

The current view is that a meaningful national development must be seen in the context of the existing unequal exchanges implied in the system of economic relations between the central and the peripheral, between the developing and developed countries. We are now in the 7th year of the second development decade (DD2). But it is still too unrealistic to suppose that under the present system, the international agencies can influence or bring about more equal distribution of the fruits of development. Indeed one is led to believe that the under-development of the developing countries is perpetuated to promote the further development of the centre countries. Celso Furtado and Gunter Frank's theories about under-development of the Third World countries, perpetuating the old systems, still seem to hold true. Nearly 10 years have elapsed since the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution to establish a new economic order based on a fairer distribution of global resources. The North-South dialogues have not yielded worthwhile results. Developing countries have come out of these frustrating exercises with a growing realisation that we live in a world which is less moved by humanity and compassion and more by a show of strength.

The future of the developing countries seems to be very bleak indeed. An increase in production and the generation of a surplus, using all means to boost up production at the cost of sacrifices to the nations, would not bring any significant changes in the nations' economic growth unless there exist favourable terms of trade between the centre and the periphery.

The following three examples would serve as illustrations :*

- Between 1960 and 1970, Malaysia's rubber exports increased by 74 percent in volume but foreign exchange earnings fell by 14 percent. Rubber constituted $\frac{1}{2}$ of Malaysia's exports.
- Between 1960 and 1970, tea exports by Sri Lanka increased by 23% in volume but revenue fell by 19%. Half of Sri Lanka's exports were tea.
- Between 1960 and 1970, when two-thirds of Ghana's exports were cocoa, exports increased by 19% in volume but foreign exchange earnings fell by 21%.

Source: Development is for People, Action for world Development, Victoria, 1972.

Two major concerns have been expressed by the developing countries in the context of the New International Economic Order. One is that the export earnings under the present terms of trade are so heavily biased against them that these countries are finding it very difficult to invest in, and finance their development plans. A surplus production would not mean much because the price fixing mechanisms are beyond control of the developing nations.

The second concern is that, without these export earnings the repercussion on the country's economy would be disastrous. Job creation prospects, a concern involving mainly the young labour force, are seriously affected. This brings in its wake the government's obligation to meet the basic needs of the unemployed labour force in particular and the population in general.

Resources transfer can bring positive solutions to the constant fight against poverty and in many cases, starvation.

Developing countries have been leaning heavily on foreign aid, injecting massive loans into their economy. In the process, they are perpetuating their economic dependence. The amount of repayment on loans and the interests, in many cases, have been more than half of aid received.

In proposing a new international order relating to trade the developing countries are :

- aiming at their desire to improve their terms of trade through demands for better trading arrangements for their primary products particularly in pricing and access to markets.
- maintenance of their purchasing power through indexation of their export products to the cost of imports from industrialised countries.
- achieve national development goals within their own countries. The channels of negotiations have been through the UN specialised agencies, and other world's major trade and economic blocks.

Almost all the developing countries are producers of primary commodities.

Table 3 illustrates the dependency of the Western World on the Third World for raw material (1970).

TABLE 3

Petrol	-	55%
Iron	-	35%
Chrome-Manganese	-	85%
-antimony		
Cobalt	-	85%
Tin	-	82%
Bauxite	-	64%

These commodities are essential to the industrialized countries. The developing countries are dependent on the other hand for the supply of machinery, equipment and manufactured goods. Thus these two groups of countries are dependent on each other for their respective development. Unfortunately, the trend has always been that the new emerging nations are paid less for their produce, while they are overtaxed by the industrialized countries for their imported goods. This state of affairs is seriously viewed by heads of Governments and is a matter of grave concern for both parties.

A New International Economic Order must be put in force to replace the current one. Meaningful development for poor countries can only be had at this price. Many debates and international forums have dealt with temporary measures in proposing solutions. However the UNCTAD integrated programme for commodities is favourable to the developing countries and ought to be supported. The United Nations General Assembly should ensure that the programme be implemented - the sooner the better. The United Nations should not only look into questions of war and peace but be equally concerned with the question of world economy which can also result in chaos and conflict.

This has also been a major concern of the Commonwealth. The 1975 meeting in Kingston of the Commonwealth Heads of Government points to the efforts of the Commonwealth Block to arrive at practical measures in closing the gap between the rich and poor countries.

The agreement of the Conference on International Economic Cooperation (CIEC) to establish a common fund to be used for the integrated programmes for commodities is a positive and welcome sign.

That a New International Economic Order needs to be established is beyond doubt. Review of the strategy for development for the second decade has shown that the objectives of achieving even its basic aims have failed. There are strong doubts about the relevance of the present order in that it has not been able to offer effective solutions to the problems concerning:

Source: P. Jalee "The Pillage of the Third World-Maspero 73.

- (a) Trade
- (b) Commodities
- (c) Transfer of technology
- (d) Industrialization
- (e) Transfer of resources
- (f) Food and agriculture
- (g) Economic and technical co-operation
between developing countries (ECDI and TCDC)
- (h) Special measures for most seriously
affected countries
- (i) Sea bed and marine resources
- (j) International monetary issues

Discussions have been going on between the parties for too long to augur a more sympathetic concern for meaningful long term and short term solutions. In fact the disparities are widening between the centre and the periphery.

