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**COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

**REPORT ON THE TWENTY-THIRD SESSION**

(12 February - 2 March 1973)

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL  
OFFICIAL RECORDS: FIFTY-FOURTH SESSION**

**SUPPLEMENT No. 5**

**UNITED NATIONS**

**New York, 1973**

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.

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## I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

### A. Opening and duration of the session

1. The Commission for Social Development held its twenty-third session at United Nations Headquarters from 12 February to 2 March 1973. The session was opened (563rd meeting) by Ahmed Mohamed Khalifa (Egypt), Chairman of the Commission at its twenty-second session. Mrs. Helvi Sipilä, the Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, made a statement on the work of the Commission.

### B. Attendance

2. The session was attended by representatives of 30 States members of the Commission, by observers from 13 Member States not members of the Commission and by representatives of specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations. A list of those attending is given in annex I.

### C. Election of officers

3. At its 563rd and 565th meetings, on 12 and 13 February 1973, the Commission elected the following officers by acclamation: Chairman: Mr. Vicente Sánchez (Chile); Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Robert Naah (Cameroon), Mr. Josef Siktanc (Czechoslovakia), Mr. K. A. Naqvi (India); Rapporteur: Mr. Manuel Alonso Olea (Spain).

### D. Agenda and organization of work

4. The Commission considered the provisional agenda prepared by the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/475/Rev.1) at its 563rd meeting. At its 564th meeting, the Commission revised the order of the agenda items and, at the suggestion of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, included item 11 of the provisional agenda under item 5. It also adopted a suggestion of the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to discuss also under agenda item 8 the documents listed in (c), (d) and (e) of the annotations to item 5 of the provisional agenda. The provisional agenda, as revised, was adopted. The agenda (E/CN.5/492) was as follows:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Report on national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for purposes of social progress
4. Report on a unified approach to development analysis and planning

5. United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
  - (a) Report of the Board of the Institute on its activities during 1971 and 1972
  - (b) Nomination of the seven members of the Board of the Institute; to be confirmed by the Economic and Social Council
6. Review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade
7. Programme objectives for the medium-term plan 1974-1977 and progress report for 1971-1972 and the question of convening a United Nations conference for an international convention on adoption law
8. The aged and social change
9. Report on youth
10. Integration of women in development
11. Agenda for the twenty-fourth session of the Commission
12. Adoption of the report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council

#### E. Summary records

5. In accordance with the decision taken at its 485th meeting at the twentieth session pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2478 (XXIII), the Commission decided to issue summary records of the general discussion of agenda items 3, 4, 6, 7 and 9, and of the consideration of draft resolutions submitted under those items. Accordingly, summary records were taken of the 563rd to 586th, 588th and 590th meetings only.

#### F. Meetings and documentation

6. The Commission held twenty-eight plenary meetings. The views expressed at those meetings are summarized in the chapters dealing with each agenda item. The documents before the Commission at its twenty-third session are listed in annex II to this report.

#### G. Resolutions and decisions for action by the Council

7. The decisions of the Commission appear in this report under the items to which they relate. The Commission adopted ten resolutions, of which eight are recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council and are reproduced in chapter XIII. The following resolutions of the Commission, which are reproduced in chapter XII, require action by the Council along the lines indicated:

(a) Resolution 3 (XXIII), concerning a unified approach to development analysis and planning - the President of the Council is requested without delay to draw to the attention of the Committee for Development Planning and the Committee for Review and Appraisal the contents of this resolution, the record of the Commission's discussion on this item and the related documents;

(b) Resolution 4 (XXIII) on review and appraisal of the implementation of International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade - the Council's attention is drawn to operative paragraphs 2 and 3 in which the Commission expressed its need for complete documentation of the review and appraisal process which would include those documents concerning it which are issued for other bodies and organs within the United Nations system;

(c) Resolution 5 (XXIII) on review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade: the Council is requested to consider the preliminary comments and proposals by the Commission in the operative part of the resolution; and

(d) Resolution 6 (XXIII) on programme objectives for the medium-term plan 1974-1977: the Council is requested in operative paragraph 3 (a) to consider at its fifty-fourth session the draft work programme of the Commission for Social Development for 1974-1977 as revised by the Secretariat taking into account the principles set forth in operative paragraph 1 and the priorities listed in the annex of the resolution. An instruction was issued by the Council at its 1849th meeting, on 10 January 1973, that the functional commissions and standing committees should state their programme objectives so that the Secretary-General could examine and elaborate the most effective and economical means of achieving the objectives in question, and make appropriate recommendations in the biennial programme and budget and the medium-term plan. The Secretary-General's recommended biennial work programme and budget for 1974-1975 and medium-term plan for 1974-1977, which will be submitted to the Council at its fifty-fourth session, has been formulated, taking into account the principles and the priorities referred to in the resolution. The Council would also be expected to decide on the question raised in operative paragraph 3 (b) of the resolution in conjunction with the views of Commission members reflected in paragraph 126 of this report.

The Council is also expected to decide on the election by the Commission of seven members to the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development for a four-year term of office beginning 2 July 1973, as indicated in paragraph 71 of this report.

## II. REPORT ON NATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN ACHIEVING FAR-REACHING SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGES FOR PURPOSES OF SOCIAL PROGRESS

8. The Commission considered agenda item 3, Report on national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for purposes of social progress, at its 564th to 566th, 568th, 573rd, 574th and 576th meetings, held from 12 to 14 February and on 20 and 21 February 1973. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the subject (E/CN.5/478). At the outset of the discussion of the item, several members noted that although the report under discussion was available in all the working languages of the Commission, documents E/CN.5/478/Add.1 and Corr.1 and 2, Add.2 and Corr.1, Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1, containing summaries of Governments' replies to the Secretary-General's questionnaire on the subject, were available in English only. Therefore it would be impossible for many delegations to evaluate properly the full report. Since translations of the addenda could not be prepared before the end of the Commission session, it was proposed that the Commission consider only document E/CN.5/478. The three addenda would be circulated later in the working languages and it was hoped that they would be available when the Council considered the Commission's report at its fifty-fourth session. The Commission decided to consider the report itself, without reference to the addenda.

9. Introducing the report, the Chief of the Social Surveys Section of the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, described the Secretariat's efforts in carrying out the study requested by the Council in its resolutions 1581 A (L) and 1667 (LII), and briefly summarized some of its main findings. He noted that the replies to the questionnaire indicated a great variety of experience in social and economic change in different countries and divergent approaches to the achievement of the goals of social development. While some countries had already taken major steps towards achieving social progress, some others seemed to lack a clearly articulated official development policy in which social objectives were unified with planning to achieve economic growth. Finally, it was necessary to go beyond merely subscribing to the ultimate goals of social development to analyse the problems faced in the effort to reach those goals and to put into action truly effective measures to bring about the necessary changes.

10. Most of the members expressed the opinion that the topic of the report was among the most important to be considered by the Commission. Some expressed their approval of the emphasis placed by the report on the need for fundamental or structural changes. The report served a useful purpose by identifying important measures for achieving such changes which could be contemplated by Governments in actions conducive to social progress.

11. Several members emphasized that changes and improvements in structure of national societies as well as far-reaching economic and social reforms were in most cases necessary preconditions for social progress. They recalled that the Declaration on Social Progress and Development 1/ provided for social and

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1/ General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV).



organizational reforms based on democratic principles which were necessary for the elimination of all forms of discrimination and exploitation and which were conducive to better rates of economic and social progress. They also cited certain resolutions of the Economic and Social Council which recognized the meaning of structural, social and economic changes for development.

12. A number of members pointed out that diversity of national conditions and goals inevitably led to a great variety of measures to achieve social progress and that policies successful in one country might be inappropriate for others. The difficulties often inherent in achieving fundamental social change were discussed, and the possible danger to individual freedom of misdirected planning was mentioned. Several members described efforts in their own countries for achieving social progress.

13. Some members felt that the report did not provide sufficient material to allow meaningful conclusions. The report was too short and did not analyse the replies of Governments in sufficient depth. Its conclusions were in part obvious, and perhaps overly optimistic, and the goals identified had already been accepted by almost all Governments. It was also noted that the report failed to underline the ecological dangers of development policies promoting uncontrolled economic growth.

14. Some members expressed the view that much more could not have been expected of the report, since the Council stipulated in the resolution that the study be based on brief replies of Governments to a questionnaire.

15. The importance of fundamental internal democratic social and economic changes which were aimed at maintaining national independence and speedy achievement of the well-being of the population was stressed. It was stated that the strengthening of national independence and the achievement of ultimate goals of social progress also depended on structural changes and democratization of society. The inadmissibility of foreign interference in all its forms, including that of multinational corporations, was affirmed. Many members, however, expressed reservations on those views.

16. Many members felt that the question merited fuller study and some suggestions were made regarding sources of material and the way it might be used. It was also suggested that the material received could be used in the preparation of the 1974 Report on the World Social Situation. <sup>2/</sup> Others felt that a special study in depth of social structural change and social progress, giving attention to regional experiences, should be carried out, possibly as a long-term project with periodic reports. Some members suggested that if further activity in that area were approved, the questions submitted to Member States should indicate clearly the issues on which information was required and perhaps the questions should be formulated according to different categories of countries. Such a study should not be based solely on replies of Governments to a questionnaire, but should utilize all documentary evidence available, including local and national data as well as in-depth regional studies.

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<sup>2/</sup> To be issued as a United Nations publication.

17. It was suggested that such a project should be initiated provided the Secretariat had the available resources (to carry out an adequate scientific study that would require launching an appropriate series of activities). In responding to that point, the Acting Director of the Social Development Division, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, indicated that if a resolution requesting such a study were adopted by the Commission, or if the proposal were included in the Commission's statement of objectives of the medium-term plan 1974-1977, then the Commission's proposal would be submitted to the Council at its fifty-fourth session when the Council would consider the programme and budget for the period 1974-1975 and the medium-term plan for 1974-1977.

18. At its 573rd, 574th and 576th meetings, held on 20 and 21 February, the Commission considered two draft resolutions on the report on national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for purposes of social progress: one proposed by Italy and the United Kingdom (E/CN.5/L.387) and the other by Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (E/CN.5/L.388). Amendments to the latter draft resolution were submitted by Cameroon, Chile, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Nigeria and Yugoslavia (E/CN.5/L.391).

19. In discussing draft resolution E/CN.5/L.387, the representatives of Costa Rica, Ivory Coast and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic expressed reservations about the fourth preambular paragraph. That paragraph was later orally revised by the sponsors, by replacing the phrase "Acting in the knowledge that a great measure of social progress has been achieved by peoples without the intervention of Governments," by "Noting that social progress has been achieved through the efforts of Governments and through voluntary and co-operative efforts". An error in the text at the end of operative paragraph 5 was orally corrected by substituting the words "the 1974 Report on the World Social Situation for "the World Social situation in 1974".

20. At its 576th meeting, on 21 February, the Commission adopted, by 12 votes to 7, with 5 abstentions, the draft resolution by Italy and the United Kingdom, as orally revised by the sponsors. The text of the resolution as adopted was as follows:

1 (XXIII). Report on national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for purposes of social progress

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 XIII, draft resolution I./

21. During the discussion of draft resolution E/CN.5/L.388 at the 574th meeting, the representatives of Tunisia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Chile proposed amendments, which the sponsors accepted.

22. At the 576th meeting, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union introduced a revised version of their draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.388/Rev.1) which incorporated most of the previously proposed amendments. The representative of India, while noting

that the revised version took into account most of the amendments in document E/CN.5/L.391, orally proposed further amendments in terminology, which were accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution. The resulting revisions of the text were: In the title, to delete "and" between "democratic" and "socio-economic" and change "socio-economic" to "social and economic"; in the first preambular paragraph, to replace "in State measures and the active participation" by "in the State measures and in the active participation", and to replace "sections of the population" by "force"; in the second preambular paragraph, to delete the word "societal"; in the third preambular paragraph, to replace "structural social changes" by "fundamental social changes"; in operative paragraph 1, to delete the word "and" between "democratic" and "socio-economic", change "socio-economic" to "social and economic" and to insert the word "to" before "ensure a speedy improvement"; in operative paragraph 3, to replace "labour force" by "working force"; in operative paragraph 4, to delete the word "and" between "fundamental democratic" and "socio-economic changes" and change "socio-economic" to "social and economic"; in operative paragraph 6, to replace "(E/CN.5/478 and Add.1)" by "(E/CN.5/478 and Add.1 and Corr.1 and Add.2 and 3 and Add.3/Corr.1)".

23. The draft resolution, as orally revised by the sponsors, was adopted by the Commission at the same meeting by 13 votes to 4, with 8 abstentions. The text of the resolution as adopted reads as follows:

2 (XXIII). Concerning the experience of States in carrying out fundamental democratic social and economic changes for purposes of social progress

The Commission for Social Development,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for purposes of social progress (E/CN.5/478),

Requests the Economic and Social Council to adopt the following draft resolution:

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

### III. REPORT ON A UNIFIED APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS AND PLANNING

24. The Commission considered agenda item 4, Report on a unified approach to development analysis and planning, at its 566th to 571st meetings, held from 13 to 16 February, and at its 580th and 583rd meetings, held on 23 and 27 February. It examined the question on the basis of the preliminary report of the Secretary-General on a unified approach to development analysis and planning (E/CN.5/477) and his report on the Expert Group Meeting on the subject held at Stockholm from 6 to 10 November 1972 (E/CN.5/490).

25. In introducing the item, the Senior Economic Adviser of the Social Development Division, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, Department of Economic and Social Affairs gave a brief account of the preparatory work on the preliminary report, which was carried out in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1494 (XLVIII) and General Assembly resolution 2681 (XXV). The final report would be completed in the latter part of 1973.

26. He stated that the purpose of the Expert Group Meeting had been to draw relevant conclusions and recommendations on the practical application of the findings of the preliminary report on a unified approach to development analysis and planning, to make recommendations for any necessary extension of the report, and to discuss the means of disseminating the findings of the report. The report of the Expert Group Meeting was embodied almost in its entirety in the report of the Secretary-General on the meeting. It was emphasized that neither the preliminary report on a unified approach, the final report, nor the Expert Group Meeting was expected to arrive at a definitive formulation of a unified approach. Rather, they were intended to initiate systematic work in that field.

27. The Director of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) pointed out the dangers of the unified approach being regarded as a panacea and having different meanings for different groups. The unified approach was not something entirely new, he said. It was neither an argument for more funds for particular sectors against other sectors, nor was it a degrading of economic growth. The aim was rather to bring the various parts of development together to ensure their mutual support.

