

**A GUIDE TO UNITED NATIONS  
INFORMATION SOURCES  
AVAILABLE AT**

**GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF  
POLITICS & ECONOMICS,  
LIBRARY, PUNE.**

**BY  
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**★ 1997 ★**





Dr. Shiyali Ramamrita Ranganathan, M.A., L.T., F.L.A., D.Litt., (1892-1972)

International Conference on  
Ranganathan's Philosophy: Assessment, Impact and Relevance

**A GUIDE TO UNITED NATIONS  
INFORMATION SOURCES  
AVAILABLE AT  
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AND ECONOMICS, LIBRARY,  
PUNE.**

**A DISSERTATION**

**SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT  
OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF  
MASTER OF LIBRARY AND  
INFORMATION SCIENCE  
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PUNE**

**BY**

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**1997**

# *Certificate*

*Certified that the work incorporated in the dissertation*  
**A Guide to United Nation's Reference Sources Available at Gokhale**  
**Institute of Politics and Economics Library, Pune, submitted by**  
**MR.DEEPAK C. PARDESHI** *was carried out by the candidate under*  
*my supervision during the academic year 1996-97. References*  
*obtained from other sources have been duly acknowledged in the*  
*dissertation.*

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	<i>Administrative Committee on Coordination.</i>
ACCIS	<i>Advisory Committee for the Coordination of Information Systems.</i>
B.Lib.I.Sci.	<i>Bachelors of Library and Information Science.</i>
CD-ROM	<i>Compact Disc - Read Only Memory</i>
CICRED	<i>Committee for International Co-operation in National Research in Demography.</i>
DPI	<i>Department of Public Information.</i>
DRS	<i>Debtor Reporting System.</i>
DUNDIS	<i>Directory of United Nations Databases and Information Services.</i>
ECE	<i>Economic Commission for Europe.</i>
ECLAC	<i>Economic Commission for Latin America and Caribbean.</i>
EIS	<i>Economic Information System.</i>
ESA	<i>European Space Agency.</i>
ESCAP	<i>Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.</i>
FAO	<i>Food and Agricultural Organization.</i>
FID	<i>Federation of International Documentation.</i>
GATT	<i>General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade</i>
GDI	<i>Gender-related Development Index.</i>
GEM	<i>Gender Empowerment Measure.</i>
GFSY	<i>Government Finance Statistic Yearbook.</i>
GIPE	<i>Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics.</i>
HDI	<i>Human Development Index</i>
HDR	<i>Human Development Report.</i>
IAU	<i>International Association of Universities.</i>
IBE	<i>International Bureau of Education.</i>

IBM	<i>International Business Machine.</i>
IBRD	<i>International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.</i>
ICSSD	<i>International Committee for Social Sciences and Documentation.</i>
IEI	<i>Index of Eastern Investors.</i>
IFAD	<i>International Fund for Agricultural Development.</i>
IFC	<i>International Finance Corporation.</i>
IFLA	<i>International Federation of Library Associations.</i>
IFS	<i>International Financial Statistics.</i>
ILC	<i>International Labour Conference.</i>
ILO	<i>International Labour Office.</i>
IMF	<i>International Monetary Fund.</i>
IRS	<i>International Retrieval Service.</i>
ISIC	<i>International Standard Industrial Classification</i>
KWOC	<i>Key Word Out of Context.</i>
M.Lib.I.Sci.	<i>Masters of Library and Information Science.</i>
MPS	<i>Material Product Balance.</i>
NGO's	<i>Non Governmental Organizations.</i>
OECD	<i>Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.</i>
OIC	<i>International Office of Epizoolics.</i>
OPEC	<i>Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.</i>
POPIN	<i>Population Information Network.</i>
SERI	<i>Solar Energy Research Institute.</i>
SIS	<i>Servants of India Society.</i>
SITCC	<i>Standard International Trade Classification Code</i>
SNA	<i>System of National Accounts.</i>



SWPH	<i>Society for the Welfare of the Physically Handicapped, Pune.</i>
TIS	<i>Trade Information System.</i>
UN	<i>United Nations.</i>
UNBIS	<i>United Nations Bibliographic Information System.</i>
UNCITRAL	<i>United Nations Commission on International Trade and Law.</i>
UNCTAD	<i>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</i>
UNDP	<i>United Nations Development Programme.</i>
UNEP	<i>United Nations Environment Programme.</i>
UNESCO	<i>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.</i>
UNFPA	<i>United Nations Population Fund Activities.</i>
UNIC	<i>United Nations Information Centre.</i>
UNICEF	<i>United Nations Children Fund.</i>
UNIDO	<i>United Nations Industrial Development Organization.</i>
UNTAG	<i>United Nations Transition Assistance Group.</i>
UNO	<i>United Nations Organizations.</i>
WHO	<i>World Health Organization.</i>
WINAP	<i>Women's Information Network for Asia and the Pacific.</i>

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# CHAPTER - 1

# CHAPTER - I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 INFORMATION AND HUMAN PROGRESS :

Human progress has become possible because of the existence and awareness of knowledge created in the past. Knowledge passed on to us from past generations, cultures and societies, give rise to new knowledge when it is assessed and processed in the light of new facts, experiments and experience.

According to Encyclopedia Britannica.(1)

*"Information is recorded or communicated knowledge gained by man through experience, observations and experiment. Information is an aggregation or processing of data to provide knowledge."*

The essence of the concept of information connoted by the above definition is recapitulated by Roger<sup>(2)</sup> as -

*"The process by which the form of an object of knowledge is impressed upon the apprehending mind so as to bring about the state of knowing."*

The basis of knowledge is information. In library and information sciences, one of the issues which has caused much

- 
1. New Encyclopedia Britannica : Micropaedia. Vol. V. Chicago, 1973, p.353.
  2. Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language. 2nd edition, (unabridged) USA, 1947, Vol. 1. p.1276.

controversy, concerns the definition of the concept of information.<sup>(3)</sup> There is a lack of consensus as to what constitutes information. Farradane<sup>(4)</sup> defines information as -

*"Any physical form of representation or surrogate of knowledge or of a particular thought used for communication."*

Others define information in a more specific dimension, referring to it as valuable datum in decision making. In its wider sense McGarry<sup>(5)</sup> argues that information is not limited to facts in documents but it covers a wide spectrum of issues including emotions, facts, opinions, guidance & persuasions.

But, in modern times, such as extensive use of information in the development process establishes the fact that information is a vital resource. It is capable of bringing a desired and purposeful change in the society.

- 
3. Manda, Paul.A. *Information needs of Tanzanian Industries*, *Annals of Library Science and Documentation*, 31(3-4) 1984, p.93.
  4. Farradane, J. The nature of information. *Journal of Library and information Science*. 1(2) 1979, pp.13-17.
  5. McGarry, K. *Communication, knowledge and librarians*, London, 1975, pp.18-19.

## 1.2 IMPORTANCE OF INFORMATION :

In the present day world information forms an integral part of day-to-day life. It however, plays a critical role in nearly all those areas which directly affect the life and living of human beings. The role of information becomes particularly vital, inter alia, in the following areas :

1. Information aids in decision making. The sound decision making depends upon relevant, accurate and up-to-date information.
2. Information constitutes a vital input in scientific research and development. The industrial enterprises can improve and make better production through access to latest information and its transfer to physical products and processes.
3. Access to relevant information enriches the Academic thinking and writing, and as such becomes a backbone of education.
4. Society also benefits by the constant flow of relevant, validated, and timely information in a number of ways.

In brief, information is a tool which holds immense potential benefits for the mankind. For example, it has already proved its importance as an instrument in enhancing agricultural productivity, industrial development and world trade, by encouraging maximum use of information in the contexts of policy-formulation, decision making and so on.