The United Nations should have a greater role to play in this matter. So much has been said, spoken and written on political intent and purpose. Literature and papers are full of terms like "Economic Co-operation and Inter-dependence" for the benefit of both the developed and the developing countries. The time is ripe for identifying long-term and short-term policies with respect to the NIEO.

It is necessary to set the processes going, to provide the machinery for better international co-operation and co-ordination of national economic policies. The repercussions of the major recession through which the world has gone are still being felt within the international economic system. There is an inhibition towards rapid economic recovery and the achievement of sustained economic growth, which is so necessary for the economic well being of the whole world in general and the developing countries in particular.

Similarly the United Nations, the Lomé and subsequent Conventions, the ACP, the ASEAN, Group 99, the IBRD, the UNIDO and other specialized institutions should be asked to gear themselves and adopt more innovative measures to restructure the International Economic System. So many international forums and conferences have produced limited results.

The declaration adopted by the 117 developing countries in Arusha, Tanzania on 17 February 1979 at the conclusion of the two week meeting to do the ground work for the forthcoming fifth session of UNCTAD in Manila underlines the hard-hearted attitude of the rich nations towards the bridging of the gap between affluence and poverty. Representatives of the periphery lament "we express deep disappointment and grave concern that negotiations undertaken since UNCTAD IV in Nairobi have hardly yielded any results so far".

Leaders and governments of the South have talked about unity for economic survival. The Buenos Aires meeting of the Group 77 some time ago was a crystalization of this intent.

It was an agreement to start a "South-South dialogue" and the leaders using their numerical superiority would force the UN to provide servicing facilities for the new movement. Ultimately a "Third World Secretariat" would be established with each member country contributing at least \$1 million to the fund.

Within the present context, if the slide towards increasing economic disparity is not checked, the North-South frictions are bound to escalate into a bitter confrontation between the centre and the periphery.

There is a growing realization that a restructuring of the present systems to make them more responsive and sensitive to developing countries is urgently required.

The Commonwealth has a role to play in this task. National Youth Policies can educate young people about the realities of development and mobilise youth energies around resources for a New International Economic Order.

Appended is a selected chronology of the evolution of the NIEO to recent times.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NIEO		
1948		Oil price US\$ 2.17/barrel
1955	Asia-African Conference, Bandung	25 newly-independent states first declared the international solidarity of non-aligned nations.
1960		Oil price reduced to US\$ 1.80/barrel to increase exports to fuel industrial growth of the developing countries.
1961	Non-Aligned Nations Conference, Cairo	
1964	Non-Aligned Nations Conference, Belgrade	Mainly anti-colonial stance and demand for national political sovereignty.
1964	UNCTAD I Geneva	23 March - 3 June
1968	UNCTAD II New Delhi	1 February - 19 March
1970	Non-Aligned Nations	75 nations and 14 National Liberation Organizations declared the 'Lusaka Manifesto' - stress on economic development and 'collective self-reliance to demand major economic reform'.
1971	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Lima	'Group 77' 114 developing countries.
1972	UNCTAD III Santiago	13 April - 21 March
1973	OPEC oil embargo (October)	1) Oil production cut to reduce total available supply. 2) Imposed through OPEC, an embargo on oil export to countries considered unfriendly. 3) Orchestrate OPEC decision to quadruple oil prices. This single action represents the most effective manifestation of the collective bargaining power of the developing countries - 'leverage'.

1974	UN Sixth Special Session, New York	First comprehensive statement of NIEO. General Assembly 'consensus' on the Principle of the 'Declaration on Establishment of a NIEO' to correct inequalities and redress existing injustices and ensure steadily accelerating economic development peace and justice for present and future generations and that 'the present declaration shall be one of the most important bases of economic relations between people and all nations'.
1974	UN General Assembly	Endorse 'Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States' (ex USA, Britain, West Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg and Denmark).
1975	Conference of Developing Countries on Raw Materials, Dakar	110 developing countries drew detailed action program emphasizing 'collective self-reliance' to advance NIEO. Spelled out Trade and Finance demands.
1975	Lome Convention	Trade agreement between 52 LDC's and the EEC.
1975	Conference of Sovereigns and Heads of States of OPEC, Algiers	"... re-affirm OPEC's solidarity with developing countries in the struggle to overcome underdevelopment and express deep appreciation for the strong support given to OPEC".
1975	Manila Declaration	Group 77 spell out the details of the 17 economic reforms for NIEO.
1975	Conference of International Economic Co-operation, Paris G8 v G19	"It became absolutely clear that the oil producing countries were not going to make any agreement with the West unless the West was included at the same time concession to the other underdeveloped countries". (ABC (1977) 245).
1976	UNCTAD IV, Nairobi	153 nations agreed a number of steps to be taken for NIEO. Agreement in principle for the necessity of Common Fund and commodity negotiations.

1977	UNCTAD Negotiations I	
1977	UNCTAD Negotiations II	Suspended without any specific date for resumption of negotiations.
1977	Non-Aligned Conference, Colombo	
1974- 1976	Restructuring of the International Studies Third World Forum UN Conference on the Environment, Employment, Science and Technology, Food, Security, the Sea, Habitat-Human Settlements, etc.	

