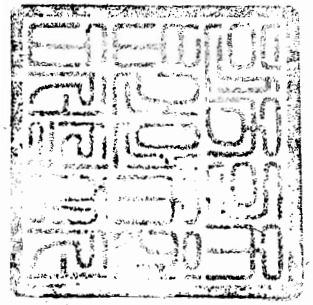
유엔 아시아 및 극동경제위원회 사회개발회의
- 제 2 차 -
한 국 대 표 참 가 보 고 서

Report of the ECAFE Conference
on Social Development
Economic Commission for Asia and Far East

1972. 12. 14～12. 20

보 건 사 회 부
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs



유엔 아시아 및 극동경제위원회

- 사회개발회의 참가보고서 -

보건사회부장관 귀 하

(부 본: 국무총리, 외무부장관, 총무처장관, 중앙정보부장)

유엔 아시아 및 극동경제위원회(유엔, 에카페)사회개발회의에 한국대표로 참가하고 다음과 같이 보고 하나이다.

1973. 2. .

수석대표-보건사회부 사회보장심의위원회
수석연구위원 최 천 송

교체대표-방콕주재 한국대사관 근무
김 철 진

목 차

1. 회의명칭 1
2. 장 소 1
3. 일 시 1
4. 주 최 1
5. 참 가 1
6. 회의 개최경위와 의의 2
7. 사회개발을 위한 유엔의 노력 5
8. 에카페의 편모 14
9. 회의 일정 17
10. 회의 진행경과 20
11. 사무총장 유넨씨의 개회연설문 25
12. 한국대표 기조연설문 34
13. 한국대표 기타 중요발언요지 39
14. 토의사항 종합, 요약 49

부 록 (제 1 부)

1. 정부훈령 51

2. 한국대표 기조연설문(영문) 59

3. 한국대표 기타 중요발언(영문) 71

부 록 (제 2 부)

1. 의사일정(원문) 79

2. 사무총장 개회연설문(원문) 89

3. Draft Report 103

다 음

1. 회의명칭 : 유엔 아시아 및 극동경제위원회 사회개발회의

2. 장 소 : 방콕(Bangkok, Thailand)

3. 일 시 : 1972년 12월 14일~12월 20일(7일간)

4. 주 최 :

1) 주 관 : 유엔 아시아 및 극동경제위원회

5. 참 가 :

1) 정식대표(참가국 14개국) 오스트리아, 인도네시아, 일본, 한국 말레이지아, 화란, 뉴지랜드, 파키스탄, 월남, 스리랑카, 태국, 소련, 미국, 홍콩

2) 옵저버 (참가국 1개국)

서 독

3) 유엔기구 및 전문기구 참가단체 (9개)

a. United Nations Development programme (UNDP)

b. United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)

c. United Nations Children's Fund(UNICEF)

d. The International Labour Organization (ILO)

e. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

f. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization(UNESCO)

g. The World Health Organization (WHO)

h. Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin

i. The Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning

4) 민간기구 옵저버 참가단체 (1개)

a. The International Council of Social Welfare (ICSW)

6. 회의개최 경위와 의의

아시아 및 극동경제위원회는 제25차회의 (1969. 4.15 ~ 4.18, 싱가폴에서 개최) 에서 에카페 지역내 각 국가들은 사회개발문제에 관한 실무단을 구성하여 2년마다 한번씩 회합하여 사회부문에 대한 종합적 정책수립을 위한 지침서와 작업안을 작성하도록 사무총장에게 건의할것을 결의문 제99호에 의하여 채택했다.

이 실무단은 또 에카페 사회개발분과 위원회의 사업에 관한 방향제시뿐만 아니라 한거름 더 나아가서 사무국의 사업전반에 걸쳐서도 방향제시를 해주어 사회개발을 수행하는데 있어서 사회부문과 경제부문을 따로 분리시켜서는 안된다는 주의를 환기시켰다.

유엔의 결의 2542호에 의한 「사회발전과 개발에 관한 선언」

(The Declaration on Social progress and Development) 에서는 세계적인 현상으로, 사회부문의 발전이 각국정부와 국제사회의 노력에도 불구하고 만족할만한 정도로 발전하지 못하고 있다는 것이 지적되어 있다.

또한 「에카페 지역내의 사회적 측면의 현황」에서도 경제성장은 어느 정도 달성됐으나 사회부문의 개발은 전연 되어있지 못하다는 사실이 지적되고 있다.

이러한 추세가 바로 에카페 회의를 개최하게 된 경위가 되는 것이다.

한국은 1962년부터 5개년경제계획을 실시하여 지금은 제3차 경제계획에 돌입했으며 연 평균 9.9%의 높은 경제성장율을 보여왔다.

그러나 경제계획은 그 입안 및 실시과정에 있어서 점차 사회부문도 포함시켜야 한다는 사실과, 생산제일주의를 과신하여 경제성장만 달성되면 사회적발전은 저절로 이루어진다라는 사고방식에 크게 반성이 촉구되어, 「사회개발과 경제개발의 균형있는 발전」에 대하여 점차 큰 관심을 기울이기 시작 했으며, 「사회계획 및 경제계획, 사회시책 및 경제시책의 상호의존성, 그리고 사회개발과 경제개발의 궁극의 목적은 국민대중의 행복에 있다는 것을 승인」한 유엔 경제사회이사회의 결의에 자극되어 사회개발연구를 활발히 해왔다.

그러나 사회개발연구에는 많은 문제점들이 노출되었다.

이러한 문제점들을 해결하고 타개해나가기 위한 방법과 지식을 얻는데에 이 회의참석의 의의가 있는 것이다.

(1) 경제개발계획은 그 모델구축방법이 알려져 우리나라에서도 그 방법에 의하여 경제개발을 추진하고 있으나 사회개발계획은 아직도 모델구축이 되지 않고 있다.

따라서 에카페 사회개발 국제회의같은 이회의에 참석함으로써 모델구축방법론을 배워 우리나라 개발단계에 알맞는 사회개발모델구축에 크게 기여토록 한다.

(2) 사회부문의 개발계획에 있어서, 경제부문은 물론 다른 사회개발부문도 각 부처간에서 단독으로 개발계획을 세우므로 일원화되고 통합된 연구계획이 없다.

더욱이 한국의 사회개발연구를 전담하고 있는 사회보장심의위원회는 이들 각 부처간의 개발계획을 통합, 조정할 권한도 기구조직도 갖고 있지 못한 처지이다.

따라서 이러한 경우를 극복해 나가기 위해서 좋은 아이디어와 정보를 얻는것이 절실히 요청되고 있다.

(3) 경제개발에 사용되는 제반지표는 우리나라에서도 가능하나 사회개발계획에 사용되는 지표는 전무한 형편이므로 이번과 같은 사회개발 국제회의에서 제반지표에 관한 자료 및 정보를 최대한으로 입수해야 하며, 여기에 사회개발 국제회의에 참석하는 의의가 있는 것이다.

7. 사회개발을 위한 UN의 노력

1) 경제개발을 위한 사회개발

1950년대의 경제개발을 위한 UN의 비상한 노력에도 불구하고 그 발전 단계를 달리하는 선진제국의 경제발전과 후진 내지 개발도상의 국가에 있어서의 경제개발은 그 개발의 접근방법을 동일하게 할수없다는것이 점차 명백하게 되었다.

UN의 경제개발계획에서 보여준 경제개발의 합리주의적 경향은 저개발국가에 있어서는 거의 기대할수 없다는 반성을 하게되고 경제개발에 선행 또는 상응하는 「사회적」개발의 필요성이 대두되기에 이르렀다. 이러한 문제를 맨먼저 UN에서 취급한 것으로는 1951년 UN에서 간행된 「저개발국가에 있어서의 경제개발의 제시책」이라는 표제의 보고서이다. 이 보고서는 세계경제의 실정 및 경제개발의 요청에 따라 저개발국의 실업과 재고용을 경감하는데 필요한 국내 및 국제적 제시책에 관하여 기술한 것으로서 UN경제사회이사회의 결의에 의하여 채택된 것이다. 전문은 서론, 국내적으로 필요한 제시책, 국제적으로 필요한 제시책, 그리고 권고의 4부로 나누어져 있다.

이 보고서에서 특히 주목할 만한 사항은 저개발제국에 있어서의 년간 1인당 국민소득 2%의 증가를 위하여 농업으로 부터 일정한 비율의 인구를 공업으로 이동시키는 일이며 이를 위하여 중남미, 아프리카, 아시아 및 일본을 제외한 극동 전지역에 대하여 138억$의 거액자금을 투하하도록 되어있다. 이러한 금액은

서구, 호주, 카나다, 미국등으로 당시의 국민소득추계 3,500억$에 비하면 과히 큰 부담이 못된다는 이론에서 안출된 방안이다. 이 보고서가 이러한 방안에 의하여 경제개발을 위하여 필요한 인격투자, 생산종업원의 보건, 교육, 훈련등 오늘날의 이른바 사회개발 내용의 주요한 부분을 이루는 문제들을 다루고 있다는데 기원적 의의를 찾을수 있다는 것이다.

그러나 이 경제위주의 개발방법에 대하여 옥스포드대학 「식민지 경제문제」담당의 <푸랑켈>(Frankel) 교수는 그의 저서 「저개발사회에 있어서의 경제적 충격」에서 다음과 같이 UN보고서의 기본방향을 사회적 측면에서 비판하고 있다.

그는 UN보고서가 저개발국민의 질적변화를 전제로 하지않고, 소득의 양적 증가만을 전제로 하여 급격한 공업화에만 의존 할려고 하나 저개발제국은 자본주의 경제와 접촉함으로써 완만하지만 그 생활태도나 사고의 후진성을 지양하는 질적변화 즉 근대화를 일으키고 있는 까닭에 그러한 장기과정에 적합한 주민의 복지증진에 정책목표를 두는것이 보다 합리적이고 농민의 몇%를 공업으로 이동시키는 것과 같은 인위적 공업화의 강행은 경제적, 정치적, 부조화를 유도할 위험이 있음을 지적하고, 각종 사회적 유산이나 전통을 지니는 많은 토착민이 생활하는 곳에서는 서구적 경제활동의 공식만으로 경제발전을 자극할수 있다고 생각하여서는 아니된다고 UN보고서의 방법에 대하여 경고하고 있다. 이렇게 지적하고 있는것은 이중사회 또는 복합사회이론을 수립한 학자로서 「경제」와 함께

「사회」를 중시하는 「사회경제학파」 또는 「경제발전의 사회학적 주체」에 서서 사회적 측면에 대한 고려의 중요성을 지적하고 있는 많은 학자들의 주장을 대표하는 것이라 하겠다.

이와 같은 경로에 의하여 1950년대 후반기에 접어 들어 오면서 UN에서도 저개발국가에 대한 투자에 비하여 그 실효가 적은 점에 우려를 표명하고 UN은 사회개발에 관한 본격적인 관심을 갖게 되었으며 1954년 부터 작업에 착수하여 각국의 사회개발계획을 유형별로 조사하여 「국제사회 개발계획조사보고서」를 1955년에 자료로 출판하였다.

이후부터 UN결의에는 사회개발이라는 용어가 활발하게 사용되기에 이르렀다.

이와같이 UN의 노력은 종래의 「경제적」인 것으로 부터 「사회적」인 것으로 「경제」에 대한 대립 내지는 포괄적 개념으로서의 「사회」로 그리고 경제개발로 부터 사회개발로 그 방향을 돌리고 있다.

2) 본격적인 사회개발의 추진

1959년 7월 30일 UN경제사회이사회는 「사회계획」(Social Planning)이라는 용어를 사용하면서 「사회계획 및 경제계획, 사회시책 및 경제시책의 상호 의존성과 사회개발 및 경제개발의 궁극의 목적은 사람들의 행복에 있음을 승인」하고 동년 11월 14일의 UN총회는 「경제개발과 사회개발의 밀접한 상호의존성」을 승인하였다. 그러므로 경제개발계획을 수립함에 있어서

사회적 측면의 동시적 고려를 강조하여 「사회개발, 사회시책 또는 사회계획은 경제적 진보의 파도에 밀려 남은 인간의 고통과 불안을 해소시키는 일만을 맡아보는 간호부가 아니며 따라서 경제개발계획의 종속물이 아니고 또한 동등하게 동시에 고려되어야 한다」라고 비유하여 그 밀접한 관계를 말해주고 있다.

UN은 계속하여 1961년의 「세계사회 정세보고」에 「균형된 사회개발」이라는 부제를 붙여서 사회개발에 관한 특집을 발간하였다. 1959년부터 경제사회이사회가 다루고 1961년의 위의 보고에 의하여 유형화된 UN이 권고하고 있는 사회개발의 내용은 대별하여 다음과 같은 사항들을 포괄하고 있다.

a. 보 건 계 획
b. 영 양 계 획
c. 주택과 환경정비계획
d. 소비자 보호원조계획
e. 교 육 계 획
f. 노 동 계 획
g. 사회보장계획
h. 보호재활계획
i. 공공행정 및 사회발전계획
j. 사회계획을 위한 사회조사
k. 농촌개발계획
l. 농촌지역사회개발계획

m. 급속한 도시화 문제에 대한 계획과 대책

이후 1963년, 1965년 및 1967년에 격년 출간되는 세계사회정세보고서에서도 사회개발문제를 중요 논제로 다루고 사회개발 분야의 특수 사정을 고려한 사회개발사업의 전개에 많은 자료를 제공하여 주고있다.

또한 1964년 UN경제사회이사회는 국가개발계획중에서도 비교적 사회개발 계획부문에 비중을 크게두고 다룬 화란, 인도등 6개국의 실제 사례를 중심으로 「균형된 사회경제개발계획」이라는 보고서를 발간하였다.

1965년 UN은 사회개발에 관한 기술, 투자규모 계량화 방법등에 관한 연구를 목적으로 거액의 자금을 투입하여 「제네바」에 「사회개발연구원」을 설치하고 동년에 산업사회개발과 공업개발을 주요 내용으로 하는 제1차 보고서를 공표하고 이어서 많은 참고자료를 수집 검토분석 정리하여 각국 및 관계기관에 제공하여 주고있다.

이러한 노력은 지역별로도 발전되어 ECAFE뿐만 아니라 구주 아프리카 라틴아메리카의 각 지역 경제위원회에서도 각기 개발단계를 달리하는 그들의 지역사정에 상응하는 사회개발 방법에의 접근을 위한 많은 회합을 거듭하고 이의 실제적 발전에 많은 공헌을 남기고 있다. 또한 UN경제사회이사회의 직능위원회인 인구, 인권, 부인지위, 사회 및 통계등의 각 직능위원회의 사회개발 사업부문에 대한 기여도 큰바 있거니와 UNICEF, ILO, FAO,

UNESCO, WHO등의 전문기관들도 많은 자금과 인원을 사회개발을 위한 제반 문제의 타개에 제공하고 그들기관의 설립목적의 의의를 되살리고 있다.

1968년 9월 뉴욕에서 개최된 국제사회복지 관계 장관급의 인사가 한자리에 회동하여 사회개발부문에 있어서의 사회복지관계의 제반 중요문제들을 다루고 동년 UN총회에 건의한바 있다.

동건의를 접수하는 동시에 세계인권공동선언 이후 만 20년만에 「사회개발선언」의 초안을 토의에 착수하여 그 표제를 「사회진보와 개발선언」으로 수정 결의하여 1969년 12월 30일의 제24차 총회에서 전문, 제1부 원칙 9조, 제2부 목적 4조, 그리고 제3부 의의 및 방법 14조, 도합 27개조의 전문을 채택하기에 이르렀다. UN의 사회개발에 관한 활동을 각급 회의와 기관을 통하여 1969년 중에도 많은 업적을 남기고 있다.

또한 1970년부터는 회원 각국의 개발계획 담당관들에게 사회개발에 관한 통신교육을 실시하고 동년말에는 뉴욕에서 다음 제2차는 카이로에서 동계획에 관한 제1차 및 제2차 UN통신훈련계획의 최종 세미나를 개최한바 있고 우리나라에서도 참가하였다.

제네바의 사회개발 연구원에서는 사회개발계획수립을 위한 연구를 늘 계속하면서 그 모델구축에 관한 접근방법으로 계발계획에 필요한 지표를 구조적인 것과 발전적인 것으로 분류 42개 지표를 발표하였다.

이와같은 UN의 노력은 그 창설이념인 UN 헌장 아래서 세계

인권공동선언으로 부터 20여년의 꾸준한 발전끝에 사회개발의 추진을 위한 각국 및 국제간의 기본자세를 위하여 「사회진보와 개발선언」이라는 획기적인 단계를 마련하고 각국의 경제사회의 종합발전에 크게 기여 하기에까지 이르렀다.

3) ECAFE의 사회개발에 관한 노력

UN에서 경제우선주의 지양과 자기 반성을 정식으로 표명하고 있는 문서는 1959년에 발간된 UN보고서이다.

즉, UN 경제사회이사회의 하부 상설기관인 아세아극동경제위원회(ECAFE) 제5차 경제개발작업부회를 1959년 9월 15일~26일에 방콕에서 개최되었는데 이는 그 명칭과 같이 경제개발을 위주로 하는 성질의 회의였음은 물론이다. 그러나, 이 회의의 결산인 작업부회보고서의 말미에 작업부회의 의견으로 UN활동의 자기반성을 반영하는 조항을 기술한 것이 있다. 즉, 「첫째 사회구조가 어떤 종류의 형을 이룰때 그것은 경제개발 자체에 대하여 중대한 장해가 되기쉽다. 둘째, 경제개발 물적자원은 물론 인적자원의 동원에 의존하는 이상 계획당국은 그 과정에서 공헌하는 사람들의 능력을 향상시키는 것과 같은 사회계획에 대하여 당연히 주의해야 한다」라고 명기하고 있다.

위의 둘째 조항은 사회개발에 있어서의 교육의 중요성을 의미하는 것이며 저개발국뿐만 아니라 구미 선진국 또는 일본등 제국에 있어서도 기술혁신에 호응하는 교육제도의 개혁이 1960년대 초기부터 선진제국의 사회개발의 기초적 요인으로 되고있는 것은

주지하는 바와 같다. 한가지 선진국에서 고등교육의 확장에 중점을 두고 있는데 반하여 저개발국에 있어서는 주로 초등교육의 보급에 역점을 두는 점점 차이일뿐이라 하겠다. 또한 동작업부의 보고서는 계속하여 「종래의 개발계획의 기술 및 그원칙은 경제개발계획의 방향에 중점을 두어왔다. 그러나 금일에 와서는 사회부문 말하자면 보건, 교육, 주택, 식량보급, 사회복지등에 관한 사회부문지출이 개발지출 총액에서 차지하는 비율이 상당히 크게 되었다. 이 사실은 전회까지 개발작업부회에서 고려되어 온것보다도 더욱 많은 관심이 사회적 측면에 경주되어 있는것을 충분히 입증한다」라고 표명하고 있다. 다만, 동작업부회는 사회개발과 경제개발과의 사이에 명확한 선을 그을수 없다는 것을 지적하고 사회문제와 경제문제를 각각 고립된 존재로서가 아니라 integrate된 개발문제의 일원으로 다루는 것이 타당하다고 인정하고 있다. 그리고 대부분의 나라에 있어서 개발계획을 위한 사회조사가 진행되고 있는것을 주목하고 이러한 경향은 정확한 방향을 향한 중요한 전진이라고 내다 보고있다.

1964년 ECAFE는 동남아 지역의 사회개발 방법을 검토한 끝에 사회개발 방법상의 문제는 「개발계획기술씨리즈」(Development programming Technique Series)로 내놓았다.

1967년 4월 동경에서 개최된 ECAFE 제 23차 회의에서는 「ECAFE」지역에 있어서의 사회개발계획의 추진과 문제점을 다루면서 동지역내에서 일어나고 있는 사회개발사업의 경향을 세밀하게

검토하고 있다. 또한 동년 8월 ECAFE는 「국가개발을 위한 사회변화 유발방법」에 관한 Seminar를 개최하고 1968년 1월 25일 Bangkok의 지역회의에서 다시 사회개발에 관한 방법론의 재검토를 기도함으로써 개발도상의 국가에 있어서의 사회개발추진을 위한 계속적 노력을 경주하고 있다. 따라서 에카페의 기구도 1967년까지는 사회분과 (Social Affairs Division) 라는 명칭을 부치고 지역사회개발 사회복지 인구 및 사회정책과 인구분야를 총괄하던 것이 1968년 부터는 명칭을 개정하여 사회개발분과 (Social Development Division) 라 부치는 동시에 그 포괄하는 사업도 경제개발에 대응하는 폭넓은 일들을 전부 망라하고 있다.

1970년도에는 지역내 사회복지관계장관회의와 국가개발에서의 청소년의 역활에 관한 쎄미나도 에카페 주최로 개최된바 있다.

이와같이 1969년 4월 15 ~ 28일 "싱가폴"의 에카페 제25차 회의에서는 사무총장에게 사회개발 제1차 실무단 회의를 소집할것을 건의하였고 이에따라 1970년 12월 8일 ~ 15일에 제1차 실무단 회의를 방콕에서 개최되었던것이다.