28. The unified approach involved essentially the setting of multiple goals rather than single ones related to GNP or other unidimensional yardsticks. It involved the participation in development of all classes of the population and all parts of the country. Nevertheless, the unified approach could not be effective if development was viewed only as a national abstraction. Planning would have to take into account regional aspects and categories of population.

29. Much planning, he went on to say, had involved the setting of objectives and then a search for means of accomplishing them. He suggested that means and ends were closely interrelated and that in the selection of development projects account must be taken of the economic, social and environmental considerations.

30. The discussion took three general lines: comments on the preliminary report and the report on the Expert Group Meeting which were before the Commission, comments on the unified approach to development analysis and planning, and suggestions as to the direction the final report on the unified approach should take.

31. The preliminary report was commended by several members for providing an adequate frame of reference for development, including the concept that economic growth alone would not suffice. While it was noted that the preliminary report was of a high quality, some members stated that it was still incomplete and too general, and they did not agree with the Expert Group's recommendation that the two documents should be widely disseminated. The point was also made that if the preliminary report were to be disseminated, its style would have to be adjusted inasmuch as the report was not easily readable by laymen.

32. The Commission came to the unanimous conclusion that nationwide unified planning was a means of promoting balanced social and economic development and that the utilization in practice of a comprehensive and unified approach to development planning could involve socio-economic structural reforms. The Commission also recognized that the strengthening of the public sector in certain cases could be the most important prerequisite for nationwide unified development planning.

33. Members were of the opinion that the unified approach involved three major issues: (a) how to mobilize human energy; (b) how to invest in human potential; and (c) how to elicit popular participation. It was emphasized that most Governments would agree that the central aim was a sustained improvement in the well being of the individual, involving all sectors of the population. It was also pointed out that the unified approach aimed at the supreme goals of equity and justice.

34. Members considered that the Commission's discussion on a unified approach was significantly relevant at a time such as the present when people concerned were speaking of a "crisis" in the fields of development analysis and planning. One member sought to pinpoint the issue by explaining that for developing countries an integrated approach was not ornamental, but rather a question of vital importance, because a major feature in the situation of developing countries was dualism. The existence of a rural and marginal-urban population living in great contrast to well-to-do, urban segments of the population, he noted, divided the social fibre of a country. Once this dichotomy was recognized, the unified approach entered the picture, carrying with it the twin concerns of development and social justice.

35. Several members noted that the main objective of the unified approach was to improve the quality of life. That, however, was not easily attainable because of the difficulties of integrating social change into broader programmes of development. Too often, it was noted, comfort was taken in indicators reflecting increases in, say, GNP, or exports, without reflecting significant social change. What was needed was a commitment to change if the unified approach was to have more than a limited effect. Economic growth in itself would not per se lead to improved levels of living.

36. As regards the practical implications of the unified approach, some members said that it would be most easily applied by developing countries. Others, however, noted that developing and developed countries often faced the same problems. It was noted that the issue of the unified approach was also of relevance to developed countries which were experiencing growing social problems as a result of a lopsided preoccupation with economic growth. Delinquency, criminality, violence and drugs were mentioned, and it was maintained that those problems could be regarded as side-effects of not following a balanced development strategy.

37. Some members expressed the view that a unified approach to development analysis and planning did not represent a new development strategy: it could only be conceived as an undertaking which, within a framework of efforts aimed at the implementation in individual countries of the goals and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade, should provide guidelines for the purpose of co-ordinating and integrating the economic and social aspects of development.

38. Based on these comments on the unified approach, various suggestions were made concerning the final report on a unified approach to development analysis and planning. Members generally agreed that the final report should put greater stress on provisions for the implementation of the unified approach, including concrete, practical measures. That was particularly important since the process of implementing the unified approach was the most difficult to unify.

39. Several members expressed the view that the social contents of development planning should be concerned not merely with objectives, but with the means, instrumentalities or agencies for achieving objectives. In that connexion, it was felt that it would be desirable to define the role the United Nations should play in the implementation of a unified approach.

40. Several members expressed the opinion that the adoption of a unified approach would mean development for the people and by the people. Participation, they felt, was a necessity of the unified approach. Popular participation might prove to be the central prerequisite for a style of development enabling a society to function over the long run and, therefore, should be stressed in the final report. A number of members stated that while development should focus on the welfare of the population at large, the final report should also lay emphasis on the question of marginal, vulnerable and special groups.

41. Some members stated that greater attention should be paid to development at the regional and local levels where problems could often best be perceived and where, therefore, the study of those problems would be likely to result in better and more realistic approaches.

42. Several members considered it important that the final report lay greater stress on the need for adequate statistics and social indicators with which to measure development. While the view was expressed that aid should be extended to promote that activity, a note of caution was sounded about guarding against an inflation of information.

43. Several members suggested that the concept of "victims" of development in the preliminary report should be further elaborated, in order to identify and protect them.

44. The suggestion was also made that the final report should provide examples or models of the main styles of development. Those styles or models, it was said, should be supplemented by concrete methods to achieve them.
45. It was deemed important to deal with the question of unemployment in the final report. Several members noted that the attitude of trade unions towards the unified approach was not discussed in the preliminary report and some members suggested that attention should be given to employers' organizations in general in the final report. Some members were of the opinion that the study minimized the role of the working class and they emphasized that such an approach was neither scientific nor did it represent an objective analysis of the social forces of the contemporary world.
46. Some members expressed the view that the role of planners, administrators and technocrats had been exaggerated, and that planners and technocrats had no magic formula which could solve social problems without an adequate material base and mobilization of the broad masses to that end.
47. It was felt that the political aspects of development should be more strongly underlined in the final report, as well as the question of adequate preparation and efficiency in administration which was also necessary for effective planning and due implementation of the plans.
48. The problem of the possible conflict between short-term and long-term goals and objectives during the planning process was also discussed.
49. Several members stressed the role of the international community in development and planning and the "international dimensions" of the unified approach. They pointed out that the political and economic strategies of powerful countries might limit or otherwise influence the possibilities of smaller and developing countries. It was felt that that should be brought out in the final report.
50. At the conclusion of the debate, the Director of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) informed the Commission of the direction that future work would take in the preparation of the final report; he said that note would be taken of the comments made by the Commission. He explained that it would not, for financial reasons, be possible to reassemble the original team that had worked on the preliminary report; instead, he proposed to develop certain topics in the final report through working parties. They would be small groups of planners from developing countries who would each discuss a specific topic and suggest how it would be built up.
51. Commenting on the concern expressed by Commission members that sufficient funds be put at the disposal of UNRISD for carrying out its work, the Director of the Social Development Division assured the Commission that every effort would continue to be made to explore the possibility of obtaining additional funds for the unified approach project.
52. At its 580th and 583rd meetings, on 23 and 27 February 1973, the Commission considered a draft resolution on a unified approach to development analysis and planning, proposed by Egypt and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (E/CN.5/L.389). Amendments to the draft resolution were submitted by Yugoslavia

(E/CN.5/L.393), by Belgium and France (E/CN.5/L.394), by Czechoslovakia (E/CN.5/L.395) and by Austria and the United Kingdom (E/CN.5/L.396). During the discussion, oral amendments to the draft resolution were proposed by Spain and Jamaica. An oral subamendment was also proposed by the United Kingdom to the third amendment by Belgium and France in E/CN.5/L.394.

53. At the 583rd meeting, Egypt and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics introduced a revised version of their draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.389/Rev.1) after taking into account the amendments and subamendments which had been proposed. They also orally accepted the amendments proposed by Yugoslavia in document E/CN.5/L.393 which had not been incorporated in the revised draft resolution. During the discussion, the sponsors of the draft resolution also accepted the oral amendment by Thailand to replace the word "wide" by "wider" in operative paragraph 4 (c), and the oral amendment by the United Kingdom to insert the words "of any studies" between "the results" and "on the unified approach" in operative paragraph 5 (d). Japan proposed to insert the words "national welfare and" between "assessment of" and "national income distribution" in the sixth preambular paragraph. This was not accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution, and it was not pressed to a vote. France orally proposed to amend the last part of the fifth preambular paragraph to read "... to promote social development in connexion with the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security contained in General Assembly resolution 2734 (XXV)", which was the only amendment that was finally pressed to a vote.

54. The Commission rejected the oral amendment by France by 14 votes to 8 with 5 abstentions.

55. At the request of Italy, a separate vote was taken on the fifth preambular paragraph on the draft resolution proposed for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, and at the request of the representative of Colombia, the vote was taken by roll call. The paragraph was adopted by 14 votes to none, with 13 abstentions.

In favour: Austria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Iraq, Mauritania, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, New Zealand, Nigeria, Spain, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

56. The Commission at its 583rd meeting, on 27 February 1973, unanimously adopted the revised draft resolution as a whole as orally revised and amended.

57. The representatives of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in explanation of vote stated that they interpreted the resolution which had just been adopted in the spirit of the Joint Statement by the Socialist Countries on the Second Development Decade of the United Nations and social progress in the light of the views which their delegations had previously expressed in other United Nations organs.

58. The text of the Commission's resolution is reproduced in chapter XII (resolution 3 (XXIII)) and the text of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Council is in chapter XIII (draft resolution III).



#### IV. UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

59. The Commission discussed item 5 of its agenda, United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, at its 571st and 582nd meetings, on 16 and 26 February 1973. The Commission had before it, as agenda item 5 (a), the report of the Board of the Institute on its activities during 1971 and 1972 (E/CN.5/489 and Corr.1) and, as item 5 (b), a note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of the seven members of the Board of the Institute, to be confirmed by the Economic and Social Council (E/CN.5/485).
60. In introducing the report of the Board, the Director of the Institute explained that the research of the Institute comprised two broad categories. On the one hand, the Institute was engaged in compiling and screening international social statistics and building up data banks which were readily available for use by all international and national research, functional and operative organizations. On the other hand, the Institute also carried out research projects on specific problems, including the co-ordination of country studies. The comparative nature of these projects provided controls that could help individual countries to overcome their limited experience in identifying the social conditions and consequences of development. These two categories of research served purposes that could not be met by individual national institutions.
61. In commenting on the financial situation of the Institute, the Director noted that it was much more favourable than at the time of the previous report, two years earlier. Contributions had shown a steady increase of about 25 per cent annually over the past three years. The reduced staff, the Director added, had been too busy on research projects to prepare an updating of the Research Notes, but the fourth number of the Institute's Research Notes would be issued shortly.
62. Several members expressed satisfaction with the work of the Institute, praised the high scientific level of its reports and welcomed the Institute's improved financial situation. It was stressed that the studies of the Institute were of great utility in the solution of social problems of both developed and developing countries. Favourable comments were also made on the growing trend toward involvement of national personnel and institutes in the Institute's research.
63. It was suggested that the Institute's work could receive wider dissemination among social scientists and planners, and that a master plan of long-term research priorities was needed. Several members emphasized the special importance of specific research topics among the Institute's projects.
64. Some members felt that the research carried out by the Institute was too scholarly and should be more applicable to the solution of development problems. One member stated that basic research was not the proper function of the United Nations, which should instead co-ordinate and encourage in national institutes where the same work might be accomplished at lower cost. He proposed that the Institute should redirect most of its efforts to the field of training and suggested that there was a need to re-evaluate the over-all approach of the Institute.

65. Other members concurred that the work of the Institute should be made more relevant to the needs of developing countries; greater emphasis might be placed on applied research and on co-ordinating involvement of research institutes in developing countries. Some members felt that too much time was spent on basic theory and on developing tools of analysis. Specialized agencies could carry out practical research, such as that on the "green revolution" by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

66. In commenting on those points, some members stated that the research carried out by the Institute was relevant to development problems and that much of it could not be carried out by national institutes. It was stated that high-level training was inseparable from research activity.

67. One member recalled that the same division of opinion about the role of the Institute had been evident during the previous three Commission sessions; and no solution had yet been found. A clear position should be taken on that question. To facilitate it, a paper might be prepared by the Secretariat or a special working group, indicating to what extent independent institutes could meet the United Nations research needs, in what areas a United Nations institute was needed and what the Institute's most productive role might be.

68. In responding to the questions and comments, the Director of the Institute stated that a report of the kind requested might be prepared on the activities of the Institute in relation to those national institutes, and proposed that the problem should be presented to the Board of the Institute at its next meeting in July. The Board might organize such a study and include it in its next report to the Commission. The Commission expressed a consensus that the study could be made, as suggested by the Director. The Director noted that the Institute had originally been established to fulfil the unique function of working out the details of a "balanced and integrated approach" to development, on which relatively little research was being carried out in universities as a basis for policies and action. The material subsequently produced by the Institute was used for training purposes in various institutions around the world. He concurred with the emphasis placed by members on the Institute's co-ordinating role, as national research institutes were built up.

69. With reference to questions raised concerning the study of social consequences of the "green revolution", the Director stated that FAO had been consulted before the project was undertaken, and since it had no social research body which was concerned with that topic, FAO supported the work of the Institute in that field.

70. With reference to agenda item 5 (b), the nomination of the seven members of the Board of the Institute, it was decided that the Chairman of the Commission should consult with the Director of the Institute and with the Commission members in order to reach an approved selection of seven nominees.

71. At the 582nd meeting of the Commission, on 26 February 1973, the Chairman presented a list of seven proposed nominees for membership on the Board of the Institute. The list was drawn up after consultations with members of the Commission and the Director of the Institute. It included Jacques Delors (France), Luis H. Fajardo (Colombia), Gunnar Karl Myrdal (Sweden), Khaleeq Ahmed Naqvi (India), H. M. A. Onitiri (Nigeria), Berislav Sefer (Yugoslavia) and Eleanor Bernert Sheldon (United States of America). The Commission, at the same meeting, decided by

acclamation to nominate them for confirmation by the Economic and Social Council as members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development for a four-year period beginning 2 July 1973.

72. Recalling the discussion, at a previous meeting, of an appropriate role for the Institute, the representative of Italy proposed the inclusion of the following recommendation in the report of the Commission on its twenty-third session to the Economic and Social Council:

"Recommends that the Board of the Institute, in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission, appoint a special rapporteur to prepare a report for the next session of the Commission in 1975, to be submitted together with the regular report of the Board, on the functions of the Institute in relation to the functions of national and private research institutes in this field."

73. Some members expressed their opposition to the proposal, stating that the Board should be left free to decide what studies would be required and how and by whom they should be carried out. One member felt that the form of the recommendation was not important, but that the wish of the Commission that a report on that subject be prepared should be conveyed to the Board. The representative of Italy amended her proposal by deleting the phrase "in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission, appoint a special rapporteur to", and by inserting "1974 or" before "1975".

74. The Commission, at the same meeting, rejected the proposed recommendation by 14 votes to 6, with 7 abstentions.

75. In discussing the report, the Commission indicated that its vote on the above proposal did not affect its consensus as reflected in paragraph 68 above.

