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THE EGYPTIAN NATIONAL
COMMISSION FOR
UNESCO

INTERNATIONAL MEETING
OF
EXPERTS ON THE USE OF CULTURAL
INDICATORS IN DEVELOPMENT POLICIES
CAIRO, 13 - 15 DECEMBER 1993

FINAL REPORT

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**INTERNATIONAL MEETING OF EXPERTS ON THE USE OF CULTURAL
INDICATORS IN DEVELOPMENT POLICIES**

13 - 15 DEC. 1993

CAIRO- EGYPT

FINAL REPORT

Introduction

Background:

The meeting was organized by UNESO in collaboratin with the Egyptian National Commission for UNESCO in Cairo from 13-15 Dec. 1993. The meeting was attended by 13 participants. (9 foreign and 4 Egyptian experts)+ a number of observers from UN Agencies and NGO's.

Place of the meeting : The premises of the Egyptian National Commission for UNESCO: 17, Ismail Abuel-Fetouh St. Dokki

Working languages:

English and French

Objectives of the meeting:

The meeting aimed at examining the documents prepared by experts and by other participants on the state of the art of cultural indicators.

- a) Conceptual framework of cultural indicators.
- b) Methodological problems for the elaboration of cultural indicators .
- c) The applicability of cultural indicators to the decision-making process in the field of development.

List of Documents:

- "The Egyptian Experience in Cultural Indicators".
By a group of Egyptian experts and presented by
Mr. Mohamed Ghoneim
- Elaboration and Use of Cultural Indicators in the
Integration of Culture in Development process in the
Middle-East. Presented By Mr. D. DEHNAM.
- Elaboration and Use of Cultural Indicators in Korea.
By Mr. M. Y. LIM
- The Decision-Making Process in Development Programmes
and Projects, Taking into Account the Cultural
Dimensions of Development,
By Mr. B. CLERGERIE.
- Towards a framework of Socio-Cultural Indicators for the
Development Process,
By Mr. G. GABRIEL CARCELES.
- Cultural Indicators in the Nordic Countries
By Mr. Lief GOUIEDO.
- Cultural Development in the National Economic and Social
Development Plan of Thailand.
By Mr. Mario E. Delgado BUTTURINI.
- Using Cultural Indicators in Development Policies.
By Mr. Mohadou Mustapha Niang.

List of Participants:

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EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

Mr. Gabriel CARCELES BREIS
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Opening Session:

Monday 13 Dec. 1993

* A Summary of the Address Delivered by Professor

Dr. Fathallah El- Khatib , Meeting Chairman

The opening session ceremony started at 9:30 on Monday morning by an address presented by professor Dr. Mohamed Fathallah El-Khatib, Chairperson of the meeting on behalf of the Chairman of the Egyptian National Commission and the Minister of Education Dr. Hussein Kamel Bahaa El- Din, in which he welcomed the participants.

In the speech addressed to the participants, he expressed his wish to concentrate during the meeting on a more comprehensive approach of development and the promotion of cultural and social values for the welfare of man.

* A Summary of the Address Delivered by Mr. T. H. Yoo,

UNESCO Representative

(on behalf of the director general of UNESCO)

In his address, Mr. Yoo after welcoming the participants he gave a special emphasis on the development theory taking into account culture as a fundamental non-economic variable in the process of development.

He also referred to the forum held in SEOUL during September 1993 when he said that the forum members agreed that culture must develop alongside the political economy and that economic development itself, requires the incorporation of socio-cultural factors in its conceptualization and implementation.

He added that UNESCO is working intersectorally and seeking an interagency co-operation in its activities giving example of ROSTAS.

Finally, he thanked the government of Egypt for hosting the meeting with a special attention to the Egyptian National Commission for UNESCO.

* Election of the Bureau

- Chairman: Prof. Dr. Mohamed Fathallah El- Khatib.
Faculty of Economics and Political Sciences, University
of Cairo.
- Vice chairman : Mr. Gabriel CARCELES BREIS. Professor
at the University of Murcia, Spain.
- Rapporteur : Mr. Bernard CLERGERIE
UNESCO Consultant.
- Co-Rapporteur: Mr. Mohamed GHONEIM
Under-Secretary of State for External Cultural Relations
Ministry of Culture.