이 회의는 "싱가폴"회의 건의대로 2년마다 한번씩 갖기로 하고 다음 회의를 1972년에 갖기로 하였으며 회의의 성격을 높이고 일반위원회의 많은 회의와 구별하여 그 중요성을 강조하는 의미에서 다음부터는 사회개발실무단회의 (Meeting of the Working Party on Social Development) 를 사회개발회의 (Conference

on Social Development)로 개정하기로 되어 여기에 이번에 제2차 사회개발회의를 갖게 되었으며 에카페의 사회개발에 관한 관심은 점점 커가고 있다.

8. ECAFE의 편모

ECAFE는 1947년 3월 UN 경제사회이사회의 결정에 의하여 제1차 회의를 1947년 6월 상해에서 개최하였으며 4개의 아시아 제국(중국, 인디아, 비율빈, 태국)과 6개의 기타제국(호주, 프랑스 화란, 소련, 영국 및 미국)이 참가 하였다.

우리나라는 1949년에 준회원으로 참가하고 1953년에 정회원이 되었다.

1970년말 현재 27개 정회원국(아프가니스탄, 호주, 버-마, 캄보디아, 씨론, 자유중국, 프랑스, 인디아, 인도네시아, 이란, 일본, 라오스 마레치아, 몽고리아, 네팔, 화란, 뉴지랜드, 파키스탄, 비율빈, 한국, 월남, 싱가폴, 태국, 소련, 영국, 미국, 서부, 사모아)과 4개 준회원국 (부르네이, 피지, 홍콩, 파푸아, 뉴기니아)으로 총 31개국이 여기에 참가하고 있다.

에카페는 아시아 및 극동의 경제, 사회개발을 격려하기 위하여 창설 되었으며 회원국들간의 지역협력증진과 각 정부의 계획을 협조함으로써 지역주민의 생활수준의 향상과 성장을 촉진시키며 아울러 균형적인 개발사업을 수행하도록 하는데 그 설립목적이 있다.

그 주요 사업으로는 다음과 같은 것이 있다.

- 개발연구 및 계획수립
- 무 역

- 산업 및 자원
- 교통.통신
- 농 업 개 발
- 수 자 원
- 통 계
- 사 회 개 발
- 인 구
- 공 동 행 정

위의 사업을 위하여 에카페에는 회원국 대표로 구성하는 각종 위원회와 특별기구가 있고 그리고 사무총국에는 각각 사업별로 분과 (Division) 가 설치되어 있다.

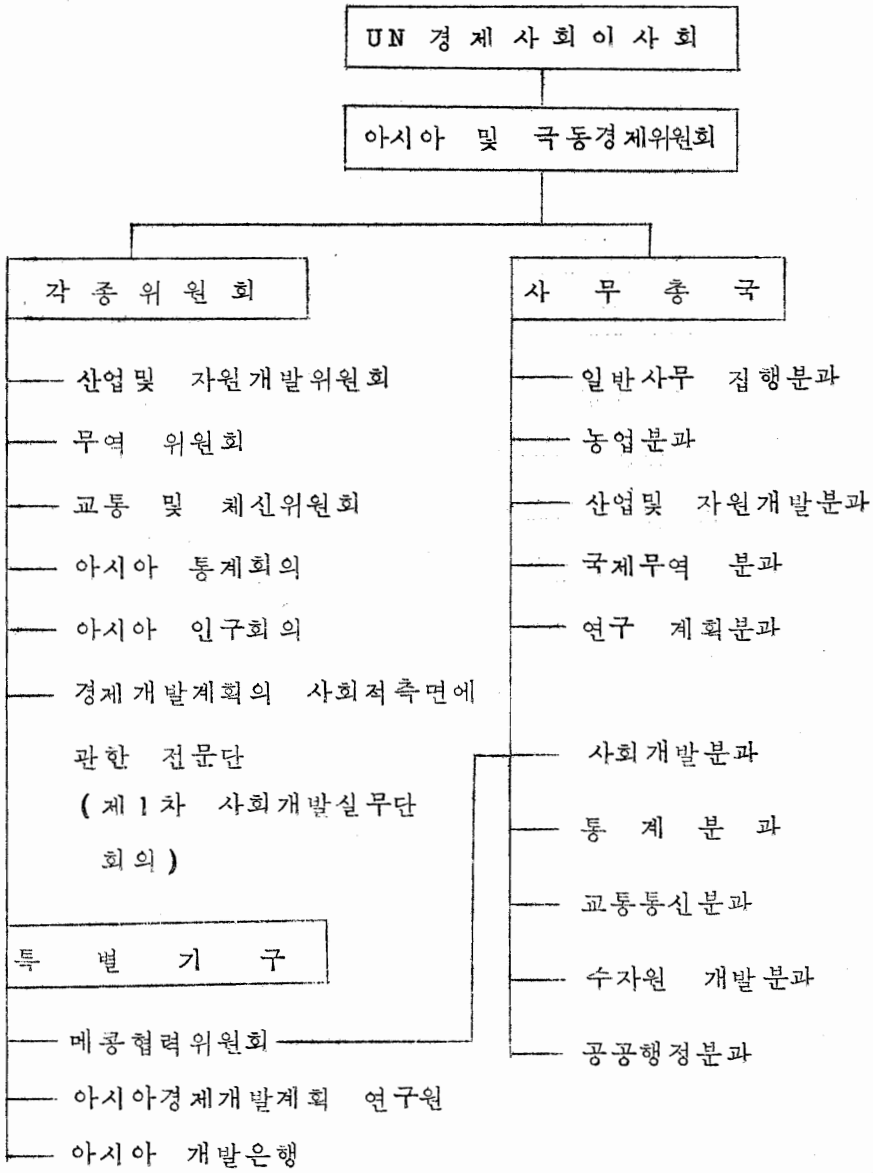
에카페의 재정은 각 회원국이 부담하여 설립 초기에는 년 50만 딸라 미만이였으며 1963년만 하더라도 275만 딸라든 것이 1969년말 현재는 6백만 딸라를 초과하는 급격한 발전을 하고 있다.

1969년말 현재 에카페 간부진에는 150명의 전문가가 참가하고 그외에 270명의 사무직원을 두고 있으며 특별기구에도 많은 전문가들이 참가하고 있다.

특히 아시아 개발은행, 아시아 경제개발계획연구원 그리고 메콩 협력위원회등에서 많은 공헌을 하고 있다. 어쨌든 에카페는 좋은 의미로서 "촉매 (Catalyst) 라고 나쁜 의미로는 "가난한 자의 개발대리점" (poor mans Development Agency) 이라고 불리우고 있기는 하나 전체적으로는 "아시아 의회"(parliament of Asia) 로서의 역활을 충분히 다하고 있다.

참고로 에카페의 기구도표를 예시한다.

ECAFE 기 구 도 표


UN 경제사회이사회
아시아 및 극동경제위원회
각종위원회
산업및 자원개발위원회
무역 위원회
교통 및 체신위원회
아시아 통계회의
아시아 인구회의
경제개발계획의 사회적측면에 관한 전문단
(제1차 사회개발실무단 회의)
특별기구
메콩협력위원회
아시아경제개발계획 연구원
아시아 개발은행
사무총국
일반사무 집행분과
농업분과
산업및 자원개발분과
국제무역 분과
연구 계획분과
사회개발분과
통계분과
교통통신분과
수자원 개발분과
공공행정분과

9 • 회의일정

12월 14일 (목요일)

8:30- 9:30 참가자등록

9:30-10:30 개회식

(가) 에카페 사무총장의 개회사

(나) 의장 및 부의장 선출

10:30-10:45 (다과)

10:45-12:00 회의(1)

(가) 의사일정 채택

(나) 회의절차 및 사업내용 확정

(다) 공지사항

(라) 제4의제 : 각국대표의 기조연설

12:00-13:30 (점심)

13:30-14:45 제4의 의제토의 계속

14:45-15:00 (다과)

15:00-16:00 제4의 의제 : 사회개발사업의 검토 •

에카페 전문기구들의 간단한 기조연설

12월 15일 (금요일)

9:00-10:30 제4의제의 (나) 계속토의 및 건의

10:30-10:45 (다과)

10:45-12:00 제4의제 : 사회개발사업의 검토

토의 및 건의

12:00-13:30 (점심)

13:30-14:45 제4의제 (다)의 계속토의

14:45-15:00 (다과)

15:00-16:00 제5의제 : 에카페지역내의 사회정책 및 사회계획의 우선분제—빈곤추방의 전략, 토의 및 건의, 자료 배부 소개

12월 16일 (토요일) (합동회의)

9:00-10:30 제5의제(가)의 계속토의

유엔 제2차 개발 10년대의 개발사업평가전문단의 참석 및 그들의 의견진술

10:30-10:45 (다과)

10:45-12:30 계속토의

12월 18일 (월요일)

9:00-10:30 제5의제, 에카페 지역내의 사회정책 및 사회계획의 우선문제, 에카페지역의 종합적 사회개발계획자료 배부 소개

10:30-10:45 (다과)

10:45-12:00 제5의제 (나)의 계속토의

토의 및 건의

12:00-13:30 (점심)

13:30-14:45 토의계속

14:45-15:00 (다과)

15:00-16:00 토의계속

16:00-17:00　초안작성자　회의

12월 19일 (화요일)

9:30-10:30　제5의의제 : 에카페지역내의　사회정책　및　사회계획의　우선문제
개발과　일치된　사회사업교육
자료배부소개, 토론　및　건의

10:30-10:45　(다과)

10:45-12:00　제6의제 : 사회개발에　필요한　기술원조지침
자료소개배부, 토의　및　건의

12:00-13:30　(점심)

13:30-14:45　토의계속

14:45-15:00　(다과)

15:00-16:00　제6의제 : 사회개발에　필요한　기술원조지침
자료소개배부, 토의　및　건의

16:00-17:00　초안작성위원회의

12월 20일 (수요일)

9:00-10:30　제7의제 : 대회보고서　채택
보고서　소개, 검토

10:30-10:45　(다과)

10:45-13:00　토의계속
폐회선언

10. 회의진행경과

제 1 일

1. 회의는 예정대로 12월 14일 오전 9시 45분 개회, 우리대표 최천송, 김철진 외 전 보건사회부장관 정희섭씨도 객원으로 참가함.

2. 먼저 U.Nyun (에카페사무총장)는 2개회사를 통하여 역내 회원국의 급속한 경제성장을 지적하고 년평균 6%의 평균성장이 가져오는 사회개발적측면의 필요성을 역설하였으며, 특히 "개발"개념의 광범위한 변천과정을 지적하면서 사회개발의 목표 사명, 그리고 역내회원국이 이와같은 회의를 통하여 모든 개발정보와 경험을 교환하고, 그 필요성에 알맞도록 좋은을 도출할 것을 당부하면서 에카페에서 제출한 종합개발계획의 필요와 전체 빈곤양상의 처리방안을 소개하고 진지한 토의와 건의를 통하여 소득과 개발 편익의 정확한 분배를 가져올 것을 당부하는 발언이 있었음.

3. 의장단 선출은

(1) 의장에 인도네시아 대표의 천거와 말레지아 대표의 찬성에 의하여 태국대표 Dr.Prom Panitchapakdi가 만장일치로 선출되고

(2) 부의장에는 일본 대표의 천거와 뉴지랜드 대표의 재청에 의하여 인도네시아 대표 Mr.Soelaiman Soemardi가 만장일치로 선출되고 Reporter로서 Mr.Narovatty.

(3) 그외 사무국 직원의 소개가 있었음.

4. 의제채택에 들어가서 일본대표가 이회의성격 명칭에 적합한 해석, 그리고 사명등에 관하여 재확인하자고 제의하여 다소 사무국과의 긴장된 발언을 가져왔으나 사무총장의 유엔의 노력의 일환으로 간곡하게 그 필요성을 설명하여, 사무국이 제출한 의제를 그대로 채택함.

5. 의제 4, 토의에 들어가 사회개발 (1971-1974) 의 진첩과 계획사업의 재검토를 시작, 국가 level에 있어서의 진적과 계획사업을 각국 대표의 National Statement로서 발표되었음. 먼저, 인도네시아부터 시작 일본 다음에 세번째로 우리 대표가 발표함.

6. 우리대표는 예정된 오전 폐회시간을 초과하는 우려를 전제 사회하고 준비된 우리나라 사회개발에 관한 사항을 인구, 인력, 교육, 보건, 영양, 주택, 사회보장, 사회환경 그리고 새마을사업을 역점을 두고 소개하고 1981년에 국민소득 $ 1,000을 목표 모든 작업을 착착 진행시키고 있다고 발표함.

7. 오전회의는 우리대표의 발언으로 끝마치고 오후회의를 계속 순서에 의하여 말레지아, 뉴지랜드, 월남, 스리랑카, 태국, 쏘련, 미국, 홍콩, 서독이 국가 Statement를 발표하고 그외 ILO 와 FAO가 유엔특별기구로서 참가 이의제에 관한 Statement를 각각 발표함.

8 . 12월 14일 첫날회의는 하오 4시 50분에 마치고 하오 6 : 30 - - 8:00에 같은 회의장소 대회의실에서 사무총장 U.Nyun의 카테일 초대가 있어 각국대표와 사적으로 환담하는 기회를 가졌음.

제 2 일

9 . 12월 15일 제2일 회의는 작일에이어 오전 9시 15분에 속개 유엔기구의 WHO,UNESCO,UNDP가 Statement를 발표하고 에카페기구에서 Statistic Division,Social Development Division,Population Division , 그리고 Research & Planning Division의 각국의 현황보고가 있은뒤 Asian Institute발표가 있었고 오전중에 UNICEF 의 Statement로서 모든 기조연설을 끝마쳤음.

10.계속하여 의제4의 에카페 지역에 있어서의 사회정황에 관한 검토보고 (사무국을 대리하여 Mr.HomJi) 가 있었음.

11.이 보고서의 한국에 관한 자료가 오식이 된것이 있었음으로 우리대표는 발언을 얻어 이를 정정하고 오후에는 각 대표의 이에 대한 토의가 있었음.

12.하오 16:30 부터 의제5에 관한 에카페 지역의 사회정책과 사회계획에 있어서의 우선순위 문제에 대하여 에카페의 Social Development Division과 Population Division에서 각각 발표가 있었고, 아울러 Green Revolution에 관하여 UNRISD 대표의 간략한 발표로서 하오 5시 20분에 오늘의 회의를 마쳤음.

제 3 일

1. 12월 16일 제3일회의는 사무총장 U.Nyun의 소개로서 의제5 빈곤추방을 위하여 제2차 10개년 유엔개발추진평가전문단의 전문가들과의 합석토의가 진행됨.

우리대표는 빈곤추방을 위한 새마을운동을 소개하고 도시와 농촌에 있어서의 빈곤집단을 박멸하는데 크게 공헌하고 있음을 강조함.

제 4 일

1. 12월 18일 제4일의 의제는 의제5이나 의제토의에 들어가기전에 늦어 참가한 파키스탄 대표와 ICSW대표의 Statement발표가 있은뒤, 의제 "에카페지역내에 있어서의 통합개발계획"에 한하여 UNRISD대표 ECAFE Statistics Division, Social Development Division의 설명순으로 제안설명이 있었음.

2. 오후회의는 각국대표의 의제에 관한 질의와 건의가 있었는데 우리대표도 의제에 관련된 우리나라 사회개발실정을 설명하고 지역모형, 자금, 연구기구등에 어려움이 있다는 것을 밝히고 우리나라에서는 차차 사회개발에 관한 이해가 증가되고 있다는 것과 지역모형 작성과 정부 및 민간연구 기구의 지원을 유엔이 적극 지원하도록 요청발언하였음.

3. Drafting Committee는 자원하도록 되어있어 우리대표도 참가키로하고, 저녁에는 태국 국가경제개발원 사무총장과 태국 수석대표의 초청으로 만찬회에 초대받았음.

제 5 일

1. 12월 19일 제5일 회의는 작일 의제 5를 계속 토의하기로 되어 개발에 관련된 사회사업교육에 관하여 Social Development Division의 제안설명이 있었고 각국의 토의참가에 우리나라 대표는 사회사업교육도 중요하지만 경제전문가와 사회개발전문가의 공통이해 증진을 위한 교육 내지는 토론 기회의 증대를 요구하는 발언을 하였음.

2. 의제 6을 미국대표가 제안설명하고 "사회개발에 관한 USAID의 기술원조소개"가 있었음. 이에 대하여 각국이 이구 동성으로 적극적인 원조가 계속되기를 요청하고 미 대표는 가능한한 협조할것을 활약하였음.

3. 의제 6에 계속 Guidlines for technical assistance in Social Development 의 사업계획설명이 있었음.

4. 미국대표가 제출한 "빈곤집단의 감소를 위한 전략수립에 요구되는 조사연구"에 대하여 쏘련대표는 별도처리 할 것이 아니라 종합건의에 포함하도록 하여 다소 논란이 있었음.

5. 각국 Statment의 요약자료의 정돈을 요구받고 정정 수교 하였음.

제 6 일

1. 12월 20일 최종일인 오늘은 아침회의부터 Draft Report of the ECAFE Conference on Social Development를 축조심의 이를 통과시키고 이번 회의종료를 위한 제반절차를 끝마쳤다.

11 . 사무총장 유넨씨의 개회연설문

국제연합의 사무총장을 대신하여 또한 본인 자신으로서 본인은 제2차 사회개발관계 에카페회의에 참석하신 여러분을 환영하게됨을 크게 기쁘게 생각하는 바입니다.

여러분들께서 회상하시는 대로, 본회의는 종전에 사회개발 실무단으로 알려졌었으며, 1970년도에 제일차회의를 개최했으며, 본위원회의 제99호 결의에 의해 주어진 위임사항에 따라 2년마다 한번씩 회집되도록 한것입니다.

이의 목적은 지역내의 사회상황을 음미하고 당면한 사회적 추세, 제문제 및 제욕구를 확인하여 유엔의 사회진보 및 개발에 관한 선언 (U.N.Declaration on Social Progress and Development) 에 표현된 제원칙과 목표에 부합되도록 본위원회의 적절한 조처를 건의하는데 있읍니다.

본회의는 각 회원국의 대표들에게 기회를 부여하여, 적합한 제이론에 입각하여 본위원회의 년차회의기간에 본주제를 토의하기 위하여 배정된 제한된 시간내에서 할수 있는것 보다 깊고 넓은 범위에서 사회개발의 본질적 제문제를 토의하도록 한것입니다. 그러므로, 본인은 본회의에 이렇게 많은 회원국들의 대표들이 참석하신데 대하여 매우 기쁘게 생각하는 것은, 바로 이러한 참여의욕이 사회관계의 제 문제에 대한 그들의 명백한 관심 표명이 되기 때문입니다.

" 개발 (development " 그 자체의 개념은 과거 수년내에 크게 변화하였는데, 이는 제일차 국제연합개발기간에 이룩된 진보에 대한

평가의 결과에 따른 귀추입니다. 연간 약 6 퍼센트의 만족스런 경제성장에도 불구하고, 대부분의 개발도상국내의 사회적인 제 조건은 상당히 퇴화되었읍니다. 이러한 퇴화는 유엔의 개발계획위원회에 의하여 확인된대로 개발분석 및 계획에의 통합적 접근의 필요성에 대한 광범한 이해의 부족과 개발계획의 총체적 전략의 발전에의 사회적 제요인에 대한 부적당한 융합으로 표현될 수 있읍니다.

경제성장은 사실상 필수적인 것이지만 모든 계층의 사회개발 및 성장을 성취하는 복합적인 과제의 유일한 단면으로 인식되고 있읍니다. 그러나 사회정의를 수반하는 경제성장을 달성하기 위한 계획을 위하여는 하나의 전연 새로운 복합적인 차원의 개발계획 방법론 및 개념이 필수적인 것으로 되었읍니다.

유엔 총회 결의 2681 호는 정확하게 아래와 같이 권고하고 있읍니다. 즉 제 2 차 유엔개발기간중의 개발은 반드시 국민의 대다수의 안녕에 강점을 둔 통합적 개발 계획의 기초에서 추진되어야 한다는 것입니다. 그러나 하나의 통합적 개발계획조직이 갖는 제복잡성이 상당히 존재하며 사회과학자들 또는 계획입안자들은 아직도 정확하게 어떤 방법론을 적용해야 하는가에 대하여 의견일치를 보기에는 요원합니다. 사회개발연구소와 같은 유엔의 여러 기구들은 아직도 하나의 통합적 개발전략을 구성해야할 경제적 제차원 및 각종의 제사회적 요인의 개념적 구성 또는 역학을 탐색하고 있는 중입니다. 즉 하나의 세계적 전문가단이 1972 년 11 월까지 2 차나 회합을 갖고 이러한 개념에 대한 토의를 속개한바 있읍니다.

개발도상제국내에서는 경제성장의 달성을 위한 계획 과정에서의 전통적 전통작업은 전체적으로 서방에서와 같이 성공적으로 운행되지 않았읍니다.

이러한 현상은 개발도상 제국내에서의 역동적 하급기관들의 부족에 일부 기인하였으며 또한 개발도상 제국이 속해있고 또한 종래의 식민세력들이 경제성장을 통해서 급속한 개발을 성취한바 있는 세계적 상황간의 큰 상이성에 일부 기인합니다.