V. REVIEW AND APPRAISAL OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE SECOND  
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

76. At its 571st to 575th meetings, held from 16 to 21 February, and at its 580th, 586th and 588th meetings, held on 23 and 28 February and 1 March 1973, the Commission considered agenda item 6 on Review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on social objectives and related policies and programmes in national plans of selected developing countries for the Second United Nations Development Decade (E/CN.5/476). In view of the provisions in the International Development Strategy referring to those subjects, the Commission's attention was drawn to (a) the note by the Secretary-General on land reform (E/5100) and Council resolution 1707 (LIII); (b) the report of the Secretary-General on the Interregional Meeting of Experts on the Integration of Women in Development (E/CN.5/481); and (c) the report on the needs and aspirations of youth (E/CN.5/486/Summary and Corr.1, E/CN.5/486 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1). The International Federation of University Women, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, category II, submitted a statement on the subject (E/CN.5/NGO/109).

77. Before discussing the report, the Commission asked for an over-all view of the review and appraisal process and the arrangements being made in that regard in order to decide how best to carry out its mandate with regard to the review and appraisal exercise. In response to that request, an Assistant Director of the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, said that the two principal elements of the review and appraisal procedure were a retrospective analysis coupled with a set of forward-looking policy recommendations. Prime responsibility for review and appraisal rested with the countries themselves. The United Nations family of organizations would be working at the regional, sectoral and over-all levels. The highest level of action was the Strategy formulated by the General Assembly, which had to analyse the material submitted to it and formulate policy recommendations for future years.

78. In introducing the report of the Secretary-General on social objectives and related policies and programmes in national plans of selected developing countries for the Second United Nations Development Decade (E/CN.5/476), the Senior Economic Adviser of the Social Development Division, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, recalled that the Commission had been given a mandate by the General Assembly in its resolution 2681 (XXV), and by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1666 (LII), to play an important role in the review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

79. He invited the Commission's attention particularly to the introduction to the report, which explained the conceptual and analytical framework of the report,

and to the three kinds of social development objectives which could be identified in the general statements of policy contained in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development: 3/ those relating to participation of individuals in the development effort, those relating to sharing of the benefits of development, and those relating to participation of individuals and groups in the making of decisions that affect their own lives. He noted that within the framework of the threefold classification of objectives, policies and programmes contributing to the achievement of basic objectives had been brought into the analysis without distinguishing between those that were traditionally considered economic and those that were considered social. In that sense, he said, the analytical approach adopted was consistent with the concept of a unified approach.

80. He pointed out that in the concluding chapter of the report it was noted that the Strategy recognized far-reaching social changes as a key aspect of development. Furthermore, he pointed out that nearly all social goals and objectives identified in the Secretary-General's report were included in the Strategy, with the exception of the promotion of widespread participation in decision-making. He noted that the Strategy was particularly deficient in the identification of policy measures relating specifically to social objectives.

81. A number of members of the Commission welcomed the report and pointed out that it provided a systematic analysis of social objectives and related policies and programmes contained in the national plans of selected developing countries and a useful analytical framework for such analysis. They welcomed the use of an integrated or unified approach in relating policies and programmes to social objectives, and the focus on the individual's involvement in development.

82. On the other hand, other members pointed out that the report was insufficient in itself to enable the Commission to assess social progress during the initial years of the Second United Nations Development Decade. Several members felt that the report did not provide adequate information on the actual achievement of social objectives. Others felt that the report should have encompassed the experience of all the developing countries as well as the developed countries. Furthermore, the Commission expressed doubt that it would be able at this session to play a role in the first biennial review and appraisal as the relevant documentation from other bodies in the United Nations engaged in the over-all review and appraisal had not been submitted to it.

83. Noting that the report drew upon development plans in assessing social objectives, several members pointed out that implementation of those objectives was dependent upon the existence of a political will to implement relevant programmes and policies, that plan documents differed among themselves in their legal nature, and that, often, policies and programmes for the implementation of objectives were not practically formulated. In that connexion, it was also noted that measures for ensuring widespread participation in decision-making were not clearly identified in the plans considered by the report.

84. Several members noted that the number of social objectives in the plan documents surveyed had increased during the last few years, and that emphasis had

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3/ General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV).

shifted away from a strictly sectoral approach to a more cross-sectoral approach in the formulation of over-all plan objectives. They also noted that most plans that had been examined contained similar objectives. For example, the importance of economic growth was mentioned in all the development plans surveyed, but while growth in itself was seen to be an important objective of national plans, it was also seen as a means of achieving other social objectives. Most plans surveyed aimed at creating increasing opportunities for employment and at achieving a more equitable distribution of income. The Commission paid particular attention to objectives relating to the mobilization of human resources and to the achievement of greater social justice. In that connexion, some members stressed training and education as a means of increasing productivity and raising the standard of living of the people involved.

85. Several members drew attention to aspects which either were not adequately considered in the report or not considered at all. They stated that more attention should be given in future to land reform, the development of co-operatives, regional distribution of development and the role of women and youth in development. Some members felt that the report did not deal adequately with the pressing problems of poverty and marginality and did not clearly identify major obstacles to achievement of development objectives. Some members felt that the future reports on the review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy should give more information on the contribution of the international community to the effort made at the national level, particularly in the developing countries, including also information on the relevant international economic and political factors which influence the implementation of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy. In that connexion, mention was made of the role of multinational corporations, the effects of shifts in world markets and the effects of wars. Some members stressed that the report ignored the development experience of socialist countries.

86. In considering the general requirements of the review and appraisal exercise, members noted the lack of tools and information for measuring social change and underlined the need for developing a system of social indicators as well as a methodology for appraising progress in the achievement of social goals. They further stressed the importance of encouraging the collection at global, national and regional levels of social information required for period appraisal of social progress.

87. Replying to questions raised during the discussion, the Senior Economic Adviser of the Social Development Division explained that the report was intended to lay the groundwork for future work on review and appraisal. As regards the lack of information in the report on actual achievement during the initial years of the Second United Nations Development Decade, he recognized that it would have been very useful to include such information in the report. However, there was a lag between the time at which a report must be prepared and the time at which information becomes available. That was particularly true of social information. Drawing both on the report on social objectives and comments made by the Commission during the debate, he attempted to draw some practical conclusions relating to the review and appraisal exercise. As regards conclusions concerning the role of the Secretary-General, he pointed out that the Secretary-General could be requested to further develop a methodology for appraising progress in

the social aspects of development, including a system of social indicators. Secondly, further studies on the implementation of the International Development Strategy should cover both developed and developing countries as well as the relationships between them. Thirdly, the Secretary-General could be requested to submit to the Commission, in future, all documents prepared in the secretariats and organizations of the United Nations family which deal with review and appraisal. As regards conclusions concerning the bodies in charge of over-all review and appraisal, they could be invited to keep in mind the broad social objectives and not only sectoral objectives in reviewing progress in the social aspects of development.

88. The Senior Economic Adviser mentioned that the following suggestions could be directed to countries, both developed and developing. First, in planning, to state explicitly their objectives relating to wider participation in the development effort, to an equitable distribution of the benefits of development and to widespread participation in decision-making, particularly at the local level, and to formulate policies and programmes for each major social objective. Secondly, in their plans, to bring together the sectoral or cross-sectoral programmes and policies which relate to each broad social objective. Thirdly, both in implementing their plans and in evaluating the social results of planned development, to bear in mind the broad objectives of their sectoral or cross-sectoral policies and programmes. Fourthly, to compile social information and to develop systems of indicators with which to assess their social situation. And fifthly, developed countries could be invited to provide information on measures taken in implementing the social aspects of the International Development Strategy, particularly as regards their relationship to developing countries.

89. At its 580th meeting, on 23 February 1973, the Commission considered a draft resolution on review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade which was introduced by France on behalf of itself, Belgium, Chile, India, Ivory Coast, Thailand and the United Kingdom (E/CN.5/L.392/Rev.1). During the discussion, oral amendments were proposed: by Spain, to replace the words "development objectives in the social sector" by "social development objectives" in operative paragraph 2 of the text which the Commission would request the Council to adopt; by Cameroon, to insert the words "in both developed and developing countries" after the words "social development objectives" in operative paragraph 2; by Italy, to replace the words "unable to perform in a manner which it considered effective and adequate" by the words "handicapped in fulfilling" in operative paragraph 1 of the text which the Commission would request the Council to adopt. All these amendments were accepted by the sponsors of draft resolution E/CN.5/L.392/Rev.1. The sponsors also accepted an oral amendment by Italy, after it was modified by France, to replace the words "is not in a proper position to" by the words "could not fully" and to delete the word "effectively" in operative paragraph 3 of the text proposed to be adopted by the Commission.

90. The Commission, at the same meeting, adopted the revised draft resolution as orally amended by 25 votes to none with 1 abstention. The text of the Commission's resolution is reproduced in chapter XII (resolution 4 (XXIII)) and the text of the draft resolution submitted for adoption by the Council is in chapter XIII (draft resolution IV)).

91. At its 586th meeting on 28 February 1973, the Commission considered another draft resolution on review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, which was introduced by France on behalf of itself, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon and Thailand (E/CN.5/L.397/Rev.2).

92. At the 588th meeting, on 1 March 1973, France on behalf of the sponsors introduced the revised text of the draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.397/Rev.3) and announced that Egypt, India and Yugoslavia had joined as sponsors. The text of the draft resolution was revised in order to take account of the suggestions and amendments proposed by various members. During the discussion, oral amendments were proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to delete the words "seem to" in the fifth preambular paragraph, and to replace the words "national goals" by the words "national development goals" in subparagraph 5 (a) of the operative paragraph; and by the United States of America to replace the words "comments and proposals, which are submitted to it on a preliminary basis" by the words "preliminary comments and proposals" in the operative paragraph. The sponsors accepted all the amendments. The first two words of the operative paragraph were also transposed to read, "Requests, nevertheless,....".

93. The Commission, at its 588th meeting on 1 March 1973, adopted unanimously the draft resolution as a whole as orally amended. /For the text of the resolution see chapter XII, resolution 5 (XXIII)./



VI. PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES FOR THE MEDIUM-TERM PLAN 1974-1977 AND PROGRESS REPORT FOR 1971-1972 AND THE QUESTION OF CONVENING A UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON ADOPTION LAW

94. The Commission considered agenda item 7, Programme objectives for the medium-term plan 1974-1977 and progress report for 1971-1972 and the question of convening a United Nations conference for an international law convention on adoption law, at its 574th to 580th, 584th to 586th, 588th and 590th meetings, held on 20 to 23, 27 and 28 February and 1 and 2 March 1973.

95. The Commission considered the item in two parts as follows:

(a) Programme objectives for the medium-term plan 1974-1977 and progress report for 1971-1972;

(b) Question of convening a United Nations conference for an international convention on adoption law.

A. Programme objectives for the medium-term plan 1974-1977 and progress report for 1971-1972

96. Under the first part of the item, the Commission had before it three documents of the Secretary-General: a note on programme objectives for 1974-1977 (E/CN.5/480), a report on implementation of social development programmes during 1971 and 1972 (E/CN.5/487) and a note on form of presentation of the United Nations budget and consideration of the budget cycle (E/CN.5/L.386). Statements on the subject were submitted by the International Council on Social Welfare (E/CN.5/NGO/110) and the International Association of Schools of Social Work (E/CN.5/NGO/114), non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, categories I and II, respectively. In addition, in view of their relevance to the programme objectives, the Commission's attention was drawn to the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its first session (E/5191), which was held at United Nations Headquarters from 8 to 16 May 1972;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the third meeting of the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee for the Research and Training Programme in Regional Development, which was held at Nagoya, Japan, from 28 November to 4 December 1972 (E/CN.5/488);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on the Interregional Meeting of Experts on the Social Welfare Aspects of Family Planning which was held at United Nations Headquarters from 22 to 30 March 1971 (E/CN.5/483);
- (d) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interregional Seminar on Industrial Social Welfare, which was held at Moscow from 16 October to 5 November 1971 (E/CN.5/484);

- (e) The conclusions and recommendations of the Conference of European Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare (E/CONF.64/6), which was held at The Hague from 22 to 26 August 1972, and the report of the Secretary-General on the Conference's conclusions and recommendations relating to United Nations programmes in this field (E/CN.5/479);
- (f) Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (A/CONF.48/14 and Corr.1).

97. The Commission considered the first part of the item in two stages: first, it discussed the effect on the Commission's work programme of the reorganization of the Secretariat which involved the transfer of the Social Planning Section and the Social Survey Section from the Social Development Division to the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies and the incorporation of the rest of the Division into the newly established Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs; secondly, it discussed the Secretary-General's proposed programme objectives for the medium-term plan 1974-1977.

98. Concerning the first stage, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs made a statement in which he outlined the changes being made in the organization of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in order to achieve a unified approach to development analysis and planning within the Secretariat and in accordance with recommendations of a recent administrative and management survey. He indicated that the task was designed to meet a twofold need: (a) to improve the conceptual unification of complementary activities in the economic and social field; and (b) to maintain, and even intensify, activities undertaken by the Organization in more specifically social areas. He assured the Commission that the reorganization had increased the magnitude and effectiveness of the substantive services available to it. He stated that the functions which had been transferred to the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies were, first, the monitoring and analysis of the world social situation and, secondly, planning, which included the substantive support to the Commission's role in the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. <sup>4/</sup> He assured the Commission that none of its functions heretofore provided would be diminished nor would any of its mandates, such as the periodic issuance of the Report on the World Social Situation, not be carried out until they were altered or revoked by legislative bodies. He stated that the reorganization would not have any adverse effect on the Commission in carrying out its functions and, consequently, on its work programme. On the contrary, the reorganization would have a positive effect.

99. The Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs stated that she regarded her post as that of head of the United Nations equivalent of a ministry of social affairs, working in close co-operation with its ministry of planning. She considered her Centre as working in the field of social illness and attempting to carry out fact-finding and remedial activities. She described the scope of responsibility of her Centre, which included the promotion of equality between the sexes in addition to institutional development and popular participation, development of human resources and crime prevention.

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<sup>4/</sup> General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV).

100. The Director of the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies, in his statement, assured the Commission that the importance of social policy and planning objectives would not be downgraded. He said the Centre would be guided by the provisions of section I, paragraph 1 (c), of Economic and Social Council resolution 1139 (XLI) and by the recommendations of the Commission, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, and he fully endorsed the social policy and planning programme component in the programme objectives for 1974 and 1977 (E/CN.5/480). He believed that the work of review and appraisal of the social aspects of development would be closely co-ordinated with the work carried out by the Centre on the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy, for which it had central responsibility.