First Day, Monday 13 Dec. 1993

First Working Session (10.30 - 12.00 A.M.)

Topic: The Egyptian Experience in Cultural Indicators

Egyptian Paper Prepared by a Group
of Experts and Presented by
Mr. Mohamed Ghoneim Under-Secretary
of State for External Cultural Relations
Ministry of Culture.

Open discussion

A Summary

In a preliminary assertion, he referred to the fact that cultural developemnt is necessary in helping man, increasing his awareness, achieving progress and prosperity under the fundamental condition of an adequate knowledge of the cultural needs of the country in order to draw up an integrated cultural policy.

To that purpose a battery of cultural indicators was prepared, conceived and improved.

The paper included the following :

- Concept of Cultural Indicators .
- The Egyptian Cultural Indicators.
Valuee Supporting Development.
(including 13 indicators' components)
- The Geographical Expansion of the Cultural Institutions.
(including 7 components)
- Artistic and Cultural Activities
(including 13 components)
- The General Public as Receptient of Artistic and Cultural Services
(including 5 components)

- The General Public Participation in Management Organization , Planning and Assessing the Artistic and Cultural Performances.

(including 8 components)

- The Formation of Cultural Animators

(including 7 components)

Prospective Objectives and Results of Cultural Indicators:

- 1- Increasing the number of cultural institutions and sites.
- 2- Applying justice in the geographical distribution for the artistic and cultural services in the districts, cities, villages and the beduin areas which are deprived of these services.
- 3- Carrying out legislative and executive procedures to prevent obstacles that hinder the establishment of non-governmental national artistic and cultural associations .
- 4- Publishing a new map of antiquities , art museums and museums concerned with national eminent personalities to unload the overstuffed stores in the capital area so as to prevent theft.
- 5- More attention should be paid to plastic arts, popular and traditional crafts. This interest should start with the child at school, palaces of culture, centres of people gatherings at universities and syndicates. For these purposes, ateliers should be prepared, exhibition halls and markets to sell the products at good prices which encourage acquisition.
- 6- More attention should be given to creativity . This attention can be shown in methods of discovering and adopting creators as well as helping them to disseminate their art.

7- Considering the content of the artistic and cultural works such as: theatre, cinema, radio and television to cope with the values supporting development .Also to face the dissemination of foreign values through foreign contents which seek only profit and threaten the cultural identity.

8 More concern should be given to the children's films. The Egyptian producers are unwilling to produce this quality because of their suspicions of not having any revenue.

It is the duty of the government to introduce a good production funded by the cultural development fund until there is a better performance and a better revenue to encourage the private sector.

9- The decrease in the number of those who have fellowships and devoted to researches on artistic and literacy creativity, together with the difficulties the creators face, will definitely lead to the death of talents or at least minimizing them.

10- As an outcome , it is expected that as a result of using cultural indicators, to introduce a general cultural report of Egypt which includes a true picture of culture and to set a general framework of the future cultural policy.

To benefit from this report, it should be issued periodically either every year or every three years. Besides, the members of the meeting stressed the direct link between cultural and economic projects.

It was agreed that the development of culture may increase national income through marketing cultural commodities.

12.00 - 1 .30 P.M.

Second Working Session

Topic:

Elaboration and Use of Cultural Indicators in the Integration of Culture in Development Process in the Middle East and North Africa, Presented By Mr. D. BEHNAM, Ex. Secretary - General of the International Council of Social Sciences.

Open Discussion

A Summary

The paper reviews three aspects :

- An attempt to describe the Islamic cultural area which includes North Africa and the Middle East. It underlines the socio-economic specificity of the region.
- In the second part after ~~defining~~ the first models of development, the paper emphasizes some essential factors namely Islam and development in the field of psychology and sociology, avoiding any over simplification.
- The utilization of space with special reference to housing urban life and gender separation.
- Perception of time, divided between religious representations ordinary daily life and social- historical conception.
- In the third part of the paper, special attention is given to indicators in the field of cultural policy, with a particular concern, for new forms of cultural life as leisure and tourism.
- Furthermore, the paper stressed the impact of tourism on economic development.