아시아의 개발도상제국은 반드시 그들의 사회규범을 서양식으로 따르려하지도 않습니다. 경제성장이 모든 개발도상 제국의 개발노력의 필수적 조건으로 계속될것이며 또한 계속되어져야 하지만 그러나 금후의 계획내에서 그자체로 더이상 유일한 요소로 간주될 수는 없읍니다. 경제성장은 요구되는 사회적 제목표 또는 요구되는 사회적 질서를 성취하기 위한 하나의 수단으로서 간주되고 또한 이용되어야만 하는 것입니다.

이와 같이 건전한 사회 질서를 유지할 보다 나은 형태의 개발을 이룩하기 위하여는 대량 빈곤이나 대량실업 또는 급속한 인구증가와 같은 개발도상 제국을 괴롭히는 특수한 사정 또는 제문제에 대한 충분한 고려가 취해질 필요가 있는 것입니다. 또한 가장 중요한 문제로서 개발 노력을 지지하고 고양해줄 새롭고 보다 나은 제구조 및 제기관을 조성할 목적에서 현상 유지만을 보존해 주고 전통적으로 반-개발적인 제 사회기구 및 기관들을 개혁하거나 대치할 필요성등도 크게 고려할 문제인 것입니다. 이러한 거

대한 제문제를 제거할 직접적인 목적으로 제공된다면 이러한 과정에서의 금전적 또는 재정적 성격을 갖는 기타 수단의 채용 또는 과학 기술의 현명한 이용등은 모두 필요하고 유용한 것입니다. 그러므로 정치적 결정수립가들 또는 계획입안자들의 편에서는 상상력, 통찰력, 혁신 및 담력등은 적합한 선택을 하는데서나 필요한 경우 적합한 처분을 계량하는데 필요한 것입니다. 그렇게 균형잡히고 통합된 접근이 성공적으로 이루어지지 않고서는 현재의 인구팽창이나 그에의한 실업의 증가는 이 기간의 종말 이전에 재난을 일으킬 가능성이 크다. 즉 사회 질서에 대한 불만과 고조된 사회적 긴장등이 사회체제를 한심한 상태로 또한 극히 비실제적인 상태로 구성되도록 전도시킬지도 모릅니다.

통합적 접근은 사회적, 정치적, 문화적, 경제적 및 행정적이던, 또한 각기 상호작용적이거나, 또는 지원적이거나 상충적이던간에, 전체적인 제 능력의 목합을 포함하는 하나의 사회적 과정으로서, 종체적 개발 과정에 대한 충분한 이해를 향한 하나의 신기원의 일부로 간주되어야 하는 것입니다. 이럼으로 통합적 개발 계획은 하나의 의식적인 제정책 및 제전략의 추구로서, 이러한 각종 요인들을 상호 개발을 위한 최대한의 지원적 힘을 얻을수 있는 방향으로 또한 그들의 상충적 제요구로 인한 퇴화를 극소화시키는 방향으로 조화시키려고 노력하는 것입니다. 여하한 만유적 일반화라 할지라도 이러한 기도(attempt)를 지배할 수 없읍니다. 왜냐하면 각국이 각기 자체의 문제를 정해야 할것이며 자체의 상호

작용을 연구해야 하며 바람직한 사회를 조성하는데 있어서 포함되는 각종의 개발적 요소들의 이용을 목적하는 자체의 우선순위를 설정해야 하기 때문입니다. 각종 사회 집단들 간의 이해 상충은 인종적이건 지리적이건 간에 이 과정내에서 확인되고 조화되어져야 할것입니다. 무엇보다도 먼저 하나의 아주 강력한 정치적 조치가 요구될것인바 이는 과다한 제기관 또는 제구조를 제거하거나 혹은 개혁하기 위한 것이며 또한 사회 정의를 수반하는 경제성장에 필요한 참신한 또는 유신적인 기관을 창설하기 위한 것입니다.

개발은 질적으로 또는 양적으로 고찰되어져야 할것이며, 계획입안자들과 정치인들은 자기네들의 제개념, 제방법론 및 제우선순위를 조화시켜야 할것입니다.

계획입안은 상부 수준에만 집중되어서는 안되며 혹은 계획입안자들이나 정치가들에 의해 독점되어서도 안된다. 그것은 주정부, 구역, 지방 정부 또는 마을등 모든 수준에서 주민의 참여를 얻는 수직적 과정이 되어야만 합니다. 관계된 민간기관 및 영역역시 본 운동에 충분히 포함되어야 하며 그래야만 주민의 참여가 확보될 수 있을 것입니다.

이 과정에서 선진 제국은 지원이나 사업자체에서 하나의 중요한 역할을 감당하게 됩니다. 그들은 이 역할을 하나의 준엄한 도덕적 의무로 여겨야만 할 것입니다. 특별히 그들은 정치적 또는 경제적 압력을 통하여 개발도상 제국의 진보를 방해하는 일을 단연 중지해야 합니다. 또한 그들의 원조는 전체인구가 관계를 맺

게되는 하나의 통합적 개발 과정의 제요구에 완전히 합치되는 방법으로 제공되어야 할것입니다. 기술협력의 형태는 개발도상 제국의 대국적인 제문제의 해결과 합치되도록 해야하며 특별히 고용기회의 조성과 합치되어야 할것입니다.

통합적인 개발계획의 개념을 계획입안자들을 위한 실제적인 모델로서 제공될 수 있는 단계에 까지 이끌기 위하여 아직도 많은 일들이 이루어져야만 합니다. 이 과정에서 본지역 내외를 막론하고 중앙에 집중된 경제에 의해 채택된 제방법 또는 성취된 진보에 대한 심사숙고가 이루어져야 합니다. 대중 빈곤의 제거에 있어서 몇개국가에 의해서 성취한 진보는 모든 개발도상 제국에게 최대한의 이점이 되도록 해야 합니다. 대중을 위해서 바람직한 사회 질서 또는 사회 안녕을 성취하도록 일국의 제활동의 전부 또는 대부분이 조화를 이루어 조직된 일국의 전문기관은 보다 세심한 고려의 대상이 될 가치가 있읍니다. 만일 교정 조치가 이루어지지 않는다면 인구학적 자료는 이 문제의 긴박성을 표시하게되며 금후 20년에 아시아 인구의 제차원에서 참혹한 현상을 나타낼게 분명합니다.

이상에 말씀드린 여러가지는 통합적 개발 계획의 요소들이며, 본인이 간절히 소망하는 바는 국제연합 가족뿐 아니라 세계적 또는 지역적인 개발은행과 다변적 또는 쌍무적 제기관들이 종전보다 더적극적으로 또는 효과적으로 통합적 개발의 제욕구에 대한 그들은 원조를 제공할 것입니다. 여러분이 심사하시도록 사무국에

의해 제출된 가장 중요한 주제들 중에 통합적 개발 계획과 대량 빈곤에 대한 내용이 있음을 보니 무척 기쁩니다. 이 양자에 대한 여러분들의 현명하신 지도와 의론은 큰 가치를 갖는 일일것입니다.

빈곤의 만연 형상은-아시아의 개발도상 대국내에서 매우 큰 규모이지만-불행하게도 아직껏 이의 주요 요인과 양해를 확인하거나 이의 원인을 파악하고 이의 근절책에 대한 건의를 할수 있도록 과학적인 연구나 분석의 형태로서는 극히 적은 주의를 기울여왔읍니다. 국가의 계획 입안자들에 대한 원조 대책으로서 에카페는 그러한 지역적 연구를 수행하는데 아주 예민합니다. 빈곤으로 현저하게 고생하는 분들 이외에도 그들의 소득이 그저 생명을 부지할 정도 이상이 되지 못하는 사람들과 기본적인 소모품 또는 필요까지도 취할 수 없는 다수의 낙오된 시민들이 있읍니다. 가끔 총 인구의 40 내지 60 퍼센트를 점하는 것으로 헤아려지고 있는 무력하고 빈곤한 대중들은 개발 범위의 외부에 머물러 왔으며 그들을 본 궤도내로 끌어 들이는 것이 우리의 긴급한 역무인 것입니다. 사실상 이들 대중들은 국가 사회의 주류로 부터 아주 멀리 옮겨져있어서 매우 오랜동안 비참하고 천시받고 압제받은 환경에서 살아왔으며 그들 자체로서 하위-문화적 생활 상태를 형성하여 극심한 빈곤과 만회할 수 없는 육체적, 지적, 심리적 성장의 파괴가 어린시절의 영양실조, 조잡한 주거 또는 기타 비참한 폐질로 인해서, 특징을 이루어 형성되게 되었읍니다.

인간의 존엄 또는 자존이 완전히 결핍된 그러한 하위-문화의 존치를 자존적 사회는 용납할 수 없는 것입니다. 그러므로 이러한 하위-문화적 양태와 사회를 애당초 조성하게한 제원인은 이제 근절되어야만 하겠읍니다.

이제 이렇게 새로운 사회적 재활 및 개발의 제과제를 국가사회의 어떤 부분이 담당해야 할것인가에 대한 문제가 제기됩니다. 한 새로운 전문 기구가 창설되어야 할것인지 혹은 기존 전문분야가 이 책임을 담당할 것인지도 문제입니다. 1972년 11월 14일에서 25일까지, 에카페와 유니세프 동남아지역사무소 공동주최로 개최되었던 최근의 사회사업 훈련 교과목의 개발적 제측면에 관한 쎄미나 기간에도 이문제에 관한 다소의 의견을 에카페가 표시한바 있읍니다. 여러분들께서도 회상하시겠지만, 1968년에 뉴-욕에서 개최되었던 세계적인 사회복지 관계 장관회의와 1970년에 마닐라에서 개최되었던 제일차 아시아 사회복지관계장관 회의는 다같이 사회사업 전문직의 방향을 전통적인 사회적 봉사 또는 예방 및 교정활동의 수행역할로 부터 하나의 개발적 성격을 지닌 것으로 바꾸는 방향의 재조정 문제를 놓고 확신있는 결론에 도달하였읍니다. 현행 사회사업 교육이 개발적인 방향으로 되고 있는가 혹은 그러한 방향에서 부족한 상태인가에 대한 정도를 결정할 목적으로 이지역 내의 사회사업 훈련과목책정에 관한 연구가 본사무국에 의해 실시된바 있읍니다. 그 연구결과 수개의 건의들이 작성되었으며, 그들 중의 몇개는 본 쎄미나 개최에 앞서 본지역내 몇몇 개

체국내에서 실험적으로 실행해온 것들입니다. 이러한 실험적 자료에 힘입어 본 쎄미나는 실제적으로 사회개발의 제문제에 접근하였으며 다음과 같은 결론에 도달하였으니 즉 그들의 새로운 제책임과 합치하여 사회사업가들은 개발에 관계된 실제적 제사회문제를 결정할 목적으로 농촌 및 도시사회 내에서 근본적인 수준에서 구실을 다해야 할뿐아니라 그러한 지식을 개발의 모든 수준에 까지 끌어올리는 역할을 감당해야 할것입니다. 그러면 관계 부서들은 국가사회내의 생활의 사회적 제실태를 파악하게 되며 그럼으로써 실제적인 제문제와 가능한 제해결방안을 터득하게 될것입니다. 사회사업가들은 결정수립가들과 정치인들은 그들의 사회적 기초의 제실제에 뿌리박은 사업계획을 할수있도록 인도해야 할것입니다.

국가 정책수립가들로 하여금 변천하는 통합적 개발 계획의 제개념을 알도록 하는것은 계획업자들은 물론 사회사업가의 역무가 되어야 하겠읍니다. 본 쎄미나의 결과로서 회원국내의 사회사업가들이 그들의 전문업에 대한 새로운 역할을 결정하고 론구하며 필요한 내용을 학습기관들의 교과 과목이나 연구활동에 유치하도록 기대하는 바입니다.

여러분들이 아시는 바와 같이 에카페는 본지역의 개발 욕구와 사회추세등을 취급하는데에 계속적으로 최일선에서왔으며 ,또한 각 회원국들에게 유용한 봉사를 계속 제공하고 있읍니다. 국민의 대다수를 개발의 궤도속으로 이끌며 소득과 개발 혜택의 공정한 분배를 확보함으로서 사회정의를 수호하는 중요성이 본지역내 제정부

간에서 점차 인식되고 있음은 의심할 여지가 없읍니다.

본인이 희망하기는 본회의가 자체의 제기능중의 하나로서 각회원국들로 하여금 이러한 제목표중의 다소라도 성취할수 있도록 도웁기 위하여 각회원국들에게 보다 특수한 제전략과 제계획 방법론을 건의할수 있게 되기를 바라는 바입니다. 본인은 여러분들의 지도와 현명한 론의와 아울러 에카페 지역의 제국에게 실제적인 가치를 주는 제 건의들 구체적으로 작성해 주실것을 학수고대합니다.

여러분들의 수고에 큰 성공이 있으시기를 축원하며 본인의 소견을 가름하는 바입니다.

12. 제2차 사회개발에 관한 유엔 에카페회의 한국대표 기조 연설문

존경하는 의장, 그리고 신사 숙녀 여러분! 본인은 한국정부를 대신하여 여러분에게 인사를 드리고 또한 사회개발에 있어서 적극적인 국제간의 협조를 가져올 것으로 믿는 이 대회가 큰 성공을 거둘것을 축원합니다.

한국은 지난 십년동안 연평균 9.9 %의 경제성장을 달성했읍니다. 이와같은 경제성장은 이제 사회정의, 기회균등, 개발이익의 균등한 배분, 빈곤, 무지, 질병의 추방, 사회보장제도 확립, 사회복지사업의 개발, 격차없는 지역개발, 농촌경제개발, 그리고 고용증대등과 고르게 병행해서 발전되는 일이 절실히 요청되고 있읍니다. 이와같은 목적달성은 참된 사회 및 경제적 통합을 용이하게 성취시킬수 있을 것입니다.

한국은 1, 2차 경제계획 (1962~1970) 기간에 각종 중요한 사회

개발정책과 사회개발사업을 시작은 했으나 역시 경제성장의 제일주의에 밀려서 다만 제한된 일부 자원만 사회개발을 위해서 배분되었읍니다. 그러나 사회복지분야와 근대화에 대한 인식고조로 물량적인 경제성장에 따라서 생활수준은 개선되고 있읍니다. 인구급증이 소득수준의 상승을 억제하고 뿐만아니라 교육 주택분야의 과도한 지출을 요구하고 있으므로 한국정부는 1962년이래 가족계획사업에 최우선의 정책목표를 두었읍니다.

이 결과 현재 인구증가율을 연1.9%까지 내리는데 성공했고 1976년까지는 1.5%선까지 내릴 계획입니다.

가족계획은 전국에 산재해 있는 보건소를 통해서 실시되고 있는데 지금은 모자보호사업도 아울러서 전개할 것을 구상중에 있고 이미 시범사업이 착수되었읍니다. 국민의 건강수준도 현저히 향상되었고 192개소의 보건소와 46개소의 시,도립병원 및 11개 검역소와 8개소의 지소등의 의료시설이 완성되었읍니다. 사망율은 현재 천인당 7명꼴이고 전염병 발생율은 1955년이래 현저히 줄어 들었읍니다. 보건교육사업은 질병발생율을 감소시키고 신속한 치유와 건강관리문제를 발전시키고 있읍니다.

1957년에 남녀 평균수명이 각각 51.1년, 53.8년이든 것이 1967년에 59.9년과 66.6년으로 각각 증가되었읍니다.

전국적으로 의약보급 시설을 확장시킬 계획이 서 있으며 의료사업에 있어서의 농촌,도시간의 격차를 줄이기 위한 계획도 현재 구상중에 있읍니다.

질병예방사업이 더욱 늘어날 것이고 모자건강보호사업과 환경위생분야도 더욱 개선될 것입니다.

의료보험은 그 범위를 확대할 것이고 영양사나 영양전문가들의 고용을 통하여 국민의 영양수준의 향상개선에 특별한 역점을 배려하고 있읍니다.

교육면의 발전도 눈부십니다. 1971년 한국에는 총학교수 9,792개교에 전교원의 수는 169,429명이고 그 밑에 8백만의 학생수가 교육을 받고 있읍니다. 1945년을 기준연도로 정하여 100이라는 지표를 정한다면 1970년에는 초등교육의 지표는 421이고 중학교는 1,559이며 고등학교는 784, 대학은 2,207입니다.

1971년도에 총 적령아동의 97%가 국민학교의 1학년으로 등록이 되었고, 작년에 정부총예산중 17%가 교육분야에 투자되었읍니다.

교육정책의 주요방향은 인력의 양적면만의 개발이 아니고 교육을 통하여 공중도덕 양양과 인간관계의 새로운 이해도 증대시키고 또한 체력수준의 향상에도 역점을 두고 있읍니다.

그리고 과학교육, 기술교육 그리고 직업훈련에 대한 새로운 계획이 세워졌고 전국을 통한 균형이 잡힌 교육발전을 시도하고 특히 교육환경의 정화개선에 중점을 두고 있읍니다.

한국의 개발계획에 있어서 무엇보다도 고용증대가 가장 큰 핵심이 되고 있읍니다.

전체고용량은 1970년의 9백90만명에서 1976년의 1,180만명으로 증가 할것으로 내다보고 또한 1976년의 고용증대율은 96%로 늘어 날것으로 예측하고 있읍니다.

기술분야에 있어서의 인력수요는 1970년의 447,000명에서 1976년에는 915,000명으로 증가할 것으로 예상됩니다.

물론 과학자, 기술자 및 고급 기능인력은 경제성장에 맞춰 증가하고 있으나 기술공과 기능공은 아직도 다소 부족한 형편입니다.

따라서 직업훈련의 가속도적인 개발이 요청되고 있읍니다. 도시지역과 저소득계층의 주택문제는 아직도 만족할 정도로 해결되지 못하고 있읍니다. 1970년의 주택부족수는 120만동으로 총수요의 약 22.2%나 됩니다. 거기에 따르는 새주택의 공급은 땅값과 건축자재의 가격상승으로 인하여 충분하지 못한 셈입니다.

이와같은 주택문제의 해결을 위하여 제3차 5개년계획기간중에 80만동의 새집을 건축할 예정입니다. 정부는 또한 이미 600만명이 넘은 서울의 급속한 대도시화를 억제하기 위해 여러가지 방안을 강구중에 있읍니다.

농촌의 전화사업, 통신시설의 확충, 도로의 확장개선 그리고 상수도 공급의 확장등이 하부구조의 급속한 개발을 위한 중요사업으로 등장했읍니다. 1972년에 착수된 가장 큰 사업은 새마을 사업인데 이 새마을 사업의 중요목적은 (1) 농촌지역개발 (2) 농가소득의 향상, (3) 농가의 생활환경 개선 그리고 (4) 문화적, 정신적 생활의 개선입니다. 이 새마을 사업은 이미 농촌, 도시 할것 없이 좋은 반응과 호감을 샀으며 확고부동한 국민의 자조정신과 협조심을 얻는데 성공했읍니다.

지난 십년동안 종합적인 사회보장제도의 실질적 도입으로 공무원과 군인의 연금제도 및 산재보험이 실시되었고 의료보험이 또한 몇몇 업체에 시범적으로 실시되고 있읍니다. 공적부조사업 역시 불구, 노령 폐질등 다른 부조가 없이는 살아 갈수 없는 생활보호대상자를 도와주고 있는데, 1971년에는 283,000명의 생보대상자에게 공적부조를 실시했읍니다. 자조근로사업은 영세민과 영세민 보호에 필요한 시설건립을 위해 1964년에 착수되었읍니다. 사회보장사업은 그간 정부가 경제개발에 치중한 나머지 다소 뒤진 점이 있으나 이제는 경제가

현저히 성장했기 때문에 70년대에는 광범위한 사회보장체계의 도입 및 실현이 요망되고 있읍니다. 의료보험사업은 1981년까지는 보험 대상인원을 전체의 60%선까지 확장해갈 예정입니다.

정부는 또한 양노연금과 실업보험을 강력히 추진중에 있으며 최근에 공무원연금법을 고쳐 연금혜택의 범위를 확대시켜 치료혜택, 화재, 수재등 불의의 사고에 대한 대책 및 근무중의 순직에 대해서는 특별보상을 받도록했읍니다. 특히 공무원의 가족들도 병상의 치료혜택을 받도록 했읍니다. 정부는 또한 아동보호사업, 부녀보호사업, 노령보호사업 및 신체장애자들에 대한 사회복지사업을 실시하고 있읍니다.

또한 비행청소년들과 부랑아동들을 위한 여러가지 예방대책이 강구중에 있읍니다. 한국 보건사회부는 1962년에 사회개발의 연구, 발전을 위한 기구로서 「사회보장심의위원회」를 구성했읍니다. 이 심의위원회는 1970년에 다수의 사회조사를 실시했고 사회개발장기계획도 마련했읍니다.

사회개발을 더 잘 해가기 위해서는 아래와 같은 정책들도 동시에 달성되어야 합니다. 즉 물가안정, 중소기업의 육성, 소비패턴의 개선 사치성소비의 억제, 이자율의 규제와 농가부채의 정리, 농지개혁 및 농촌지역의 개발등입니다. 정부는 이미 1981년의 국민소득을 1천딸러로 그 목표를 정했읍니다. 사회개발정책 및 사업의 목적과 목표는 이미 확정되어 경제번영과 병행하는 사회복지개발을 성취시킬것입니다.