101. Many members of the Commission expressed their concern about the implications of the reorganization on the activities of the Secretariat in the social field, especially regarding the studies of social problems and the unified approach. They also indicated that the Secretariat should see to it that the new organizational set-up should not impede the work of the Commission. The Commission expressed its appreciation for the assurances given by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs and the Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, and expressed the hope that the reorganization would enhance the functioning of the Commission for Social Development.

102. Members of the Commission made the point, to which the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs agreed, that it would be desirable to regard the present organizational arrangement as experimental, to be reviewed in the future to assess its effectiveness. Members recognized that the organization of the Secretariat was the responsibility of the Secretary-General, but they indicated that their interest in the Secretariat infrastructure was derived from their major concern that the functioning of the Commission should not be impaired and that it should receive the optimum resources needed to carry out its work programme.

103. Some members recommended that the Secretary-General set out the terms of reference, functions and structure of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in such a way that the Centre should bear the main responsibility for the execution of the Commission's work programme, including the formulation of plans and proposals related to over-all social policy and the promotion of social development, and the preparation of documentation concerning social development. Members also asked that the reorganization take into account the need to strengthen the capacity of the Secretariat to regularly provide members of the Commission with up-to-date documents from all the organizations in the United Nations system which were relevant to the Commission's work, particularly those that pertained to the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The matter of timely and adequate documentation was deemed essential to the effective exercise of the Commission's broad functions as enumerated in Economic and Social Council resolution 1139 (XLI).

104. Some members of the Committee also suggested that the reorganization be carried out in such a manner as to further strengthen two-way communication between the members, on the one hand, and the Secretariat unit servicing the Commission, on the other hand. In that connexion, the quarterly Social Development Newsletter was commended as being very helpful. It was nevertheless felt that the Newsletter needed to be supplemented by correspondence at the individual level. Several members noted that the name of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Matters did not reflect well the nature of its responsibilities in servicing the Commission.

105. Copies of an inter-office memorandum dated 28 February 1973, stating the terms of reference of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs were subsequently circulated among the Commission members during the session.

106. It was also pointed out that the Commission needed to be informed in more detail about the action subsequently taken by other United Nations bodies and organizations on the Commission's resolutions and draft resolutions and decisions recommended to the Council.

107. In connexion with the discussion of the item, members considered the status of the Commission's performance of its role as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council. It was pointed out that while strong substantive support from the Secretariat was a prerequisite to the effective performance of the Commission, it was equally essential that the members themselves be prepared to carry out their individual responsibilities in order to contribute to the work of the Commission. In this connexion, one member referred to section IV, paragraph 1, of Economic and Social Council resolution 1139 (XLI), concerning the nominations of representatives in the Commission, and to the Rules of Procedure of the Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council 5/ concerning the responsibilities and authority of representatives and alternates in the Commission.

108. The majority of members expressed the view that it was necessary to find ways and means to improve the quality and effectiveness of the Commission's performance because the Commission remained essential to the United Nations since it was the only place in the United Nations system where an over-all view and appraisal of the social development field could be taken. Some members also expressed the view that the Commission should perform as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council at the appropriate level of expertise in order to carry out its tasks with the expertise expected of a functional commission.

109. The Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, in response to points raised during the debate concerning the reorganization of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, confirmed the fact that the reorganization would directly free the units concerned with social development matters from their earlier isolation. He foresaw that the reorganization would improve the capacity of the Secretariat to respond to the needs of the Commission, including the provision of adequate and related documentation. As regards the nature of the documentation for the Commission's agenda and work programme, however, he suggested that the Commission define more precisely the role the different documents were to fulfil. For instance, it might be a good idea if the study on the achievement of far-reaching social and economic changes were placed in a longer-term perspective to ensure its complete relevance and usefulness to the ends it was intended to serve at the time of its completion.

110. In the second stage of the discussion of the first part of item 7, the Acting Director of the Social Development Division, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, introduced and proposed programme objectives for the medium-term plan 1974-1977 and progress report for 1971-1972 (E/CN.5/480, E/CN.5/487 and E/CN.5/L.386). He drew the attention of the Commission to the new form of presentation of the budget on a

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5/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.70.I.90.

programme basis and the new biennial budget cycle which were now required by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. Since the Secretary-General was required to complete the initial draft programme and budget by the end of February, it had not been possible to await the views of the Commission expressed at the current session. The Secretary-General had therefore based his recommendations on the objectives established by the Commission at its twenty-second session when it considered the 1971-1975 work programme. <sup>6/</sup> He noted that in setting those objectives, the Commission had been guided by the need to give the most effective support to the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and had taken into account General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV) which contained the Declaration on Social Progress and Development and Economic and Social Council resolution 1139 (XLI).

111. The Acting Director described the division of the proposed programme objectives into the components of social policy and planning, institutional development and popular participation, human resources development, and crime prevention. He said that in the effort to focus attention on major questions and problems of social policy and planning and to incorporate activities of a specialized nature into a broader policy framework, a policy and evaluation unit would be established in the office of the Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. He assured the Commission that particular care had been taken to avoid duplication of activities with the specialized agencies and said that arrangements had recently been made in the course of meetings with officials of the agencies to ensure more systematic co-ordination of work programmes and more effective mutual support on work of joint interest. All available resources would be used in the most effective way possible to achieve the objectives of the work programme as defined by the Commission.

112. Members of the Commission expressed general satisfaction with the substantive nature of the proposed programme objectives, as well as their division into the four components mentioned above. Strong criticism was expressed, however, against the new manner of presentation of the work programme as it did not give members a clear indication of the details concerning the projects to be undertaken under each programme component. Members expressed their preference for the format followed in the presentation of the work programme proposals at the Commission's twenty-second session. Some members urged that, in addition, a time-table for the implementation of various phases of the projects and a system of priorities be presented to the Commission. Subsequently, the Commission adopted unanimously a list of priorities for the work programme for 1974-1977 which appears in the annex to the Commission's resolution 6 (XXIII). For the text of the resolution, see chapter XII below.

113. Members endorsed the orientation of the proposed programme objectives towards broad social policy and basic problems confronting the United Nations in applying the International Development Strategy to the social field. Particular stress was placed on the role of the Commission in the review and appraisal of the Strategy and the promotion of the unified approach to development analysis and planning. A number of members noted with approval the intersectoral character of the specific activities mentioned under the programme components.

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<sup>6/</sup> See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 3, chap. IV.

114. Most members commended the activities in the work programme concerning the training of planners in the social aspects of development as being specially needed at this time by many developing countries. The provision for developing a framework for relevant, adequate and comparable social reports at the national level was also supported strongly for the same reasons.

115. The activities directed towards the achievement of increased and equitable distribution of income, with particular reference to the distribution of social services and their utilization as well as the promotion of rural industrialization, were of particular importance. One member suggested that the existing structure of the periodic reports on the world social situation should be preserved.

116. Concerning the section on institutional development and popular participation, acknowledgement was given to the outstanding importance of community development activities.

117. It was noted with approval that the activities concerning social welfare services were not intended to introduce blueprints of one country to be applied to another and that the aim was to build up social welfare services within each country according to its particular conditions.

118. It was noted that the human resources development component did not contain any provision for the role of women in development. The view was expressed that the establishment of equality between women and men was not an end in itself, and that the Commission had a fundamental role to play in the integration of women in development. In that connexion, two members expressed the view that there might be an advantage in merging the Commission on the Status of Women with the Commission for Social Development, given the importance of the role of women in social development. Two other members expressed the view that the question of rationalizing the work of the Economic and Social Council was being discussed by another body and, hence, was outside the competence of the Commission.

119. A number of members stated that the activities under the human resources development component directed towards the family, the aged, youth, and the handicapped were important aspects for which the Commission was responsible, as set forth in Economic and Social Council resolution 1139 (XLI), section I, paragraph 4.

120. Commenting on the operational activities, several members approved the emphasis placed on country programmes and urged, in particular, that the unified approach be applied to their formulation.

121. Some members stated that an examination of the social aspects of the problems of the human environment should be included in the work programme. Others demurred, stating that a new body had just been established with the over-all responsibility of protecting the environment and it should be given time to begin operations.

122. Several members expressed the view that high priority should not be given in the work programme to activities that are directed towards too specific problems, such as crime prevention and problems concerning youth and the family. They also considered that regional development planning was too complex a subject for the Commission and should be transferred to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

123. The importance of adequate attention to crime prevention and control in the context of national development was, on the other hand, emphasized by a number of members who felt that international co-operation in that area should be strengthened. Certain others felt that the emphasis should be placed largely on action at the regional level and that the quinquennial United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control and the International Review of Criminal Policy 7/ should be viewed as the essential elements of the work programme in this field. While acknowledging that crime problems had to be viewed in their national perspective and that the ways of handling them were within the prerogative of the respective countries, it was felt that certain aspects such as the exchange and dissemination of information, co-ordination of international activities and development of guidelines and models relating to common problems found in different settings offered particular scope for international collaboration in this field.

124. It was also suggested that in the future work programme in that field, special attention should be given to the social development aspects of crime prevention and control, especially the social origins of the crime problem, including the relationship of colonialism and poverty to crime, the ways of strengthening the prevention of crime and juvenile delinquency, and the treatment of adult and juvenile offenders, with special reference to the implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, 8/ community participation in crime prevention training of personnel and technical assistance. Members welcomed resolution 3021 (XXVII), unanimously adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session, calling for intensified international co-operation in crime prevention and control, and they expressed the hope that at the twenty-eighth session of the Assembly the ways and means of such co-operation, as defined by Economic and Social Council resolution 1584 (L), the discussion of the Commission for Social Development and of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control would be elaborated further.

125. Some members said that the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of social development programmes during 1971 and 1972 (E/CN.5/487) was complete, clear and explicit. They expressed the hope that it would be possible to include it in the next analytical index of programmes as had been done before.

126. Various members, concerned that the Commission should have an opportunity to consider the Secretary-General's proposed programme objectives for the medium-term plan 1976-1979 in advance of the Secretariat's formulation of the biennial work programme and budget for 1976-1977, expressed the opinion that the Commission should meet in 1974 at a most appropriate date. Other members expressed their reservations, in some cases because of their concern that by meeting in 1974 the Commission might be precluded from meeting in 1975 and would thereby be unable to perform its assigned role in the mid-Decade review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy. One member stated that in the circumstances, consideration might be given to the possibility of requesting the Economic and Social Council to convene a special session of the Commission in 1974 to resolve the immediate problem of undertaking a timely consideration of the proposed programme objectives for the medium-term plan 1976-1979.

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7/ United Nations publication.

8/ A/CONF/6/1, annex I A (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1956.IV.4).

127. At its 588th meeting on 1 March 1973, the Commission considered a draft resolution on programme objectives for the medium-term plan 1974-1977 which was introduced by Czechoslovakia on behalf of itself, Chile, Costa Rica and Yugoslavia (E/CN.5/L.399). Amendments to the draft resolution were proposed by India (E/CN.5/L.406), Indonesia (E/CN.5/L.408), and by Italy and the United States of America (E/CN.5/L.409). During the discussion, oral amendments were also proposed by the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, France and Yugoslavia.

128. The sponsors accepted the following amendments: by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to shift the reference to International Development Strategy to the end of the second preambular paragraph; by the United Kingdom, to replace the words "not hinder" by the word "enhance" in the fifth preambular paragraph; by the first amendment of Indonesia, to add a new sixth preambular paragraph which read: "Aware of the important supportive role of the regional economic commissions in implementing programmes of social policy and development as related to regional problems and needs"; by the second amendment of Indonesia, after the amendment was modified by the sponsors, to add to operative paragraph 1 a new subparagraph which read: "(c) To take the necessary measures to strengthen the contribution of the regional economic commissions in the implementation of the social development policies and plans as relevant to the regions and as a part of the work programmes of the Secretariat"; by India, as proposed in document E/CN.5/L.406 with oral revisions by India and oral subamendments by France, to revise operative paragraph 2 to read as follows: "2. Recommends that, (a) All the units of the Secretariat, including the regional economic commissions, dealing with questions of social policy be requested to keep in mind, in drawing up their work programmes, the necessity of providing adequate documentation and other servicing to enable the Commission for Social Development to fulfil its mandate in relation to the review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy of the Second United Nations Development Decade; (b) The specialized agencies, in so far as they are concerned with questions of social policy, provide documentation to the Commission for Social Development to enable it to fulfil its mandate; (c) While some changes in format may be desirable in order to take the unified approach more fully into account, the 1974 Report on the World Social Situation should, in general, maintain its regional, subregional and sectoral structure". As a compromise substitute to the amendment by Italy and the United States of America (E/CN.5/L.409), the sponsors of the draft resolution revised its operative paragraph 1 by deleting the words "and to submit it to the Economic and Social Council for consideration at its fifty-fourth session" at the end of subparagraph (a), and adding a new subparagraph to read as follows: "(d) Submit to the Economic and Social Council for consideration at its fifty-fourth session a work programme prepared in accordance with the principles set forth in this paragraph, on the basis of the priorities established by the Commission for Social Development and listed in the annex to this resolution". The sponsors further agreed to take into account the other amendments by Italy and the United States of America in the annex to the resolution, which was being drafted at the time.

129. The Commission, at its 588th meeting on 1 March 1973, adopted the draft resolution by 20 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

130. At its 590th meeting on 2 March 1973, the Commission considered a draft text of the annex to the above resolution, indicating priorities for the work programme for 1974-1977 of the Commission for Social Development (E/CN.5/L.399/Add.1), which



was proposed by Chile, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Italy, Japan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Yugoslavia. An oral amendment was proposed by the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to shift the words "crime prevention and control" from paragraph 4 of the draft annex to a separate paragraph which would either be paragraph 5 or a new paragraph inserted between paragraphs 3 and 4. The Commission rejected the proposed amendment by 14 votes to 3 with 5 abstentions.

131. The Commission at the same meeting adopted by acclamation the text of the draft annex (E/CN.5/L.399/Add.1) to the resolution.

132. The text of the resolution, together with the annex, as adopted by the Commission at its 588th and 590th meetings on 1 and 2 March 1973, appears in chapter XII (resolution 6 (XXIII)).