"YOUTH 2000 SERIES"

"Youth 2000...Local Government"

The purpose of the "Youth 2000...Local Government" project is to encourage people to participate in local government and to be involved in decisions which affect, or will affect, them.

This requires the Project Team to generate the involvement of youth and decision-makers at local level, and secondly to collect information for policy formulation at state level.

The project design rests on a number of assumptions:- That most people respond best if the project being presented has immediate relevance and potential for action; that most people want conveniently ordered data which can be quickly absorbed into their current thinking; that some people at the local, regional and state levels desire an opportunity to explore each other's experiences, and to develop relationships in a non decision-making environment; that the project must stimulate local action, and involve policy-makers in data collection, technique design, and offer new channels for communication by people at all three levels.

The "Youth 2000...Local Government" project is being organised by the Youth Council of Victoria, Australia and has been designed to provide an exciting range of consultative opportunities in local government areas across the state.

The project also reflects the following values accepted by the Youth Council of Victoria. These range from a belief that diversity of beliefs and opinions is a desirable and productive feature in society; that the development of diverse voluntary community groups is important within this context, and that there is inter-relationship and dependence between voluntary community groups, voluntary agencies and government bodies in society; to the belief that consultation between varied community groups and youth action, within a broad community context is desirable and mutually rewarding.

Other values reflected in the project design include a belief that people have something to say about issues affecting them; and that data on social process and function can be collected and analysed; and this data can influence policy formulation and practice.

The project is being funded by the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation, as a means of creating greater awareness amongst people, particularly young people, of the potential of local government in Victoria.

It is intended that information concerning the project, and information gathered from it will be channelled throughout the networks of all youth organisations represented on the Youth Council of Victoria, the State Government Departments of Social Welfare, Youth Sport and Recreation, Local Government and Education and through the Municipal Association of Victoria and the Institute of Municipal Administrators.

It is anticipated that some of the issues which may be raised during the project's consultative process could include youth unemployment, accommodation, road trauma, recreational opportunities and transport. The major criteria for selection is that the issue be relevant to the local area.

The overriding purpose of the project is to provide Victorians, particularly young Victorians, with an opportunity to become involved in a state-wide consultative process, designed to promote the involvement of more Victorians in the State's various decision-making processes. This could be stated another way. The purpose of the "Youth 2000... Local Government" project is:

To involve young people between 16 and 25 years of age in projects of their own design which confront and attempt to deal with a particular social issue at the local government level.

Development of meaningful consultation between young people and decision makers at the local, regional and state levels; and

An analysis of Local Government in Victoria via both a youth action, and a community consultation model, with a view to highlighting possible changes to the workings of local government in Victoria.

Put simply, the "Youth 2000...Local Government" project will set in motion a programme of community involvement supported by personalised contact, literature distribution, briefing sessions and locally convened weekend meetings. The process will be structured sufficiently to ensure consistency of value positions, whilst remaining flexible enough to allow for localised implementation consistent with local customs.

The Project will involve bringing together diverse groups of approximately 30 young people at the local government level to confront a particular issue affecting them in their local area. This will be called a Youth Action Search. It is envisaged that after six to eight weeks the group will be ready to discuss their actions with local councils and

community decision-makers, although ideally these people should be kept informed of the group's progress from the outset. A Local Government Area Seminar will then be held where young people and local decision-makers will be asked to start considering the implications of youth action for Local Government.

Following the final Local Government Area Seminar in a region, a Regional Seminar will then be held. This will provide an opportunity to summarise and synthesise the youth action across the region, to highlight trends, and to discuss the implications of these trends and individual action for local government.

Following the final Regional Seminar, a State Seminar will be held. The prime purpose will be to articulate key features of youth action to State-level decision makers. This will include summaries of youth action projects and research findings. The implications for local government will be highlighted, and some general policy statements will be formulated for consideration by the relevant authorities.

Running in parallel with "Youth 2000...Local Government" through its local, regional and State phases will be the research programme conducted by the Institute of Applied Economic & Social Research. This will aim at establishing the attitude to, and knowledge of, local government of all participants in the project, both young people and the community-decision makers.

The project aims at increasing the community's knowledge of local government, how it works, and what can be expected of it. Hopefully through this the interest and the involvement of the community may be increased.

Development of the "Youth 2000 Series"

Because substantial percentages of government funds are now being directed into youth areas (or areas where youth are the primary recipients) the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation and the Youth Council of Victoria have been trying over the last four years to develop consultation between decision-makers and the youth population to determine their needs, interests and concerns.

Research has shown that young people wish to be involved and to be responsible for shaping and developing their own communities. They have also indicated a need and a wish for support and assistance from adult youth workers who are interested and prepared to work in partnership with them.

Because a large proportion of young people (at least 50%) are not involved or reached by traditional organisations and structured programmes a new way of contacting and consulting with youth had to be developed.

This has been attempted through four projects called "Youth 2004", "Youth 2006" and now "Youth 2007...Local Government". They form the "Youth 2000" series. The "Youth 2000" series has been designed to fulfill this need and to help foster participatory democracy at the local level and to provide the citizens of the 21st century with the opportunity to have a say in the type of society in which they will be living.

