

THE PLANNING OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—39TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 525-529.
Plenary Meeting 1395.

E/4061. Report of 16th session of Social Commission, Chapter IV.

E/AC.7/L.475. Pakistan and USSR: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, unanimously approved by Social Committee on 28 July 1965, meeting 529.

E/4108. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution M.

RESOLUTION 1086 M (xxxix), as recommended by Social Committee, E/4108, adopted unanimously by Council on 30 July 1965, meeting 1395.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the Secretary-General's report on methods of determining the appropriate allocation of resources to the various social sectors at the different stages of economic development of the countries of the world, prepared in accordance with its resolution 903 B (XXXIV) of 2 August 1962,

"Referring to General Assembly resolutions 1392 (XIV) of 20 November 1959 and 1916 (XVIII) of 5 December 1963 on the inter-relationship of the economic and social factors of development, and to its own resolution 903 B (XXXIV) on planning for balanced economic and social development,

"Considering the necessity for planning for speedy and co-ordinated economic and social development and

the interest of the majority of countries in the study of planning problems and in obtaining practical assistance in this field,

"Recognizing the importance which this and subsequent reports and studies may have, particularly for the developing countries, in evolving their policies,

"Noting that the Secretary-General's report is a useful attempt to describe the various methods of planning social development which are used in practice,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare further studies of this question, making a more detailed analysis and drawing more far-reaching conclusions, taking account of the various systems of planning for social development;

"2. Recommends that the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and the Economic Projections and Programming Centre, among other bodies, as well as experts representing countries with different social and economic systems should be invited to participate in the preparation of these studies to the greatest possible extent;

"3. Recommends that the Social Commission should consider a report by the Secretary-General on the above-mentioned studies at its eighteenth session."

OTHER DOCUMENTS

Report of Inter-regional Seminar on Social Aspects of Industrialization, Minsk, Byelorussian SSR, 11-25 August 1964 (ST /TAO /SER.C /74). U.N.P. Sales No.:65.IV.7.

POPULATION QUESTIONS

WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE

The second World Population Conference was held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, from 30 August to 10 September 1965, as provided by Economic and Social Council resolutions of 28 April 1961 and 5 April 1963 (820 C (XXXI) and 933 B (XXXV)),⁴ and upon the invitation of the Government of Yugoslavia. The Conference met under the auspices of the United Nations, with the collaboration of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population and five specialized agencies: the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Dolfe Vogeltnik of Yugoslavia was elected President of the Conference, and the following

Vice-Presidents were elected to represent different areas: Asia, Minoru Tachi (Japan); Africa, Thomas Curtis (Guinea); Latin America, Victor Urguidi (Mexico); North America, Mrs. Irene Taeuber (United States); Soviet Union, V. E. Ovsienko (USSR); and Europe, S. Somogyi (Italy).

A total of 821 participants from 88 countries attended the Conference. Since the Conference was a scientific gathering of experts, and not a meeting of government representatives, no resolutions or recommendations were adopted. The purpose of the meeting was to bring about an improved understanding of population problems, especially as they relate to development, and to stimulate interest in new research and the collection of data pertinent to population questions. The significant progress made in

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 359-60 and Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 290-91.