3 .30 - 5 .30 P.M.

Third Working Session

Topic:

Elaboration and Use of Cultural Indicators in Korea,
Presented by Mr. M. Y. Lim
Director of International Affairs, University of
Keimyung.
Taegu - Seoul - Korea.

Open Discussion

A Summary

The study tackles major cultural problems in contemporary Korea and cultural projects incorporated in Korea's five year development plans and their cultural development strategies. The paper underlines in particular the increasing discrepancies between regions, social strata and generations. It deals with cultural indicators set by Korea, including the publication on statistics on culture and the arts as well as research on defining cultural indicators. The research also elaborates cultural indicators in the implementation of cultural plans and projects.

The report stresses the necessity of recognizing the impact of culture on the quality of life and well-being of the population. Also the need for the state support for culture which is a motor force of development and powerful remedy for the ills of the society. For cultural indicators, one should study cultural reality in a scientific rational way before decisions be made on cultural policy. The cultural indicators should be studied through an interdisciplinary manner.

Most of the participants agreed with the content of the Korean national paper, especially on the following points:

- Impact of culture on society.
- Necessity of interdisciplinary researches in elaborating cultural indicators.
- Regarding modernization and westernization there is the danger of a cultural gap between economic boom and cultural status.

Second Day, Tuesday 14 Dec. 1993

Fourth Working Session (9.30 - 11.00 A.M.)

Topic :

The decision-making process development, progress and projects taking into account the cultural dimensions of development presented By. M. B. CLERGERIE, International Consultant.

Open discussion

A Summary

The subject of this paper is the process of decision making in the planning and programming of development projects, taking into account the cultural dimension of development. Secondly, an inventory and a synthesis of work done in this field is attempted especially concerning the factors which influence development in enterprises and during the implementation of the projects such as consultations between partners, techniques and practices utilized for mobilization of the population at various steps in the projects' duration. Thirdly, research concerning the conditions under which socio-cultural indicators could be used is outlined.

In order to understand how the cultural factors are successfully integrated in development projects, the author makes a distinction between what he calls the "Finess" and the "Architecture". The first he defines as successive well regulated stages which unfold in time.

These rules of succession are regulated by the logic of technology, administration, ideology and politics and refer back to the style and logic which was built up during the course of history and which constitutes a heritage, but also a way of doing things which has dynamics of its own. Some of the laws which characterize these processes are quasi-universal. The most recent one's discovered by operational research which help in improving decision making in situations of uncertainty of risk or in a situation of competition between partners.

Architecture he defines as the hierarchically organized sets of institutions but also social sets or groups where human beings co-exist as actors through the businessman who launches a project, a government which begins a policy in favour of development, puts forward a strategy in the light of the choices and preferences and evaluates the results.

Seen from the outside, the innovative decisions appear to be related to a scientific approach: history, psychology (individual or social), sociology, economics, political sciences, revealing the criteria which led to action.

However, none of these approaches allows fully an understanding of the lively relationships which exist in the decision making process between the choices, norms and styles of behaviour and the commitment of the true decision makers effectively associated in the process. It is at the junction of the external and internal experience.

The diversity of points of view and the possible approaches to development leads anthropologists and enlightened decision makers to think that the cultural dimension is sometimes a dependent variable and sometimes an independent variable but, in addition, it is the source of the meaning that acting individuals attach to their preferences, beliefs and conduct.

In order to elicit, as simply as possible, the relations between decision making and culture of various levels of responsibility, the analysis follows the phases of an operational project.

In other words, identification, feasibility, management, supervision and evaluation.

For each step the participants involved and the indicators that could be utilized, are shown.

As for cultural statistics, it is not excluded but they bring indirectly, an understanding of the cultural area and a given level of development.

This could also be said of the very general indicators being devised in UN system: indicators of human development, indicators of the development of liberty.

11.30 - 1 .00 P.M.