133. The Commission, at its 588th meeting on 1 March 1973, considered a draft resolution on migrant workers (E/CN.5/L.402) introduced by Yugoslavia on behalf of itself, Jamaica and Tunisia. The sponsors orally revised the text of operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution by replacing the words "and to recommend as a basis for discussion" by the words "and to the Council", and by rewording the last part of the paragraph to read: "including the progress achieved on this subject at the 1974 session of the International Labour Conference". An oral amendment proposed by Spain, to replace the words "social assistance, unemployment insurance" in operative paragraph 3 by the words "the protection of social security and assistance schemes" was accepted by the sponsors. The sponsors also accepted the amendments by the United Kingdom to delete the words "and particularly in Europe" in the third preambular paragraph, and to insert the words "and especially of skilled workers" between the words "migrant workers" and the words "to the economic development" in the sixth preambular paragraph. The Commission rejected by 4 votes to 4 with 13 abstentions the amendment by Spain to the second preambular paragraph to delete the words "as well as the United Nations Interregional Seminar on Industrial Social Welfare". The Commission adopted by 18 votes to 12 with 1 abstention the amendment by Belgium to the seventh preambular paragraph to restore the words "with satisfaction", which was previously deleted by the sponsors on the proposal of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

134. The Commission at its 588th meeting, on 1 March 1973, adopted unanimously the draft resolution as a whole, as orally revised and amended. The text of the draft resolution read as follows:

7 (XXIII). Programme objectives for the medium-term plan 1974-1977 and progress report for 1971-1972

Migrant workers

The Commission for Social Development,

Having considered agenda item 7 on the programme of work of the Commission,

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

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

B. Question of convening a United Nations conference for an international convention on adoption law

135. Under the second part of the item, the Commission had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/491) transmitting the request of the General Assembly in its resolution 3028 (XXVII) for comments from the Commission on the preparation of a report to the General Assembly on the question of sponsoring an international conference for the purpose of elaborating an international convention on adoption law. The International Council on Social Welfare, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, category I, submitted a statement on the subject (E/CN.5/NGO/112).

136. A number of members noted that it had been almost 15 years since the United Nations had considered the question of the adoption of children. Developments since then, including wars and natural disasters, had resulted in a greater number of orphaned children. It was also noted that the trend towards adoption of children of different nationalities had been causing problems transcending national boundaries. They therefore stressed the need for a timely and duly prepared United Nations conference for an international convention on adoption law after the Secretariat had prepared the basic study on policies, programmes and comparative law concerning the protection of children for adoption and foster placement.

137. Some members opposed the idea of convening a conference on the grounds that the question of adoption touched the intimate emotions both of the individual and the family and that the United Nations should not be involved in it; they felt that the problems concerning adoption should be examined and remedied at the national level.

138. At its 588th meeting, on 1 March 1973, the Commission considered a draft resolution on the question of convening a United Nations conference for an international convention on adoption law, which was proposed by Nigeria and the United Kingdom (E/CN.5/L.400/Rev.1). The sponsors orally revised the draft resolution by adding the words "and/or with expertise in the field of international law:" at the end of operative paragraph 1 of the text recommended for adoption by the Council, and by replacing the words "the regional international legal instruments adopted on the matter" by the words "any international legal instruments concluded on the matter, especially at the regional level" at the end of operative paragraph 1 (b).

139. The Commission at the same meeting adopted the draft resolution as orally revised by 26 votes to none with 1 abstention. The text of the draft resolution read as follows:

8 (XXIII). Question of convening a United Nations conference for an international convention on adoption law

The Commission for Social Development,

Having regard to General Assembly resolution 3028 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, in which the Commission was requested to consider this question at its twenty-third session and to make recommendations, within the approved work programme of the Social Development Division, for the preparation of a report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, which would include:

(a) Policies, programmes and comparative law concerning the protection of children for adoption and foster placement;

(b) Comments on the question of sponsoring an international conference for the purpose of elaborating an international convention on adoption law.

Noting the opinions expressed in the discussion of this subject,

Requests the Economic and Social Council to adopt the following draft resolution:

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter XIII, draft resolution VI./

140. The representative of Indonesia, in explanation of vote, stated that, while she was not opposed to the draft resolution, she had abstained because Indonesia was a Moslem country.

## VII. THE AGED AND SOCIAL CHANGE

141. The Commission, at its 581st, 585th and 586th meetings, on 26 and 28 February 1973, considered agenda item 8, The aged and social change. The Commission had before it a progress report of the Secretary-General entitled "The aged and social change" (E/CN.5/482). The International Council on Social Welfare, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, category I, submitted a statement on the subject (E/CN.5/NGO/111).

142. The Secretary-General's progress report summarized the preliminary findings of the cross-national study carried out in 12 countries in accordance with the Commission's work programme 9/ and the studies in North America, Eastern Europe and Western Europe which were undertaken in compliance with General Assembly resolution 2842 (XXVI). Those findings gave particular attention to demographic trends, socio-economic problems of the aged, and policies and measures related to them.

143. In her opening statement, the Chief of the Social Welfare Services Section, Social Development Division, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, stated that demographically there had been an increase in the absolute and relative size of the aging population in most countries of the world. That trend was expected to continue because of advances in medicine and the decreasing birth and death rates. She reported that available data indicated that the roles and conditions facing older persons in many countries were changing rapidly owing to the faster pace of social evolution and technological development. There was therefore an urgent need to consider policies that would help ensure to the aged opportunities for a full life and an effective participation in the development processes of their communities and countries. She pointed out that policies and programmes for the aged should be integral parts of development plans.

144. The representative of the International Labour Organisation welcomed the greater concern being accorded to older people at both the national and international levels. She gave a brief account of the activities of the ILO concerning older workers at work and after work. She expressed the view that that field of work would benefit from concerted and co-ordinated international action.

145. Many members expressed general appreciation of the value of the progress report of the Secretary-General as a concise piece of information. There was general agreement on the complexity of the problems involved in the question under discussion, particularly because of its intersectoral nature. Some representatives suggested that the search for solutions to those problems was a perfect opportunity to promote the unified approach. Noting that the information available on the aged was scarce, particularly in rural and agricultural societies,

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9/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 3, chap. XII.

some members recommended that the United Nations should continue its studies in this field and examine the feasibility of promoting social services for the aged, considering that the problems of older people could not be isolated from development and the total social situation.

146. Several members expressed the view that the problems of the aged differed from country to country and from society to society. Those problems were, nevertheless, of growing importance and should be studied on a regional basis as well as from the point of view of developed and developing countries.

147. Members agreed that in designing guidelines for national policies for the aged, it would be necessary to consider the socio-economic problems of older people, including those of health, nutrition, housing, employment, social security, recreation, retirement and income security schemes as well as the question of isolation and segregation of the aged, particularly in developed countries. Suggestions were made with regard to the problem of inflation and its effect on pensions and purchasing power. Several members recommended that pensions should be periodically reviewed.

148. Comments were made emphasizing the responsibility of the family for its elderly members. In that connexion, the careful examination of existing values and traditions of various societies were suggested and recommendations to preserve those traditions were given. Where communal self-help measures already existed, some of the values they contained should be preserved and integrated into official programmes of social security.

149. Members expressed general satisfaction that the United Nations was proceeding with its programme of action for the elderly pending the results of research studies. They were of the opinion that the United Nations should play a major role in the field in co-operation with other interested international agencies.

150. At its 535th and 586th meetings on 28 February 1973, the Commission considered a draft resolution on the aged and social change (E/CN.5/L.398) which was introduced by the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic on behalf of itself and Jamaica and New Zealand. In response to informal suggestions by other members, the sponsors made oral revisions on the draft resolution. In the fourth preambular paragraph, the words "and social welfare" were inserted after "social security"; a new seventh preambular paragraph was added which reads: "Considering that the protection of the aged is an important part of any comprehensive social security scheme and that such schemes should be an integral part of the social and economic development of society as a whole, and considering therefore that the protection of the aged cannot be dealt with in isolation,"; in operative paragraph 1 the words "socio-economic planning" were replaced by the words "social and economic planning"; and in operative paragraph 2, the words "and administering" were deleted and the word "and" was inserted after the word "guiding".

151. During the discussion, many members stated that the draft resolution dealt with practically only one aspect of the problem of old age, namely social security. Oral amendments were proposed by France, Austria, the United Kingdom, Thailand, India, Nigeria and Cyprus. The sponsors accepted the oral amendments by France, to change the title of the draft resolution to "The aged and social security" to make it conform to the contents of the draft resolution; by India, to delete the titles of Council resolutions 1405 (XLVI) and 1406 (XLVI) and to refer to them in the second preambular paragraph simply by their numbers; by the United Kingdom,

to add a new fifth preambular paragraph which would read: "Recognizing that adequate social security is of the greatest importance to the aged"; by India, to insert the words "particularly for the aged" after the word "population" in operative paragraph 1; by Cyprus, to replace the word "persons" by "aged persons" in operative paragraph 3 (d); by Nigeria, to replace the word "disabled" by "handicapped" in operative paragraph 3 (e). The words "socio-economic planning" in operative paragraph 6 were also replaced by the words "social and economic planning".

152. The oral amendment by India to insert in operative paragraph 3 the words "especially in the developed countries" after the words "as far as national circumstances permit", was adopted by the Commission by 18 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions.

153. The preamble of the draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.398) as a whole, as orally revised, was adopted by 23 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

154. At the request of France, a separate vote was taken on all the operative paragraphs of the draft resolution. Paragraph 1 was adopted unanimously. Paragraph 2 was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. The introductory part of paragraph 3 was adopted unanimously. Paragraph 3 (a) as a whole was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. Paragraph 3 (b) was adopted by 20 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions. Paragraph 3 (c) was adopted by 18 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions. Paragraph 3 (d) was adopted by 23 votes to none, with 1 abstention. Paragraph 3 (e) was adopted by 20 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions. Paragraph 3 (f) was adopted unanimously. Paragraph 4 was adopted by 20 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions. Paragraph 5 was adopted unanimously.

155. The Commission, at its 586th meeting on 28 February 1973, adopted the draft resolution as a whole, as revised and amended, by 22 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

156. In explanation of vote, Spain stated that it did not vote for operative paragraphs 3 (a) and (e), since the question of the disabled should be dealt with in a separate resolution. It voted against operative paragraph 4 because of the reference to trade unions, the definition of which had not been established as including employers' organizations. Cyprus stated that it had abstained from the vote on operative paragraph 3 (c) because it was not redrafted along the lines suggested by Italy. Austria stated that, while it had voted for all the provisions of the draft resolution, it wished to draw attention to the fact that the title did not correspond to the content of the resolution. France stated that it had voted against some provisions of the draft resolution not for reasons of substance but because they bore absolutely no relation to the subject of the resolution.

157. The text of the resolution, as adopted, read as follows:

9 (XXIII). The aged and social security

The Commission for Social Development,

Having considered items 7 and 8 of the agenda of its twenty-third session, and the progress report of the Secretary-General on the aged and social change (E/CN.5/482),

Requests the Economic and Social Council to adopt the following draft resolution:

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter XIII, draft resolution VII./

## VIII. REPORT ON YOUTH

158. The Commission considered agenda item 9, Report on youth, at its 581st to 583rd , 586th and 588th meetings, held from 26 to 28 February and on 1 March 1973. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on youth (E/CN.5/486 and Corr.1, Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1) and its summary (E/CN.5/486/Summary and Corr.1, prepared by the United Nations Secretariat in co-operation with the United Nations Children's Fund, 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.

159. In introducing the item at the 581st meeting, the Chief of the Social Welfare Services Section, Social Development Division, Centre for Social and Humanitarian Affairs, observed that the findings of the report on youth were essential to the question of human resources development stressed in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The report utilized a new approach to the question of youth by basing a substantial part of its findings on actual interviews with young people about their needs and aspirations. Although the sample was small owing to limited resources, it was clear that common elements emerged from the interviews: first, young people overwhelmingly expressed real concern that they were the mere executors of plans rather than the shapers of policy, and secondly, they wanted improved channels of communication with the United Nations, which was also stressed by the General Assembly in its resolution 3022 (XXVII). The most acute problem confronting young people was unemployment. The relevance of education and training to the needs of youth was seriously questioned and the need for increased vocational training stressed. The plight of neglected groups, such as young women and girls and rural young people, was another important subject considered in the study.

160. In general, members welcomed the report of the Secretary-General and endorsed its findings. They recognized the fact that the problems of youth could not be separated from those of society as a whole and that unless the needs of youth were met there was little hope of establishing a better future for all.

161. The Commission stressed the seriousness of the problem of unemployment among youth. The dimensions of that problem demonstrated the failure of national and international planners to come to terms with the problem of achieving a more equitable allocation of the world's resources. A few members expressed particular concern at the fate of the educated unemployed in many developing countries. There were substantial numbers of that category of young persons in countries where training was not related to the needs of society, a situation often resulting in the "brain drain" whereby many highly qualified young people were obliged to obtain work in developed countries. Those members felt that Governments should devise policies to reduce unemployment among educated persons and the "brain drain" as a matter of priority.

162. Closely related to the problem of unemployment was the question of education and training. Several members agreed with the conclusions of the report that many young people were offered inadequate opportunities to prepare for life

and deplored the loss of human potential resulting from high dropout rates, particularly in the developing countries. Education and training were often irrelevant to the needs of youth in societies experiencing rapid structural and technological change. Some members emphasized that education should be of a more practical nature at all levels and observed that training was useless unless it led to productive employment.

163. The concept of youth participation in development and in the national planning process was fully endorsed by the Commission. Several members expressed the view that the exclusion of youth from the decision-making process constituted one of the main causes of frustration of many young people and that if the situation remained unchecked it would lead to their further alienation. It was suggested that Governments should make every effort to achieve the goal of fuller youth participation. Youth participation, however, would be achieved only in so far as it was accompanied by changes in social structure - in some cases radical ones - as well as by new directions in policies and in the reorganization of the priorities for the use of social and economic resources. Some members therefore felt that planning in youth-related sectors had in the majority of cases been a failure and that a new multisectoral and intersectoral approach to planning was required. It was the responsibility of Governments to revise old institutions so as to ensure that youth participation would be a major ingredient in future planning.

164. Some members would have preferred that the problems of youth in the developing world had been discussed separately. It was pointed out that in the developing world particularly, in addition to problems of unemployment and training with which they were faced, young people were often expected to undertake heavy family responsibilities.

165. One member considered that the report contained interesting and important information but, to the extent that it did not deal with phenomena such as the rejection, sometimes violent, by young people of certain structures and values of modern civilization, especially in industrial societies, its contribution to the examination of current problems of youth was inadequate.

166. Many members stressed the necessity for Governments to co-operate with youth in order to meet their needs and for them, together, to redefine the role of youth in society. Some members emphasized the importance of giving attention to the particular needs and situation of special groups of youth, such as girls, young workers, young migrants, students, youth in former colonial countries, young people living in refugee camps and war-torn areas and delinquent youth. One member observed that more attention should have been given to young working people and the link between students and the working class. In his view, the report tended to deal with the struggle of youth in a paternalistic way.

167. Two members expressed the view that work in the United Nations system concerning youth was too diffused and that it should be dealt with by UNESCO. However, other members thought that the Commission had responsibilities in the field as the question of young people was one of the key social components mentioned in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. Moreover, the United Nations had been given legislative authority to assume responsibility in that area.