It is not necessary to overemphasise the importance of information. In Martin's<sup>(6)</sup> view -

*"Information is enhancer of the quality of life, widespread information consciousness and end users access to high quality information".*

He further regards information as a key economic factor: as resource, service, commodity, a source of added value and employment.

The foregoing discussion establishes that information is an indispensable resource for socio-economic development. The supply of current, precise and consolidated information, in time, helps the researchers to generate new information and avoid duplication of work. At the same time, it also enable the policy makers to maximise the use of current information in policy formulation, management and decision making.

Thus, the entire operation has the potential to gear up the socio-economic development of a nation. The developing country like India has to reckon with the fact that information and socio-economic development are inseparable.

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6. Martin, William. J. *The Information Society Idea or Entity?* Aslib Proceeding's, 40-1988, pp.305-306.

### 1.3 NATURE OF INFORMATION NEED :

It is now recognised that information need is a composite concept which comprehends within it, different types of requirements and approaches to information. This concept was examined in depth by Melvin Voigt as quoted by Guha.<sup>(7)</sup> His study revealed that the same person could interact with the information system in different ways at different times depending inter alia, upon his purpose in relation to his work, stage of work, general interest and the amount of information already available to him.

Moreover, the information needs of different groups markedly diverse. The nature of these information needs has been analysed in different ways. Saracevic and Wood as quoted by Seetharama<sup>(8)</sup> for instance have explored the nature of information needs in term of :

- A) Types of information and
- B) Information use and transfers.

Thus, the investigator distinguish the information needs

A) In term of information types as follows :

- I) Scientific and technical information required for facilitating learning, research, technical decisions and actions.

- 
- 7. Guha, B. *Documentation and Information Services : Techniques and Systems*, Ed.2. Calcutta, 1983, pp.47-51.
  - 8. Seetharama, S. *Guidelines for Planning of Libraries and Information Centers*, Calcutta, 1990, pp.66-67.

II) Policy and management information needs for decision-making on the choices available for alternate strategies and for the purpose of increasing capabilities to manage, conduct business, negotiate, compare, evaluate, etc. this may involve proprietary information as well.

III) Operation and industrial information required to assist in production, maintenance and services; this basically involves experimental information.

B) In terms of information use and transfer as follows :

I) Know-why information. More scientifically oriented.

II) Show-how information. More technically oriented.

III) Show-when information. More operationally oriented.

IV) Know-who information. More personally oriented.

Still, some studies have distinguished the information needs on the basis of activity analysis which has led to categorisation and information needs according to the information needs of decision-makers, intermediaries and community groups. In conformity with this view the following categories of information needs have been visualised :

- Technical information
- Economic information
- Financial information
- Geographical information
- Climatological information
- Socio-cultural information
- Environmental information

The information need is one thing and its fulfillment is quite another. The extent to which the information needs can be met is closely dependent on its characteristics.

#### 1.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF INFORMATION :

The activity of information generating, recording, distributing, processing and disseminating has become possible because of certain particular characteristics of information. A characteristic is an indication of the quality or special features. In a theory, Judged by this definition, the characteristic of information given by Narayana,<sup>(9)</sup> distinguished as -

*"Qualities inherent in it, the qualities assigned to it, and the qualities attributed to it, by perception and social values".*

An inherent quality of information is that it has none of the physical properties of colour, taste, mass and shape. Another inherent quality is that it is perishable, unless it is stored in the memory either individually or socially. As regards, its other qualities, they are essentially perceived by users in the light of the nature of their needs.

An understanding of the characteristics of information will be incomplete, at least in the context of organised information activities, if it is viewed in isolation of the

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9. Narayana, G.J. *Library and Information Management*. New Delhi, 1991, pp.108-109.

communication mode, (ie. code, symbols, signals, and sounds whose meaning is pre-established among its users) used for transmitting information and physical media by which information is represented and disseminated through the use of communication mode (records). The most commonly used communication mode is language and the important physical forms of records are paper, magnetic tape, films and semiconductor chips.

The peculiar characteristics of information mentioned above have in turn contributed to information explosion which as a consequence has ushered in an era of 'Information Age'.

#### 1.5 INFORMATION EXPLOSION :

The Universe of knowledge is ever expanding. Information is generated today at an exponential rate in nearly all the areas, but in particular, in the fields of science and technology. Addition to knowledge made by information in this area is doubling every seven to eight years resulting in the growth of information in the form of printed and non-printed forms. This explosion of knowledge in science and technology has tended to manifest in large number of publications in various form of published material like monographs, journals, trade literature, reports, etc., and unpublished material like thesis, dissertations, research reports, etc.

This information explosion is well testified by the voluminous literature generated in this field which is comprehensively covered by an Abstracting periodical called Chemical Abstract, published by American Chemical Society, USA. This Journal has published information about the number

of years taken by it to publish every one million abstracts<sup>(10)</sup> concerning the literature on science and technology. The following Table No. 1 shows the period taken for publication of every one million abstracts by the Journal over the period.

Table No. 1

Years Required	No. of Abstracts
32.0 Years	1st million of Abstracts
18.0 Years	2nd million of Abstracts
8.0 Years	3rd million of Abstracts
4.8 Years	4th million of Abstracts
3.4 Years	5th million of Abstracts
3.0 Years	10th million of Abstracts

This information show that while the journal took nearly 32 years to publish the first million abstracts, the period required to publish every one million abstracts subsequently was proportionately reduced, with the tenth one million abstracts taking barely 3 years to publish them.

An other example of the explosion in information may be cited with reference to Ulrichs International Periodicals Directory,<sup>(11)</sup> which contained more than 1,18,500 titles in 1991, more than 1,52,706 titles in 1992, more than 1,78,332 titles in 1993, more than 2,43,332 titles in 1994, and more than 2,77,000 titles in 1995.

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10. Ashworth, Wilfred. *The Information Explosion*. Library Association Record, 76(4) 1974, pp.63-68.

11. Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory, 1991-92, 1993, 1994, 1995. London.

This shows the information explosion in the field of periodicals. The growth in information which has led to 'information explosion' in the fields of Science and Technology has also marked the growth in literature being prepared and published by the United Nations on a vast range of subjects of close concern to world community.

#### 1.6 UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION : DISSEMINATOR OF INFORMATION

The UN as we know it today is a representative World Organ of Sovereign Member States, envisaged by its founding fathers at the San Francisco Conference in 1945. Although the Charter remains the same, apart from some relatively minor revisions,<sup>(12)</sup> many of its provisions are now interpreted very differently.

One of the important roles of the United Nations is the collection and distribution of a vast array of statistical information and research studies in the social, economic, education, cultural and scientific fields which are of direct concern for the peace, progress and welfare of the World Community. This information is valuable to government, including the developing countries, for judging international trends in the context of their own national policies. Such data are also necessary for the creation of a sense of international community. Without some common factual language the international community cannot conduct programme and develop long-term vision of international co-operation.

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12. Yearbook of the United Nations, 1993. New York. UN Department of Public Information, 1994, p.671.

In order to disseminate and make its documents and publication available through out the world the United Nations maintain a system of "Depository Libraries" to which such documents and publication are sent under certain conditions (see Appendix III). (pg.132)

The libraries covered under this system are known as depository libraries of United Nations Information. A detail discussion about UN system, function working, etc. is dealt in Chapter - II.

In India, the library of one of the prestigious Research Institute in the area of Economics and related Social Sciences, namely, Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Pune, has been recognised as a depository library under the "*Depository Library System by the Office of the United Nations Organisation*".