Fifth Working Session

Topic:

"Towards a Framework of Socio-Cultural Indicators
for the Development Process"
Presented By Professor Gabriel CARCELES - BREIS
Dept. of Sociology
Faculty of Economics
University of Murcia
Spain

Open discussion

A Summary

The paper defines the concept and scope concerning the assessment of the cultural dimensions in development .

In order to avoid any vagueness, some operational definitions are taken for granted to facilitate the choice of the most useful indicators, both subjective and objective.

In other words, based on facts on one side and involving beliefs, values .. etc, on the other side .

The core of the paper is devoted to the definition of the methods and the right use of these new indicators joining the classical culture, styles and quality of life and development.

As for some details they are included in recommendations.

3 .30 - 4 .30 P.M.

Sixth Working Session

Topic:

Cultural Indicators in the Nordic Countries
Presented By Mr. Leif GOUIEDO
Professor , Stockholm , Sweden

Open discussion

A Summary

The chief statisticians of the Nordic countries, that is Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden have been met to promote cooperation in the production of statistics.

Within the field of cultural statistics three projects have been initiated and run by the committees/nets.

Below a brief account of these projects, will be presented in turn.

Cultural Indicators in the Nordic Countries

In the 1980s, cultural researchers in the Nordic countries discussed the need of a statistical review, designed specifically for the cultural research sector in these countries. The discussions led to an inventory of statistics available.

Results of this project have appeared in a report with the title in English "Cultural Indicators in the Nordic Countries" sub-titled, "A study in comparative cultural statistics".(1)

This first-trial-publication (prepared by Mr. Sten Mansson, a statistician at the Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs) comprises the following areas: Cultural heritage (i.a. museums, exhibitions, libraries, theatre, dance, music, visual arts, literature and film; each area treated in special sections), press, radio, television/video, etc (dealt with only in a section on cultural habits). Data is provided for Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

Statistics on cultural habits presented in the review emanate from the cultural activities survey, briefly described in the next section of this note.

The published review also outlines cultural policy issues in the countries listed above, except for Iceland. For purpose of giving the reader of this note a rough contour of the variety of statistics/indicators that appear in the report,

Culture Activities in the Nordic Countries

An important step on the road to developing Nordic cultural statistics was taken by the Nordic Statistical Secretariat when it succeeded in bringing about parallel cultural activities, surveys, carried out during spring 1991- based on a joint questionnaire model.

The results from these surveys have been published quite recently with the English title "Cultural Activities in the Nordic Countries".(2) The publication concerning culture and mass media consumption includes chapters on inter alia newspapers and periodicals, T.V, video and radio, books, libraries, cinemas, and phonograms. Results are related to explanatory variables: age, sex, civil status, education and region.

The book contains a wealth of data on cultural habits in different population strata in the 16-74 age span in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

The presentation gives the percentages of population (subdivided by age, sex etc.) that use various cultural goods and services. For instance, reading newspapers, periodicals, viewing T.V. and or/ video, listening to radio. Further examples: visits at cinemas, libraries, listening to phonograms, reading books, visiting museums, concerts, theatres. In almost all instances, the events are subdivided by genre categories (as for instance for musical events: pop/rock concerts, classical music).

The national statistical bureaus have financed these surveys.

Social Report for the Nordic Countries

Over the past 20 years, comprehensive interview surveys have been conducted aimed at gauging the living conditions of the populations of the Nordic countries. The surveys on living conditions and welfare are now centrally coordinated within the framework of the Nordic statistical co-operation.

4 .30 - 6 .00 P.M.

Seventh Working Session

Topic:

Review of the Activities Undertaken By (ESCWA)
UN Economic and Social Development Section

By Mr. George KOSSAIFI
Chief, Social Development and
Welfare Section, SDP-N.N.ESCWA.
Amman - Jordan.

Mr. George the ESCWA Representative referred to the structure of the ESCWA in the paper he circulated among the participants that it consists of 14 original members. All Arab countries of southwest Asia Plus Egypt and the Palestine liberation organization both admitted in 1977.

He recommended that UNDP Report must include in its index, the cultural aspect in human development since the report did not tackle this aspect .

He also referred to the social summit which will be held in Denmark in 1994.

The topics of the conference will be :

- 1- Allevating poverty.
- 2- Enhancing Social Integration.