168. The Commission commended the action-oriented proposals in the report. Some members called for greater efforts to devise more concrete programmes. Successful programmes discussed by members included the training of youth leaders, voluntary and national service schemes and award schemes for youth, the establishment of national bodies for creating youth employment, vocational training for out-of-school youth, the expansion of non-formal education, particularly in rural areas, regional exchange programmes among youth and technical assistance schemes to promote youth development.

169. The Commission, at its 586th and 588th meetings, on 28 February and 1 March 1973, considered a draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.401) on the report on youth, proposed by Austria, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Indonesia, Jamaica and Yugoslavia. Amendments were submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (E/CN.5/L.404), New Zealand (E/CN.5/L.405), and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (E/CN.5/L.407).

170. On behalf of the sponsors, the representative of Yugoslavia accepted both amendments in E/CN.5/L.405 and the second amendment in E/CN.5/L.407. The sponsors also accepted the first amendment in document E/CN.5/L.407 to add a new preambular paragraph, which was modified by deleting the words "in the spirit of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security". They also accepted the third amendment in document E/CN.5/L.407 to add a new preambular paragraph instead of an operative paragraph as proposed. This paragraph was revised by the sponsors by replacing "Calls upon all States to assist youth in every way in its efforts" by "Recognizing the need to assist youth".

171. The sponsors also accepted the first, third and fourth amendments in document E/CN.5/L.404 as proposed. They also accepted the second amendment to the fourth preambular paragraph as orally revised by them so that the words in the original text, "shares the destiny of different segments of society" were replaced by "forms part of different social segments of the population". The representative of the Soviet Union withdrew the remaining three amendments in E/CN.5/L.404, which the sponsors had been unable to accept. However, he requested clarification from the Secretariat regarding the appointment and composition of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group mentioned in operative paragraph 5 of draft resolution E/CN.5/L.401. The Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs replied that the Ad Hoc Advisory Group had not yet been appointed and awaited a decision of the Secretary-General.

172. At the request of the Soviet Union, a separate vote was taken on operative paragraph 5, which was adopted by the Commission by 21 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions.

173. The revised draft resolution as a whole, as orally amended, was adopted by the Commission at its 588th meeting, on 1 March 1973, by 22 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

174. In explaining their votes, the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic stated that they had abstained, because they felt that the United Nations should not become the centre for co-ordinating youth organizations and hoped that youth organizations in consultative status would be invited to participate in the work of the Ad Hoc

Advisory Group. The representative of Czechoslovakia explained that he had abstained because paragraph 5 was not clear. The representative of the United Kingdom explained that he had voted in favour of the draft resolution, although he had reservations regarding the Secretary-General's report (E/CN.5/486/Summary and Corr.1, E/CN.5/486 and Corr.1, Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1) and referred to the debate on the item.

175. The text of the resolution as adopted by the Commission read as follows:

10 (XXIII). Report on youth

The Commission for Social Development,

Having considered the Secretary-General's report on youth (E/CN.5/486/Summary and Corr.1, E/CN.5/486 and Corr.1, Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1),

Recommends that the Economic and Social Council adopt the following draft resolution:

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter XIII, draft resolution VIII/.

## IX. INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

176. The Commission, at its 581st, 583rd and 584th meetings, held on 26 and 27 February 1973, considered agenda item 10, Integration of women in development. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the Interregional Meeting of Experts on the Integration of Women in Development which was held at United Nations Headquarters from 19 to 28 June 1972 (E/CN.5/481). Statements on the subject were submitted by the Associated Country Women of the World (E/CN.5/NGO/113) and the Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association (E/CN.5/NGO/115), non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, category II.

177. In introducing the item, the Chief of the Social Welfare Services Section, Social Development Division, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, recalled that at the twentieth session of the Commission for Social Development, 10/ attention was given to the need for concerted international action for the advancement of women, including their integration in development, a question in which the Commission on the Status of Women was also particularly interested. She pointed out that among the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 11/ it was stated in paragraph 18 (h) that "The full integration of women in the total development effort should be encouraged."

178. The Secretary-General had convened the Interregional Meeting of Experts on Integration of Women in Development in June 1972 as part of this Strategy and as part of the follow-up action to General Assembly resolution 2716 (XXV), which set forth the objectives and minimum targets for the advancement of women in the Decade. It was noted that this was the first time that the subject had been examined with a multidisciplinary approach by men and women from different regions of the world. The expert group had given particular attention to a number of subjects including women's role in rural society and in small-scale business, employment of women in modern industry, and of women with family responsibilities, and women's education in relation to their participation in economic life.

179. A number of members commended the report (E/CN.5/481) and noted with appreciation the recommendations made by the experts on the contribution of women to development, and the strong emphasis on the contribution of women in agricultural societies. It was noted that in some regions women represented up to 80 per cent of the agricultural labour force and that that proportion declined significantly with modernization of agriculture. There were generally very modest programmes provided to train women in modern methods of agriculture and a tendency to concentrate vocational training for them on homecrafts. Some members strongly recommended that women should be trained for, and integrated in, programmes for rural reform, regional development and agricultural extension. That would improve their earning power and help to integrate them into modern rural economy.

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10/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session (E/4620 and Corr.1).

11/ General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV).

180. Some members pointed to the extent of women's activities in small-scale business, commerce and trade and emphasized the need to create market links and credit facilities to enhance their contribution to the national economy. They stressed the importance of training women in relevant skills such as management and marketing and that women should be encouraged to participate actively in co-operative organizations.

181. Several members noted the limited opportunities, particularly in developing countries, for the employment of women in industry and emphasized the need for innovative approaches to their training and conditions of employment. As regards the urban employment of women with family responsibilities, it was pointed out that in many societies, there was need for the Government, the local community and the private sector to promote community services, such as community centres, housing facilities and part-time care for children. Some delegates specially emphasized the importance of day-care services for children, which should be inexpensive and adapted to local needs ensuring minimum standards for child care and development.

182. Some members pointed out that in their view the report did not give sufficient attention to women's role in the family as a mother and that that aspect should continue to be an important area for consideration. Particularly in the rural areas, attention should be given to the provision of community services and household aids to facilitate the work of the mother.

183. A number of members noted the present system and methods of education of women and young girls as a limitation on their employment and on the full integration of women in development. They emphasized the need to examine the types of formal and informal education available and to reorient the technical and vocational training programmes in the formal education systems.

184. It was pointed out that the integration of women in development should form part of any unified approach to development and that, policies and programmes related to the participation of women in development should form an integral part of planning and policy formulation at the national and regional levels rather than being dealt with in isolation. They said that since the integration of women was a component of the International Development Strategy, the review and appraisal exercise which would be undertaken in 1975 should give special attention to women's contribution to development.

185. The importance of promoting national strategies for identifying the needs and problems related to the role of women in economic development was emphasized. Members noted the desirability of including more women in policy and decision-making positions at all levels, and of providing for appropriate machinery for identifying and assessing women's contribution to development. Special emphasis was placed on the need for closely relating such strategies and programmes to the stage of development and to economic, social and cultural factors and trends existing in specific countries.

186. The integration of women in development was a subject of immediate concern to the Commission on the Status of Women and should be directly related to the work programme of that body which had made many recommendations directly relevant to the integration of women in development within the context of the elaboration of a programme of concerted international action for the advancement of women.

It was noted that the two Commissions had complementary roles: the Commission on the Status of Women being mainly concerned with the equality of rights and opportunities of women and men and the contribution the former make as individuals to development, and the concern of the Commission for Social Development being focused on the integration of women in development in the context of the full utilization of human resources.

187. Several members noted that 1975, which would be International Women's Year, 12/ would also be the midpoint of the Second United Nations Development Decade. The designation of the Year called for intensified action both for the promotion of equal rights of men and women and for the integration of women in development.

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12/ See General Assembly resolution 3010 (XXVII).

## X. AGENDA FOR THE TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

188. The Commission, at its 585th, 587th and 588th meetings, held on 28 February and 1 March 1973, considered item 11, Agenda for the twenty-fourth session of the Commission, as a means of ensuring that questions of the highest priority would be considered at its next session.

189. Members were in agreement that questions that would arise later from decisions of the General Assembly or the Economic and Social Council for consideration by the Commission would, as a matter of course, be placed on the agenda of the next session. In addition, that agenda should include the programme objectives for the next medium-term plan and, if the next session was to take place in 1975, the 1974 Report on the World Social Situation.

190. Several members suggested the inclusion of the following items: review and appraisal of the implementation of the international development strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade; final report on a unified approach to development analysis and planning; rehabilitation of disabled persons; social aspects of industrialization; popular participation and its practical implications for development; report on the elderly and the aged; report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, including the international plan of action for the prevention and control of crime; social policy and distribution of income, with particular reference to the distribution of social services at the local level; report on national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for purposes of social progress; report on the welfare of migrant workers and their families; report on a comparative study of social security systems, social security planning and the role and responsibility of the state; the impact of international trade on social progress and development; mass poverty; the effect of social change on the family; social development and the environment; discussion of intersessional consultation between the Secretariat and Commission members; and national nutrition policies.

191. The Commission at its 588th meeting on 1 March 1973 agreed to leave to the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Chairman and taking into account the views expressed by the Commission at the current session, the decision as to which items would be included in the provisional agenda of its next session.

## XI. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

192. The Commission considered its draft report to the Economic and Social Council at its 587th to 590th meetings, held on 1 and 2 March 1973. The draft report, as amended during the discussion, was adopted unanimously at the 590th meeting.

XII. SUBSTANTIVE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION

3 (XXIII). Unified approach to development analysis and planning

The Commission for Social Development,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on a unified approach to development analysis and planning (E/CN.5/477),

1. Requests the President of the Economic and Social Council without delay to draw to the attention of the Committee for Development Planning and the Committee on Review and Appraisal, for their information, this resolution, the record of the discussions on this item which took place at the Commission's twenty-third session and the related documents;

2. Requests the Economic and Social Council to adopt the following draft resolution:

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter XIII, draft resolution III./

4 (XXIII). Review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade

The Commission for Social Development

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2681 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 and 2771 (XXVI) of 22 November 1971 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1581 (L) of 21 May 1971 and 1666 (LII) of 1 June 1972,

Bearing in mind the role assigned to it in the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 13/ especially by Economic and Social Council resolution 1666 (LII).

1. Notes that for the consideration of this item, which is included in the agenda of its twenty-third session, the Commission has before it document E/CN.5/476, which constitutes a first analysis of the plans of a number of developing countries only;

2. Considers that this document, although of interest in that it reflects the concern of the Governments involved to take the social elements of development into account more effectively than in the past and to base their planning on a more

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13/ General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV).

integrated approach, does not suffice to enable it to assess the social development which has taken place since the beginning of the Second United Nations Development Decade and the results achieved;

3. Observes that in these circumstances it could not fully discharge the function assigned to it by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;

4. Requests the Economic and Social Council to adopt the following draft resolution:

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

5 (XXIII). Review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade

The Commission for Social Development,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2681 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1581 (L) of 21 May 1971 and 1666 (LII) of 1 June 1972,

Bearing in mind the role assigned to it in the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 14/ especially by Economic and Social Council resolution 1666 (LII),

Recalling its resolution 3 (XXIII), concerning a unified approach to development analysis and planning,

Taking into consideration the report submitted by the Secretariat on the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (E/CN.5/476),

Noting that national development strategies have been formulated within the framework of a broader definition of development than in the past and that the objectives of those strategies form part of a social policy to a greater extent than in the past,

Recalling its resolution 4 (XXIII), on the review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, in which the Commission pointed out the inadequacies of the documentation made available to it and found that it was not in a position to contribute in a fully effective manner to the appraisal of the results of the Strategy.

Requests, nevertheless, the Economic and Social Council to consider the following preliminary comments and proposals:

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14/ Ibid.



(1) The preparation and utilization by the Secretariat of documents relating to appraisal of the Strategy should be accomplished by effective co-ordination and co-operation between the various interested units of the United Nations and the specialized agencies;

(2) The studies relating to the implementation of the Strategy should review the results achieved by both the industrialized and the developing countries, the contribution of the international community to national efforts, particularly those of developing countries, and the political and economic factors which affect the implementation of the goals and objectives of the Development Strategy;

(3) The Secretariat should continue to study the methodology proposed in document E/CN.5/476 for a unified approach to the various aspects of social development and to develop the statistical machinery appropriate to that purpose, taking into account the work undertaken in completing the report on a unified approach to development and that undertaken simultaneously by other organizations;

(4) The organs responsible for appraisal should not restrict themselves to a sectoral approach to social realities but should take into account as fully as possible in their appraisal the general social objectives of integrated development, particularly as regards popular participation in development efforts and in the distribution of the benefits of development, so that the unified approach may be an essential and dynamic element of the Development Strategy;

(5) The Commission hopes, as stated in its resolution 3 (XXIII), concerning a unified approach to development analysis and planning, that the Governments of States Members of the United Nations will:

(a) Closely tie up planning with national development goals;

(b) Pursue a policy which would be directed at establishing social equality and justice and at improving standards of living for the bulk of the population;

(c) Encourage wide popular participation and co-operation in the development process - in setting the goals, implementing the plans and enjoying the benefits of development;

(d) Pursue the provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development in establishing social development goals and programmes in their countries as well as priorities and methods of implementation;

(e) Examine their development strategies, national plans and structures from the point of view of their conformity with the requirements of a unified approach and the principles of social development and peace in the world.

6 (XXIII). Programme objectives for the medium-term plan 1974-1977

The Commission for Social Development,

Taking into account the draft work programme of the Commission for 1974-1977 introduced by the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/480),

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1139 (XLI) of 9 July 1960 entitled "Reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission", and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, 15/ which are the policy-making documents for the Commission and which give a clear direction for its activities, stressing the priority social problems as well as the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 16/

Taking note also of Council resolution 1583 (L) of 21 May 1971, which stresses the necessity for channelling the activity of the Commission for Social Development in the direction of the most essential questions of development all over the world,

Noting that the draft work programme submitted by the Secretary-General does not fully accord with the above-mentioned resolutions, particularly Council resolution 1583 (L),

Trusting that the reorganization of the Secretariat will enhance the effective functioning of the Commission for Social Development,

Aware of the important supportive role of the regional economic commissions in implementing programmes of social policy and development as related to regional problems and needs,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1581 B (L) of 21 May 1971 and General Assembly resolution 2771 (XXVI) of 22 November 1971, which emphasized, inter alia, that in the preparation of future issues of the Report on the World Social Situation due account should be taken of evaluation and analysis at the sectoral, national, subregional and regional levels,

Noting that a number of resolutions previously adopted by the Commission and by the Economic and Social Council remain unimplemented,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to:

(a) Prepare the revised draft work programme of the Commission for Social Development for the period of 1974-1977 on the basis of resolution 1139 (XLI) of 29 July 1966, concerning the reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission and taking into account the provisions of Council resolution 1583 (L);

(b) Include in the draft programme questions of social development policy, particularly those that will bring about rapid social progress throughout the world in strict accordance with Council resolution 1139 (XLI) and its priorities;

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15/ General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV).

16/ General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV).

(c) Take the necessary measures to strengthen the contribution of the regional economic commissions in the implementation of the social development policies and plans as relevant to the regions and as a part of the work programmes of the Secretariat;

(d) Submit to the Economic and Social Council for consideration at its fifty-fourth session a work programme prepared in accordance with the principles set forth in this paragraph, on the basis of the priorities established by the Commission for Social Development and listed in the annex to this resolution;

2. Recommends that:

(a) All the units of the Secretariat, including the regional economic commissions, dealing with questions of social policy be requested to keep in mind, in drawing up their work programmes, the necessity of providing adequate documentation and other servicing to enable the Commission for Social Development to fulfil its mandate in relation to the review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

(b) The specialized agencies, in so far as they are concerned with questions of social policy, provide documentation to the Commission for Social Development to enable it to fulfil its mandate;

(c) While some changes in format may be desirable in order to take the unified approach more fully into account, the 1974 Report on the World Social Situation should in general maintain its regional, subregional and sectoral structure.

3. Requests the Economic and Social Council to consider at its fifty-fourth session:

(a) The draft work programme of the Commission for Social Development as revised by the Secretariat for 1974-1977 in accordance with this resolution;

(b) The dates of future sessions of the Commission in the light of the new budget procedures approved by General Assembly resolution 3043 (XXVII) and any other relevant factors.

## ANNEX

Priorities for the work programme for 1974-1977 of the Commission for Social Development:

1. The completion of the report on a unified approach to development and the application by Governments and the United Nations system of organizations of a unified approach in development planning, implementation and appraisal, including further elaboration of social indicators and other tools of analysis;
2. The Report on the World Social Situation and, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2543 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, a report on the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development;
3. Preparation and consideration of documents and studies for review and appraisal, concerning the social aspects of the Second United Nations Development Decade within the context of over-all development;
4. Special concerns of high priority to social development, such as: distribution of national income; popular participation; fundamental democratic economic and social changes; impact of international relations on national social development, especially on developing countries; mass poverty; social aspects of industrialization; the comparative study on social security systems; and crime prevention and control.

XIII. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION  
BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

I

Report on national experience in achieving far-reaching social  
and economic changes for purposes of social progress 17/

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1581 A (L) of 21 May 1971 and 1667 (LII) of  
1 June 1972,

Having studied the comprehensive report produced by the Secretary-General  
(E/CN.5/470) on the basis of replies by Governments to his questionnaire on  
national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the  
purpose of social progress,

Recalling in particular that, in accordance with article 2 of the Declaration  
on Social Progress and Development, 18/ progress and development shall be founded  
on respect for the dignity and value of the human person and on the recognition  
and effective implementation of civil and political rights as well as of economic,  
social and cultural rights without any discrimination,

Noting that social progress has been achieved through the efforts of  
Governments and through voluntary and co-operative efforts and that such changes  
reflect the democratic wishes of peoples expressing their own individual choice,

Deploring nevertheless the persistence of poverty, illiteracy, disease, poor  
housing and social inequities and noting the importance of national measures  
designed to overcome these evils,

1. Thanks the Secretary-General for his comprehensive report (E/CN.5/478):
2. Endorses his observations that:

(a) Variations in levels of economic growth and differences in socio-economic  
structures, political systems, national cultures, and specific development problems  
and objectives have made necessary the adoption of a wide variety of measures in  
the social field intended to achieve essentially similar goals;

(b) Individual Governments are seeking to effect changes in socio-economic  
structure of varying scales and at differing rates of implementation;

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17/ See chap. II above, paras. 18-20.

18/ General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV).

(c) Certain countries are acting on the basis that rapid progress in achieving broad goals of social progress requires far-reaching changes in socio-economic structure while in other countries great changes in socio-economic structure of comparable importance are being achieved gradually by legal reforms and by programmes of assistance;

3. Concludes that the great variation in levels of economic growth and the differences between the political systems, cultures and aspirations of Member States necessarily limit the scope for utilizing the experience gained by individual Member States;

4. Urges upon Governments who are adopting measures designed to achieve far-reaching social and economic changes for the purposes of social progress the importance of taking into account the variety of experience of other Governments in this field and to this end emphasizes the importance of securing free and unrestricted interchange of ideas between their nationals and those of other countries so that their peoples may participate on an informed basis and in a democratic manner in the formulation, adoption, adjustment and, where necessary, reorientation and retrenchment of national policies;

5. Further urges the Secretary-General to take into account the replies by Governments to his questionnaire when formulating proposals for the 1974 Report on the World Social Situation.

## II

### Concerning the experience of States in carrying out fundamental democratic social and economic changes for purposes of social progress 19/

#### The Economic and Social Council,

Having regard to the fact that the peoples of the world, striving to achieve the goals of social progress and a higher standard of living, are increasingly placing their hopes in the State measures and in the active participation of the population in the process of social changes to achieve the above-mentioned goals for the benefit of all the people and in particular the working force,

Sharing the concern of the Governments of many countries at the inadequacy of their rates of economic and social development, which are often slowed by existing economic and social structures,

Bearing in mind that the strengthening of national independence and the achievement of the ultimate goals of social progress depend on (a) internal fundamental social changes for purposes of strengthening national independence, achieving the democratization of society and improving social and economic structures and (b) the reaffirmation of the principle of the inadmissibility of foreign interference in any form, including interference by multinational corporations,

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19/ See chap. II above, paras. 21-23.

Recalling the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, 20/ which recommends that countries should carry out democratically based structural changes and reforms,

Bearing in mind that the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade 21/ requires the fulfilment by the developed countries of their obligations towards the developing countries and at the same time the carrying out of qualitative and structural changes in society,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolutions 1581 A (L) of 21 May 1971 and 1667 (LII) of 1 June 1972, which recognize the great importance of carrying out appropriate structural social and economic changes for the achievement of social progress and development and for that purpose consider it appropriate to study the experience of the various countries of the world in this field,

1. Stresses the great importance of fundamental internal democratic social and economic changes designed to safeguard national independence and to ensure a speedy improvement in the well-being of the population;

2. Regards it as its task to promote the implementation of article 18 (b) of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, i.e. "democratically based social and institutional reforms... basic to the elimination of all forms of discrimination and exploitation and conducive to high rates of economic and social progress" and draws the attention of Governments to this recommendation;

3. Believes it desirable that appropriate measures should be taken at all levels to ensure more active participation by the entire population, including the working force, both in production and in the preparation and execution of economic and social development programmes;

4. Recommends that the Secretary-General should continue and intensify the study of national experience in carrying out fundamental democratic social and economic changes for purposes of social progress and report on this question to the Commission for Social Development;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to make a detailed analysis of this question in his reports on the world social situation and to include it in the long-term work programme of the Commission for Social Development;

6. Decides to consider the report of the Secretary-General on this question (E/CN.5/478 and Add.1 and Corr.1 and 2, Add.2 and Corr.1, Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1) as a separate agenda item at its fifty-fifth session;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to include this report, taking account of the discussion at the fifty-fifth session of the Economic and Social Council, as a separate item in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly.

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20/ General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV).

21/ General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV).

### III

#### Unified approach to development analysis and planning 22/

##### The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind the vital importance of the implementation of policies and objectives recommended by the General Assembly in resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 on the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, as well as in resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969 on the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 2681 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1494 (XLVIII) of 26 May 1970,

Having examined the preliminary report of the Secretary-General on a unified approach to development analysis and planning (E/CN.5/477),

Noting in particular the idea of the report that development is a dynamic and integrated process that could, in certain cases, call for profound social changes and structural transformations,

Taking into consideration the fact that social development is related to a favourable international political climate and that the United Nations, in particular the Economic and Social Council, should play an important role to promote social development in connexion with the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security expressed in General Assembly resolution 2880 (XXVI) of 21 December 1971,

Endorsing the idea of the report on the need, in addition to national income growth indices, to develop adequate means for the assessment of national income distribution among various groups of the population with a view to providing practical guidance for the policy measures aimed at the elimination of mass poverty and unemployment, ensuring fuller use of manpower resources and broader access to education, health and other social services,

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General on the Expert Group Meeting held at Stockholm in November 1972 on the question concerned (E/CN.5/490),

Bearing in mind that comprehensive and unified national planning is a more effective approach than partial or sectoral planning, which could result in unbalanced development,

1. Considers it appropriate to regard comprehensive and unified national planning as a means of achieving balanced social and economic development;

2. Believes that a practical application of a comprehensive and unified approach to development planning may call for social and economic structural changes;

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22/ See chap. III above, paras. 52-58.



3. Recognizes that a strengthening of the public sector could be vital for a comprehensive and unified national planning;

4. Recommends that the Governments of States Members of the United Nations should:

(a) Closely tie up planning with national goals;

(b) Pursue a policy which would be directed at establishing social equality and justice, at improving standards of living for the bulk of the population;

(c) Encourage wider participation and co-operation in the development process - in setting the goals, implementing the plans and enjoying the benefits of development;

(d) Pursue the provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development in establishing social development goals and programmes in their countries as well as priorities and methods of implementation.

(e) Examine their development strategies, national plans and structures from the point of view of their conformity with the requirements of a unified approach and the principles of social development and peace in the world.

5. Requests the Secretary-General to:

(a) Continue studies of the question of the unified approach to development analysis and planning, taking into account the International Development Strategy and the need for its implementation, which is a prerequisite for achieving the full integration of economic and social components of the development of each country, particularly of the developing countries;

(b) Take into account, in the completion of the final report, the views expressed by the members of the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-third session and, while ensuring that the cross-sectoral integration and regionalization of planning are further studied, to see to it that the report is prepared in such a way as to be of the greatest possible practical use to planners, decision-makers and administrators;

(c) Submit the results of this study, together with suitable recommendations, as appropriate, to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-sixth session and to the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-fourth session;

(d) Ensure that the Committee for Development Planning and the Committee on Review and Appraisal are kept informed of any ongoing work, including the results of any studies on the unified approach to development analysis and planning;

(e) Inscribe the question of the unified approach to development analysis and planning as a separate item on the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

IV

Review and appraisal of the implementation of the International  
Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development  
Decade 23/

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2681 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 and 2771 (XXVI) of 22 November 1971 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1581 (L) of 21 May 1971 and 1666 (LII) of 1 June 1972,

1. Notes that owing to the lack of appropriate documentation the Commission for Social Development, at its twenty-third session, was handicapped in fulfilling the task assigned to it with regard to the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

2. Requests the Secretariat, for the next session of the Commission, to make available to the Commission all the documents prepared by the Secretariat for the purpose of assessing the realization of social development objectives both in developed and in developing countries; and to prepare appropriate specific documentation to enable the Commission to make its contribution to the appraisal.

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23/ See chap. V above, paras. 89 and 90.

Migrant workers 24/

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report on the work of the twenty-third session of the Commission for Social Development,

Noting with satisfaction that the Conference of European Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare, 25/ as well as the United Nations Interregional Seminar on Industrial Social Welfare, 26/ were able to give due and positive consideration to the situation of migrant workers,

Aware that labour migration all over the world has acquired a magnitude that urgently calls for specific examination and action by the United Nations, especially since migration has become an important factor influencing the general social and economic situation and relations among countries,

Noting that migratory movements result, on the whole, from the existing differences in levels of development and the unsatisfactory progress of national and international efforts to narrow the gap between developed and developing countries,

Aware that the increased migration of workers generates great problems both for the countries of immigration and emigration, and of the fact that this segment of the population, although receiving certain material benefits, faces numerous difficulties and hardships,

Considering the contribution of migrant workers and especially of skilled workers, to the economic development of receiving countries and the loss sustained by their countries of origin as a result of their migration, in terms of the cost of their training and their technical and professional expertise,

Noting with satisfaction that the International Labour Organisation has already initiated a programme of action in conformity with its resolution concerning action for promoting the equality of migrant workers in all social and labour matters, adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1971, and that the question of migrant workers has been placed on the agenda of the 1974 session of the International Labour Conference with a view to adopting further international standards relating to equality of opportunity and treatment of migrant workers and their social protection.

1. Affirms the need for the United Nations to consider the situation of migrant workers in an interrelated manner, and in relation with general factors, including economic, political, social and cultural factors;

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24/ See chap. VI above, paras. 133 and 134.

25/ See E/CONF.64/6 and E/CN.5/479.

26/ See ST/SOA/112 and E/CN.5/484.

2. Invites Governments of emigration and immigration countries to give due attention to the situation of migrant workers and their families, and to take, on a continuous basis, action aimed at improving their position, protecting them from discrimination and various hardships, creating job opportunities in the countries from where they have emigrated, as well as giving due attention to the international aspect of this problem;

3. Also invites the Governments of emigration and immigration countries to ensure to migrant workers and their families, through bilateral agreements on labour recruitment, the protection of social security and assistance schemes, appropriate housing, their ethnic integrity and cultural inheritance, protection from large-scale dismissal, as well as comprehensive measures for their training;

4. Decides to include in the agenda of its fifty-eighth session the question of migrant workers and requests the Secretary-General to invite the International Labour Organisation to make available to the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-fourth session and to the Council the results of the Programme of Action on Migrant Workers of the International Labour Organisation, including the progress achieved on this subject at the 1974 session of the International Labour Conference;

5. Also invites the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission for Social Development, in co-operation with all the specialized agencies concerned, a supplementary report on the welfare of migrant workers and their families, with particular attention to the educational needs of their children.

## VI

### Convening of a United Nations conference for an international convention on adoption law 27/

#### The Economic and Social Council,

Taking into consideration General Assembly resolution 3028 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 and the note by the Secretary-General on the question of convening a United Nations conference for an international convention on adoption law (E/CN.5/491).

Considering that the lack of sufficient legislation on the question of adoption and differences between the existing laws on this question create difficult juridical and social problems which could inter alia affect the interests of persons to be adopted,

Keeping in mind the need to develop adoption and foster care practices in order to provide for children the family atmosphere indispensable to their development and to their integration into society,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, concerned with child welfare, and/or with expertise in the field of international law:

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27/ See chap. VI above, paras. 138-140.