#### 1.7 GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS, PUNE :

Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics (GIPE) was founded in June 1930<sup>(13)</sup> as a result of an endowment of Rupees One lakh Twenty thousand offered to the Servants of India Society (SIS) by Rao Bahadur R.R. Kale, MLC of Satara. It is registered under the Society's Registration Act, 1860 and the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950. The SIS is the Trustee of the GIPE. It is one of the oldest research and Training Institutes in the field of Economics.

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13. Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics. *Memorandum of Association and Rules of the Institute*, Pune, 1993, p.1.



The GIPE has gained reputation due to its pioneering contribution to empirical research through field surveys in social and economic areas and its close involvement with postgraduates in Economics and statistics, development of manager skills through training in these areas and promotion of applied quantitative research through the provision of statistical services to scholars. In recent years, the stress in the research activity of the GIPE has shifted, in keeping with requirement of development needs from empirical to policy oriented research. This is well reflected by the Institutes yearly review of the programme of research activities, which is now dominated by the policy oriented issues. The policy-oriented research, activity evidently requires, due to proliferation of policy matters and its multi-disciplinary nature a constant flow of library and information facilities.

#### 1.8 GIPE LIBRARY :

The stupendous research activity of the GIPE is supported by well equipped library having a collection of some 2,41,500 documents. Out of which United Nations collection holds 29,500 as on 31st March 1997.

No library can be ideal in respect of use unless and until its resources are not exploited to its maximum limits. Due to proliferation of literature multidisciplinary research has posed a challenge of maximum use of its collections as a result every library has to maximise its services and different activities such as document delivery, reference services, users education, etc. Under this circumstance it is

very essential to any library to divert its function and progress towards above mentioned factors.

#### 1.9 NEED FOR THE STUDY :

Ranganathan's, (14) "Five Laws of Library Science", each of which he propounded succinctly, in four to six words is the epitome of the operational philosophy of librarianship. These laws covering within their ambit. Out of these five laws the first four laws emphasises, one vital point, namely maximise the use of library collection.

This directive principle is well supplemented by Donald Urghart, (15) who rightly propounds the principle that "*Users must be provided with guides so that they can select the records which may interest them*".

The present investigator who is working with prestigious GIPE library for the past twelve years has had an ample opportunity to, had interact with different user groups at various service points including the United Nations Collection. Their views reveal that existing collection of UN which is installed at the 3rd floor presents certain specific problems in its use. Briefly, the users have opined that :

1. There is no Subjectwise Classification made for UN publication; consequently the related published information is scattered.

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14. Ranganathan, S.R. *Five Laws of Library Science*. London, 1931, pp.23-24.

15. Urghart, Donald. *Principles of Librarianship*. Leeds, 1981, p.74.

2. The United Nations Card Catalogue is kept on 3rd floor, which restrict the user from consulting it easily.

3. There is no Systematic Guide of United Nations publication as a whole.

These are the vital reasons which have inspired the present investigator to undertake the present study entitled: "A Guide to United Nations reference sources available at Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics Library, Pune."

#### 1.10 REVIEW OF LITERATURE :

A review of literature serves to identify, locate and synthesize completed research reports, articles, books and other material about specific problems of research. Thus, it enables a researcher to narrow down and define the area of research problem and suggest new approaches to planning of investigation.

For the purpose of the present study, the Library and Information Science Abstracts. (LISA)<sup>(16)</sup> from 1990 to 1996, and United Nations Publication catalogues for different years were scanned for defining the exact area of research.

The bibliographies relating to research on different areas of library collections have been made by different investigators over the past few years. Illustrative of this are the following few titles from. "The Bibliography of

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16. Library and Information Sciences Abstracts, 1990-1996, London, 1969.

Research in Library and Information Science in India", by Pathak and Ramiah<sup>(17)</sup> shows similar studies in other subjects, cited along with their authors :

1. Acharya, B. A Study of Information Sources in Psychology. M. Lib.I.Sci.Dissertation (unpublished) Mysore, 1983.
2. Ghuliani, T.D. Indian Statistical Sources : An Annotated Guide, (INSDOC), New Delhi, 1973.
3. Kuldip, K. A Guide to Information Sources in Building Sciences, (INSDOC), New Delhi, 1970.
4. Prasad, B.K. Information Sources on Mass Communication : A Guide, (INSDOC), New Delhi, 1974.
5. Seetharama, M.N. Guide to Sources on Information in Aeronautical Science & Engineering, (INSDOC), Bangalore. 1980.

In Pune University, Department of Library and Information Science, similar efforts in other disciplines have been made for the partial fulfillment of M.Lib.I. Science course. The information repackaging in those area would create useful reference tools. These studies were conducted by Datre,<sup>(18)</sup> Yewale,<sup>(19)</sup> Sangle,<sup>(20)</sup>

- 
17. Pathak, V. and Ramiah, L.S. *Bibliography of Research in Library and Information Science in India*. Gurgaon, 1986, p.85.
  18. Datre, M.S. *Guide to Information Sources on Management*. M.Lib.I.Sci. Dissertation, University of Pune, 1993.
  19. Yewale, V.V. *Virology : A Guide to Information Sources at N.I.V. Pune*. M.Lib.I.Sci. Dissertation, University of Pune, 1991.
  20. Sangle. D.B. *Guide to sources of information in Engg. with Special Ref. to Govt. College of Engg., Pune*. M.Lib.I.Sci. Dissertation, University of Pune, 1993.

Solanki,(21) Shintre,(22) Mandhre,(23) and Supe(24) in the field of management, Virology, Engineering, Entomology, Food and Nutrition, High Energy Materials and in the field of Geography respectively. So that information repacking in these area world create useful tools for the new entrants.

However, none of the above mentioned bibliographical literature focuses on the United Nations library collections, which forms the central topic of this study.

#### 1.11 OBJECTIVES, SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY :

The topic of the United Nations Depository collections, section in the GIPE library, has been selected for the present study with the following objectives keeping in view :

1) In order to make UN information search easy and appropriate to users as well as research staff of the institute, an integrated guidebook is required.

- 
- 21 Solanki, A. *Entomology : A Guide to the Sources of Information with Special Reference to Selected Library in Pune*. M.Lib.I.Sci. Dissertation, University of Pune, 1995.
22. Shintre, M.V. *Information Sources in Food and Nutrition in Pune city*. M.Lib.I.Sci. Dissertation, University of Pune, 1995.
23. Mandhre, S.A. *H.E.M : A Guide to Information Sources at HEMRL, Pune*. M.Lib.I.Sci. Dissertation, University of Pune, 1996.
24. Supe, M.S. *Guide to Information Sources in Geography in Selected Library in Pune*. M.Lib.I.Sci. Dissertation, University of Pune, 1996.

2) To provide a better bibliographical tool and workbook<sup>(25)</sup> of the UN information sources of GIPE which will -

- 1) Introduce basic types of selected UN information sources.
- ii) To familiarise them with the example of frequently used UN information sources.
- iii) Prepare to make use of the UN information sources efficiently and effectively, in an independent study and research to an individual.

The present study, thus seeks to examine the functioning of the depository collection housed in the GIPE library. The scope and coverage of the study has however been limited by the following sections :

- 1) Firstly, the scope of the present study has been restricted to only such information material which, the GIPE library receives from the United Nations under the depository library scheme.
- 2) Secondly, in recent years, there has been a progressive reduction in the extent of information material received from the UN Agencies, some of which like the UNIDO and UNESCO are now insisting on payment for the information material supplied under the Depository library scheme.

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25. Giriya, Kumar and Krishan, Kumar. *Philosophy of User Education*. Delhi, 1983, p.140.