He also recommended the importance of the qualitative aspects of cultural indicators and not only the quantitative indicators.

6 .30 - 7 .00 P.M.

Topic:

Country Paper:
Cultural Development in the National
Economic and Social Development
Plan of Thailand
Presented By Mr. Sawai CHAIJAN
The Office of National Economic
and Social Development Board

Open Discussion:

A Summary

The Development of National Culture has been adopted in the National Economic and Social Development Plan as a tool or instrument to solve and develop human resources, society and environment problems since the 4th National Economic and social Development Plan (1977-1981).

Cultural Development in the 7th National Economic and Social Development Plan (1992-1996).

By the end of the period of the 6th National economic and social development plan in 1991, it was found that the rapid economic growth of the country led to the suffering of the Thai society involving culture, family and particularly spiritual and moral values. Therefore, it was crucial that during this critical transition period of Thailand's development, more attention to moral, spiritual, cultural and social development has been paid to ensure continued stability of Thai society.

Development issues

The essential cultural, moral, spiritual and social development issues in the 7th National Economic and social Development Plan include the following headlines:

- 1- The family institution has become less stable and less secure.
- 2- The rapid economic expansion has affected the social peace and tranquility.
- 3- Problems of lifestyle, spiritual, value readjustment to cope with rapid changes of development .

Guidelines for development

Development guidelines to solve the problems above have been formulated.

- 1- Designate the religious institution as the centre for spiritual and moral development .
- 2- Develop social environment to be conducive to spiritual development and creation of virtuous and noble values.
- 3- Improve operational efficiency of spiritual and cultural development.
- 4- Emphasize importance of culture, hand in hand with economic development.

Current Programs and Projects

In order to achieve the guidelines and development issues a number of projects and cultural programs which are in line with the policies and guidelines are set for the Plan:

- 1- Action - oriented research on various ethnological groups in selected areas.
- 2- Promotion of the concept of family relationship and responsibility.
- 3- Promotion of cultural potentials for rural development and the improvement of the quality of life.
- 4- Cultural maps.
- 5- Study and research on cultural tourism.
- 6- Awards for national artists and outstanding cultural animators and promoters.
- 7- Preservation and promotion of folk culture.
- 8- Development of cultural personnel.
- 9- Promotion of cultural exchanges within the country and with other countries.

There are 8 cultural areas which consist of :

- research.
- preservation
- revitalization
- development
- transmission
- promotion
- authority enhancement
- exchange

7 .00 - 7 .30 P.M.

Topic:

Cultural Indicators for Development
in the Content of Mercosur
Presented By Mr. Mario E. Delgado BUTTURINI

Open Discussion:

A Summary

In the content of the process of changes in their political regimes and systems, Argentina and Brazil began a series of bilateral programs, starting in 1985, to integrate their economic, technological and cultural policies.

As historical antagonisms subsided and new diplomatic and commercial ties between Argentina and Brazil and then with Paraguay and Uruguay, Uruguay was prompted to propose changes in this process of bilateral integration between Argentina and Brazil, that would make it into a subregional agreement. After consultation with Paraguay, the initiative was accepted and the Agreement of Asuncion was signed. In December of 1994, this should culminate in a Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR).

Considering social, cultural, economic structures and realities, the countries of MERCOSUR have different social problems and disparities that must be solved if they are to achieve the targets of this regional integration project.

Some basic cultural indicators must therefore be defined to guide this new enterprise forward, perhaps in the underlying hope of one day achieving unification into Latin American Nation, as originally suggested at the beginning of the 19th century. From the beginning of this integration project, two cultural indicators stood out, and it would have been wise to pay more attention to them rather than looking only at the economic considerations. This was not what happened; but it is not too late to change.

We think that the first indicator in MERCOSUR should be "the social consensus at regional level". This means analyzing the terms of various peoples view the interregional agreement in terms of democratic consolidation, social justice, human rights and welfare, in each component of the different societies making up the regional agreement, and in the whole.