(a) To obtain through a questionnaire to Governments current information on policies, programmes and laws for the protection of children for adoption and foster placement, and their views on the question of sponsoring an international conference on adoption law, including the scope of such a conference;

(b) To bring up to date the study entitled: "Comparative Analysis of Adoption Laws" (ST/SOA/30), taking into account particularly any international legal instruments concluded on the matter, especially at the regional level;

2. Further requests the Secretary-General to prepare a concise report, based on the information referred to in paragraph 1 above, for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-sixth session and of the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

## VII

### The aged and social security 28/

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 2842 (XXVI) of 18 December 1971, entitled "Question of the elderly and aged",

Recalling its resolutions 1405 (XLVI) and 1406 (XLVI) of 5 June 1969,

Noting the corresponding reports of the Secretary-General, particularly on the United Nations interregional seminar on social security in industry,

Considering social security and social welfare to be integral parts of the social and economic development of society as a whole,

Recognizing that adequate social security is of the greatest importance to the aged,

Bearing in mind article 11 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, 29/ which envisages "the provision of comprehensive social security schemes and social welfare services, the establishment and improvement of social security and insurance schemes for all persons who, because of illness, disability or old age, are temporarily or permanently unable to earn a living, with a view to ensuring a proper standard of living for such persons and for their families and dependants",

Affirming the important role of Governments in developing effective social security programmes through concerted efforts of national and local authorities, appropriate organizations and the population itself,

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28/ See chap VII above, paras. 150-157.

29/ General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV).

Considering that the protection of the aged is an important part of any comprehensive social security scheme and that such schemes should be an integral part of the social and economic development of society as a whole, and considering therefore that the protection of the aged cannot be dealt with in isolation,

1. Considers social security to be an integral part of national programmes for improving the well-being of the population, particularly for the aged, within the framework of the State's long-term social and economic planning;

2. Calls upon Governments to assume responsibility for guiding and planning social security in all sectors along with the development of legislation in the field of social security programmes;

3. Recommends that Governments should carry out, as far as national circumstances permit, especially in the developed countries, the necessary social security measures within the framework of general planning and, in particular, should:

(a) Seek to ensure that the aged, disabled and those who suffer the loss of the breadwinner receive adequate social security payments; ...

(b) Introduce and expand social security schemes with due regard for the groups of workers with special needs, in particular women;

(c) Improve treatment under social security schemes for immigrant workers and their families;

(d) Provide sufficient institutions for the care of aged persons requiring medical treatment;

(e) Ensure, where possible, the vocational training and employment of the handicapped;

(f) Seek to ensure that aged persons protected by social welfare programmes can take part, to the extent of their capacities, in creative activities, which would give them moral satisfaction;

4. Calls for the participation of the whole community, including the trade unions, in the field of social security as well as in the improvement of the general well-being of the population;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to give constant attention to these problems and to reflect them in reports on the world social situation;

6. Requests the Commission for Social Development to include in its work programme for 1974-1977 questions relating to the place of social security in the system of social and economic planning and development 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;

7. Decides to consider this question at its fifty-sixth session.

VIII

Needs and aspirations of youth 30/

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on youth, 31/

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2770 (XXVI) of 22 November 1971 on youth, its problems and needs and its participation in social development, and 3022 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 on channels of communication with youth and international youth organizations, Economic and Social Council resolution 1727 (LIII) of 28 July 1972 and General Assembly resolution 3018 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 on mass poverty and unemployment,

Noting that the report adequately treats youth as an integral part of society as a whole and in relation to the situation in the world,

Aware that, while youth forms part of different social segments of the population, it nevertheless feels most strongly the impact of inequities in national, regional and international development,

Mindful that because of the prevalence of mass poverty and the inequitable distribution of wealth and services in the world, most young people continue to experience serious problems in achieving their aspirations and in satisfying their basic individual, social and economic needs, in particular with regard to health, education, training, employment and opportunities to participate in national, regional and international development,

Recognizing the increasingly influential and responsible role which youth is playing in matters relating to the maintenance of peace throughout the world and the protection of human rights,

Recognizing the need to assist youth to combat discrimination, apartheid and other types of policies of oppression and exploitation, which seriously affect the task of meeting youth's social needs and requirements,

Emphasizing the importance of the full participation of youth in the development process for the realization of the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade as stated in the International Development Strategy for the Decade, 32/

Noting with concern the findings of the report that most of the present arrangements of Governments and the United Nations system to deal with the needs and aspirations of youth are inadequate,

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30/ See chap. VIII above, paras. 170-175.

31/ E/CN.5/486 Summary and Corr.1, E/CN.5/486 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

32/ General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV).

Being convinced of the need to strengthen the role of Governments and the United Nations in promoting measures to meet the needs and aspirations of youth at the national, regional and international level,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of youth to employment, education, health and the satisfaction of other social and cultural needs;

2. Notes the proposals for action contained in the report of the Secretary-General and recommends them to Governments, in particular those relating to the need for Governments to:

(a) Gear their educational policies and programmes to the task of ensuring educational opportunities and education more relevant to the preparation of youth for full participation in all aspects of life and development;

(b) Formulate health policies and implement health programmes to ensure that youth will be physically able to take advantage of the increasing opportunities open to them;

(c) Adopt all possible means to increase job opportunities in order to reduce or eliminate unemployment of young people;

(d) Increase opportunities for youth to participate in all aspects of national and international life, especially in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

2. Calls upon Governments, international, regional and non-governmental organizations, in co-operation with youth, to review and appraise their policies and programmes for youth in the light of the report of the Secretary-General, with a view to meeting more satisfactorily their needs and in order to enable them to play a more effective role in promoting development and peace in the world;

3. Urges the organizations of the United Nations system to give special attention, in the process of review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, to questions of youth in development, particularly with regard to relevant education, training, employment and participation in decision-making;

4. Calls upon the organizations of the United Nations system concerned to strengthen their advisory services on the national, regional and international levels, devoting particular attention to the participation of youth in economic and social development;

5. Emphasizes the importance of the decision of the General Assembly in its resolution 3022 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 to convene an Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Youth to advise the Secretary-General on activities that should be undertaken by the United Nations to meet the needs and aspirations of youth.



Annex I

ATTENDANCE

Members

Austria: Herbert I. Pindur, Adolf Kuen\*

Belgium: Albert Delpéré, Paul Roux\*

Cameroon: Robert Naah

Chile: Vicente Sanchez, Patricio Carrasco\*

Colombia: Carlos Martinez-Simahan

Costa Rica: José Luis Molina, Ricardo Morales\*

Cyprus: M. Sparsis,<sup>a/</sup> Ozdemir A. Ozgur\*

Czechoslovakia: Josef Siktanc

Dominican Republic: Eudoro Sanchez y Sanchez<sup>a/</sup>

Egypt: Ahmed Khalifa, Ibrahim A. Badawi\*

France: Jacques Megret, Bertrand de Lataillade\*

India: Khaleeq Ahmed Naqvi

Indonesia: T. Memed Tanumidjaja, Kustijah Prodjolalito\*

Iraq: Jawad Mohammed Ghali,<sup>a/</sup> Hisham Al-Khudhairi\*

Italy: Maria Antoinetta Cao-Pinna

Ivory Coast: Lamine Diabate

Jamaica: Lucille Mair, Trevor L. Boothe\*

Japan: Isamu Miyazaki,<sup>a/</sup> Manabu Akatsu,\* Yoshizo Konishi\*

Mauritania: Mamadou Kané

New Zealand: I. J. D. Mackay, P. J. Williams\*

Nigeria: Winifred Ayodele McEwen, Ruda T. Mohammed\*

Somalia: Hassan Kaid Abdullah<sup>a/</sup>

Spain: Manuel Alonso Olea, Juan A. Yañez-Barnuevo,\* Alvaro Fernandez-Villaverde

Sudan: Omer El Sheikh

Thailand: Prachoom Chomchai

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\* Alternate.

a/ Did not attend session.

Tunisia: Mohamed Beyrakdar

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic: A. N. Shlepakov, A. B. Golovko\*

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: N. A. Kovalski, V. I. Kastalskaya,\*  
N. I. Eydokeev\*

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: A. R. G. Prosser,  
J. E. C. Macrae\*

United States of America: Jean Picker, Gloria Gaston,\* Arthur M. Stillman\*

Uruguay: Carlos Giambruno, Ruben A. Chelle\*

Yugoslavia: Vida Tomsić, Zagorka Ilić\*

#### Observers from Member States

The following States Members of the United Nations were represented by observers: Algeria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Finland, Haiti, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Netherlands, Peru, Romania, Sweden and Zaire.

#### United Nations Secretariat

The Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs represented the Secretary-General during the session.

Representatives of the following attended the session: Division of Social Affairs (Geneva), Economic Commission for Africa, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Economic Commission for Latin America and United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut.

#### United Nations bodies

The following United Nations bodies were represented: United Nations Children's Fund and United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

#### Specialized agencies

The following specialized agencies were represented: International Labour Organisation (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and World Health Organization (WHO).

#### Non-governmental organizations

The following non-governmental organizations sent observers to the session:

##### Category I

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Council on Social Welfare, International Council of Women, League of Red Cross Societies.

## Category II

Associated Country Women of the World, Bahá'i International Community, Catholic International Union for Social Service, International Association of Schools of Social Work, International Catholic Child Bureau, International Conference of Catholic Charities, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, International Federation of Social Workers, International Federation of University Women, International Organization of Consumers Unions, International Social Service, Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association, St. Joan's International Alliance, World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations, World Federation of Democratic Youth, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, World Young Women's Christian Association, World Women's Christian Temperance Union.

## Roster

International Humanist and Ethical Union.

Annex II

LIST OF DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT  
AT ITS TWENTY-THIRD SESSION

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title</u>
A/CONF.48/14 and Corr.1	7	Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment
E/5100	6	Note by the Secretary-General on land reform
E/5191	7	Report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its first session
E/CONF.64/6	7	Conclusions and recommendations of the Conference of European Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare
E/CN.5/475		Provisional agenda and annotations
E/CN.5/475/Rev.1	2	Revised provisional agenda and annotations
E/CN.5/476	6	Social objectives and related policies and programmes in national plans of selected developing countries for the Second United Nations Development Decade: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/477	4	Report on a unified approach to development analysis and planning: preliminary report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/478 and Add.1 and Corr.1 and 2, Add.2 and Corr.1, Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1	3	Report on national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for purposes of social progress: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/479	7	Report of the Secretary-General on the Conference of European Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare
E/CN.5/480	7	Programme objectives for 1974-1977: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/481	10	Integration of women in development: report of the Secretary-General

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title</u>
E/CN.5/482	8	The aged and social change: progress report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/483	7	Report of the Secretary-General on the Interregional Meeting of Experts on the Social Welfare Aspects of Family Planning, held at Headquarters from 22 to 30 March 1971
E/CN.5/484	7	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interregional Seminar on Industrial Social Welfare, held at Moscow from 16 October to 5 November 1971
E/CN.5/485	5 (b)	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. Nomination of the seven members of the Board of the Institute; to be confirmed by the Economic and Social Council: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/486 and Corr.1, Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and E/CN.586/Summary and Corr.1	9	Report on youth: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/487	7	Implementation of social development programmes during 1971 and 1972: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/488	7	Report of the Secretary-General on the third meeting of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Advisory Committee for the Research and Training Programme in Regional Development, held at Nagaya from 28 November to 4 December 1972
E/CN.5/489 and Corr.1	5 (a)	Report of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development on its activities during 1971 and 1972 /covering the period from 1 December 1970 to 1 December 1972/
E/CN.5/490	4	Report of the Secretary-General on the Expert Group Meeting on a Unified Approach to Development Analysis and Planning, held at Stockholm from 6 to 10 November 1972
E/CN.5/491	7	Question of convening a United Nations conference for an international convention on adoption law: note by the Secretary-General

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title</u>
E/CN.5/492	2	Agenda and order of consideration of items as adopted by the Commission at its 564th meeting on 12 February 1973
E/CN.5/INF.1 and Add.1-3		List of representatives to the twenty-third session of the Commission for Social Development
E/CN.5/L.386		Form of presentation of the United Nations budget and consideration of the budget cycle: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/L.387	3	Italy and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.388 and Rev.1	3	Czechoslovakia and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.389 and Rev.1	4	Egypt and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.390 and Add.1-11	12	Adoption of the report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council
E/CN.5/L.391	3	Cameroon, Chile, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Nigeria and Yugoslavia: amendments to draft resolution E/CN.5/L.388
E/CN.5/L.392	6	Belgium, Chile, Ivory Coast, India, Thailand and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.392/Rev.1	6	Belgium, Chile, France, Ivory Coast, India, Thailand and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.393	4	Yugoslavia: amendments to draft resolution E/CN.5/L.389
E/CN.5/L.394	4	Belgium and France: amendments to draft resolution E/CN.5/L.389
E/CN.5/L.395	4	Czechoslovakia: amendments to draft resolution E/CN.5/L.389
E/CN.5/L.396	4	Austria and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: amendments to draft resolution E/CN.5/L.389
E/CN.5/L.397	6	Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, France and Thailand: draft resolution

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title</u>
E/CN.5/L.397/Rev.1	6	Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, France and Thailand: revised draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.397/Rev.2	6	Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, France and Thailand: revised draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.397/Rev.3	6	Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Egypt, France, India, Thailand and Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.398	8	New Zealand and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.399	7	Chile, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.399/Add.1	7	Chile, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Italy, Japan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Yugoslavia: annex to draft resolution E/CN.5/L.399
E/CN.5/L.400	7	Nigeria: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.400/Rev.1	7	Nigeria and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: revised draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.401	9	Austria, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Indonesia, Jamaica and Yugoslavia: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.402	7	Jamaica, Tunisia and Yugoslavia: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.403	7	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: amendment to draft resolution E/CN.5/L.400/Rev.1
E/CN.5/L.404	9	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: amendment to draft resolution E/CN.5/L.401
E/CN.5/L.405	9	New Zealand: amendment to draft resolution E/CN.5/L.401
E/CN.5/L.406	7	India: amendment to draft resolution E/CN.5/L.399
E/CN.5/L.407	9	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic: amendment to draft resolution E/CN.5/L.401

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title</u>
E/CN.5/L.408	7	Indonesia: amendment to draft resolution E/CN.5/L.399
E/CN.5/L.409	7	Italy and the United States of America: amendment to draft resolution E/CN.5/L.399
E/CN.5/NGO/109	6	Statement submitted by the International Federation of University Women
E/CN.5/NGO/110	7	Statement submitted by the International Council on Social Welfare
E/CN.5/NGO/111	8	Statement submitted by the International Council on Social Welfare
E/CN.5/NGO/112	7	Statement submitted by the International Council on Social Welfare
E/CN.5/NGO/113	10	Statement submitted by the Associated Country Women of the World
E/CN.5/NGO/114	7	Statement submitted by the International Association of Schools of Social Work
E/CN.5/NGO/115	7	Statement submitted by the Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association