3) Thirdly, in view of the vast magnitude of literature issued by the United Nations and its allied agencies in the form of monographs, research reports (mimeographs), conferences discussion documents, etc., have been excluded from the scope of the present study which is limited to cover other forms of literature such as Directories, Yearbooks, Manual, Handbooks, Annual reviews, Journals, Guides, Inventories, and Thesaurus.

All the above points draws the urgent needs of preparing a guidebook to provide better knowledge about the United Nations information sources at GIPE, which will fulfil the specific interest of the researcher, with a result in saving the time and maximising the utility of the library and its United Nations collection.

#### 1.12 THE PLAN OF THE STUDY :

As the present study proposes to compile a systematic guide of scattered information sources in United Nations section at GIPE. The brief discussion of the conclusions and suggestion is presented under the following scheme of chapters.

CHAPTER - I	:	INTRODUCTION
CHAPTER - II	:	ROLE OF UN SYSTEM IN DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION
CHAPTER - III	:	UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION SOURCES
CHAPTER - IV	:	CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS
APPENDICES I TO IX		
INDEX		



## CHAPTER - 2



## CHAPTER - II

### ROLE OF UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN DESSIMINATION OF INFORMATION

#### 2.1 INTRODUCTION :

Fifty two years have passed. The world has changed, and with it the United Nations. The groups of 185 Nations<sup>(1)</sup> operating as independent nations, have increasingly become autonomous participants in the collective process of decision making of the United Nations.

It is worth mentioning here, the structure and functioning of United Nation briefly as the present study intends to show the United Nations information system and guide to its publications.

#### 2.2 ORIGIN OF THE UNITED NATIONS :

The United Nations is an organization of nations that have voluntarily joined together to work for world peace.<sup>(2)</sup> The term *United Nations* was devised by Late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and it found its first use in the *Declaration by United Nations* of 1st January 1942, issued during the Second World War, when representatives of 26 Nations pledged their governments to wage a United struggle against the Axis powers.<sup>(3)</sup>

The United Nations Organisation functions from its Headquarters located at New York in the United States of

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1. Shamapande, Y.K. ed. *Yearbook of the United Nations*, 1994, Ed.48, New York, 1995, p.1481.
2. Picker, Jean. S. *The United Nation : What You Should Know About It*. New York, 1971, p.2.
3. *Basic Facts About the United Nations*. New York, 1992, p.27.

America with its branch offices spread across the world. Its information centers and offices are also located in many of the worlds capital cities.

### 2.3 MEMBERSHIP :

The membership of the United Nations is not automatic. A nation state can qualify for its membership only if it believes in peace, and shows its willingness and ability to adhere to the aims and rules of the United Nations Charter, and its membership is recommended by the security council and approved by the United Nations General Assembly by a two-thirds majority vote.(4)

Since its inception in August 14, 1941, 185 Nations have been admitted to the United Nations.

### 2.4 CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS :

The charter of United Nations organisation delivers its powers to act as a collectively of sovereign nations from its charter which lays down its constitutional framework including its aims and purposes along with rules & regulations for achieving them. All member nations are required to agree to the terms of the charter. The charter came into force formally on October 1945, when the Governments of China, France, United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and the United States of America, and a majority of the other member states, had ratified it.(5)

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4. Shamapande, Y.K. *op.cit.* p.1461.

5. *Ibid.* p.1335.

2.5 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS :

The United Nations Organisation was founded by the founder members with the noble object of saving humanity from the recurrence of the scourge of war, which during a short span of thirty years between 1914 to 1944 caused untold sufferings to humanity by the massive loss of human lives and property. When motivated by this object, the founding nations of the United Nations also cherished lofty ideals, which as mirrored by the Preamble of the charter, aims at safeguarding the fundamental rights, dignity and worth of the human being, the equal rights of men and women and of nations-large and small of establishing just conditions to ensure conformity with obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international, and of promoting social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.<sup>(6)</sup> These ideals have formed the core of the preamble of the United Nations Charter (See Appendix - I). (pg.130)

In keeping with the above ideals, the Charter makes it obligatory for every member nations to practice tolerance and co-existence as good neighbours, and to settle international disputes amicably and peacefully. To help and maintain international peace and security, to spurn the use of armed force, serves in the common interest, to assist the United nations in any action, it takes and to make maximum use of international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social

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6. Asher, Robert, E. etc., Ed. *The United Nations and Promotion of the General Welfare*. Washington, 1957, p.14.

social advancement of all peoples. It also imposes moral obligations on member nations to work together to remove poverty, disease and illiteracy and to respect each others rights and freedoms.

## 2.6 ORGANISATION AND STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS :

In keeping with its noble aims and objects, the founding members have visualised a broad-based organisation to ensure close co-operation and co-ordination among member states on actions and programmes which the United Nations organisation may propose to effectively promote international peace, security and economic and social progress and stability of the peoples throughout the world.

The basic organisational structure of the United Nations consists of six principal organs.<sup>(7)</sup> such as -

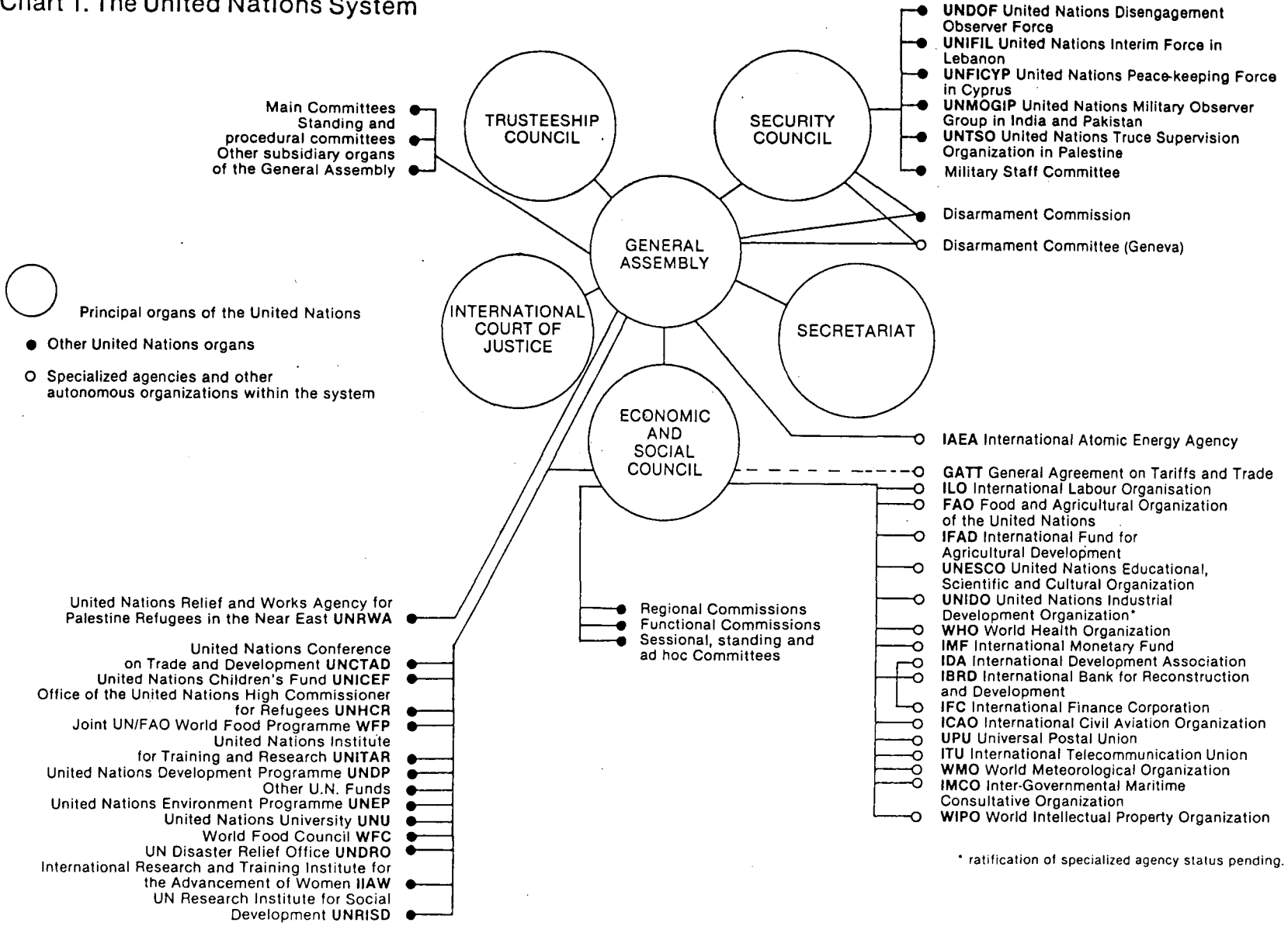
- i) *The General Assembly*
- ii) *The Security Council*
- iii) *The Economic and Social Council*
- iv) *The Trusteeship Council*
- v) *The International Court of Justice*
- vi) *The Secretariat Headed by an Elected Secretary-General*