이러한 목적과 목표는 사회사업분야에만 미치는 것이 아니고 모든 경제정책 및 경제적사업에 필요불가결한 사회적 측면에도 충분한 고려를 하도록 하고 있읍니다. 한국은 이러한 사정으로 사회개발에 대단한 관심과 열의를 기울이고 있는 것입니다.

감사합니다.

13. 한국대표 기타중요 발언요지

의제 5항에 관련하여

에카페지역 에서의 사회정책 및 계획내의 우선순위에 관하여 (1973년 및 1974) : (대중 빈곤의 제거를 위한 전략)

개발도상 제국 내에서의 사회개발의 모델 구축에 관한 연구사업 과정에서 본인이 체험한 것으로서 본인은 이 주제에 관련하여 한가지 예를 들어 소개하고자 하는것은 지역사회 개발사업입니다.

대중빈곤의 제거를 위한 사회정책중에 가장 중요한 사업은 새마을 운동입니다. (새마을이란 한국의 새로운 마을을 의미합니다.)

새마을운동의 기능을 말씀드리면;

첫째;경제적인 관점에서,농민들의 경제적 이익을 확보하기 위해서, 정부가 식량정책으로 고미가 정책을 쓰며,농업생산의 증진을 도모하고,

둘째;사회적인 관점에서,주택 및 생활환경의 적극적인 개선을 도모하며,

셋째로;농촌의 빈민들을 위하여,정부가 새마을 운동에 그들을 참여시켜서 직업을 얻고 소득을 올리는 것등입니다.

감사합니다.

의제 5항에 관하여

에카페지역의 사회정책 및 계획내 우선순위 (1973 및 1974) (에카페지역 내에서의 통합적 개발계획)

감사합니다. 의장님,

의제 5항에 관한 몇가지 본인의 의견을 말씀드리겠읍니다.

한국은 급격한 경제성장을 이룩하고 경제적 도약 단계에 이르렀읍니다.

(1) 70년대에는 강력한 사회정책을 통하여 국가의 복지수준을 향상시키면서 경제성장을 계속 유지할것입니다.

(2) 이런 과정내에서, 고위 경제정책 수립층에서는 경제일변도적 사고를 버리고 사회개발에 관심을 보이며 정책 목표의 선택에서 우선권을 부여해야 할 필요가 있읍니다.

(3) 사회계획의 차원을 급속하게 확대하기 위하여, 사회계획을 포함시킬 적합한 국가계획의 모델을 면밀히 연구하고 발전시켜야겠읍니다.

(4) 이에 도달하기 위하여, 우리는 사회계획모델의 방법으로서 경제계획서술방법 (economic planning description method) 을 적용하여야 하며, 현재의 경우엔, 이 방법이 관계 계획가를 도와 이해를 증진 시킬것이다.

(5) 우리는 가능한한 각종 사회영역적 자원 (Social sectoral funds) 이 경제적 영역의 사업 (economic lectoral projects) 으로 이전되는 것을 감찰하여야 한다.

(6) 한국과 같은 개발도상제국은, 삼차 5개년 계획 기간에 있는 바 생산적인 투자 영역에 대한 강조 때문에 사회개발을 위한 충분한 할당을 제공하기 어렵다.

본인의 경험으로는, 개발 모델에서 항시보다 덜 중요하게 여겨

짐으로서 사회개발을 계속추진하기가 곤란하다.

(7) 경제 전문가와 사회개발 전문가 간의 팀웍이 이루어지지 않고 있다. 고위정책 수립가가 제의하는 바로는 사회개발 분야내의 학자들과 전문가들은 함께 개발 계획에 참여해야된다는 것이다. 그러나 이 경제 전문가와 사회개발 전문가의 팀웍은 (1) 사회 분야의 학자들은 경제계획에 관한 충분한 지식이 부족하고 (2) 경제전문가들 역시 사회개발 분야에 관한 충분한 지식이 없으므로 불가능 하였다.

더 낳아가서 사회 전문가들은 약간의 영역 사업을 제안할때 많은 경우에서, 이 사업들은, 경제 전문가들이 결정수립 수준에서 지배하고 있기 때문에 채택되지 못한다.

(8) 공무원 연금, 산재보험 또는 농협예치금등의 사회개발 자금이 사회분야의 개발을 위해 사용되지 못하는데, 이는 정부가 사회개발 자금을 생산적 투자로서 사용하기 때문이다.

(9) 국제적 또는 국내 수준에서 경제사회 지표체계를 발전시키는것이 중요하다. 또한, 지역사회 개발을 위한 사회 경제적 지표 체제를 개발하는 것이 중요하며 지역단위의 통합모델을 연구하는것이 중요하다.

(10) 유엔은 민간연구 기관을 원조할것을 기대한다. 본인이 바라기는 유엔은 개발도상 제국에 자금, 조언 봉사를 제공하고 특별히 사회개발 관계의 민간연구기관을 도울것을 바란다. 사회개발에 관한 정부의 역활은 모든 요구에 넉넉치 못하다. 또한, 민간 기구가 더욱 잘 수행하도록 갖추어진 새로운 사회정책의 분야내의 연구를

실시하기 위하여 많은 실험과 개혁이 요구된다.

고맙습니다.

의장님 !

본회의의 제전의에 대하여 본인은 두가지를 점을 더 첨가하여 말씀드리겠읍니다. 이에 대하여 본인은 바로 어제있었든 본회의에서 말씀드린 것이고 여러분의 양해를 구합니다.

첫째로, 국제적 및 국가수준에서의 경제사회 지표체계를 더욱 발전시킬것을 제의 합니다. 또한, 이러한 지표를 지역사회 개발을 위하여 발전시키는 것이 중요하고 지역단위의 통합모델을 연구하는 것이 필요합니다.

둘째로, 유엔은 민간연구기구를 원조해야 합니다. 본인이 바라기는 UN이 개발도상 제국에 자금, 기술 또는 자문을 제공할것입니다. 특별히, 민간기구를 원조하는데에 사회개발에 관한 연구에서 정부의 역활은 모든 요구에 넉넉치 못합니다. 그러므로, 민간연구기구의 활동이 비교적 보다 가치있는 것으로 사료됩니다. 또한, 정책수행에 보다 낳은 시설을 갖춘 민간기구가 사회정책의 새로운 영역에 관한 연구를 실시하기 위하여 상당한 시험과 개혁이 요구됩니다. 그러므로 국제연합이나 기타 기관들이 민간연구 기관을 원조하는 것이 필요하다고 봅니다.

감사합니다.

"Draft Report"(에카페

사회개발대회보고) 초안

1. 개회

에카페 사회개발대회는 1972년 12월 14일 부터 20일까지 7일간에 걸쳐서 태국 방콕크에서 개최되었는데 참가한 대표들은 오스트라리아를 비롯한 에카페 회원국 14개국 대표들과 1개 옵저버국(서독), 그리고 UNDP를 비롯한 9개의 유엔기구 및 전문기구, 그리고 옵저버 민간기구 참가단체 1개(ICSW)였다.

본 회의는 아시아 및 극동경제 위원회의 사무총장 우. 년(U. Nyun)씨에 의해서 개회가 선언되었는데, 그는 개회사에서 "최근 개발도상국들은 연 평균 6%이상의 만족할만한 경제성장을 이루고 있으면서도 사회복지측면의 발전은 상당히 침체되어 있다." 고 지적하고 이와 같은 상태는 "종합적인 개발계획에 대한 이해부족과 총체적인 전략적 개발계획의 무질서와 불균형에서 유래된다"고 지적했다.

사실, 경제성장과 사회개발, 사회정의의 실현을 동시에 달성시키기 위해서 개발계획에 대한 새로운 개념정립이 요청되고 있다.

따라서, 제2차 유엔개발십년대의 전략목표는 전체 국민대중의 복지향상에 그 촛점을 두어야 하고 경제성장도 결국 살기좋은 복지사회 건설을 성취시키기 위한 수단에 지나지 않는다는 사실을 간과해서는 안된다.

사무총장은 또한 전전사회로 향하는 이런뜻의 개발계획의 성공을 위하여 빈곤, 실업문제, 급속도로 증가하는 인구억제문제 그리고 사회발전에 암적존재가 되는 봉건, 무능률의 사회구조의 개혁등,

개발도상국들의 발전을 저해하고 있는 이러한 문제들을 해결하는데에 먼저 큰 관심을 기울려야 한다고 주장했다.

현실적이면서 실현가능한 사회개발을 위한 종합적인 개발계획의 개념설정을 위하여 더욱 노력해야 하고, 중앙정부주도형의 경제개발 방식의 공과에 대한 세밀한 검토도 필요한 것이다.

많은 개발도상국들에 있어서, 빈곤문제가 야기시키는 갖가지 문제점들에 대하여 사무총장은 다음과 같이 제의 하였다.

즉, 정부나 혹은 연구계획담당자들의 빈곤추방을 위한 사업에 도움이 될수 있는 적합한 지표수집 내지는 시책방향을 면밀주도하게 연구하여 줄것을 제의했다.

2. 의장단 선출

프롬 파니츠팍디박사(태국)와 소라이만 소마루디씨(인도네시아)가 각각 만장일치로 의장과 부의장에 선출되었다.

3. 의제채택

의제초안이 만장일치로 채택되었다.

4. 사회개발의 발전과정에 대한 검토

한국, 일본, 인도네시아, 파키스탄, 태국등 여러나라들은 지난 2년동안 행한 사회개발사업을 검토하는 기조연설을 했는데, 대부분의 연설자들은 경제개발과 사회개발의 불균형을 지적했고 이를 시정하기 위해서는 사회 경제부문의 기본적인 개혁이 불가피하다고 역설

했으며 또 다른 몇나라의 대표들은 전국을 대상으로 하는 종합적 사회개발방법을 택해야 한다고 주장하기도 했다.

다른 한편, 유엔전문기구들의 대표자들은 지역단위로 여러나라들이 협동하여 사회개발을 이루어야 한다고 주장하기도 했다.

5. 에카페 지역내에 있어서의 사회정책 및 사회개발의 최우선 사업.

유엔제2차 10개년개발진도를 평가하는 개발평가 실무진과 합석 토의를 했는데 주 의제는 빈곤추방을 위한 전략구상이었다.

사무총장 우. 년씨가 말하기를, 개발 도상국에 있어서의 빈곤문제는 새삼스러운 문제가 아니지만 위정자나 정책수립가들의 빈곤문제에 대한 깊은 관심을 기울여 줄것을 오늘만치 절실히 요청하는 때는 일찍이 없었다고 했다.

그는 또 빈곤추방은 용이한 일이 아니므로 오랜 시일이 걸리며 소득불균형과 대량실업이 점점더 빈곤을 가속화 시키고 있다고 말했다.

이러한 시기에 실무단과의 합석토의가 이루어진것은 시의적절한 일로서 각국의 빈곤추방계획에 유익한 결과가 얻어질것이라고 그는 말하기도 했다.

실무단의 의장인 가마니 코레아 박사는 빈곤문제는 인구증가와 실업문제가 얽켜 점점 악화일로에 있다고 지적하고 이 문제를 해결하기 위해서는 종합적개발계획의 수립이 시급하다고 주장했다.

코레아 박사는 또, 고용구조의 변화는 취업기회를 많이 부여하게 될것이라고 말하고 경제성장의 속도도 중요하지마는 이에 못지않게 성장의 질과 결과도 중요한 것이므로 사회개발을 경제성장의 부산물 정도로 생각하는 것은 대단히 잘못된 판단이라고 경고했다.

그는 또 말하기를, 종합적 개발방법론은 새개발기술을 창안하게 될뿐만 아니라 정책결정자들로 하여금 새로운 개발단계를 인식케 하여 여기에 알맞도록 제도를 고쳐야 한다고 했다.

이번 사회개발대회는 에카페의 연구계획 분과위원회로부터 빈곤추방과 대량실업구제에 관한 다음과 같은 연구보고를 받았다.

a. 토지개혁 및 토지분배,

b. 실업구제를 위한 공공투자사업,

c. 물가안정 정책,

d. 국내저축 증강,

e. 경기대책적 재정정책,

f. 1950년 이후 출생자를 위한 특수교육 및 고용대책,

g. 개발계획 방법론 연구,

6. 사회개발에 대한 기술지원

미국대표인 제임즈 그린박사가 소개한 "사회개발" (국제개발처의 정책 및 사업에 대한 새 지침) 이라는 보고서에서 그는 각국의 사회정세가 급속도로 변천하고 있으므로 기술지원의 방식도 여기따라 변해야 한다고 주장했다.

사실, 에카페 지역내의 여러나라들은 사회정의를 실현하기 위한 사회부문의 연구가 한참 활발해지고 있다. 특히 고용기회의 점증적 확대, 직업훈련 시설확충 그리고 빈곤퇴치를 위한 과감한 노력등을 중시하고 있다.

7. 에카페 지역의 사회개발분과 위원회의 사업계획

1973/74년도의 에카페 사회개발 분과위원회 사업계획 및 재정요구의 초안이 대회에 제출되었는데 각국 대표들은 에카페 사회개발 분과의 업적을 높이 평가 하고 만장일치로 통과시켰다.

어느 한 대표는 이 분과에 많은 직원이 결원되어 있음을 지적하고 당장 충원할것을 요구했다.

빈곤문제에 관한 연구가 이 분과의 최우선 업무가 되어야 하고 또 청소년 복지문제와 사회복지 분야의 훈련교육에도 큰 비중을 두어야 한다고 여러나라 대표들이 제의 했다.

14. 토의 사항의 종합 및 요약

회의의 종합결론으로는 다음에 나오는 에카페 사회개발 대회보고 (초안) (Draft Report of the ECAFE Conference on Social Development)에 상세하게 언급되어 있으므로 여기에서 중언하지는 않겠다.

다만 이번 회의가 에카페의 노력에 의하여 두번째로 개최되어 1차실무단회의 이후에 정치, 경제 그리고 사회적으로 크게 발전한

아시아 및 극동지역의 여러나라들이 한데모여 새로운 성장변화에 대처할 사회개발에 관하여 진지한 토의와 검토가 있었다는데 큰 의의가 있는 것이다.

우리 나라에서도 1967년부터 보사부, 사회보장심의위원회에서 사회개발 연구를 위한 기반조성 및 연구조사를 적극적으로 해오던 차 이번에 다시 외무부의 지원아래 한국대표로서 참가 하였던 것이다.

더욱이 우리대표는 회의 첫날, 예정된 오전회의의 폐회시간이 약간 초과할 우려가 있음을 미리 사과하고 준비해간 우리나라 사회개발에 관한 내용 즉(인구, 인력, 교육, 보건, 영양, 주택, 사회보장, 사회환경 그리고 새마을 사업) 을 소개했다.

특히 전국에 불붓기 시작한 새마을 운동이 한국의 빈곤추방과 도시와 농촌의 빈곤, 취약지구를 일소할것이라는 대목과, 1981년에 국민소득 1,000달러, 그리고 수출목표 100억달러 달성을 위하여 온 국민이 일치단결하여 열심히 일하고 있다고 발표할때 많은 각국대표들이 열심히 경청하든 일은 퍽 인상적 이었다.

앞으로는 2년마다 한번씩 사회개발 대회가 개최될것이며 이는 경제성장이 일취월장하는 우리나라의 사회개발의 연구 및 추진발전에 크게 도움이 될것을 믿어 마지 않으며 다음에 보고초안 (Draft Report)의 전문을 요약 수록한다.

부 록 제 1 부

1. 정 부 훈 령

외 무 부

72. 12. 2.

통 국: 763 - 37712

수 신: 제2차 에카페 사회개발회의 참가 수석대표

제 목: 제2차 에카페 사회개발회의 참가대표단에 대한 정부 훈령수교

72. 12. 14 - 12. 20. 간 방콕에서 개최되는 표제 회의에 대한 정부 훈령을 별첨 수교 합니다.

첨 부: 정부훈령 1부 "끝"

외 무 부 장 관

아 국 의 입 장

1. 일반사항

(1) 에카페의 지역적 협조 강화를 통한 아국의 사회개발 사업의 효과적 추진 방안을 강구 할 것이며, 특히 새마을 사업추진 배경 및 현황을 소개함으로써 에카페 선진제국으로부터의 이에 대한 지원 가능성을 타진할것

(2) 최근 아국이 이룩한 급속한 경제성장에 따라 아국에 있어서 사회개발 문제는 정책적 차원의 중요 문제로 되고있는 점을 감안, 회의중 역내국가의 사회개발 경험, 기술 및 문제점등을 충분히 검토하여 유익한 자료를 수집 할 것.

(3) 각국 대표들과 접촉 기회에 아국의 10월 유신의 참뜻과 11월 21일의 국민투표결과 (AM-1017, AM-1019, AM-1034, AM-1110, AM-1119, 참조) 에 대하여 홍보활동 할 것.

2. 세부사항

(1) 의제 4. 사회개발에 있어서 진보와 사업계획에 관한 검토

1) 아국은 60년대의 급속한 경제성장을 이룩한 바 70년대에는 강력한 사회복지 균점 정책을 구현함으로서만이 국민의 복지 수준을 높일수 있을뿐 아니라 지속적인 경제성장도 이룰수 있다는 것이 각분야 전문가의 공통된 의견이며 아국에 있어서 사회개발 문제는 최고 정책목표 선정에 있어서도 점차 우선순위를 차지하고 있음을 천명할 것.

2) 개발도상국에 있어서 경제계획에 종속하는 사회계획의 차원을 조속히 높이기 위해서는 사회계획을 포괄하는 적절한 국가계획 모형이 우선적으로 연구개발 되어야 하겠으나, 그러한 단계에 이르기 까지는 경제계획 작성 기술방법을 확대 적용하는 방안이 소망된다는 점을 강조 할것.

3) 국제적 및 국가적 차원에서의 경제사회로 체계를 더욱 발전시키는 일에 못지않게 국가내의 지역계획을 위한 경제 사회지표 체계의 개발과 지역 단위 통합 모형의 연구도 역시 중요함을 환기 시킬것.

4) 각종 사회부문 사업으로서 마련된 편익된 편익금의 일부가 경제부문 사업에 전용되는 것은 가능한한 억제되어야함이 소망됨을 피력할 것.

(2) 의제 5. 에카페 지역내 사회정책 및 사회계획에 있어서의 우선순위.

1) 아국에서 대량 빈곤을 추방하기 위하여 전개하고 있는 사회정책중 제일의 비중을 가진 사업은 새마을 사업인바, 농촌의 빈곤을 타파하기 위해 경제적 측면에서도 농민의 경제적 편익을 최대한 보장하기 위한 농산품 고가정책 및 다각적인 농업 생산성 향상 정책을 전개하고 있으며 사회적 측면에서는 주택 및 생활 환경개선 정책을 활발히 추진하고 있고, 한편 도시의 영세민을 위해서는

여러가지 새마을 사업에 참여케 하여 취업의 기회와 소득증대에 이바지하고 있음을 소개 할 것.

2) 앞으로 정부기구는 물론 민간기구에서도 사회개발에 관한 충분한 연구 및 훈련시설이 필요함을 피력 할 것.

3. 기타사항

1. 아국의 대표권 문제에 대한 공산측의 이의 제기시는 반박할 것.

2. 회의 종료후 20일 이내에 회의 종합보고서를 작성제출 할 것.

부 록 제 1 부

2. 한국대표 기조연설문 (영문)

THE SECOND UN ECAFE

CONFERENCE

ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN BANGKOK

DECEMBER 14-20, 1972

STATEMENT OF THE DELEGATE OF

THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great pleasure for me to extend, on behalf of the delegation of the Government of Korea, greetings to you all, and good wishes for a successful meeting which, we hope, will lead to positive international cooperation in social development.

We are happy to state that during the last decade the Korean economy has achieved, on an average, an economic rate of 9.9 per cent. This economic development is now proposed to be tempered with social justice, equalisation of opportunities, distribution of development benefits, eradication of poverty, ignorance and disease, provision of social secruity measures, development of social services, balanced regional development, vitalisation of rural economy and promotion of employment opportunities. These goals will help achieve true integration of society and economy.

During the first two development plans (1962-70) the Government of Korea initiated some important social development policies and programmes through during this period, there was primary emphasis on economic growth and only limited resources could be allocated for social development. However, social

services and the needs of modernisation received attention so that along with quantitative growth, the quality of life could show an improvement.

Since the rapid growth of the population checks the rate of increase of the level of income and calls for large expenditures in social sectors like education, housing and welfare, the Government of Korea has accorded high priority to family planning projects in national development policy since 1962. As a result, the growth rate of population has now come down to 1.9 per cent and is expected to go down to 1.5 per cent by 1976. The national family planning programme is implemented through the national and provincial network of health services. Plans are now underway to develop an integrated programme of maternal, child health and family planning with general health services, and some pilot projects have already been started for this purpose.

Significant progress has been made in raising the health standards of the population. A network of 192 health centres, 46 city or provincial hospitals and 11 quarantine offices with 8 branches have been established. The death rate is now estimated at 7 per thousand. The incidence of acute

communicable diseases has fallen greatly since 1955. health education programmes are also being implemented to reduce the incidence of disease and for quicker cure and control of health problems. In 1957, the estimated average life span was 51.1 and 53.8 years for males and females respectively; in 1967, it is estimated that this rose to 59.9 years and 66.6 years respectively.