Once we have defined what should be done, we must identify the resources that are available and those that are necessary in order to achieve it. This means identifying the common points and disparities of the cultural infrastructure at the regional level, to determine the potential for cooperation and regional integration of the educational, cultural, linguistic, artistic, and traditional aspects, as these may either contribute decisively to the achievement of the final goal, or serve only to hamper it.

Among the basic problems confronting this integration process is that of the different ways the formal educational systems which build up the countries' human resources, and their relative quantitative and qualitative success in the training of specialists and researchers in the sciences and technology, in so far as scientific research, by its impact on economic development, can promote the reduction of social inequalities that can be seen in each country in the different standards of living, and also helping to meet the basic needs in societies' different rates and dynamics of stratification and social mobility.

The economic integration of the MERCOSUR countries will be decisive in the industrialization process, to balance production with the trade situation as demanded by the consumption of each country, and this industrial reconversion will bring quantitative and qualitative improvements in the demand for labor.

Formal education at primary, secondary, technical and university levels will force the MERCOSUR countries to adapt their planning and organization of technological research, to integrate it into the development of human resources. This will raise the skill level of labor force, in an equitable economic development of the countries of the region, and will have the side benefit of reducing the social inequalities and the stratification through the training of the marginal populations and opening the door to social mobility, which is for the moment closed due to the limited results of industrialization.

On the basis of these observations, the need is evident for some labor reconversion model based on the training of human resources to adapt labor, in terms of qualifications and quantity, to an integrated agricultural, industrial, and services market. We believe this process, by paving the way to economic development, will lead to the reduction of social inequalities and the integration of marginal groups into the benefits of MERCOSUR.

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(7 .30 - 8 .00 P.M.)

Topic:

Using Cultural Indicators in Development Policies
Presented By Mr. Mamadou Mustapha NIANG

Open Discussion

A Summary

It is concerned with the necessity of eliciting indicators which would be able to help in getting a better conception of development.

For this purpose it suggests the extension of indicators in some areas as religious classical description of economy and demography .

As for the second chapter of the paper it deals with Social Control Context and it emphasizes the decisive importance of the people participation in every project of development.

Conclusions of the discussions

The discussions were very lively and the participants showed much interest in commenting on every paper presented during the meeting.

- All participants agreed on selecting a number of countries to contribute to the establishment of a framework of socio cultural indicators for the development process.
- After the presentation given by Mr. Mohamed Ghoneim, the participants highly praised the Egyptian paper, with a special emphasis on micro-indicators which must be put into consideration.
- The discussions revealed the importance of using qualitative aspects. The qualitative approach will complement the quantitative one.
- The participants during the discussions referred to the role played by classical cultural indicators in development especially cultural heritage, literature, plastic arts, music, etc...
- A very important point which raised discussions and which affects development to a great extent is the beliefs of the people concerning religions, worship rites and traditions.

The participants agreed together on the importance of religions and ethical values as well as traditions in relation to development.

- Discussing the disparities available regarding cultural services which hinder social progress and the quality of life, the participants recommended a fair distribution of cultural services and infrastructures which should be a part of the policy to reduce these disparities.
- All participants agreed that the development theory must take into account culture as a fundamental non-economic variable in the process of development. The cultural development is necessary in helping man, increasing his awareness and realizing progress and prosperity.

To that purpose, cultural indicators are very necessary.

The discussions also revealed the role played by cultural development in increasing the national income through marketing cultural commodities.

For instance, tourism has an impact on economic development.

Also the participants in their discussions referred to the importance of decision making in the planning and programming of development projects.

In conclusion , the development of culture using cultural indicators is a tool used to develop human resources and solve environmental problems.