On the contrary, it is also supported by specialized agencies and other autonomous organisations within the system. (see Chart - 1 on next page).

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7. *Ibid.* p.40.

Chart 1. The United Nations System



## 2.7 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY :

The General Assembly is a central body of the organisations. It is composed of representatives of all member status, each of which has one vote. The General Assembly is empowered under the charter to consider and make recommendations on questions having/bearing on the maintenance of international peace and security and on such issues on the admission of new member and budgetary matters. These issues are decided by the General Assembly by a two-thirds majority. Decisions on other questions are reached by a simply majority. All the other organs submit a report on their activity annually to it.

Besides, the General Assembly is entitled to consider the annual reports submitted by the other organs of the United Nations and also to initiate studies and make recommendations to promote international political co-operation, the development and codification of international law, the realization of human rights and fundamental freedom for all, and international collaboration in economic, social, cultural and educational fields.

### COMMITTEES :

To ensure proper consideration and decision on a variety of international significance, the General Assembly has set up Seven Committees<sup>(8)</sup> to deal exclusively with certain specific matters as mentioned below :

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8. Shamapande, Y. E. *op.cit.*, p.1349.

*The First Committee* - this committee covers disarmament and related international security matters.

*The Second Committee* attends to economic and financial matters.

*The Third Committee* looks after decolonization matters.

*The Fourth Committee* deals with social, humanitarian and cultural matters.

*The Fifth Committee* is responsible for administrative and budgetary matters.

*The Sixth Committee* considers legal matters.

*The Seventh Committee* is charged with the task of dealing with special political matters.

In addition, the General Committee meets often as required during a session to supervise the smooth running of the Assembly's work. It is composed of the President and Twentyone Vice-Presidents of the Assembly and the chairmen of the seven main committees. At each session, the credentials committee examines and reports on the credentials of representatives.

## 2.8 SECURITY COUNCIL :

The security council which mainly consists of seven permanent member vested with the power of veto and five non-permanent member state is primarily responsible for maintenance of international peace and security under the charter. Consequently, it is vested with the power to consider, investigate and recommend on any dispute submitted to it by a member or non-member of the United Nations and or Secretary General that may threaten international peace and security.

In conformity with its responsibility, the security council may recommend peaceful solutions or if necessary order the use of force to restore peace.

It is also *within its powers to formulate plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments, and to call on members to apply economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force in order to prevent or stop aggression.*<sup>(9)</sup> To recommend the admission of new members and the terms on which states may become parties to the statute of the international court of justice.

To exercise the trusteeship functions of the United Nations in 'strategic areas' and to recommend to the General Assembly the appointment of the Secretary-General and together with the Assembly, to elect the judges of the international court.

The security council is so organized as to facilitate its continuous functioning. The council's Presidency rotates alphabetically each month. The council has held more than 2,000 meetings<sup>(10)</sup> so far, at which it dealt with over 100 questions relating to peace and security.

## 2.9 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL :

The economic and social council forms another major organ of the United Nations organisations, which under the UN charter is charged with the task of co-ordinating a variety

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9. *Ibid.* p.1361.

10. Sen, Samar. *United Nations and the Global Challenge*. New Delhi, 1996, p.107-118.



of economic and social activities.<sup>(11)</sup> The United Nations and its specialized agencies and institutions all of which comprises the "United Nations Family".

Briefly, this council serves as the central forum for the discussion as well as for policy formulation on international economic and social issues of a global or inter-disciplinary nature. To facilitate this role, the council is empowered, inter alia :

To make or initiate studies and reports and make recommendations on international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters.<sup>(12)</sup>

To promote respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all. To negotiate agreements with the specialized agencies defining their relationship with the United Nations, and to consult with non-governmental organizations concerned with matters with which the council deals.

The economic and social council generally holds one month long sessions twice each year, one in New York and the other at Geneva. The year round work of the council is carried out in its subsidiary - Commissions and Committees, which meet at regular intervals and report to the council.

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11. Hill, Martin. *The United Nations System : Co-ordinating its Economic and Social Work*. New York, 1978, p.105.

12. *Ibid.* p.109.

**2.9.1 Subsidiary Organs :**

The economic and social council works on specific problems through the following subsidiary organs.(13)

**2.9.2 Functional Commissions :**

It includes six functional commissions, they are :

- 1) Statistical Commission
- 2) Population Commission
- 3) Commission for Social Development
- 4) Commission on Human Rights
- 5) Commission on the status of women
- 6) Commission on Narcotic Drugs

**2.9.3 Regional Economic Commissions :**

Besides the council is assisted in its work by five Regional commissions to deal with the problems of regional nature. These commissions with their locations indicated(14) in brackets are as follows :

- 1) Economic Commission for Africa - *Addis Ababa* (Ethiopia)
- 2) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific - *Bangkok* (Thailand)
- 3) Economic Commission for Europe - *Geneva* (Switzerland)
- 4) Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean - *Santiago* (Chile)
- 5) Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia - *Amman* (Jordan)

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13. *Ibid*, p.165.

14. Sen, Samar. *op.cit.*, p.143.

#### 2.9.4 Standing Committees :

Additionally, the council draws heavily on the work of five standing committees and numerous expert bodies to frame its measures and policies of regional and global nature. The six standing committees<sup>(15)</sup> are as follows :

- i) *Committee for Programme and Coordination.*
- ii) *Committee on Natural Resources.*
- iii) *Committee on Non-Government Organizations and on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies.*
- iv) *Commission on Transnational Corporations.*
- v) *Commission on Human Settlements.*

Further, the council is assisted in its work by a number of standing experts bodies dealing with such subjects as - crime prevention and control, Development planing and transport of dangerous goods, etc.

#### 2.10 TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL :

Still, the trusteeship council constitutes another main organ of the United Nations which is assigned with the task of supervising the administration of trust - territories placed under the Trusteeship System.

The Trusteeship council acts under the authority of the General Assembly or, in the case of a "*strategic area*" under the authority of the security council.<sup>(16)</sup>

The main function of the Trusteeship Council is to examine and discuss reports on Trust - Territories received

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15. *Ibid.* p.149.

16. Shamapande, Y. K. Ed., *op.cit.*, p.1369.

from the Administering Authority on the political, economic social and educational advancement of the peoples of those territories and, in consultation with the administering authority, to examine petitions from and undertake periodic and other special missions to trust - Territories.