The "Youth 2004" Conference was organised by the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation with the assistance of the Youth Council of Victoria and was the first of its kind in Australia. It was in essence a week long parliament of youth, and was held at Melbourne University in February 1974. "Youth 2000" brought together approximately 300 participants between 16 and 20 years of age, from local government areas in Victoria, 35 group catalysts plus administrative staff.

The aims of this gathering were to develop a sense of community amongst young people from diverse backgrounds, where representatives could express their concerns about life in 1974 and in the future, while searching for solutions to their frustrations, and to make recommendations for action to the Premier and the Government of Victoria.

In terms of its original objectives, which were to provide the participants with an opportunity to talk about the future and to suggest policy changes, the conference proved highly successful. But as a means of involving young people in their communities and in decision making processes the conference proved unsuccessful for a number of reasons. The model used should have been participatory rather than representative democracy. The conference relied too heavily on expert opinion for information. The end result was that participants were told what to think rather than what they thought.

To make sure that the same mistakes were not made again, it was agreed to hold a small planning conference in May 1975 of approximately fifty young people. This was called "Youth 2005".

Simply stated, the aims of "Youth 2005" were to develop a theme and a list of issues which participants thought were of most importance to young people in Victoria; to plan a major state wide community consultation and involvement programme for the following year, 1975/76, culminating in a state conference in May 1976. At the same time it was hoped to provide the participants with a beneficial and stimulating experience.

The dominant theme which emerged was "Survival and Fulfilment" and the issue which the participants thought were of the most importance to them were: Community Interaction, Minority Groups, Education, Pursuit of Happiness, Adapting to the Future, Law Reform, Recreation and Social Standards and Pressures. This formed the basis of "Youth 2006"

The aims of "Youth 2006" were:

To use local consultation with youth as a means of involving them with their communities and of enabling them to provide accurate feedback to policy and decision makers.

To further the idea of consultation with, and community participation by young people, with a view to extending the process eventually to every municipal area in Victoria, so involving the total community.

To discuss and evaluate the theme and issues arising out of "Youth 2005" and to put forward feasible recommendations for future government policy.

"Youth 2006" was comprised of eight live-in weekend workshops spread across rural and metropolitan Victoria.

Commencing in September 1975, the consultations ran through to April 1976 and were attended by young people between the ages of 17 and 22.

During the eight consultations five main issues were selected for discussion. They were Community Interaction, Education, Recreation, Pursuit of Happiness and Social Standards and Pressures.

"Youth 2006" showed that if young people are given some basic communication and decision-making skills, they are capable of entering into meaningful discussion with community decision makers.

"Youth 2006" also showed that volunteers could be used to initiate and run a state wide involvement process and that state wide involvement processes can make significant contributions to organisations at a local level, particularly in the area of an information exchange.

(Source: Youth 2007: Local Government, Youth Council of Victoria (1976))

EMPLOYMENT: A QUESTION OF DEVELOPMENT

Youth unemployment cannot be considered in isolation, but must be tackled within the overall context of economic and social development. Unemployment is increasingly emerging as the most striking symptom of inadequate development in most countries of the Third World.

What has been the development strategy of developing countries over the past few decades?

Except for a handful of exceptional cases like Denmark and New Zealand, the division between the Rich World and the Poor World is broadly one between industrialised countries and primary producers. It is not surprising therefore that in early development plans great emphasis was put on the need for rapid industrialisation. A number of specific arguments were put forward to support the case for substantially over-stressing the manufacturing sector of a developing country.

It was seen, firstly, as already mentioned, as the key to the employment problem; with traditional agriculture already overmanned, where else could jobs be found for the increases in the workforce brought about by the population explosion?

Secondly, industrialisation was the road to higher productivity; with its greater scope for technological innovation and its susceptibility to economies of large-scale production, manufacturing looked a far more promising bet than agricultural improvements.

Thirdly, industrialisation could be an instrument for transforming traditional attitudes which had previously impeded development contact with new techniques and radically different working and social environments would widen horizons and foster the development-orientated drives which had been lacking in the past.

And finally, there were strong external reasons for stressing the importance of industrial development: the need to reduce dependence on the export of a few primary products for which long-term prospects were gloomily uncertain, and the importance of creating domestic substitutes for manufactured imports in the face of balance of payments difficulties.

The share of new investment going to the manufacturing sector in underdeveloped countries was therefore commonly in excess of that channelled into agriculture. Manufacturing output has consequently grown rapidly.

The arguments in favour of industrialisation are strong ones; and no doubt one of the key elements in long-run development is that developing countries do diversify their economies by encouraging manufacturing industry. However,

it is open to question, firstly, whether underdeveloped countries have over-concentrated on industrialisation to the neglect of other basic development requirements; and secondly, whether industrialisation so far has taken the most suitable form.

What is the purpose of development? All too often it has been seen in strictly economic terms, that is, the increase in GNP - the gross national product, the sum total of goods and services. The assumption behind this being, an increase in GNP would mean improvement for all. What has been the result of this so-called "development" - especially the heavy emphasis on rapid industrialisation?

There has certainly been impressive growth rate in GNP in many countries but only a small percentage of the population is reaping the benefits. Why is this so? First, the pattern of economic development pursued by the overwhelming majority of developing countries has led to a concentration of growth and the fruits of growth in the urban based, high technology high labour productivity steel and glass sector. This has resulted in a respectable over-all rate of economic growth, but relatively few employment opportunities because growth was achieved largely through increases in labour productivity in the relatively small modern sector. Therefore, on the demand side, fewer employment opportunities were created than anticipated.

Second, the demographic explosion in many developing countries has resulted in large masses of people presenting themselves on the labour markets in search of productive employment. Therefore, on the supply side, many more people came to the fore than anticipated. The pattern of development pursued concentrated the fruits of development too much on a small minority in the modern sector, which did not filter down to the large masses of the population in the urban informal and rural traditional sectors. And it is young people who are the most affected in the erroneous process of development and modernisation.

The capital intensive approach to industrialisation is often emulative - creating a veneer of modernity on the economy which apes the symptoms of Western affluence without bringing about the structural transformation of attitudes and institutions which is really needed to foster radical and sustained change. Its effect has been to create a dualism - a great gulf between the small, privileged modern sector and the masses which continue in their traditional poverty. But the rural sector is not wholly untouched by the modernism of the urban industrial concentrations. Traditional craft industries are destroyed through technologically superior competition from the modern sector - adding to the growing pool of unemployment which the new industries are unable to absorb.

Large-scale concentration of industries and development of metropolitan cities have had their disastrous consequences.

But the opposite strategy, industrialising on the basis of maximum labour - intensity, is also doomed to failure. The most labour-intensive techniques are the primitive ones, those which have led to the present low productivity of labour. They are those which are essentially work-sharing rather than work-creating, those which have failed in the past to generate surplus which could ultimately lead to faster development, those in which there is no new learning process taking place.

The answer, according to many economists and planners lies in the application of an alternative technology which consists of an adoption of modern methods to the special conditions of the developing world. Various terms have been used to describe the required technology: Schumacher coined the phrase "intermediate technology, Marsden "progressive technology". A common term among economists is "labour-intensive" technology. Dickson has prompted the idea of an "alternative technology". Another popular term is "appropriate technology".

What is the nature of this alternative technology? It is technology which is most suitably adapted to the conditions of a given situation. It is compatible with the human, financial and material resources which surround its application.

In rural agricultural areas of developing countries, appropriate technologies are likely to have some common characteristics. They will usually be: labour intensive simple; small scale; and low cost.

The potential benefits of this sort of technology are considerable. It offers an immediate prospect of coming to grips with the overwhelming problem of worklessness. It involves types of capital equipment of which a substantial proportion might be produced indigenously rather than being imported from abroad. It is technology which makes possible a dispersed location of industry - to serve as a basis for rural renaissance rather than the present wasteful and squalid urban concentrations of industry. And it is an approach which will create positive demonstration effects through which the possibility and potentialities of change can be readily seen, so that development can become a genuinely participatory process with substantial "spread" (diffusion) effects.

In attempting to bring about a new approach to technology and development, there will be opposition. Some people will be resentful of any suggestion that developing countries should be "fobbed off" with techniques "inferior" to those used in the West. To them, "progress" is measured by industrial symbols of modernity. A shift to a more appropriate technology might also threaten industrialised countries. It is certainly in their interest to promote the use of capital intensive technologies; for it is precisely this sort of equipment that under-developed countries are least likely to produce for themselves, and which rich countries are geared to provide. Aid and private investment have therefore also played a part

in leading on to developing countries techniques inappropriate to their situation.

As we have seen, overemphasis on an inappropriate form of industrialisation has had disastrous consequences. So much of what is commonly termed development - generally measured by increases in national income - is really nothing of the sort, affecting as it does only small groups of people concentrated in a handful of urban areas. If development is to include a general widening of horizons, and if its benefits are to be widely dispensed, then substantial resources must be directed into the rural sector.

What is needed is not merely an agricultural revolution but comprehensive rural development. This means, first of all, accepting that the rural sector is the major source of future employment opportunities. It means enhancing the quality of rural life to reverse the present migration to the towns. It is in the countryside that jobs must be created; and it is the countryside which must be revitalised to counter the spurious attractions of the urban slums.

To choose between urban industrialisation and rural agriculture is false. For one thing, the industrial and agricultural sectors are deeply interdependent, with the success of each depending on the prosperity of the other. The concept of rural development takes this interdependence a stage further - for it involves shifting the locus of industry out of the squalid and socially expensive urban complexes and into the countryside itself. It aims at reducing the traditional dependence of the rural areas on a few primary products by diversifying production into a best of labour-biased non-agricultural activities.

A recent report (1977) by ESCAP (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific) entitled "The International Economic Crises and Developing Asia and the Pacific", stressed the importance of rural development.

"Throughout the region there has been widespread commitment to the eradication of poverty, including unemployment. There is now general agreement that such objectives can be achieved in a reasonable time context only by the deliberate exercise of governmental power, by focussing more attention on rural areas where the magnitude of poverty is greatest, by adopting more labour - intensive as distinct from capital - intensive techniques of production and by involving the target groups themselves not only in gainful employment but also in the decision making implementation of the development with which they are involved."