There are plans now to further develop the medical and health network and to eliminate the gap between the urban and the rural areas in regard to health services. The preventive aspect of health is further being promoted, maternity and child health services developed and environmental sanitation improved. Medical insurance schemes are proposed to be expanded. Special emphasis is now being given to improvement of nutritional standards through employment of nutrition guidance workers, change of dietary pattern to include more nutritious food, feeding programmes, and spread of nutrition education.

The progress in educational development has been phenomenal. In 1971, there were 8 million students under 169,429 teachers at 9,792 schools in Korea. If 1945 is taken as the base year and assigned an index of 100, the indices in 1970 were 421 for elementary schools, 1,559 for middle schools, 784 for high

schools and 2,207 for institutions of higher learning. Registration of first graders in elementary schools reached 97 per cent of eligible children in 1971. Education was assigned about 19 per cent of the total goverment budget last year. The main directions of educational policies now are not only development of manpower but also development of a new understanding of human relations through education in public ethics and betterment of physical standards. The plans now give encouragement to scientific and technical education and vocational training, balanced educational development throughtout the country and improvement of educational envirment.

Promotion of employment is a key policy in our development plans. Total employment is expected to rise from 9.9 million in 1970 to 11.8 million in 1976, an increase of 18.6 per cent, with the employment rate increasing to 96 per cent in 1976. It is also anticipated that the demand for manpower in the technical sector will grow from 477,000 in 1970 to 915,000 in 1976. Although, the out-turn of scientists, engineers and other categories of higher qualified manpower is increasing to meet the growing needs of the economy, some shortage is being experienced in regard to technicians and craftsmen. The pace of vocational training is, therefore, being accelerated.

The problem of housing, partcularly in urban areas, and for low income categories, is not yet satisfactorily solved. The housing shortage in 1970 was 1.2 million i.e., about 22.2 per cent of total demand. The supply of new houses is not fast enough due to the rising price of land and construction materials. To solve the housing problem 800,000 new housing units are to be constructed during the third plan period. The government is also trying to control the fast urbanisation of Seoul which has already a population of 6 million. Programmes of rural electrification, enlargement of communications network, the improvement of the roads and expansion of water supply are also receiving emphasis in order to provide the infrastructure for accelerated development.

A programme of great national importance launched in 1972 is the New Village Movement whose main objectives are (i) development of rural areas (ii) increase of rural income (iii) improvement of environment for living and (iv) improvement of cultural and spiritual life. The movement has caught the imagination of urban and rural people alike and already unmistakable signs of people's cooperation and self-help are manifesting themselves.

During the last decade, the foundations for the subsequent

introduction of a comprehensive social security system was laid with the provision of old age pension for government officials and military personnel, payment of compensation to workmen in the case of industrial accidents and the beginning of medical insurance on a pilot scale. Public assistance programmes were also initiated for helping needy persons who were unable to maintain their livelihood without such assistance as, for instance, handicapped persons, old persons, persons suffering from incurable diseases, etc. In 1971, 283,000 needy persons were assisted. The self-help work programme was initiated in 1964 for the dual purpose of helping needy people and of building community facilities and other kinds of infra-structure. Social security programmes received a somewhat low priority in the last decade as the Government was keen to put the economy of the country on a sound footing. Now that we have significant esonomic rates of growth, it is proposed to expand the social security system in the current development decade. The medical insurance programme will be expanded to cover 60 per cent of the population by 1981. The Government is now actively considering the introduction of old age insurance and unemployment insurance. The government has very recently revised the pension law under which government employes will enjoy benefits covering

medicare, relief in case of fire and flood damages, and compensation in case of death while on duty. The projected medicare fund will also benefit ailing dependents of government employees.

The government is also implementing several social welfare programmes for children in need of care and protection, preschool children, women, the aged and the physically handicapped. The emphasis now is on non-institutional programmes and on adapting a preventive and developmental approach to welfare. Various preventive and protective measures are also under implementation for delinquent and vagrant children.

The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs of the Republic of Korea constituted in 1962 the Social Security Committee for research and planning on problems of social development. The Committee has conducted a number surveys and, in 1970, prepared a social development long term plan. Other policies and programmes under implementation which have a bearing on social development are price stability, development of medium and small industries and their distribution, improvement of consumption patterns, control of conspicuous consumption, regulation of interest rates and tackling of rural indebtedness, land reforms and development of backward areas in the country.

The government has recently announced its intention to

achieve a per capita income of $1,000 in 1981. The goals and targets for social development policies and programmes are now being worked out so that social progress accompanies economic prosperity. These would cover not only the social services but also take into consideration the social components of basically economic policies and programmes. The Government of Korea is, therefore, keenly interested in social development.

Thank you.

부 록 제 Ⅱ 부

3. 한국대표 기타중요발언 (영문)

Item 4

Review of Progress and Programmes in Social Development (1971-1974)

(A review of the social situation in the ECAFE region, 1970-1972 report by the secretariat)

- Merci Monsieur Le Pressident.

Ce n'est pas important, peut-etre, mais je voudrais bien simplement de corriger un chiffre dans ce document en ce qui concerne de la Coree Republique.

Dans la page 14, ce qui concerne de la Coree, dans la deuxieme ligne, annee 1975. Premier chiffre, je crois que ce n'est pas 268. C'est peut-etre 368.

Merci,

Monsieur le president.

Item 5

Priorities in social policy and planning in the ECAFE region (1973 and 1974):

(Strategies for the elimination of mass poverty).

Thank you Mr. Chairman,

I would like to intorduce here only one exemple of the community development concerning for this subject, after my own experience in the research work of the model building of social development in developing countries.

Of the social policies eradicating mass poverty, the most important project is Saemaul Movement (Saemaul means New Village in Korea, the New Village Movement).

The iunctions of Saemaul Movement:

First ; Economical view point, to secure farmers' economic interest, the Government undertakes the high price of rice policy, and to improve the agricultural productivity.

Second ; Social view point, to promote actively the improvement of housing and life environment.

Third ; To help the urvan needy people, the government provides them to participate in the Saemaul Movement and to get jobs and to increase incomes.

Thank you,

Mr. Chairman.

Item 5

Priorities in social policy and planning in the ECAFE region (1973 and 1974)

(Unified development planning in the ECAFE region)

Thank you Mr. Chairman,

I would like to express here a few points of view concerning this Item 5.

Korea has achieved the rapid economic growth and is now on the stage of economic take-off.

(1) We can raise the national level of welfare only through the strong social policy in the 70s, and also can sustain economic growth.

(2) In this process, the top economic policy makers need to throw away one-sided economic thought and show concern for social development, increasingly acquire priority in selecting policy goals.

(3) To enlarge the social planning dimension rapidly, we can keenly study and develop first the proper national planning model which covers social planning.

(4) To reach this we have to apply the economic planning description method by the means of social project models, and in the present instance, this methodology will help economic planner concerned promote the understanding.

(5) We have to check as far as possible the transfer of various social sectoral funds to economic sectoral projects.

(6) Developing countries like Korea, which is on the third five year plan period have difficulty on providing enough allocations for social development due to emphasis on productive investment sector.

According to research experience, I think it is almost impossible for the developing countries to go ahead social development, because it is always given less importance in development model.

(7) Team-work between economic experts and social development experts is not seen. The top policy maker suggests that scholars and experts in social development sector should participate together in the development planning. But team-work between economic experts and social development experts has not been possible because (1) the social sectoral scholars have not enough learning about economic planning model (2) the economic experts also have not enough learning about social development sector.

Furthermore, when the social experts suggests some sectoral programmes, in many cases, these programmes are not accepted because the economic experts dominate at decision making levels.

(8) The social development resource funds such as the government service men pension, industrial injury insurance and provision money of the cooperative union, cannot be used for the development of social sectors as the Government uses the social development resource founds as productive investment.

(9) It is very significant to develop further the economic and social indicator system in international and national level.
Also, it is more important to develop the economic and social indicator system for the community planning and to study the integration model of regional units.

(10) UN is expected to assist non-government research institutes. I hope the UN will give the developing countries, funds, and consultant and advisory services and specially assist the non-government research institute in social development. The government role in research on social development is not enough to meet all the needs. Furthemore, a lot of experimentation and innovation is necessary to conduct studies in new areas of social policy which a non-governmental institute is better equiped to perform.

Thank you

Mr. Chairman.

Thank you Mr. Chairman,

I would like to add two points, due to emphasis in the consideration to the recommendation of this conference, if it is agreed by the all participants here, as I have presented already, at the last session in the afternoon, yesterday.

- The first point: It is very necessary to develop further the economic and social indicator system in international and national leve. Also, it is more important to develop that indicator system for the community development planning and to study the integration model of region units.

- The second point: UN is expected to assist non-government research institution. I hope the UN to give the developing countries much funds, technique and consultant and advice. Expecially to assist non-government research institution, the government role in research on social development is not enough to meet all the needs.

Therefore, it is very desirable that we expect the activity of non-government research institutions comparatively more estimation. Further-more, a lot of experimentation and innovation is necessary to conduct studies in new areas of social policy which a non-governmental institute is better equipped to perform. So, it is very necessary UN or other agencies and institutions would assis non-government research institution.

Thank you,

Mr. Chairman.

부 록 제 2 부

1. 의 사 일 정 (원문)

14 December 1972

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

ECAFE Conference on Social Development
14-20 December 1972
Bangkok

PROGRAMME OF WORK*/

Thursday, 14 December 1972

08:30-09:30 hours	Registration of participants in the lobby of Committee Room No. 4
09:30-10:30 hours	Opening Session
	(i) Inauguration of the Conference by the Executive Secretary
	(ii) Election of Chairman
	(iii) Election of Two Vice-Chairmen
	(iv) Appointment of the Rapporteur
10:30-10:45 hours	Coffee Break
10:45-12:00 hours	Business Session (1)
	(i) Adoption of Agenda
	(ii) Procedure and Programme of Work
	(iii) Announcements

*/ This proposed programme of work will be supplemented or modified by the daily issues of "Orders of the Day".

(iv) Agenda item 4: Review of progress and programmes in social development (1971-1974) - (a) Progress and programmes at the national level:

Brief presentation of country statements (in the order in which shown on the list of participants)

12:00-13:30 hours — Lunch Break

Business Session (2)

13:30-14:45 hours — Continuation of agenda item 4(a)

14:45-15:00 hours — Coffee Break

15:00-16:00 hours — Agenda item 4: Review of progress and programmes in social development (1971-1974) - (b) Progress and programmes at the regional level:

Brief presentation of statements by UN specialized agencies, ECAFE Divisions, etc. (in the order of the list of participants)

Friday, 15 December 1972

Business Session (3)

09:00-10:30 hours — Continuation of agenda item 4(b):

Discussion and recommendations

10:30-10:45 hours — Coffee Break

10:45-12:00 hours	Agenda item 4: Review of progress and programmes in social development (1971-1974) - (c) A survey of social development in the ECAFE region:
	(i) Doc. Conf. SD (2)/1 introduced by Mr. H.B.M. Homji
	(ii) Discussion and recommendations
12:00-13:30 hours	Lunch Break
	Business Session (4)
13:30-14:45 hours	Continuation of agenda item 4(c)
14:45-15:00 hours	Coffee Break
15:00-16:00 hours	Agenda item 5: Priorities in social policy and planning in the ECAFE region (1973 and 1974) -
	(a) Strategies for the elimination of mass poverty:
	(i) Introduction of documentation:
	a. Doc. Conf. SD (2)/3 by Mr. M.S. Jillani of Social Development Division, ECAFE
	b. Doc. E/CN. 11/Conf. SD (2)/L.4 Mr. S.S. Hashmi of Population Division, ECAFE
	c. Doc. UNRISD/Green Revolution by Mr. P. Bandyopadhyay of UNRISD

d. Specific Country Experiences (by any participant wishing to do so)

(ii) Discussion and recommendations

Saturday, 16 December 1972

Joint Business Session (5)

09:00-10:30 hours — Continuation of agenda item 5(a)

(i) In this session it is hoped that the visiting experts on the Second Expert Group on Evaluation of Progress during the Second United Nations Development Decade, will participate and render their suggestions on the subject matter of discussion.

(ii) Discussion and recommendations

10:30-10:45 hours — Coffee Break

10:45-12:30 hours — Continuation

Monday, 18 December 1972

Business Session (6)

09:00-10:30 hours — Agenda item 5: Priorities in social policy and planning in the ECAFE region (1973 and 1974) -

(b) Unified development planning in the ECAFE region:

Introduction of documentation:

a. Doc. Conf. SD (2)/4 by Mr. P. Bandyopadhyay of UNRISD

b. Doc. Conf. SD (2)/2 by Mr. M.V.S. Rao, Statistics Division, ECAFE

c. Survey of Social Factors for Unified Development Planning in the ECAFE Region, by Mr. J.A. Niels Mulder, Social Development Division, ECAFE

d. Statement by Mr. H.B.M. Homji, Social Development Division, ECAFE, on the Meeting of Expert Group to Discuss the Report on a Unified Approach to Development Analysis and Planning (Stockholm, 6-10 November 1972)

10:30-10:45 hours	Coffee Break
10:45-12:00 hours	Continuation of agenda item 5(b)
	Discussion and recommendations
12:00-13:30 hours	Lunch Break
	Business Session (7)
13:30-14:45 hours	Continuation
14:45-15:00 hours	Coffee Break
15:00-16:00 hours	Continuation
16:00-17:00 hours	Meeting of Drafting Committee

Tuesday, 19 December 1972

Business Session (8)

09:00-10:30 hours — Agenda item 5: Priorities in social policy and planning in the ECAFE region (1973 and 1974) -

(c) Social work education in relation to development:

(i) Introduction of documents by Mr. I.G. P. Kamayana, Social Development Division, ECAFE

(ii) Discussion and recommendations

10:30-10:45 hours — Coffee Break

10:45-12:00 hours — Agenda item 6: Guidelines for technical assistance in social development -

(a) Technical assistance:

(i) Introduction of documentation by Mr. James W. Green, US Agency for International Development

(ii) Discussion and recommendations

12:00-13:30 hours — Lunch Break

Business Session (9)

13:30-14:45 hours — Continuation

14:45-15:00 hours — Coffee Break

15:00-16:00 hours — Agenda item 6: Guidelines for technical assistance in social development -

(b) Work Programme, Social Development Division, ECAFE:

(i) Introduction of Document E/CN. 11/Conf. SD (2)/L.2 Part I and Part II by Mr. H.B.M. Homji, Social Development Division, ECAFE

(ii) Discussion and recommendations

16:00-17:00 hours — Meeting of Drafting Committee

Wednesday, 20 December 1972

Final Session (10)

09:00-10:30 hours — Agenda item 7: Adoption of the report of the Conference for presentation to the Commission:

(i) Introduction of report

(ii) Consideration of report, including the Work Programme of the Social Development Division and its approval

10:30-10:45 hours — Coffee Break

10:45-13:00 hours — (i) Continuation

(ii) Closing session.

부 록 제 2 부

2. 사무총장 개회 연설문 (원문)

14 December 1972

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

Conference on Social Development
Second session
14-20 December 1972
Bangkok, Thailand

STATEMENT BY U NYUN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

On behalf of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and on my own behalf, I have great pleasure in welcoming you all to this second session of the ECAFE Conference on Social Development.

As you may recall, the Conference, formerly known as the Working Party on Social Development, held its first meeting during December 1970 and, in accordance with the mandate given by Commission resolution 99 (XXV), it is required to meet every two years. Its purpose is to review the social situation in the region, identify the emerging social trends, problems and needs and to recommend appropriate action to the Commission conforming to the principles and objectives enunciated in the United Nations Declaration on Social Progress and Development.

The Conference provides an opportunity to representatives

of member countries, drawn from appropriate disciplines, to discuss the substantive issues of social development in greater depth and scope than is possible within the limited time allotted to the subject during the annual session of the Commission. I am very happy, therefore, to see so many member countries represented at this session, for this is a clear expression of their interest in matters of social concern.

The concept of "development" itself has greatly changed in the last few years, consequent upon an evaluation of the progress made during the First United Nations Development Decade. Despite a satisfactory economic growth of approximately six per cent per annum, the social conditions in most developing countries have considerably deteriorated. This deterioration has been attributed by the United Nations Committee for Development Planning to lack of widespread understanding of the need for a unified approach to development analysis and planning and to an inappropriate assimilation of social factors of development in the total strategy of development planning.

Economic growth, necessary as it is, is now viewed as only one facet of the complex task of achieving the development and growth of all levels of society; for planning to achieve economic growth with social justice, an entirely new multi-

dimensional planning methodology and concept of development, has become an essential. United Nations General Assembly resolution 2681 (XXV) correctly urges that development during the Second United Nations Development Decade should proceed on the basis of unified development planning with a strong focus on the well-being of the broad masses of the people. But the intricacies of a unified development planning system are considerable and social scientists and planners are still far from arriving at a consensus as to precisely what methodology to follow. United Nations bodies such as the Research Institute for Social Development (Geneva) are still exploring the conceptual components and dynamics of the various societal factors and economic dimensions that should together compose a unified development strategy; and a global group of experts met for a second time as recently as November 1972 for further discussion of this concept.

In the developing countries, the traditional gearing of the planning process to achieving economic growth has not, on the whole, operated as successfully as in the West. This has been due partly to the lack of dynamic distributary institutions within the developing countries and partly to a great difference between the global situation in which the developing countries

now find themselves and that in which the former colonial powers achieved rapid development through economic growth. Nor are the developing countries of Asia necessarily desirous of patterning their societies on Western models. Whereas economic growth will and must continue to be a necessary component of the development effort of all developing countries, it can no longer be the only element, per se, to be planned for; economic growth must be viewed and utilized as a means for achieving the desired social objectives and a desired social order.

In bringing about this preferred style of development leading to a healthy social order, it is necessary to take into full account the peculiar situations and problems that plague the developing countries, as for example, mass poverty, mass unemployment, rapid population growth and, most important, the need to replace or renovate social structures and institutions that are traditionally anti-developmental and guardians of the status quo, with the view to creating new or better structures and institutions that will support and enhance the developmental effort. The judicious use of science and technology and the employment of other instrumentalities of a monetary and fiscal nature in this process are both necessary and useful, provided they are directly aimed at eradicating these massive problems.

Imagination, ingenuity, innovation and boldness on the part of planners and political decision-makers are therefore required in making suitable choices and, where necessary, weighing suitable trade-offs. Unless such a balanced and integrated approach is made successfully, the current population pressures and the resultant increase in unemployment are bound to spell disaster before the end of this decade; increased dissatisfaction with the social order and the magnitude of social tensions may well topple the edifice so painfully but unrealistically constructed.

The unified approach must be regarded as part of a new movement towards full understanding of the total development process, as being a societal process involving a whole complex of forces--social, political, cultural, economic and administrative, each interacting upon the others, some in support and some in conflict. Unified development planning is thus a conscious pursuit of policies and strategies which try to harmonize these various elements in such a way as to obtain maximum supportive forces for development from one another and to minimize the retardation resulting from their conflicting claims. No universal generalizations can govern this attempt, as each country will have to determine its own problems, study their interactions, and arrive at its own order of priorities with regard to the

use of the different developmental elements involved in creating the society it desires. Conflicts of interest among the vaious social groups, whether ethnical or geographical, will have to be identified and harmonized in this process. Above all, a very strong political commitment will be required, to remove or reform redundant institutions and structures and to establish new to establish new or revitalized institutions necessary for economic growth with social justice. Development will have to be viewed both qualitatively and quantitatively and the planners and the politicians will have to bring their concepts, methodologies and priorities into harmony.

Planning does not have to be centralized at the metropolitan level, or monopolized by planners and politicians; it should be a vertical process of popular involvement at all levels- provincial, district, local government and village. Voluntary organizations and sectors concerned must also be fully involved in this movement and popular participation thus ensured.

In this process, the developed countries have an essential role to play, both in aid and in trade. They should regard this role as a stern moral obligation. In particular, they should strictly refrain from inhibiting the progress of the developing nations through political or economic pressures;

and their assistance should be provided in a manner fully compatible with the requirements of a unified development process in which the total population is involved. Types of technologies offered should be compatible with solutions to the massive problems of the developing countries and, more particularly, with the creation of employment opportunities.

Much work has yet to be done to bring the concept of unified development planning to a stage at which it can be offered as a realistic model for planners. In this process, there should be thoughtful scrutiny of the methods employed and progress achieved by the centralized economies within and outside the region. The progress achieved by some countries in eradicating mass poverty should be of utmost interest to all developing countries, The institution of a national discipline whereby most or all of a nation's activities are harmoniously geared to achieving the desired social order and social well-being for the masses is worth careful consideration. Demographic data reveal the urgency of this problem and paint a terrifying picture of the dimensions of the Asian populations within two decades from now, if corrective action is not instituted.

These then are some of the elements of unified development planning, and I earnestly hope that not only the United Nations

family but also the global and regional development banks and multilateral and bilateral agencies will gear their aid to the needs of unified development more positively and effectively than before.

I am very happy to see that unified development planning and mass poverty figure among the most important subjects presented by the secretariat for your consideration. Your wise guidance and counsel in regard to both will be greatly valued.