The Trusteeship council meets in annual sessions, usually in mid-year. It also holds special session whenever, if required.

#### 2.11 International Court of Justice :

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. Its statute is an integral part of the United Nation charter. The court is open to the parties to its statute, which automatically include all members of the United Nations.

A state which is not a member of the United Nations may become a party to the statute on conditions determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the security council. (17)

Both the General Assembly and the security council can ask the court for an advisory opinion on any legal question. Even, other organs and specialized agencies may ask for advisory opinions on legal questions within the scope of their activities.

The functions/jurisdiction of the court covers all questions which states refers to it, and all matters provided

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17. *Ibid.* p.1370.

for the United Nations charter or conventions in force. In accordance with Article 38 of its statute ,(18) the court is required to decide disputes submitted to it having regard to the following :

- i) International custom as evidence of a general practice accepted as law.
  - ii) International conventions establishing rules recognized by the contesting states.
  - iii) The general principals of law recognized by nations, and
  - iv) Judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as a subsidiary means for determining the rules of law.
- Besides, international court of justice normally meets in plenary session, but it may also form smaller units called chambers if the parties so requested.

#### 2.12 SECRETARIAT :

The secretariat which is composed of an international staff at the United Nations headquarters located at New York and at other regional offices spread throughout the world.

The highly diverse day-to-day activities of the United Nations organisation is carried out by this secretariat. The secretariat prepares the ground work for the working of various organs of the United Nations and administers the programmes and policies laid down by them. At its head is the Secretary-General, who is appointed by the General Assembly

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18. *Ibid.* p.1371.

on the recommendation of the security council for a term of five years.(19)

#### 2.13 SECRETARY-GENERAL :

The Secretary-General is described by the United Nations charter as the "*Chief Administrative Officer*" of the organisation.(20) He functions in parts as a diplomat and an activist as well as a conciliator and provocateur. Since the inception of the United Nations, only seven person holded the post of Secretary-Generals for different tenure (see Appendix II). The Secretary-General stands before the world community as the very emblem of the United Nations. The task demands great vigour, sensitivity and imagination, to which the Secretary-General must add a tenacious sense of optimism a belief that the ideals cherished by the charter can be made a reality.

#### FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF SECRETARY-GENERAL :

The work of the secretary-General involves a certain degree of inherent, creative tension that stems directly from the charter's definition of the job. The charter empowers him to bring to the attention of the security council any matter which, in his opinion, threatens international peace and security. It also calls upon him to perform "*Such other functions*" which are entrusted to him by the security council, the General Assembly and the other United Nations organs. Thus the secretary-General functions as both a

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19. *Ibid.* p.1372.

20. *Ibid.* p.1373.

spokesperson for the international community and a servant of the member states. The Secretary-General is best known to the general public for using his status and impartiality.

But his work also entails routine daily consultations with world leaders and other individuals, attendance at sessions of various United Nations bodies and World-wide travel as part of the overall effort to improve global understanding regarding the role of the United Nations in international affairs. The Secretary-General is required to issue an annual report each year, in which he appraises the work of the organization and advances his view on its future priorities. (21)

The office of Public Information advises the Secretary-General on information policy, maintains information centers in all parts of the world, and provides facilities for press coverage of United Nations activities to accredited representatives of all information media.

#### 2.14 THE SPECIALISED AGENCIES : AFFILIATED TO THE UNITED NATIONS

The intergovernmental agencies affiliated to the United Nations by special agreements negotiated by its economic and social council are independent and autonomous organization which work with the United Nations and each other through the co ordinating machinery of the Economic and Social Council. Seventeen of the agencies are known as "*Specialized Agencies*" a term used in the United Nations charter. (22) They report

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21. General Assembly Official Records. Twenty-second Session Annexes, 1995, (document A/7016/Add.1, para-7).

22. Shamapande. Y.K. Ed. *op.cit.*, p.1335.

annually to the Economic and Social Council. These Agencies are the following :

- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).
- International Labour Organization (ILO).
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).
- World Health Organization (WHO).
- World Bank :
  - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
  - International Development Association (IDA).
  - International Finance Corporation (IFC).
  - Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA).
- International Monetary Fund (IMF).
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).
- Universal Postal Union (UPU).
- International Telecommunication Union (ITU).
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO).
- International Maritime Organization (IMO).
- World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

The above mentioned specialised agencies specifically deal with and focus on specific disciplines, through a significant proportion of their work is inter-disciplinary in nature. Of these numerous specialised Agencies, only the following Agencies are directly concerned with development in



the social economic, cultural and educational fields, which form the core of social science and these agencies being (given in alphabetical orders).

- FAO : Food and Agricultural Organization.
- IBRD : International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
- ICAO : International Civil Aviation Organization.
- IDA : International Development Association.
- IFAD : International Fund for Agricultural Development.
- IFC : International Finance Corporation.
- ILO : International Labour Organisation.
- IMF : International Monetary Fund.
- UNESCO : United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
- UNIDO : United Nations Industrial Development Organizations.
- WHO : World Health Organization.
- WMO : World Meteorological Organization

These agencies initiate studies and reports, in keeping with the recommendation of the economic and social council.

The scope of work of these specialized agencies is governed by their agreements with the economic and social council, which also defines their relationship with the United Nations. The Economic and Social Council co-ordinates their activities, and calls conferences and prepares draft conventions, in which it is assisted by these agencies. The core part of UN publication in Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics Library forms an important element in research

aspect. This information is frequently required for consultation by the user.

## 2.15 SCHEME OF UN DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES :

The International Advisory Committee had expressed the view that *"the libraries of the world constitute an effective channel for the dissemination of information about the United Nations and the specialized agencies"* and recommended that *"distribution (of documents and publications) to libraries and educational centers be generous."*<sup>(23)</sup>

In keeping with this view the United Nations have taken steps from its very beginning to make its records, reports and studies, etc. available as widely as possible by a system directed to designate libraries as depositories to receive gratis the vast literature being generated from day-to-day by the United Nation organization and its numerous affiliates.

### 2.15.1 Obligations of Depository Status :

As a condition for the free supply of documents and publications, depository libraries are expected to keep them in good order and to make them available for consultation to whomsoever who may request them, *free of charge and at all reasonable hours.*

They are also expected to under any necessary bibliographical assistance in respect of these documents and publications to the extent to which it is feasible for them to give such assistance. IAC had emphasized this obligation by

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23. General Assembly resolution 498 (V). 1 February, 1949  
*Advisory Opinions and Orders*, 1948, p.41.

observing that "*the depository system is not a means of supplying documents free of charge, but of placing full documentation in the libraries of the world for research and for the use of the public*".(24)

## 2.16 PRINCIPLES GOVERNING UNITED NATIONS DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES :

### 2.16.1 General :

In order to make available the documents and publications under its system of depository libraries throughout the world, the United Nations has framed certain principles for the establishment of such libraries. This main principles as formulated under the system are as follows.

### 2.16.2 Authority to Designate Depository Libraries :

Under the principles, the authority to designate any library as a 'depository library' is vested in the United Nations Publications Board, which act on the advice of the Director, Library and Publication Division, Department of Public Information at UN Headquarters. When making a decision, the board is bound to take into account the views of the country concerned and those of interested departments or office of the United Nations Secretariat.(25)

The Director of the Library and Publications Division of the United Nation is responsible to interact with the

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24. Garde, P. K. *United Nations : Family of Libraries*. New York, 1961, p.117.

25. Dag Hammarskjold Library. *Principles Governing Depository Libraries*. New York, 1995, (docu. ST/LIB/13/Rev.5.)

depository libraries and to keep the publication Board and other departments and offices informed of the correspondence may of concerned.