Education should be an integral part of a development strategy. Education systems have too frequently been planned for developed industrial countries with over emphasis on academic learning and little content of relevance to the largely rural environment. Thus education planning and implementation

have been geared to a style of education traditional in the developed world with little questioning of its significance for the special conditions in developing countries. This system has contributed to the employment problems and has not oriented itself to the manpower needs of those countries.

If the promotion of economic development, social justice, and employment opportunities are its aims, then the type of education needed is radically different from the present one. The chapter on education further expands the type of education needed.

No country develops in isolation. The international framework in which development has taken place, that of extreme economic inequalities, has tended to increase rather than to reduce the difficulties of the development task.

All developing countries plan for development. How far they do so, what form it takes, varies widely. It is our hope as youth workers of the Commonwealth that a more balanced approach to development will be pursued. Development - not just in terms of GNP but in bringing about basic changes in the underlying social fabric of attitudes and institutions so that the aspirations and needs of youth can be more fully realised.

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Agency : Nausori Youth Centre
Box 466, Nausori

Residential Address: Nausori Youth Centre
Box 466, Nausori

Work Description : Running a vocational training centre for
boys and girls. Organising holiday
activities for the youth group.
Organising fund raising for the Centre.

GHANA

Name : JULIUS ANKOMAH

Occupation : Youth Worker (District Co-ordinator)

Agency : National Youth Council
P.O. Box 777, Accra

Residential Address: Housing Estate No C 2
Apapam Road
Kibi

Work Description : As a Co-ordinator I operate on three
fronts:-

Trainer - Organising Training Programmes
for youth.

Administrator - Co-ordinating resources
of various Ministries for the use by
youth

Organiser - Organising Youth Associations
in towns and villages.

HONGKONG

Name : QUENTIN, KING SANG FONG

Occupation : Social Worker

Agency : The Boys' and Girls' Clubs Association
3 Lockhart Road, Wanchai

Residential Address: Kiu Hing Mansion
6th Floor, Block K
Tin Hau Temple Road
Causeway Bay

Work Description : My work in the Boys' and Girls' Clubs Association of Hongkong is as a programme secretary (operation). The Association provides multi-dimensional programmes for the children and youth aged 6-18 for their total development. I had to take up both the programme planning, supervisory and administrative work.

Name : TSE CHI PUI, RICKY

Occupation : Welfare Assistant

Agency : Social Welfare Department
Lee Garden, 4/F East Block
Hysan Avenue

Residential Address: 1629 Peony House
So Uk Estate, Kowloon

Work Description : 1. To provide opportunities and guidance for the establishment of meaningful relationships between youth and family, youth and the community and among youth themselves.

2. To provide opportunities and guidance for the full realization of young people's potential interests, abilities, leadership and voluntary service spirit.

INDIA

Name : O P KUMAR

Occupation : Youth Co-ordinator

Agency : Nehru Yuvak Kendra
(Nehru Youth Centre)
Ministry of Education and Social Welfare
Government of India
Pratapgarh, U P, 230001

Residential Address: Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Hadi Hall
Pratapgarh, U P, 230001

Work Description : Organising, promoting and supporting Youth Clubs/Organisations in the District. Planning District-wide activities for youth. Co-ordinating with government and non-government agencies concerned with development and youth programmes. Training of youth leaders. Setting up information and guidance centre for youth. Executive Officer

Name : M R SHARMA
 Occupation : Youth Co-ordinator
 Agency : Nehru Yuvak Kendra
 Bilaspur (Simla Hills)
 Himachal Pradesh, 174001
 Residential Address: Nehru Yuvak Kendra
 Bilaspur
 Himachal Pradesh, 174001
 Work Description : To organise youth training camps,
 leadership training, vocational training,
 adult education and social service
 activities in the District for the non-
 student youth of 15-35 years of age
 group.
 To co-ordinate the different youth
 programmes being run by different
 departments in the District for the
 development and welfare of youth.

Name : N SARAT CHANDRA SINGH
 Occupation : Social Worker
 Agency : Citizen Volunteers Training Centre
 Imphal, Manipur, 795001
 Residential Address: Moirangkhom
 Imphal, Manipur
 Work Description : Leadership training, organising vocational
 training programmes for youths. Impart-
 ing functional literacy to the illiterate
 youths and organising youth involvement
 camps, seminars and conferences. Helping
 the youths in development and self-
 sufficiency in economic and job
 opportunities and guiding them to be
 good citizens of the State.

Name : ZOLIANA ROYTE
 Occupation : Youth Welfare Officer
 Agency : Youth Welfare Activities
 Education and Social Welfare Department
 Mizoram: Aizawl
 Pin: 796001
 Residential Address: 4 Khatla Line
 Education and Social Welfare Department
 Pin: 796001 Aizawl: Mizoram

Work Description: : I was appointed to look after the activities of games and sports both in schools and voluntary clubs in Mizoram as a district officer. Since I am the only one in my State, my area of work is in the whole State comprising of three districts. I am to concentrate more on schools as regards organisation of sports from Primary to High school levels. Organisation of coaching in different games and sports items, selection and training of school going youth for the State team to represent Mizoram in the National Schools Games.

Name : SIRAJODDIN SHAIKH

Occupation : Professional Social Worker

Agency : Antar Bharati and Rashtar Sevalal
Sane Gurujee, Smarak, Singhagad Road
Parvati, Pune, 411030
Maharashtra

Residential Address: C/o S. Latif, Municipal Colony No 1,
Room 2 Siddharth Nagar, Near Laltaki
Ahmednagar 414001 (Maharashtra)

Work Description : 1. Sanchalak Director - One community
centre

2. Trainer - Imparting training to the
rural youth and specially organising
training programmes for scheduled
caste and adiyasi youth. At the all
India level, organising children's
carnivals, organising rural and
urban youth for National Integration
programmes.

Name: : Ms MAHASHVETA J VAIDYA

Occupation : Youth Co-ordinator

Agency : Nehru Yuvak Kendra
P No 1629
Junagadh Gujarat State

Residential Address: Nehru Yuvak Kendra
Junagadh Gujarat State
Ram Nivas E/3

Work Description : Involved in Rural Development Programmes
and Social Welfare and Health activities
especially in rural areas. Interested in
youth welfare and youth development
activities.

MALAYSIA

Name : OMAR BIN MANSOR

Occupation : Culture, Youth and Sports Officer

Agency : Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports
Wisma Kramat
Jalan Gurney
Kuala Lumpur

Residential Address: Culture, Youth and Sports Department
Kedah, AlorSetar
Kedah

Work Description : To organise young entrepreneur courses and to find opportunities for the youth in business project. Also to advise, guide and facilitate qualified youths who are involved in business during the preparation stage and while they are running the business.

Name : KAMAL ABDULLAH OTHMAN

Occupation : Culture, Youth and Sports Officer

Agency : Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports
Kota Bharu
Kelantan

Residential Address: 1315 Jalan Sultanah Zainab
Kota Bharu
Kelantan

Work Description : To co-ordinate youth clubs at District level and implement youth programmes which have been designed. Also to advise, guide and facilitate the youth in all aspects especially in self employment.

Name : HENRY G LANGGIE

Occupation : Divisional Culture, Youth & Sports Officer

Agency : Ministry of Culture, Youth & Sports
Jalan Gurney
Kuala Lumpur

Residential Address: 91 Government Quarters
Resak Road
Simanggang
Sarawak

Work Description : In-charge of the Department of Culture, Youth & Sports - Divisional level, Sarawak. Responsible for the programme planning, budgeting and implementation of activities under this portfolio.

Name : RAJA RUSLAN BIN RAJA SAMAH

Occupation : Culture, Youth and Sports Officer

Agency : Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports
 Wisma Keramat
 Gurney Road
 Kuala Lumpur

Residential Address: Culture, Youth and Sports Department Perak
 741 Sturrock Road
 Ipoh

Work Description : To advise, guide and facilitate qualified youths who are involved in business during the preparation stage and while they are running the business. To organise young entrepreneur courses and to find opportunities for the youth-in-business project.

Name : SARJIT SINGH SEKHON

Occupation : Culture, Youth & Sports Officer
 (Training Division)

Agency : Ministry of Culture, Youth & Sports
 Jalan Gurney
 Kuala Lumpur

Residential Address: Jabatan Kebudayaan Belia Dan Sukan
 6th Floor, Wisma Persekutuan
 Kuala Trengganu

Work Description : In-charge of the Training Department at the State Headquarters and responsible to plan and implement all training programmes for youth in the State. Courses are run for various categories of youth and according to their needs, status and backgrounds. Training programmes are organised on different levels -National, State and District.

MAURITIUS

Name : A FAROOK KHOODORUTH

Occupation : District Youth Officer

Agency : Ministry of Youth & Sports
Foondun Building
Rose Hill

Residential Address: 21/23 D, Leopold Bour Street
St Francois Xavier
Port Louis

Work Description : Advisor to youth federations, executive secretary and implementing officer. Initiate self-help and community development activities at regional level. Help organisation and implementation of activities at National and District level. Working towards a concerted and co-ordinated action plan for youth at present and last year, have been initiating actions at Ministry's level for a National Youth Policy

NEW ZEALAND

Name : MARK W BROADBENT

Occupation : Full-time Youth Worker (in 1978)

Agency : Inter School Christian Fellowship (ISCF)
P.O. Box 760
Wellington

Residential Address: 19A Witako Street
Lower Hutt
Wellington

Work Description : Resource personnel for high school groups eg. programme ideas. Involvement in counselling, organising camping programmes, working with 'disabled' youth. Also interest in youth affairs on National level - involvement in the National Youth Council.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA:

Name : JOSEPH STEVE EGILIO

Occupation : Youth Work Officer

Agency : Ministry of Social Development
North Solomons Government
P.O. Box 120
Arawa, North Solomons Province

Residential Address: Asitavi Parish
P.O. Wakunai
C/o KIETA
North Solomons

Work Description : I have been involved in the field of youth for only the last two years, mainly on a voluntary basis. Within this period, I have tried to mobilise the youth in the local vicinity, into an organised group. The result has been encouraging. Our newly formed Association which encompasses almost all of our village clubs looks promising. Prior to my coming to Chandigarh, the North Solomons Provincial Government offered me a position in the Ministry of Social Development, where I hope to work on my return.

Name : MELI ONGA MUNANGKE TINING

Occupation : Community Development Officer

Agency : Office of Home Affairs
P.O. Box 1287
Boroko

Residential Address: Atamun Kanok
P.O. Box 7154
Boroko

Work Description : My interest in youth work is with out-of-school youth and school leavers. At National Level I am interested in working with the youth projects and training of youth leaders at the club levels and organisations involved with youth. I also help in planning and implementation of the Nationally planned projects for youth work.

SIERRA LEONE:

Name : EDWARD KOROMA

Occupation : Social Development Worker

Agency : Ministry of Social Welfare
Fort Street
Freetown, Rep.

Residential Address: 22 Edward Street
Freetown, Rep.

Work Description : I organise, supervise and visit various youth clubs registered with the Ministry. I also deal with case work by settling matrimonial disputes that come to my attention. At District level I involve youth in community development work and provide recreational facilities for them.

SINGAPORE

Name : Ms PEGGY CHAN SIEW YING

Occupation : Supervisor, Typing Pool
Ministry of Education

Agency : Singapore Girl Guides Association
Guide House
420 Clemenceau Avenue

Residential Address: 750G, Commonwealth Drive
Block 94

Work Description : Guide Captain, in charge of a Guide Company catering to school children between the ages of 11-17 years. Camp Advisor, in charge of the Camping Section-administration and organising training camps for Adult Leaders.

Name : Ms JENNIFER LIM-YEO POH CHOO

Occupation : Regional Officer
(Community and Youth Worker)

Agency : People's Association
Kallang

Residential Address: 85 Neram Road
Seletar Hill Estate

Work Description : 1. Co-ordinate, organise and supervise activities at the constituency and regional level.

2. Promotion of community participation in community development and welfare projects/services.

Name : KASMAS HARIFF

Occupation : Organising Secretary
Community and Youth Worker

Agency : People's Association
Kallang

Residential Address: 322M, Block 28
Lorong 6, Toa Payoh

Work Description : Employed as an Organising Secretary with the People's Association and as a community and Youth Worker engaged in planning, organising and supervising activities for both young and old people and promoting youth participation in community and welfare services.

SRI LANKA

Name : Ms K. M. G. KARUNA DIAS

Occupation : Project Officer

Agency : National Youth Service Council
5 De Fonseka Road
Colombo 5

Residential Address: Gamagewatta, Majwwana
Keradewala, Hikkaduwa

Work Description : I am working as a project officer in the vocational training programme, self-employment organisations and as the officer in-charge at the Vocational Training Centre.

Name : Ms JAYALATHA NISSANKA

Occupation : Project Officer

Agency : National Youth Service Council
5 De Fonseka Road
Colombo 5

Residential Address: Kossinna
Ganemulla

Work Description : 1. Organise youth service projects
2. Look after administrative and functional work

Name : R. WIJEDASA

Occupation : District Youth Officer

Agency : National Youth Service Council
5 De Fonseka Road
Colombo 5

Residential Address: "Shanti"
Unawatuna
Galle

Work Description : I organise national youth service projects at District level. I also give instructions to youth on activities relating to culture, sports, agriculture and inculcate national consciousness by giving them civic training. I am in addition an officer in-charge of my district and also an administrator.

Name : H.G. G. JAYAWEERA

Occupation : Project Officer

Agency : National Youth Service Council
5 De Fonseka Road
Colombo 5

Residential Address: 6 Sirikulam Estate
Mallawapitiya
Kurunegala

Work Description : I am a Project Officer at the grass-root level involved in implementing the youth programmes which are launched by my organisation. These programmes are aimed at national development and to satisfy the needs and aspirations of the youth.

UNITED KINGDOM

Name : BILL HOYLES

Occupation : Senior Detached Youth Worker

Agency : Lancashire Education Committee
(District 10 - Blackburn)
County Hall, Preston

Residential Address: Youth Office
Education Department
Town Hall
Blackburn

Work Description : Special responsibility for minority groups - in particular identifying and meeting the needs of Asian young people. Interested also in developing facilities for integrating physically handicapped and able bodies young people through appropriate social provision.

WESTERN SAMOA

Name : Ms KERENA I ESERA

Occupation : Youth Worker
Boys Brigage Officer

Agency : Congregational Christian Church (CCC)
Institute of Cultural Affairs (ICA)
Ministry of Youth, Sports & Cultural Affairs (MYSCA)

Residential Address: Box 1436
Apia

Work Description : Voluntary Youth Worker - Planning and implementation of programmes for youth. Committee member on Sports and Recreation Council (CCC). Establishment of human development projects (ICA). Coordination of Youth Organisation.

Name : MALOFOU REOPOAMO SAVAIINAEA

Occupation : Youth Worker

Agency : Methodist Youth Department
P.O. Box 221
Apia

Work Description : The nature of work I have been involved in is to help in implementing programmes which were mainly defined on religious basis. To help organise training programmes for youth leaders in different spheres - seminars and conference are common features of this work. Organising camps for youth fellowship gatherings. Also responsible for preparation of literature for use in youth and church activities. To co-ordinate the National Youth Programmes of the Ministry of Youth Sports and Cultural Affairs.