The all-pervasive phenomenon of poverty-so massive in the larger developing countries of Asia-has as yet unfortunately received very little attention in the form of scientific research and analysis to identify its main elements and dimensions, determine its causes and lead to recommendations for its eradication. ECAFE is very keen to carry out such a regional study as a measure to assist national planners. Besides those afflicted by poverty in its starkest form, there is a mass of under-privileged citizens whose incomes are not adequate to provide for more than bear surival and who cannot afford even basic consumer goods and services. The inert and destitute masses who are sometimes assessed to constitute from 40 to 60 per cent of the total population, have stayed outside the purview of development and it is our urgent task to bring them

swiftly within its orbit. (In fact these masses are so far removed from the national social stream and have lived so long in a miserable and undignified, oppressive milieu, as to have formed their own sub-cultural styles of life, characterized by utter destitution, and by irreversible damage to their physical, psychological and intellectual growth during early childhood due to under-nourishment, wretched housing and similar disabilities. The existence of such a sub-culture completely lacking in human dignity and self-respect cannot be tolerated by a self-respecting society; therefore the causes that initially created these sub-cultural patterns and societies should be eradicated forthwith.

A question now arises as to what part of the national society will undertake these new tasks of social rehabilitation and development. Should a new professional body be created or can an existing profession undertake this responsibility? ECAFE has given some thought also to this problem during the recent Seminar on Developmental Aspects of Social Work Training Curricula, sponsored jointly by ECAFE and the UNICEF/EAP RO Office (14-25 November 1972). As you may recall, the global Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare (New York, 1968) and the First Asian Conference of Ministers

Responsible for Social Welfare (Manila,1970) both very convincingly enjoined a re-orientation of the social work profession from its traditional role of carrying out social services and preventive and corrective activities, to one of a developmental nature. A study of the curricula of training in social work in this region was undertaken by the secretariat with the view to determining the extent to which current social work teaching was development-oriented or lacking in such orientation. The study made several recommendations, some of which were, prior to holding the Seminar, followed up experimentally in different countries of the region. Armed with this experimental data, the Seminar approached the problems of social development realistically and concluded that, consonant with their new responsibilities, social workers would have not only to function at the grass-root levels in rural and urban societies with a view to determining actual social problems relevant to development, but also to convey such knowledge upwards to all levels of government. The authorities would thus be apprised of the social facts of life in the national society and the reby made aware the real problems and possible solutions. Social workers should guide the decision-makers and the politicians into planning programmes rooted in the realities of their societal

base. It should be the function, also, of the social worker, as well as of the planner, to make the national decision-makers aware of the changing concepts of unified development planning. As a result of the Seminar, we now expect social workers within the member countries, to discuss and determine the new role of their profession and to inject the necessary content into the teaching curricula and research activities of the institutions of learning.

As you see, ECAFE has continued to be in the forefront in dealing with the social trends and developmental needs of the region, and it continues to provide useful service to member countries. No doubt there is now a growing awareness among Governments in the region of the importance of fostering social justice by drawing the masses of their people into the orbit of development and ensuring a just distribution of income and of developmental benefits. I hope this Conference, as one of its functions, will be able to recommend more specific strategies and planning methodologies to member countries in order to help them achieve some of these objectives. I shall look forward to your guidance, wise counsel and to concrete recommendations which are of practical value to the countries of the ECAFE region.

I wish you full success in your deliberations.

부 록 제 2 부

3. Draft Report (원문)

FOR PARTICIPANTS ONLY

20 December 1972

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

ECAFE Conference on Social Development
14-20 December 1972
Bangkok

DRAFT REPORT OF

THE ECAFE CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Contents

		Page
I.	Attendance and opening of the meeting	107
II.	Election of officers	110
III.	Adoption of the agenda	110
IV.	Review of progress and programmes in social development	111
	A. At the national level	111
	B. At the regional level	112
	C. Review of social development in the ECAFE region	113

Page

V. Priorities in social policy and planning in the ECAFE region 120

A. Strategies for the elimination of mass poverty 120

B. Unified development planning 136

VI. Guidelines for technical assistance in social development 146

VII. Work programme of the Social Development Division, ECAFE 149

Annexes

1. List of participants 153

2. Abstracts of country's presentations on the progress and programmes in social development 164

1. ATTENDANCE AND OPENING OF THE MEETING

A. Attendance

1. The ECAFE Conference on Social Development, held at Bangkok from 14 to 20 December 1972, was attended by representatives of the following ECAFE member countries: Australia, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Republic of Viet-Nam, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Hong Kong. The Federal Republic of Germany on request attended as an observer. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), Committee for CO-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, and the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, were represented. An observer from the non-governmental organization i.e. the International Council of Social Welfare (ICSW) also attended. The full list of participants is appended as Annex 1.

B. Opening Address

2. The meeting was opened by U Nyun, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, who pointed out that despite a satisfactory economic growth of approximately six per cent per annum in the recent past, the social conditions in most of the developing countries had considerably deteriorated. This was primarily due to lack of widespread understanding of the need for a unified approach to development analysis and planning and to an inappropriate assimilation of social factors of development in the total strategy of development planning. New concepts of planning were now called for, to ensure economic growth with social justice and progress. The Strategy of Development for the Second United Nations Development Decade should focuses strongly on the well-being of the broad masses of the people and economic growth must be viewed and utilized as a means for achieving the desired social objectives and the planned social order. In bringing about this preferred style of development leading to a healthy social order, it is necessary to take into full account the peculiar situations and problems that plague the developing countries, as for example, mass poverty, mass unemployment, rapid population growth and, most important, the need to replace or renovate

social structures and institutions that are traditionally anti-developmental and guardians of the status quo, with the view to creating new or better structures and institutions that will support and enhance the developmental effort. This would require imagination, igenuity, innovations and boldness on the part of planners and political decision makers.

3. Much work has yet to be done to bring the concept of unified development planning to a stage at which it can be offered as a realistic model for planners. In this process there should be thoughtful scrutiny of the methods employed and progress achieved by the centralized economies within and outside the region.

4. Referring to the adverse effects and irreversible damage cuased to extensive prevalence of mass poverty in many developing countries, the Executive Secretary suggested that the extent and depth of poverty required to be carefully studied so as to evolve suitable indicators and measures as assistance to governments and planners to eradicate poverty. Each nation, however, will have to determine its own problem and priorities to suit its own resources and needs.

5. Referring the recommendation of the seminar on Developmental Aspects of Social Work Training Curricula, he hoped that

the social workers would not only re-orient their own training programme to the requirements of social development but also act as interpreters of the needs and aspirations of the common-man to the planners and decision makers. He appealed to the delegates that their recommendations should be problem-centered and action-oriented and based on realities of the social situation.

II. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

6. Dr. Prom Panitchpakdi (Thailand), and Mr. Soelaiman Soemardi (Indonesia) were unanimously elected as Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively. Mr. Meher C. Nanavatty of the Social Development Division (ECAFE) was nominated as Rapporteur.

III. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

7. Before the discussion of the agenda a question was raised by one delegation whether the changing of the title of the meeting from the Working Party on Social Development to the Conference on Social Development had implied that the body became a legislative organ. In response, the terms of reference of the Conference, as approved by the Commission at its 27th session and circulated as document No. E/CN.11/Conf.SD(2)/2,

were read out by the Secretariat. It was maintained that the change of title had not affected the question of status and that the Conference's findings and recommendations would be submitted to the Commission.

8. The draft provisional agenda was then unanimously adopted.

9. On the request of a delegation, ECAFE document No. Conf. SD(2)/CR/5(E/CN.11/L.341) entitled Report of the Joint Meeting of Planners and Statisticians, was distributed to all participants.

IV. REVIEW OF PROGRESS AND PROGRAMMES IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

A. At the National Level

10. Country statements indicative of a review of priorities and progress in the social field in the last two years and projected programmes for the next two years were then presented individually by the representatives of Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Republic of Viet-Nam, Thailand, Hong Kong, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America. A statement was also made on request by the observer from the Federal Republic of Germany. (Most of the speakers indicated a growing awareness on part of their

Governments of the prevailing imbalance in the social and economic order and related the efforts undertaken with considerable vigour and determination to rectify the situation, which may include some basic social and economic reforms. Several countries strongly supported the idea of the unified development planning approach in their national plans.) Summary abstracts of country presentations are incorporated in Annex 11.

B. At the Regional Level

11. Statements were presented by the representatives of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Funds (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, and by the representatives of ECAFE's Statistics, Social Development and Population Divisions. (These presentations indicated a clear recognition of the importance of social development as reflected in the programmes and activities as undertaken in co-operation with governments of the member countries and at the regional level. Special mention was made of their attempts

to gear their programmes to the problem of mass poverty and to the need of promoting community services through the unified approach.

C. Review of Social Development in the ECAFE Region

12. The document (Conf. SD(2)/1) entitled "A review of the social situation in the ECAFE region, 1970-1972: Report of the secretariat" as corrected by the corrigendum was then presented to the Conference, highlighting some of the more salient features. It was explained by the secretariat that the purpose of the presentation was to seek the views of the representatives whether (a) the Review adequately reflected the factual social situation from the country and regional point of view, (b) there were some major sectoral gaps in any material that was deemed superficial, (c) some changes were necessary before presenting it to the next Commission Session, and (d) the Review meets their expectations and the approach adopted is acceptable. In the ensuing discussion the following observations emerged.

(i) A number of delegations commended the presentation as being bold and imaginative containing valuable materials and ideas reflecting to a considerable extent the actual situations that prevailed in the region, but that a number of

generalizations and conclusions needed to be substantiated by scientific studies in order to gain further acceptance.)

(ii) One delegation felt that the recognition of the experience of socialist countries was a step forward in the right direction. This was likely to be helpful. It was stated that the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics was an occasion to underscore social development and progress achieved by the Soviet people on the basis of socialistic transformation.

The view was expressed that the report by the ECAFE secretariat contained an essentially correct major orientation towards carrying out drastic socio-economic reforms, the adoption of measures suited for the development of the masses and the acceleration of social progress on the basis of development planning whose primary objective is the social well being and adequacy of levels of living for all the people. It was believed that promotion of these aims should be the mainstream of action oriented practical activities of the ECAFE in the social field.

(iii) Another delegation felt that with the change of title of the meeting to the "Conference on Social Development", an added burden of responsibility was assumed and caution was

necessary in approaching the many controversial and delicate aspects of development and foreign aid.

(iv) It was also questioned, how often a general regional survey of this nature was required as social changes were a slow process. Even when changes can be fast, as in the case of unemployment, the data usually were lacking. Annual surveys were therefore likely to be repetitive and should be undertaken once every four years. The years in between could be used with advantage in analysing specific selected social issues in depth. In this connection special reference was made to the study on Mass Poverty, as suggested by the secretariat. By concentrating on such studies the recommendations could become more problem-centred and policy-oriented.

(v) It was further recommended that while emphasizing social development, the primary importance of economic growth should not be reduced to a secondary objective (reference para. 16, page 9 of the Review.) It was ture that economic growth was not enough and more equitable distribution was needed but growth and increased services financed therefrom are necessary for higher levels of living. Economic activities must grow along with social development. It was therefore necessary to have a unified approach of political commitment, economic

growth, redistribution and social change and not polarization between economic growth and social change.

(vi) On "redistribution of land and collectivization" (para 73, page 42) and the use of "intermediate technology" to solve the problem of employment (para 156, page 78), it was argued by one delegation that the two means of redistribution of land and collectivization were opposites; collectivization usually resulted not in absorbing more labour but in freeing labour for other purposes. More important still was that the effects of land redistribution as well as collectivization depended entirely on the total situation in which they were being applied and on the supporting measures in many other fields. The statement as it stood, therefore, seemed far too general. Similarly the use of intermediate technology might not always generate new demands and create additional employment. Intermediate technology might be very desirable from the social point of view since it distributed employment and wages over many more hands, but the wages would be low and might generate more demand for additional goods.

(vii) One delegation felt that each country would examine the suggestions in the review from the point of view of its own historical background and experience and therefore some

differences in understanding and interpretting the review were bound to arise. Another delegation suggested a more pragmatic approach to examine the recommendations of the review.

(viii) The usefulness of many approaches, ideas and suggestions given in the review were commended. References were made in this regard to the material in the document on the effects of the "green revolution," (para 84 to 89 -- pages 48-49) and to the chapter on "social welfare," wherein a new approach to social security system based mainly on land property and land use was mentioned (reference para 119, page 62).

(ix) A number of delegations referred to the political philosophy being in harmony with the objective of social development, and recommended the adoption of suitable fiscal and budgetary policy measures including the equitable distribution of national income in support of social justice. International understanding, disarmament and world peace were considered essential prerequisites for ensuring social development.

(x) One delegate regretted the inadequate reflection of the problem of national integration in the survey. In a number of countries the problem of national unity and national integration was assuming increasing importance.

(xi) It was cautioned that the effort to promote integrated planning should not result in mere duplication of efforts. The emphasis should be on co-ordination and efficiency in providing services. The United Nations specialized bodies should also set an example of such co-ordinated effort.

(xii) One delegation felt that the strengthening of the public and co-operative sectors of the economy and the undertaking of training of national personnel, would facilitate social development.

(xiii) Suggestions made for imporvement of the review included (a) change in the title of the survey to reflect that it was partially a review and partially some new suggestions; (b) making the text more concise, by avoiding repitions; (c) providing adequate factual statement to support statements included in the text; (d) the desirability of maintaining terminological consistency in United Nations documents, e.g. not "standards of living" but "levels of living".

One delegation was of the view that the problem of expansion of employment opportunities was so germane to the whole issue of development with justice that the large number of variables connected with the problem should be studied in

depth for the next survey.

It was also suggested that in future assessment of the development process, more attention should be given to the historical time scale and the stage by stage process of development so as to give a more balanced picture of progress, not to create too frustrating a picture of progress.

13. The representative of the International Labour Organisation supported the radical and forward-looking approach of the review and noted with satisfaction the incorporation of a number of suggestions given by ILO. He however doubted whether the suggested group insurance could meet the problem of rural social security in the region.

14. The representative of WHO clarified the position that his organization should not be held responsible for increase in population through the improvement of medical services. WHO supported family planning as an integral part of maternity and child health services.

15. In concluding the item, the secretariat conveyed its gratitude for the valuable suggestions offered by various delegations to improve the review. The analysis of socio-economic trends was never an easy task and tended to be assessed differently by different social groups or political

idealogies. Therefore a set of conclusions could not possibly be acceptable equally to all. It was natural that a document of this nature would be controversial and evoke criticism. That was in a way intended. However an assurance was given that all suggestions offered by the delegations would be carefully examined by the secretariat and consideration would be given to introducing suitable changes will be considered. After the necessary revision the review would be put to the Commission as a reflection of the views of the secretariat for further discussion if any.

V. PRIORITIES IN SOCIAL POLICY AND PLANNING IN THE ECAFE REGION

(a) Strategies for the Elimination of Mass Poverty

16. Documents presented included the Report of the Committee for Development Planning, eighth session, 1972, (Conf.SD(2)/3), Report of the Regional Seminar on Population Aspects of Social Development, February 1972, (E/CN:11/Conf.SD(2)/L.4) and the Report and Studies by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development on the social aspects of the green revolution (Conf.SD(2)/CR/6).

17. This item had the benefit of a joint session held with the members of the Second Expert Group on Evaluation of Progress during the Second United Nations Development Decade who were concurrently visiting Bangkok. U Nyun, Executive Secretary introduced the Ecpert Group. He stated that mass poverty was an old problem of developing countries, now receiving full attention of Governments and planners. This problem would remain with us for some more time as there is no easy solution. It was however manifesting itself now in a more pronounced form through mass unemployment and increasing inequality. The population explosion was further hampering all efforts to solve this problem. It was important and urgent to come to grip with this problem and to suggest seiective, concise and concrete measures to overcome the problem of mass poverty. In that context the presence of the expert group was most helpful and timely to delegates of the Conference, so as to enable them to jointly discuss and determine suitable priorities in solving the problem. He thanked the chairman and members of the Group for their participation.

18. Dr. Gamani Corea, Chairman of the Expert Group, initiating discussion on the subject stated that the problem of unified development was crucial to the region. The function of his

Group, he said, was to identify the main problems of the Asian region which should receive particular emphasis in the global strategy for unified development analysis and planning and to analyse such problems in greater depth. The evaluation will be carried out at three levels, viz. national by the member governments, regional by the Commission, and internationally by the United Nations General Assembly through ECOSOC. The Group had brought out mass poverty, unemployment and institutional change as some of the main problems of the region. The problem of mass poverty is not a static problem. It is likely to grow in intensity if remedial measures were not applied now, the problem of unemployment was likely to assume more serious dimension in the coming years. The population growth adds to the seriousness of the problem. The earlier phase of popular expansion provided growth in dependent population and required the expansion of community services of education, health and welfare for children. In the second phase of the effect of population expansion would be explosion of the labour force". This phase would be more serious in as far as the entrants to the labour force would now be better educated than before and their attitude and expectations would be very different from others who did not have the advantage of school

education. The problem is further complicated because they would demand the kind of jobs that would correspond to the c changed attitude and expectations. This would have very serious political significance.

19. Referring to the recommendations of the Committee for Development Planning - eighth session (April, 1972) - (Document Conf.SD(2)/3), Dr. Gamani Corea suggested the need for basic changes in the pattern of employment. The rapid expansion of employment opportunities should be related to the problem of social development in addition to that of economic growth. Economic growth by itself would not suffice in future to meet the problems of the region, This means that the economic growth should not be considered of secondary importance but that solution lay in required transformations and equitable distribution of income and development benefits. The pace of growth as well as the pattern of growth will be important. The strategy to be adopted should however make a frontal attack on mass poverty and social development should no longer be considered as a by-product of economic growth.

20. He continued that a unified approach to development was not a completely new way of planning. It only emphasized that the approach to planning should be more unified than before.

It should take into account the complexity of development and provide multi-directional thrust to deal with the more urgent problems such as mass poverty. In this connexion he highlighted three major aspects of planning that should be given greater attention, viz. (a) New way of looking at development as a human and societal process and not just of economic growth, (b) innovations in the methodology of planning which can take into account the requirements of multi-directional planning and (c) awareness of the need of involvement of people in planning, in redistribution of production, and in income distribution, with appropriate attention to the provision of services such as housing, drinking water, sanitation, health, education and social welfare. He further stated that the planners while facing the major dilemma of balancing social development with economic growth, should not consider the two as conflicting. Some conflicts are no doubt inevitable, but there are a number of areas of planning wherein social deeelopment could complement and strengthen economic growth. The effort should be to identify these complementarities and strengthen them; as for example, the development of small farms that can also help in economic growth, and educational patterns for relating a mass effort to economic growth.

21. Such a new approach to development, Dr. Corea said, would require greater external and internal resources. It was not just a question of reorientation of the existing resources, but mobilization of more resources. In this connexion he referred to the obligation of the international community to help developing countries in meeting these problems of development. The unified approach was not only a question of developing new techniques of planning, but it pointed up to the need of a successful evolution of the new course of development wherein political will for bringing about the required institutional changes was of paramount importance.

22. During the discussion that followed, several delegations indicated how their own respective countries were trying to deal with the problem of mass poverty and growing unemployment and to what extent the awareness or adoption of a unified approach was a reality.

23. The Conference was informed of the programme of studies and research in mass poverty and unemployment that were undertaken by the Research and Planning Division of ECAFE. This included seven fields, viz. (a) land reform and land distribution, (b) public works programmes and their contribution to unemployment and their implication on fiscal and monetary

policies, (c) pricing policy, (d) economic growth including rate of growth, the extent of domestic savings, foreign aid, etc., (e) fiscal and monetary policies, (f) education and employment, specially for those who were born after 1950 and (g) methods of planning-study of the existing systems of planning in a number of countries.

24. The following points were then made by the members of the Expert Group related to (a) the strategies for the elimination of mass poverty and (b) priorities in social policy and planning.

Strategy for Eradication of Mass Poverty

(i) In spite of the prevailing diversities there were several common problems that confront the region. Mass poverty is one such problem. It would therefore be desirable to work out a commonly agreed strategy for the eradication of mass poverty. As the first measure it was necessary to know the extent and magnitude of mass poverty. More factual information should be secured through studies and research in identifying the poor and analysing the causes of poverty. This study is required to be made at country levels. A commonly agreed design for the study in the region could be of advantage later

in having a comparative picture, and undertaking a joint endeavour to resolve the problem. Each country, however, should inform inform itself of the extent and nature of the problem. It should be realized that mass poverty, under-employment and unemployment and uneven distribution of wealth were closely inter-related and therefore it was necessary to launch a simultaneous attack on all these aspects of the problem.