**2.16.3 Criteria for the Designating  
Depository Libraries :**

Under the scheme of Depository Library all member-states, non-member states and non-self governing territories are entitled to get one free depository library status. Normally the National Library or other equivalent major research library located in the capital city of the state is considered. In addition, the national parliamentary library, if open to the public is also entitled to receive material free of charge.

There is also a provision under the scheme to designate additional libraries as depository provided they agree to make annual contribution according to the scale mentioned below (in condition of deposit). In making such designation, due consideration is given to the expected use to be made of the documents and publications, the evidence of interest and need, the degree of development of institutions of higher learning and libraries, the area & population and the overall geographical distribution of the depository libraries in the countries concerned. Normally, no more then one depository shall be designated in any one city.

**2.16.4 Condition of Deposit :**

Since January 1, 1975, depositories other than those designated by the UN Publications Board have been required to pay an annual contribution towards the cost of maintaining

the system.<sup>(26)</sup> The standard scale of contributions is as follows :

a) Depositories located in *Developing Countries* : \$ 200 per year for partial deposit (Official Records and Printed Publications); \$ 300 per year for full deposit (Official Records, Printed Publications and Masthead Documents);

b) Depositories located in *Developed Countries* : \$ 900 per year for partial deposit, and \$ 1,400 per year for full deposit.

In the case of contributing depository libraries, which provide publications or services are, however, required to make approximately one half of the standard applicable contribution. The contributions so received are used to meet the cost of maintaining the system. Such contributions are required to be remitted to the sales section, office of conference and support services, which in turn keeps the Dag Hammarskjöld Library, of the statistics of collection of contributions on a monthly basis. The deposit entitlement commences with the date of designation and is not retrospective.

All designated depository libraries are expected to place the material received in the care of qualified library staff, to keep it in good order and to make it accessible to the public, free of charge, at reasonable hours.<sup>(27)</sup> They are also expected to make deposited items available through

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26. *Ibid.* p.6.

27. *Ibid.* p.7.

inter library loan or photocopy to users within their area who cannot easily visit the depository library concerned.

Depository libraries are also expected, when requested by the Dag Hammarskjold library at United Nation Head quarters, to provide to it bibliographical assistance and similar services within the limit of their ability and to supply publication that they normally distribute free of charge or on an exchange basis.(28)

In order to ensure proper working of the Depository Libraries, the United Nations inquires into the compliance with the conditions of deposit through questionnaires or by visits. Questionnaires are sent every two years in February. It is the obligation of each depository library to return the completed questionnaire promptly. Failure to do result in suspension of distributions of documents by UN Agencies.(29) The Publications Board reserves the right, when evidence is found, that the conditions of deposit are not being satisfactorily met, to withdraw depository status or transfer it to another library in the same city.

#### 2.16.5 Extent of Supply of Deposited Material :

All depository libraries receive automatically, according to their needs, all publications offered for sale and public information material which is distributed free, it available in the official language of their choice. Normally,

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28. *Ibid.* p.7.

29. *Ibid.* p.10.

the entitlement is limited to material only in one official language. (30)

Those depository libraries that, in the opinion of the Publication Board, are able to handle a larger volume of material, are legible to receive, in addition, all other generally distributed documents & publications of the United Nations whether printed or masthead. Further, the scheme provides for the distribution of selected series among those included in the deposit entitlement, if the Depository libraries so desire. Depository libraries equipped with appropriate viewing facilities are also entitled to a 50% discount from the price list if they subscribe through the United Nations sales to sets of any microform editions of documents and publications.

#### 2.16.6 Implementation :

The depository libraries, so designated receive as a note all documents from the Distribution Section, Office of Conference and Support Services located at the United Nations Head quarters, the Distribution and Sales Section of the United Nations office at Geneva, the documents distribution services at the Vienna International Center, the Documents Reproduction & Distribution Unit of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) at & the documents distribution service of the United Nations Center for Human Settlements

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30. *Ibid.* p.11.

(Habitat) at Nairobi. The Regional Commission namely distribution their own documents to depository libraries in their respective regions. The Department of Public Information arranges for distribution of material issued by United Nations Information centers to depositories in their respective area of operation.

Claims for material not received in due course are required to be submitted by depository libraries in accordance with instructions, using forms provided for this purpose by the United Nations. (31)

At the beginning of each calendar year, an invoice for the period January 1 through December 31 is mailed by the sales to the depository libraries concerned.

At the beginning of each calendar year a report on the visits by the personnel of the on information centers and libraries are carried out during the preceding years, are required to be submitted to the Publication Board by the Head Librarian of the Dag Hammarskjold Library at United Nations Headquarters. There are 21 depository libraries in India (See Appendix - III) of these, one center is located at Pune with Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics (GIPE). The GIPE conducts advanced studies in economics, and also serves as a premier research organisation. The GIPE library has got the depository status since 1948 onwards.

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31. *Ibid.* p.14.



**2.17 GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND  
ECONOMICS (GIPE) LIBRARY, PUNE :**

Since its inception in June 1930, the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics has been supported by a library. At present, the stupendous research activity of the GIPE is supported by well equipped library having collection of 2,41,500 documents with considerable number of back volumes of periodicals, census reports, government reports from India and abroad, policy documents, United Nations Depository Collections, etc.

It is worth noting here, that out of 241,500 volume the United Nations depository collection form 29,500 volume as on March 31, 1997. The GIPE library has separately maintained the collection of all these documents & publications received from the UN Publication Board and its specialized agencies at the third floor of the library building.

**2.17.1 Function of Depository Libraries :  
with reference to GIPE library :**

The main function of UN Depository library system are, first to make UN documents and publication available to all who may need them and secondly, to furnish reference tools to facilitate their use. The libraries involvement in these activities stems primarily from the fact that the expertise which is required for the bibliographical control of the overwhelmingly large quantity of the records, reports, and studies which gets created as a result of the growth in organization's work in various spheres. This is most akin to the specialization that is associated with the library rather than with any other part of the secretariat.

### 2.17.2 Classification of UN Documents :

The GIPE library has adopted the colon classification system for classification and arrangement of its documents (monograph, periodical reports etc.). Surprisingly as it may appear, the GIPE library does not use any standard classification scheme for United Nations documents. But, they have developed its own classification of UN Documents sales number along with the year and class number, which in absence consist of the *letters UN* with the symbol indicating the issuing organ suffixed to them (eg. GAOR - for the documents of General Assembly Official Records or. 1. 1994 - for United Nations yearbook). In the case of documents and publication of specialized agencies, the acronyms of their English names takes the place of the symbol for the agency, for example -

- 1) FAO. 1. State. 1995. *stands for*. State of Food and Agriculture, 1995.
- 2) IBRD. Mis. WDR. 1995. *stands for*. World Development Report, 1995. Published by World Bank.

Yet, the library is well maintained, all the depository collections received so far from the UN publication board, by cataloging each and every document received in the library.

### 2.17.3 Cataloging :

The card catalogue of the GIPE Depository section is of the dictionary type, and is not based upon any standard code of cataloging rules. In the absence of standard classification scheme, the catalogue is not maintained on the basis of subject wise classification. Consequently there is no proper

order in the maintenance of collection, leading to scattered placement of the related literature. The card catalogue only provides author and title approach to the document.

Experience on the other hand shows, that the urgency of demand for specific information on a wide and varying range of subject, calls upon the library reference services to make it imperative, for which the catalogue should be systematic and analytical to the maximum extent. The modified classification scheme in use makes the catalogue, the only instrument available to explore the United Nations available literature. Hence, it was decided to select few important information sources from UN collection, (see Appendix - IV) and describe its content and is presented in the following Chapter - III.