RECOMMENDATIONS

I- CONCEPTUAL ASPECTS

- 1- In practical terms, given the need for international comparability, the most pressing task appears to be:
 - (a) The identification of fields to be covered (From a minimal set to more comprehensive modules).
 - (b) The selection of core indicators (realistic, relevant and variable in terms of data collection), subject to a minimum standardization and classification work.
 - (c) The agreement for a selected number of countries to test the system and contribute to the establishment of a framework of socio-cultural indicators for the development process.
- 2- It is clear that a set of fields - poorly identified so far - need to be considered (case studies, retrospective surveys and enquiries will no doubt be the vehicle for generating the required information). Again, at least two levels of study are required:
 - (I) Agreement on Common minimum areas of concern (time use, quality of life, Cultural background, survival and preservation, environment, etc.) to assess the perceived links between cultural and development dynamics.
 - (II) More general sets of information, some of which that could be, for the reasons of opportunity and relevance, confined to a number of countries only for developing the possibility of comparing different cultures and keeping in mind their identity and specificity.
- 3- Also, considering the need for action and evaluation at the micro-level, the disaggregation of data and information is essential - as much as possible - at the local and project level.
- 4- carrying out studies in a selected number of countries at varying levels of economic and socio-cultural development in order to assess the relationships linking the major problems of cultural change to the development features.

- 5- Through using local organizations and working teams , it is essential for the people to be more aware of the development objectives.
- 6- Major attention must be paid to sociological and behavioural approach for development.
- 7- Due to the importance of participation of the population in comprehensive development, the cultural dimensions in programmes and projects must receive a high priority.
- 8- In this respect an on-going collaboration between social scientists and planners and decision makers is of utmost importance.
- 9- As an essential factor of development the beliefs of the people must be carefully studied especially in the field of religions, worship rites and traditions.
- 10- A fair distribution of cultural services and infrastructures, should be apart of a policy to reduce disparities in social progress and the quality of life.
- 11- Concerning classical cultural indicators even if they are recognized to be a part of the indicator's fields, attention should be paid to all of them especially: cultural heritage, literature , plastic arts, design, music, dance, mass media, Leisure, Socio - cultural activities and international cultural exchange and co-operation.

II- METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS

- 12- In the view of the participants, there is a need for:
 - A- Preparing a methodological manual (user - oriented) to explain and apply the notions of objectives and perceptive approaches to socio-cultural development and presenting the expected formulations of selected core indicators and follow-up work, at the project / local/ country/ regional level. Such a manual would be the work of future expert meetings focussing on national applications in several regiones , with a view to test the methodology for assessing perceptions of cultural values, change and quality of life, inter alia, at the local/sectorial/regional level.

- B- Recognizing the right of local research institutions to prepare a grid of core indicators to be collected on common and comparable bases.
- 13- The participants recommend that micro indicators as presented by the Egyptian paper should be taken in consideration, inter alia :
- 1- Religion
 - 2- Science
 - 3- Democracy
 - 4- Popular Participation
 - 5- Social justice
 - 6- Human rights
 - 7- The national and Arab sense of belonging
 - 8- Decentralization
 - 9- Women's education
 - 10- Women's work
 - 11- Peace and international understanding
 - 12- Youth care
 - 13- Development of early childhood.
- 14- In line with the framework of cultural statistics , time use data must be considered as a key measure of individual socio-cultural practices.
- 15- The meeting called for giving a great importance to the qualitative aspects of cultural indicators. The qualitative approach will complement the quantitative one which is widely used for the time being.

III- TO MEMBER STATES

- 16- It's recommended that high priority should be required regarding local field work . All countries of the region should be involved in researches activities in order to elaborate the core indicators or cultural aspects of development .
- 17- Support is needed to stimulate the exchange of information for the benefit of public institutions concerned and NGO'S on the development of cultural indicators .
- 18- With reference to the Egyptian paper, it is recommended that the national commission of Egypt for UNESCO encourages all forms of collaboration with scientific and operational bodies in Arab countries utilising and promoting cultural indicators.

IV- To UNESCO AND UN AGENCIES AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- 19- UNESCO should provide and support regional networks in the field of cultural indicators during—the next biennium in co-operation with national commission and NGO's.
- 20- The meeting called the United Nations to add to its Agenda of social development summit 1995 a new topic namely the cultural dimension of social development.
- 21- In addition, the meeting recommended that UNESCO , ALECSO and ESCWA to join their efforts during 1994, to hold an Arab expert group meeting on the cultural aspect of social development .
- 22- It is also recommended that ALECSO circulates the cultural indicators defined in the Egyptian paper in the Arab region to be discussed and implemented through the national commissions, scientific research centres and the concerned executive bodies.