(ii) It should be recognized that the concentration of mass poverty was mainly in rural areas. Even the poor in urban areas were better off than the rural poor. This was mainly due to concentrated development in the past in urban areas. The rural areas were neglected. Even where some attention was given, it was in the background of urban requirements. All early inputs were concentrated in urban areas. The fiscal policy and the credit system were geared to urban requirements at the cost of rural life. The financial policy which resulted in inflation, benefited those in urban areas and those who held stocks of merchandise. The rural people could not hold such stocks but had to pay higher price for their purchase. The fiscal policy and the tax system also benefited the urban rich. Reliance on indirect taxes in most of the developing countries were regressive in character, transferring wealth from poor to

rich. Even the prices of food grains procured from rural people were kept low to keep the consumed prices low in urban areas, thereby making the rural sector subsidise the urban. Consciously or unconsciously the Governments have been aggravating the problem of imbalance in economic distribution resulting in the policy which adversely affected the poor. There is thus a need for self-reflection and introspection among the Governments, both planners and decision makers to revise these policies. There is thus a real need for understanding the implications of the government policy on the poor in each country.

(iii) Having realized various implications of the policy resulting in mass poverty, it would be necessary to adopt certain specific measures, including (i) greater provision of economic inputs in rural areas to establish physical and social infrastructures, and (ii) review of the government's economic policies to modify the same to the advantage of the poor. The form of government and of the bureaucracy were also important factors affecting the solution of this problem. Countries committed to representative governments had greater facilities of involving people in planning and implementation of the developmental activities. The representative governments should at the same time be efficient and able to move with greater speed, to avoid

being a drag on development. Political stability to ensure a continuity of development effort by the government is also vital.

(iv) It was pointed out that the notion and definition of the minimum standard of living differed from country to country. It was not sufficient therefore only to know of the percentage of population below the poverty line. It was necessary to study the precise distribution of population below the minimum standard of living to know the level of suffering as a consequence of poverty. This would help in avioding the danger of confining the developmental activities to those who were just below the poverty line and could be considered as "near viable groups." It was true that the distribution of population was a complex phenomenon. But if the real implications of mass poverty are to be realized and the services to be provided to these who are the worst sufferers, mere knowledge of the percentage of population below poverty line would not suffice. It was necessary to consider the problem in a wider perspective.

(v) Political will and firm commitment to ensure development with social justice was pertinent, but not easy to answer. A new strategy of development was not just a question of change in planning methodlogy or technigue; it related as much to political and institutional framework of society. This new

orientation should reach out in the very fabric of political and social life. It was necessary to point this out to the decision makers. It needs also to be realized that whatever the forces of a political nature that may prevail, development is not a static state. The pressing need for finding solutions to development problems does not lead to political leadership adopting progressive approach to development then there was likelihood of the status quo being disturbed in a very rude and dosorderly manner.

(vi) Once it was realized that political will has to be amenable to change, it could become an important factor for development. The higher the level of cultural, social and educational expectations, the greater will be the readiness of the country to bring about the required changes in its institutional set-up. The climate of change would be generated and channelled. Institutional changes should relate to economic resources, and equitable distribution of income as well as to agrarian reform.

(vii) Information pertaining to the existence of mass poverty, the nature, extent and distribution of people below the poverty line and the extent of land ownership would be of importance in bringing about the required institutional change.

This is specially of importance to developing countries. The information developed through various studies in the region should be secured and spread to help in promoting the required institutional change for development in the region.

25. Referring to the understandable impatience shown to the slowness in the rate of growth experienced by the developing countries, one delegation stated that the rate of growth in the nineteenth century Europe was only one per cent. It took nearly 100 years for the countries of Europe to reach a stage of development. The present growth rate of the developing countries of Asia should therefore lead neither to frustration nor to complacency. The development being a societal process tends to take a long time. To this the Expert Group replied that the rate of growth in Europe during the nineteenth century and of Asian countries in the twentieth century were not comparable. With 1 per cent population growth in Europe and with already high standard of living in a cold climate, the rate of actual growth in Europe then could be considered as high as 3 per cent. In the context of the 2.5 per cent population growth in many of the developing countries of Asia, even a 5 per cent growth rate could not be considered adequate. Besides with the facilities of education expanding, contact and communication

with the outside world growing, the younger generation in the developing countries are bound to feel impatient. The present rate of growth requires to be multiplied many fold. Even USSR and Japan had 8 to 9 per cent growth rates during the developing stage. Although too much negativism would result in a tendency to be hyper-critical, which therefore needs to be overcome, it should be realized that the prevailing impatience was an indication of the climate of expectations generated as a reflection of the cultural, social and political changes in the region. There is therefore a real need to set new horizons of development and new targets for achievement in the Asian region. Even if the countries succeed in raising their growth rates to 6 per cent and securing aid for developed countries of 1 per cent of their GNP, it may still fall short of the required satisfaction.

26. The adaption of appropriate technology could also prove useful in promoting development in Asia. It was true at the same time that to an extent a conflict prevails in relation to capital intensive technology and the labour intensive employment requirements. A suitable balance in the goals of advance technology and the social objective of employment would have to be achieved.

27. The whole question of making the employment opportunities consistent with the expectations of the youth, at the same time encouraging youth to adjust to the prevailing situation and requirements of development, will have to be attended to. It was necessary to have a second look at the contents and quality of education to relate them more meaningfully to the requirements of development. It was in this context that the requirements for eradication of poverty should be viewed. Fullest utilization of resources would have to be ensured to meet the problem.

28. The Conference felt the urgency of the problem of mass poverty demanded immediate action-oriented programmes. These would be in line with and incorporate the suggestions of various United Nations bodies more particularly the report of the Committee on Development Planning (8th session) and the United Nations General Assembly resolution on mass poverty and unemployment adopted at the XXVII session.

29. Some delegations were also cognisant of the need for a scientific research into the profiles of mass poerty so as to use the findings for a long-term development planning aiming to eradicate mass poverty. Such research should be action-oriented. By suggesting the need for research, it is not proposed that we wait for years for these research results before proceeding with

action; in other words, research is not a substitute for action. For example, governments can proceed immediately to change a number of their policies which are making the rich richer and the poor poorer. Such revised policies would among other things give primary importance to government investments in areas of greatest unemployment and institute a progressive taxation system rather than one which penalizes those least able to pay.

30. If such effective strategies were to be devised, they would require a great deal of systematic knowledge and understanding of poverty as it exists in Asia,--knowledge which is largely lacking at the present time. Therefore, it was necessary to plan and mount a research campaign for producing this knowledge and understanding, a campaign which was commensurate with the size and importance of the cause it serves.

31. This was not only a question of political will to take the necessary legislative, executive and administrative measures designed to successfully attack poverty. There was also a question of the most effective way for the attack itself.

32. It means that each member country in the region should consider mounting a comprehensive campaign designed to systematically gain the required knowledge. Although the help of academicians is essential, this effort must be led by the member

country planners and administrators and, above all, the representatives of the poor themselves. This effort should be assisted by social sciences and other methodological expertise.

33. Such a plan should define poverty both objectively and subjectively. It is not enough to know what the governments determine as the poverty line in monetary terms, but what this means when disaggregated separately for each major area of the country, into the real elements of, for example, housing, food, clothing, health, public security, and public services, etc. But even a disaggregated governmental definition may merely reflect what those outside of poerty, the relatively affluent, think of as poverty.

34. Since this need for systematic knowledge and understanding is so acute and essential, the Conference recommends that such a programme of research on mass poverty, designed to operationally define poverty should form an important part in the Social Development Division's work programme. The work of the Division should not rest there but must be oriented to action to be recommended to member governments for quick eradication of mass poverty. Extra-budgetary resources as required, should be made available to ECAFE as a matter of appropriate priority--and the Commission is requested to effectively support this

recommendation at its next session.

(b) Unified Development Planning in the ECAFE Region

35. The documents entitled "Report on a Unified Approach to Development Analysis and Planning" (Conf. SD (2)/4), "Indicators of Social Development" (Conf. SD (2)/2), "Priorities in Social Policy and Planning in the ECAFE Region (1973 and 1974)" (Conf. SD (2)/CR/1), were presented to the Conference as material for discussing this item of the Agenda.

36. In considering the question of indicators for measuring development, it was felt by the Conference that such indicators should be based similarly on a profile of development rather than on any one index like the GNP. Efforts have been made at UNRISD to develop 18 highly correlated indicators. Attention was also drawn to the effort made by ECAFE in developing indicators of social development, (Conf. SD (2)/2). A series of 44 indicators was proposed by the author which related to seven different aspects of social development, including population, health, housing, nutrition, education and culture, employment and social security, personal security and "general". The efforts made to develop these indicators were appreciated by the Conference, although some questions were raised regarding

general indicators which were based on "equality". It was also suggested that different sets of indicators should be worked out for different purposes. One of the main purposes is to measure the effect of national development plans over a period of time in terms of actual social progress.

37. Views were expressed that "output" indicators should also be used to measure welfare and not "input" indicators. Another set of indicators would be required to measure modernization. It was also considered desirable to separate employment indicators from welfare indicators. It was felt by a delegation that the demographic indicators cannot be considered as welfare indicators nor membership of trade unions indicate necessarily a measure of freedom of expression. It was pointed out that the indicators on Health services and activities also required a second look. However, it was agreed that the effort to finalize indicators for social development should be pursued further in consultation with experts from the field of social development.

38. It was agreed that for the effective adoption of the unified approach to planning, the administrative machinery will have to be re-oriented and reorganized. Once the political decisions have been made, the need for administrative reorientation is

real. There is the danger of conservatism and rigidity among some of the administrators. Lack of co-operation between various services can also be a serious handicap. It is a tremendous challenge not only to the planners but also to the various administrative services that are conditioned to think and act under a set pattern.

39. The highlights of the discussion held at the meeting of the Expert Group at Stockholm (6-10 November 1972) - were then presented to the Conference by the Secretariat. These indicated that the development strategies call for more than mere inclusion of social objectives as supplement to economic objectives; there was need to treat multiple objectives as mutuall reinforcing elements of a single, coherent strategy for development. The purpose of unified approach to development was not to diminish the importance of economic growth; rather it was that acceleration of growth rates per se would not suffice, that there was need for a pattern of growth and development which would alleviate acute social and human problems and bring about a direct improvement in the condition of the people.

A unified approach results from a quest for a more needed style of development. Much remained to be known however about the interrelations of development factors and the techniques and

instrumentalities to be used.

40. Regarding the methodology of development the Stockholm Conference had felt that it should be based on developing methodologies of analysis which encompass qualitative as well as quantitative factors; political will to adopt the unified approach. There was also the need to reckon with the influence of attitudes, behaviour and activities of vatious social groups in addition to the role pleged by the state. The very core of planning under the unified approach was to involve the population for active participation, developing strategic approach in which key problems of development are selected for intensified planning within a global approach, and formulation of new models of growth and change which should be based on grass-root level observations made in collaboration with the anthropologists, sociologists, and political scientists. A new information system is also required to be developed.

41. While recognizing the need for unified development planning and to understand its vatious constitutents, a delegation cautioned against that if all the anthropological and social areas of life are brought into the plan, one may tend to achieve much less.

42. It was agreed by the Conference that the unified approach to development should re-inforce positive socio-economic, socio-political and cultural trends and help to reverse undesirable or conflicting tendencies. This needs research at country levels to determine the critical factors concerned and their actual inter-action and perhaps experimentation on a limited scale to study the projected output. The importance of this concept and the role of social sciences therein should be firmly established in the planning system.

43. The unified approach, it was felt, should provide also an orientation for all United Nations Activities for technical assistance and perhaps also bilateral as well as multilateral aid. The national governments should, in relation to their own future plans for foreign assistance also seek and facilitate a unified approach.

44. National governments should understand the requirements of a unified approach at all levels, vis-a-vis their structures and institutions, their planning strategies and plan implementation. The knowledge can actually be achieved pragmatically through experimentation and the development of appropriate social statistics and information on the flows of crucial economic and social factors and their interaction. These are

to be viewed as continuing activities. There should be a continuing system of feed-backs of such information to the planning system at all levels. The United Nations technical assistance should be availed for such purpose.

45. The importance of the UN Declaration on Social Development and Progress as the source of guidance for definition of priorities in social policy and planning in the ECAFE region, was emphasized by the Conference.

V. SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION IN RESPECT OF DEVELOPMENT

46. The Secretariat introduced confernece document Conf. SD (2)/CR.3 containing a Summary Report of the Seminar on Developmental Aspect of Social Work Training Curricula relating to item 5(c) of the agenda. It was explained that social welfare was generally lagging behind in meeting the requirements of development in the developing countries. This seminar which was organized jointly be ECAFE/UNICEF, recommended that the national effort and international assistance should be strengthened and expanded to lead the role of social welfare in the developing nations and to train social workers for enabling them to assume higher responsibilities on policy, planning,

research, administration, teaching, supervision, etc. in various countries. It was pointed out that the Seminar was unique in that it was proceeded by intensive in-country preparatory work undertaken by participants. A practical result of the Seminar was the expression of ideas by participants concerning proposals of projects as a follow-up of the Seminar's recommendations.

47. The Secretariat also presented document Conf. SD (2)/CR.2 concerning progress Report on the Asian Centre for Training and Research in Social Welfare in the Context of Social Development. The Conference was informed that the proposal for the establishment of the centre had already been discussed by the First Session of the Conference on Social Development at that time known as the Working Party on Social Development as well as the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East in their last two sessions at Manila and Bangkok. The establishment of such a centre was one of the most important recommendations made by the Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare in New York (1968) and Manila (1970). In 1972, the UNDP arranged a mission consisting of representatives from UNDP and ECAFE, and the United Nations Social Welfare Training Adviser to the Philippines, which visited a number of countries in the ECAFE region to solicit the support of the Governments for the project.

On the recommendations of this mission, a new proposal was drawn up which included a provision of UNDP assistance for a period of two years subject to extension depending upon the evaluation and the response from the Governments of the region. In addition ECAFE and UNICEF had also agreed to support the project. In this connexion, the Conference was informed that UNICEF was preparing a proposal to be discussed by the UNICEF Executive Board meeting scheduled in April 1973 for an allocation of $100,000 for its contribution to the Centre covering a 2-year period. In order to meet some of the expenses of the trainees, the ECAFE fellowships funds contributed by the Government of the Netherlands would be used. The Conference was also informed that the latest position of responses from the governments of the region were not available immediately, but the Government of the Philippines had kindly agreed to be the host country. The delegations were urged to use their good offices in explaining the importance of the project and in recommending that their Governments participate in the project.

48. During the discussions that followed the delegates commended ECAFE for taking the lead in re-orienting and broadening social work education into a wider dimension covering social development as a whole. The Conference was informed that Pakistan was

proceeding to change curriculum of social work in their country to emphasize social awareness. An co-ordinating committee consisting of representatives of the concerned central government departments and schools of social work was constituted to suggest changes in curriculum.

49. The Conference was also told that the Pakistan Government had already endorsed the proposal for the establishment of the Asian Centre in Social Welfare in the Context of Social Development. One delegation pointed out that they had adequate arrangement to train their own social workers in the country instead of encouraging them to undergo training outside. Another delegations informed the Conference why their country had abstained at the Meeting of ECOSOC from voting on the question of the establishment of the Asian Centre. They considered that the funds of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the resources at the disposal of the developing countries were limited and should not be projected to this proposal. Another delegation supported the proposal and assured of co-operation through the deputation of trainees, exchange of teaching materials and lecturers and the use of fellowships.

50. A number of delegations commended the Social Development Division of ECAFE for following up the establishment of the Asian Centre. It was pointed out that the response from the governments of the region was not actually known to the Conference but that it might be influenced by the many other institutes already functioning under the ECAFE, requiring national funds. The matters were complicated further due to the gradually waning support by the UNDP ro regional institutes. It would be advisable to ensure financial support from the various agencies and governments before taking definite steps. The Conference was informed that the Government of the Netherlands will be willing to contribute with their regional fellowship programmes as long as this programme was operative. The delegation felt that the development role for social work should be directed towards involvement only at the level of the local communities rather than national or state levels. Furthermore, the new developmental role of the social workers should not deter him from his responsibility towards the neglected groups which was one of their basic responsibilities.

VI. GUIDELINES FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

51. The paper on "Social Development: New Directions in Policies and Programmes of the Agency for international Development" was introduced by Dr. James W. Green. While presenting the paper, Dr. Green stated that as the social situations in different countries are changing rapidly, the nature of technical assistance was also required to be changed. It was very grarifying to note that a number of countries in the region were making social commitments to ensure social justice. The programme of development includes opportunities for employment, facilities for labour intensive activities, efforts at removal of poverty. All these efforts in the field of social and economic development require to be studied and ways and methods found to strengthen them. The technical assistance in the changing context requires to be related to more studies and research. It was true that the concerned country should determine its requirements of technical assistance in the background of their developmental activities and make a request for assistance. The aid-giving agencies have the responsibility to collaborate in the requirements as viewed by the countries concerned.

52. The guidelines in relation to technical assistance as suggested by Dr. James Green should include:

(i) Designing and planning developmental programmes should remain primarily a responsibility of the developing country:

(ii) The assistance should be related broadly to the improvement in the "quality of life" and in increasing the capacity of the social system to utilize resources to generate favourable changes in levels of living;

(iii) The assistance should aim at helping the developing countries to build institutional capacity for research within their own border where it may be applied directly to their own problems;

(iv) The research and studies could preferably be related to the measures of change in the socio-cultural dimensions of developing countries. Each country, however, should make the choice for itself and should be left to decide the design and the constituents of research to meet the requirements of the field;

(v) Collaborative arrangements among developing countries in promoting research could prove useful.

53. It was also suggested that the ECAFE should take initiative in sponsoring and co-sponsoring a regional meeting to discuss the formation of one or more networks of institutions for research in social development in the region.

54. The development of the socio-cultural components of sector analysis and strategy should also be given attention. A number of United Nations agencies, including the World Bank, are increasingly relying upon sector analysis and sector strategies as the primary programming tool in planning development assistance.

55. A number of delegations recognized the need for technical assistance for social development, specially for research, study and unified developmental planning. One delegation referred to the requirements of assistance to meet the most pressing problem of the rehabilitation of war-victims and their families affected by war, and appealed to the ECAFE to undertake studies to find out data on the requirements of services for their rehabilitation. Another delegation felt that technical assistance should be given to a number of countries to study the problem of mass poverty as a joint programme.

56. The delegation of Japan stated that its Government was attaching great importance to the field of social development

while offering assistance to developing countries. The Conference was informed by the delegation of the recent agreement reached, at the Seventh Ministerial Conference on Economic Development of Southeast Asia, on the establishment of the Southeast Asian Medical and Health Organization (SEAMHO). This organization has as its basic objective the promotion of social development in the field of health and medicine through regional co-operation. The countries which agreed in principle to join SEAMHO are Indonesia, Japan, Khmer Republic, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Republic of Viet-Nam, Singapore and Thailand.

VII. WORK PROGRAMME OF THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION, ECAFE

57. The Draft Work Programme and Resource Requirements of the Social Development Division, ECAFE, 1973/74 (E/CN.11/Conf.SD(2)/L.2 Part 1) was then presented to the Conference. It was stated by the secretariat that the programme had to be approved by the Commission. The Conference was requested to give its suggestions.

58. A number of delegations expressed their satisfaction at the work done by the Social Development Division, ECAFE, and

highly commended the work programme proposed for 1973/74. With such a limited staff, the Division's effort to put in so much of valuable work was highly appreciated. All delegations supported unanimously.

59. One delegation questioned whether the requirements of such a comprehensive programme requiring 22 man-years besides the existing staff could be met. It was recommended that as soon as the freeze on the employment of staff is waived by the United Nations, the necessary measures will be taken to fill up all sanctioned posts which are lying vacant in the Division. The programme should be suitably modified compatible with the extra staff.

60. The proposal for studies and research on mass poverty was appreciated and was to be given priority of consideration.

61. One delegation suggested greater attention to the programme of youth development and welfare in the region. Another emphasized training for social development in social welfare. A third suggested inclusion of programmes for the three important sectors of social development, viz. labour rights, health services and social security.

62. The international Council on Social Welfare delegation, on behalf of the non-governmental organizations, expressed

great satisfaction for the work of the Division and referred to the valuable co-operation it was receiving in the joint promotion of the study project on "Standards of Social Welfare Services".

63. The secretariat conveyed its thanks for the words of appreciation expressed by the delegates attending the Conference and assured that the suggestions offered by different delegations will be given due attention, however, within the terms of reference of the Division under the system of United Nations organizations.