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# CHAPTER - 3

CHAPTER - III  
UNITED NATIONS  
INFORMATION SOURCES

3.1. INTRODUCTION :

A document in any form can be a source of information. In many cases a particular record in any form may be just a converted form of another already existing record, for example book in printed form may be converted in to another form, such as, microfilm or magnetic tape, etc. In such cases of conversion, the information content remains the same irrespective of the form of document. As a Research Library or a Documentation Center has to deal with various types of documents, attempts have been made to group them into convenient categories.

3.2 CATEGORIZATIONS OF DOCUMENT :

S.R.Ranganathan had shown a number of possible divisions of the universe of documents on the basis of different characteristics.<sup>(1)</sup> Documents can be divided on the basis of their physical form, nature of presentation, publication characteristics, purpose, information content, level of treatment, etc. From the investigators point of view, a more useful division should be on the basis of the nature of content and form of presentation in documents. Denis Gorgan<sup>(2)</sup> advocates the division of the universe of document on the basis of information content for recognition and

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1. Ranganathan, S. R. Ed. *Documentation and Its Facets*. Bombay, 1963, p.51.
  2. Guha, B. *Documentation Information : Services, Techniques and Systems*. Calcutta, 1983, pp.18-20.

repackaging of existing knowledge. Accordingly, the documents can conveniently be divided into three clear cut groups.

These are :

A) PRIMARY SOURCES

B) SECONDARY SOURCES

C) TERTIARY SOURCES

A) PRIMARY SOURCES :

Primary sources of information are the first published records of the original research and development or description of new application or new interpretation of an old theme or idea. These constitute the latest available information. These are important sources of information, as they keep one up to date and well informed of the new development. Primary sources are published in a variety of forms :

Periodicals, Conference Proceedings, Research Reports, Patents, Standards, Trade literature, etc.

B) SECONDARY SOURCES :

As there was exponential growth in primary literature, the need was felt to organize and condense the information content in them. The organization and repackaging of primary literature resulted in production of secondary sources. These sources not only provide digested information but also serves as bibliographical key to primary sources of information.

These sources includes :

Abstracting and Indexing Periodicals, Review of Progress, Reference books, Treatises, Monographs and Text books.

C) TERTIARY SOURCES :

The tremendous growth of secondary literature too, made the bibliographic control difficult. This situation brought fourth, tertiary category of literature which are becoming increasingly important. They aid in use of primary and secondary sources. Most of these sources do not contain subject knowledge as such, but provide information about information. These sources include :

Yearbooks, Directories, Bibliographies, Guide to Literature.

This chapter describes, total 74 important information sources of United Nations Depository Collection available at GIPE library, in print form only. These information sources are arranged in alphabetical order of the titles. These information sources included are :

Annual Review, Bibliographies, Directories, Guides, Handbooks, Manual, Theasurus, and Yearbooks.

Since the UN collection is not arranged according to any standard scheme, the above 74 sources are presented in broad subject headings (see Appendix - V). A brief discussion on special features in these sources are described in following pages.

1. ANIMAL HEALTH YEAR BOOK, 1995.

This is the 34th Annual volume of *Animal Health Year Book*, 1995. Prepared jointly by *Food and Agriculture Organization* of the UN and *World Health Organization (WHO)*. and *International Office of Epizootics. (OIE)*. Rome, 1996.

This year book contains information available as on 31st December every year. Animal Health year book is based on national and international reporting of 142 animal diseases which are of interest, in terms of socio-economic and public health consequences, to both international and domestic trade and at the individual producer level. It gives current data and information on a yearly basis on the world health/disease status of more than 15 animal species. This is supplemented by information collected by FAO from more than 170 countries, on selected disease common to both humans and animals in countries where the information is made available, on animal populations; and on the number of veterinarians and auxiliary personnel. The year book also provides an updated list of reference laboratories, reference centers and collaborating centers that are recognized by FAO, OIE and WHO. In addition, a list of WHO Zoonosis Centers is presented, making this publication one of the main sources of information on the diseases common to animals and humans.

The year book is issued for users like veterinary policy-make., Veterinarians, Administrators, Researchers and Scientists.



2. ANNUAL BULLETIN OF HOUSING AND BUILDING STATISTICS FOR EUROPE, 1993.

This is the 37th Annual volume of *Annual Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe, 1993*. Prepared by *Secretariat of United Nations Economic Commission*. New York. 1995.

The purpose of this Annual Bulletin is to provide basic annual data on trends in the field of housing and building in European countries, Canada and the U.S.A. The scope of the statistics comprises dwelling stock, dwellings completed, new non-residential buildings completed, energy consumption by house-hold, consumer price and rent indices, value of construction put in place, indices of employment and unemployment in the construction industry, structure of the building industry, input and output price indices for housing construction, production and wholesale price indices of building materials production, trade and apparent consumption of cement, size, facilities and period of construction of dwellings by tenure, dwellings by number of persons and number of rooms, number of persons in a household, by tenure and useful or living floor space.

This is a most comprehensive and authoritative work, which will be found useful by experts and professionals in various fields of specialization in order to stimulate the greater participation in developmental process.

3. ANNUAL REVIEW OF ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES  
AND AUTOMATION, 1993.

This is the 14th Annual Volume of the *Annual Review of Engineering Industries and Automation, 1993*. Prepared by *Secretariat, UN Economic Commission for Europe*. New York, 1994.

The present Annual Review, which analyses developments in 1993 has a new structure. It is divided into two parts.

**PART I :** Focuses on industrial structure data on the engineering industries along with General Economic developments in 1993. Chapter - II under Part - I itself gives Index of Industrial production, value added, Gross fixed capital formation, producer price indices and imports & exports of engineering products.

**PART II :** Contains analysis of production and trade of selected engineering products like, boilers, steam turbines, Internal combustion piston engine, Electric motors, Agricultural machinery, Construction machinery, Machine tools, Industrial robots, Pumps and compressors, Forklift trucks, Tele-communications, Semiconductors, Household appliances, Manufacture of motor vehicles, ship-building and repairing.

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) maintains data bank on industrial structure statistics. Data for Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) countries which are also members of OECD can be retrieved from the OECD data bank.

4. ANNUAL REVIEW OF POPULATION LAW, 1991.

This is the 18th volume of *Annual Review of Population Law, 1991*. Prepared and Edited by *Reed Boland* on behalf of *United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)* and Harvard Law School Library, New York, 1992.

The main objective of this review is to contribute to the consolidation of national demographic awareness through curricular and extra curricular education processes that seek to create awareness of the problems of population growth and distribution so as to develop responsive, critical and participatory attitudes leading to improved living conditions. It also describes the current highlights and trends in the law, a main body with short texts and summaries, and an appendix composed of longer texts. Entries are listed in the table of contents first by subject and then by country or organisation. In the text they are listed within jurisdiction by date, with all legislation preceding judicial decisions. Some entries are reproduced almost Verbatim from other publications produced by agencies in the United Nations System, such as Labour Bulletin (ILO) etc.

The word 'Law' as used in this Annual Review refers not only to legislation but also to international resolutions, constitutional provisions, regulations, legal pronouncements of ministries, departments, etc. The Annual Review maintains a computerized database containing information on population law, within the United Nations System. UNFPA plays a leading role in promoting population programs and in co-ordinating fund-supported projects.

5. BIBLIOGRAPHIC GUIDE TO STUDIES ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN :  
DEVELOPMENT AND POPULATION TRENDS

This is the 1st edition of *Bibliographic Guide to Studies on the Status of Women* