN.5/L.349
E/CN.5/L.355	3	Cyprus, Greece, India and United Arab Republic: draft resolution

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title</u>
E/CN.5/L.356	5	Chile, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Mauritania, Netherlands, Romania, Tunisia and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.357	1	Chile, Cyprus, France, Greece, India, Lebanon, Mauritania, Pakistan, Philippines and United Arab Republic: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.357/Rev.1	1	Chile, Cyprus, France, Greece, India, Lebanon, Mauritania, Pakistan, Philippines, United Arab Republic and Venezuela: revised draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.358	5	Cyprus, France, Greece, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, United States of America and Venezuela: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.359	8 (b)	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: amendments to the five-year work programme of the Commission for Social Development (E/CN.5/433)
E/CN.5/L.360	7	Canada, Cyprus, Greece, India, Lebanon, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines and United Arab Republic: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.361	8 (b)	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic: amendments to the five-year work programme of the Commission for Social Development (E/CN.5/433)
E/CN.5/L.362	9 (e)	Argentina, Cyprus, Mexico and Spain: draft resolution
E/CN.5/NGO/93	5	Statement submitted by the International Catholic Child Bureau
E/CN.5/NGO/94	2	Statement submitted by the Women's International Democratic Federation
E/CN.5/NGO/95	8 (b)	Statement submitted by the International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled

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