64. The conference unanimously approved the Work Programme for the year 1973/74.

Annex 1

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

MEMBERS

AUSTRALIA

Representative : Mr. J.S.F. Bowan, First Secretary and Liaison Officer to ECAFE, Australian Embassy, Bangkok

INDONESIA

Representative : Mr. Soelaeman Soemardi, Special Assistant to the Deputy for Social and Cultural Planning, National Planning Agency, Djakarta

Alternates : Mr. Ibrahim Jasin, Economic Counsellor and Alternate Permanent Representative of Indonesia to ECAFE, Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia, Bangkok

Mr. Ali Bustam, Director, School for Social Welfare, Department of Social Affairs, Bandung

Mr. Sediono M.P. Tjondronegoro, Lecturer, Institute of Agriculture, Bogor

Mr. Rahardjo Jamtomo, Third Secretary (Economics) and Liaison Officer of Indonesia to ECAFE, Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia, Bangkok

JAPAN

Representative : Mr. Eiji Seki, Counsellor and Permanent Representative of Japan to ECAFE, Embassy of Japan, Bangkok

Alternates : Mr. Takayuki Kimura, First Secretary and Alternate Permanent Representative of Japan to ECAFE, Embassy of Japan, Bangkok

Mr. Shinichi Kaburagi, Second Secretary, Embassy of Japan, Bangkok

Mr. Takuzo Date, Deputy Head, International Division, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Tokyo

Mr. Shotaro Oshima, Third Secretary and Deputy Permanent Representative of Japan to ECAFE, Embassy of Japan, Bangkok

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Representative : Mr. Chun-Song Cge, Senior Researcher, Social Security Committee, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Seoul

Alternate : Mr. Chul Jin Kim, Second Secretary and Alternate Permanent Representative of Korea to ECAFE, Embassy of the Republic of Korea, Bangkok

Adviser : Mr. Hi-Sup Chung, President, Korean Institute for Social Development, Seoul

MALAYSIA

Representative : Mr. Mohammad Shahari bin Ahmad Jabar, Deputy Secretary-General, Ministry of National Unity, Kuala Lumpur

Alternates : Mr. Zainal Aznam bin Mohammad Yusof, Assistant Secretary, Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department, Kuala Lumpur

Mr. Zainal Abidin Ibrahim, Liaison Officer of Malaysia to ECAFE, Embassy of Malaysia, Bangkok

NETHERLANDS

Representative : Mr. Richard H. Fein, Minister Plenipotentiary and Permanent Representative to ECAFE, Royal Netherlands Embassy, Bangkok

Alternates : Dr. J.F. de Jongh, Pedagogisch-Didactisch Instituut, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam

Mr. B.R. Korner, Third Secretary and Assistant Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to ECAFE, the Royal Netherlands Embassy, Bangkok

NEW ZEALAND

Representative : Mr. C.A. Oram, Assistant Director-General, Department of Social Welfare

Alternate : Mr. W.A. Cochrane, First Secretary and Permanent Representative of New Zealand to ECAFE, New Zealand Embassy, Bangkok

PAKISTAN

Representative : Mr. Manzoor Uddin Ahmad, Social Welfare Adviser, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (Health and Social Welfare Division), Government of Pakistan, Islamabad

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

Representative : Mr. Huynh-Thanh-Hung, Assistant Minister of Social Welfare Ministry of Social Welfare, Saigon

Alternate : Mr. Le-On-Hiep, Planning Expert, Ministry of National Planning and Development, Saigon

SRI LANKA

Representative : Miss I.M. Kannangara, Charge d'Affaires a.i. of Sri Lanka in Thailand and Permanent Representative to ECAFE, Embassy of Sri Lanka, Bangkok

THAILAND

Representative : Dr. Prom Panitchapakdi, Deputy Secretary-General, National Economic and Social Development Committee, Bangkok

Alternate : Mr. Pricha Piempongsan, Second Grade Economist, Economic and Social Planning Division, National Economic and Social Development Committee, Bangkok

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Representative : Mr. E.V. Khrustalev, Counsellor and Permanent Representative of the USSR to ECAFE, Embassy of the USSR, Bangkok

Alternates : Mrs. V.I. Kastalskaja, First Secretary, Department of International Economic Organizations, USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Moscow

Mr. V.N. Voronin, Attache and Assistant Permanent Representative of the USSR to ECAFE, Embassy of the USSR, Bangkok

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Representative : Mr. James W. Green, Chief, Technical Assistant Methodology Division, Technical Assistance Bureau, Department of State, Agency for International Development Washington, D.C. 20523

Alternates : Miss Gloria L. Gaston, Bureau of International Organization Affairs, Department, of State, Washington, D.C. 20520

Mr. Jonathan Silverstone, Chief, Civic Participation Division, Office of Policy Development and Analysis, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523

Mr. William J. Tonesk, First Secretary and Deputy Permanent Representative to ECAFE, American Embassy, Bangkok

Adviser : Mr. Glenn Halm, Labour Adviser, Agency for International Development, Bangkok

ASSOCIATE MEMBER

HONG KONG

Representative : Mr. David Lai Kar Wah, Assistant Colonial Secretary (Social Servicer), Colonial Secretariat

Alternate : Mr. T.S. Heppell, Assistant Director of Social Welfare, Social Welfare Department

OTHER STATE[1/]

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Representative : Dr. Ingo von Ruckteschell, Counsellor (Economics) and Permanent Observer to ECAFE, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, Bangkok

---

1/ The Federal Republic of Germany, participating in a Consultative capacity under ECOSOC resolution 617(XXII) of 20 July 1956.

Alternate : Mr. D. Papenfuss, Second Secretary, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, Bangkok

OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Mr. Thomas F. Power Jr., Regional Representative of the United Nations Development Programme in the Far East, Bangkok
	Mr. K.J. Winton Lane, UNFPA Co-ordinator, c/o UNDP Bangkok
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Mr. Yehia H. Darwish, Regional Director, UNICEF East Asia and Pakistan Regional Office, Bangkok
	Mr. Jose V. Doaz, UNICEF Representative to Thailand, Bangkok
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)	Dr. Pradeep Bandyopadhyay, Research Officer, Research Institute for Social Development, Geneva

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation (ILO)	Miss E.R. Broisman, Head, Programming and Relations Section, ILO Regional Office for Asia, Bangkok

	Mr. R. Poupart, Development Planning and Employment, ILO Regional Office for Asia, Bangkok
	Mr. S.E.G. Perera, Conditions of Work, ILO Regional Office for Asia, Bangkok
	Mr. T.I. Mathew, Social Security Officer, ILO Regional Office for Asia, Bangkok
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Miss M.M. Crowley, Regional Home Economics Officer, FAO Regional Office, Bangkok
	Mr. G.C. Clark, Rural Institutions Officer for Agricultural Education, Extension and Rural Youth, FAO Regional Office, Bangkok
United Nations Educational, Scientifice and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	Mr. K. Nhouyvanisvong, Programme Specialist, UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Asia, Bangkok
World Health Organization (WHO)	Dr. W.H. Huehne, WHO Liaison Officer with ECAFE, Bangkok

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

Category I

International Council on Social Welfare (ICSW)	Mr. S.D. Gokhale, Assistant Secretary-General, International Council on Social Welfare, Regional Office for Asia and the Western Pacific, Bombay

SECRETATIAT

U Nyun	Executive Secretary
---	---
Mr. H.B.M. Homji	Chief, Social Development Division
Mr. I G.P. Kamayana	Social Affairs Officer
Mr. J.A. Niels Mulder	Social Affairs Officer
Mr. Meher C. Nanavatty	Regional Adviser on Social Welfare Aspects of Family Planning
Mr. M.S. Jillani	Regional Adviser on Social Development Planning
Mr. Samroeng Sri-Chandra-Bhandh	Administrative Assistant
---	---
Mr. Sultan S. Hashmi	Chief, General Demography Section, Population Division
Miss Margaret G. Marchant	General Demography Section, Population Division
---	---
Dr. G.A. Marzouk	Acting Chief, Research and Planning Division
Dr. N. Ordnung	Economic Affairs Officer, Research and Planning Division

Dr. Mahfooz Ahmed	Consultant, Research and Planning Division
Mr. M.V.S. Rao	Regional Adviser on Economic and Social Statistics, Statistics Division
Mr. C. Suriyakumaran	Chief, Policy and Co-ordination Office, and Special Assistant to the Executive Secretary
Mr. M. Gauvreau	Officer-in-Charge, Division of Administration
Mr. S.F. Tsao	Officer-in-Charge, Conference and General Services Section, Division of Administration
Mrs. Janette L. McNeill	Chief, Information Service
Mr. Arthur H. Cooke	Information Officer
Mr. Satis Indrakamhaeng	Information Officer
Mr. G. Schmidt	Chief, Language Services
Mr. A. Archambault	Interpreter
Mr. R. Krasker	Interpreter

Mrs. F. Sala	Interpreter

COMMITTEE FOR CO-ORDINATION OF INVESTIGATIONS OF THE LOWER MEKONG BASIN

Mr. Chamlong Tohtong	Economic Development Officer

ASIAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Dr. N.A. Khan	Acting Chief, Research Division
Dr. Ramon A.D. Hermano	Professor of Social Planning, UNICEF

Annex II

ABSTRACTS OF COUNTRY'S PRESENTATIONS

1. INDONESIA

With the launching of the first Five Year Development Plan in 1969, giving priority to measures of economic stabilisation and growth, the Indonesian Government has reaffirmed its commitment to Social Justice (Keadilan Social) as a major, dimension of national development. The labour intensive projects in most of approximately 52,500 villages are geared toward creating employment opportunities for the unemployed and underemployed rural population, specially during off-season. Short-term projects of irrigation, road-building and aforestation have provided work to nearly 75,000 rural people. Among the foremost programme of pursuing social objective is the programme of family planning which aims at 6 million acceptors and birth rate 2.2 by 1975.

Under a unique programme of rural development, college graduate are engaged in rural areas for a period of two years to stimulate developmental change and find means of expanding employment opportunities in the countryside. The Transmigration programme works at resettling groups of people from

unproductive areas of Java to outside areas where population is scarce, with a view to make manpower available for regional development. In the field of education, new model of education termed "Development schools" have been introduced by integrating vocational skills into general high school curriculum.

2. JAPAN

Measures in the realm of social development had been introduced in Japan since the early stage of its modernization. These measures contributed greatly on sustaining the rapid economic growth in the past 100 years. However, the growth of economy particularly rapid in the past decade or so created side effects such as concentration of population in urban areas, acute housing shortage, traffic congestion, rising cost of land and environmental pollution. The Economic and Social Development Plan of 1967 was revised in 1970 to strike a balance between economic growth and welfare of the people. It stresses social development as a basic policy objective and aims to promote better community life, planned use of land, improved housing conditions; preventive measures against environmental pollution; promotion of consummer interest, and broadening social security measures in line with general rise in income. The 5-year plan of 1970 has already become outdated in the light of the recent economic and social development. Thus a complete revision of the plan is now being considered. The new plan is envisaged to give even greater emphasis on social development than before.

3. KOREA

During the first two development plans Korea emphasized economic development, but in the current development decade, expansion of social security system such as medical insurance programme to cover 60 per cent of population; old age pension and anemployment insurance, social welfare programme for children in need of care and protection and public assistance programme for handicapped, aged and infirmed persons are planned. Significant progress has been made in raising health standard of people, through establishment of health centres, hospitals, integrated programme of meternal and child care, quarantine offices, improvement in environmental sanitation, and improvement of nutritional standards.

Educational development has been phenomenal-there were 8 million students in 1972 schools and 169,429 teachers in 1971. Education was assigned 19 per cent of the total Government budget, with emphasis on educational policy leading to development of manpower and betterment of educational and physical standards. Promotion of employment is the key policy of development plan. Total employment is expected to be 96 per cent by 1976

To solve housing shortage, 800,000 new housing units are planned. Enlargement of communication network, electrification, improvement of roads and expansion of water supply are receiving attention. The Saemaul (new village) movement whose main objectives are (i) development of rural areas (ii) increase of rural income (iii) improvement of environment for living and (iv) improvement of cultural and spiritual life is launched in 1972. It is hoped that per capita income will reach $1,000 by 1981 when goals and targets for social development are reached.

4. MALAYSIA

The Second Malaysian Plan 1971-1975 overriding objective is the attainment of national unity. The Plan incorporates a two-pronged New Economic Policy of: reducing and eventually eradicating poverty by raising income levels and increasing employment opportunities for all Malysians irrespective of race; and accelerating the process of restricturing Malaysian society to correct economic imbalance so as to reduce and eventually eliminate the identification of race with economic functions. The employment target is to create jobs at a rate of 3% per annam, and GNP is to grow at 6.5% per annum. The overall unemployment rate will be held at no more than its 1970 level of 73% of the labour force.

The Plan envisages the consolidation of educational system to contribute towards national integration and unity and orientation of education and training programme towards meeting the manpower needs of the country-particularly orienting education towards modern science and technology.

In health and family planning, objectives are: to provide medical and health services and particularly to achieve a more balanced distribution of services between urban and rural

areas, expand training programme to provide medical and health manpower, to increase number of hospital beds, improve general and specialized medical facilities and services to improve environmental sanitation and nutritional standards, to support and supplement family planning programmes through functional integration with rutal health service. Specifically the family planning programmes are aimed towards the extension of the family planning services to rural areas and to bring the birth rate down to 32 per thousand from the present level of 35.

In housing, attention will be devoted towards the need of low income groups and the programme is aimed towards the fostering and creating of an integrated multi-racial community.

5. NEW ZEALAND

Basic planning for social development is undertaken by Government assisted by the National Development Council. The Social Council within the National Development Council framework, is responsible for reviewing social aspects of development and for advising NDC and Government on social policies and programmes.

New Zealand has a comprehensive social security scheme financed from the general revenue and benefits are adjusted to keep pace with cost of living changes. An earnings related Accident Compensation Scheme replacing the Workers Compensation Scheme and the right to claim damages for injury will be introduced on 1 October 1973.

The recent formation of a Department of Social Welfare is expected to result in greater co-ordination of State and voluntary welfare agencies, increased facilities for social work training, more extensive use of social research and greater attention to preventive welfare.

New trends are, increasing interest of local authorities in welfare activity, involvement of social planners in town planning, rapid growth of private health insurance, more

hospital accommodation, improved community and country health services, expanded medical and nursing education, increase in enrolments at educational institutions, better counselling services and development of pre-school education.

The new government policy on housing includes rent control schemes, increased emphasis on home ownership, expansion of home financing schemes and expanded programme for housing for the aged pensioners.

The equality of opportunity and high quality of social services available in New Zealand is accompanied by a relatively even distribution of the national income and a readiness to make whatever institutional changes are necessary to promote social development.

6. ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

The People's Government, since assumption of office in December 1971, introduced wide-ranging reforms in the fields of industrial relations, agriculture, education, health and family planning, etc. and a new policy for social welfare is being framed. These reforms are briefly described as under:

1. In the field of industrial relations, a Labour Policy to ensure labour participation in industrial management, share in company's profits, right to appoint auditors, compulsory group insurance, housing and medical facilities and above all pensionary benefits for life after a prescribed age and length of service has been promulgated.

2. In the agrarian field, ceiling of land holding in the case of unirrigated and irrigated land has been fixed at 300 and 150 acres respectively. Excess land were resumed without compensation and is being distributed amongst landless peasants. An integrated Rural Development programme to boost production was launched.

3. People's work programmes for rural and urban areas with the objectives of (a) to combat unemployment and under-employment by significantly enlarging opportunities for gainful

work, and (b) to generate confidence and self-reliance among the masses through proper training and still in order to enable them productive citizen's, has been initiated from the grass-root level.

4. In the field of education a new policy was articulated whereby schooling up to class VIII throughout the country made free. Privately managed schools and colleges are being taken over under a phased programme.

5. Under the new People's Health scheme, medical treatment would be brought within the easy reach of every citizen over a period of seven years by establishment of a network of health centres, throughout the country. Family planning programme is being re-vitalized. It is proposed to cheapen the drugs by marketing them under generic names.

6. In the field of social welfare, the concept is being changed. The new concept lays stress on the creation of social awareness through a network of community centres throughout the country.

During the year 1972-73 an allocation of Rs. 77.1 crores to Social Development sectors like physical planning, housing, education, health, family planning, social welfare, etc. out

of a total allocation of Rs. 336.8 crores was made. Agriculture, water and power, transport and communication, etc. accounted for the rest of the allocations.

7. VIET-NAM

Republic of Viet-Nam has launched a Four-Year Community Development and Local Development Plan (1972-75). The Ministry of Social Welfare is responsible for implementing programmes of social relief, social protection, rehabilitation and promotion of weaker people.

Refugee and war victims relief means provision of foodstuff, clothing and medicine and temporary shelter by way of emergency relief and resettling them in secured sites. Deapite all efforts there were nearly 700,000 displaced war victims moving in temporary shelters up to November 1972. Many social problems arise out of war. There are 211,300 uninstitutionalized war orphns besides 20,850 living in 127 orphanages. For protection of children and women, the Social Welfare Ministry and the voluntary sector run orphanages, day care centres, nutritive centres and women's protection homes.

The Public Health programme aimed at protecting the people's health in urban as well as rural areas, and comprises: health education, public sanitation, preventive medicine, family planning, child care, research and formulation of an anti-pollution and environmental sanitation programme.

Despite war conditions, Viet-Nam has 20 per cent illiteracy, and primary school enrolment is as high as 80 per cent for 6-10 age groups; high school enrolment has increased from 24 per cent in 1968 to 60 per cent in 1972 and technical and agricultural students have increased by 131 per cent. The Four Year Plan aims at using manpower effectively by training specialists at middle-skilled level and skilled level.

Though reconstruction programme continues and housing units are continually constructed, nearly 60 per cent of 800,000 units in urban areas do not meet ECAFE sanitary requirements, 32,000 units are required each year to satisfy needs generated by population increase. Land to the Tiller Law was promolgated in 1970 wherein all farmers are landowners. The Three Year programme aims at distribution of one million hectates of land to tillers by 1972 end. Up to November 15, 1972, 921,195 hectares have been distributed to 769,939 farmers.

8. SRI LANKA

The Government of Sri Lanka is committed to the social objectives of raising the living standard of the people by bringing about structural changes in the economy for long-term growth. To correct imbalance in economy; improvement in housing sanitation and nutrition; introduction of social security and economic assistance; land reform and land celling, modernising agriculture and setting up agro-based industries are planned. Government effort is marked by a higher percentage of expenditure on social service programmes, development and expansion of health services, economic assistance to destitute, aged, widows, infirmed and free comprehersive national health service. Despite 82 per cent literacy, there is imbalance in educational skills for progession and trade, hence education system is re-oriented.

To facilitate low cost housing for low income groups, availability of land on easy terms, house-building loans and building sites with basic amenities are provided. To reduce inequalities of income, Land Reform Act, a ceiling on agricultural land holding, consumer rice subsidy scheme, and free milk feeding schemes are introduced.

Conscious of the persistent increase in birth rates, efforts to reduce the rate of population growth, engages a high priority of the Government, which considers family planning and control of fertility as an improtant component of economic and social development.

9. THALAND

Social justice and income distribution are given greater emphasis in Third Development Plan, with 57 percent of total development expenditure allocated to social development programmes. For the first time policies concerning population and employment are formulated and regional and subregional development is given top priority. The Plan aims at reducing population growth rate from 3 percent to 2.5 percent per annum and providing 2.6 million job opportunities by 1976. Family planning programmes, such as, contraceptive pills, IVCD devices, surgical intervention are extended to cover 71 provinces reaching nearly 850,000 persons. Current Plan supports labour intensive industries both in private and public sectors, promotes extension of professional training for out-of-school youths and encourages businees activities to extend employment facilities.

To lessen regional disparities of income the National Economic and Social Development Board has launched regional and subregional planning to include, North-East and North Region with the help of the USAID, and UNDP and South and Central Regional planning with assistance from UK and West

Germany. With this regional planning, Thailand should be able to improve distributive aspects of development process in future.

10. HONG KONG

In Hong Kong, co-ordination of planning in social development is achieved by joint social welfare planning between the voluntary and public sector, and by co-ordinating the overall social services work of the Government through Social Services Branch of the Colonial Secretariat.

Hong Kong's most acute problem of housing, is planned to be solved in ten years. With the contribution of the private sector it is planned to have sufficient permanent self-contained accommodation in a reasonable environment for every inhabitant of Hong Kong within this period. Such a target would lead to the virtual disappearance of squatter areas, eliminate overcrowding and provide accommodation for those who have to be rehoused in consequence of development schemes. For housing to be successful, good communication of roads and railways linking the urban areas is also planned.

In the field of education the objective of free primary education having been achieved, the main thrust of education under the development plan will be in the field of secondary and technical education.

In the field of medicine and health, the 10-year

development plan (1962-1972) has been successfully implemented and the emphasis in the next five years is on consolidation and improvement in the quality of service and better utilisation of existing services.

In the field of social welfare, there is to be a five-year plan for social welfare development, which covers all social welfare services. The main areas of development are: (a) to establish a balanced social security system that guarantees minimum assistance to the poor and other vulnerable groups such as the disabled; (b) to improve the quality and scope of family welfare services; (c) to extend facilities for community development through a network of community centres, children and youth centres; (d) to develop comprehensive facilities for the disabled; (e) to provide more services for the elderly; and (f) to provide effective supporting services of training, planning, research and evaluation.

11. SOVIET UNION

The Soviet Union has completed 50 years of its achievement in social development and progress since its formation as the first multinational socialist state in 1922. Its Ninth Five Year Development Plan begun in 1971, outlines a broad programme of social measures directed towards further improvement of the standard of life of all groups of people. It outlines the programme of increasing per capita income by 30 percent; increasing minimum wage and salaries and improvement of material conditions of families with low income; increasing commodity respirces; improving general education and training and improving medical services to the urban and rural population. As a result of conscious planning, industrial output of the country as a whole had phenomenal growth. The Report of the Central Statistical Board gives that as compared with 1971, the first half of 1972 showed that the salaries of industrial and office workers increased by 3.5 percent, labour remuneration to collective farmers by 5 percent and benefits from social consumption Fund by 6.8 percent. In the Five Year period of the Plan, the cash income of population was expected to increase by 41 percent, retail goods turnover by 42 percent, volume of services by 46 percent and social consumption Fund by 40 percent.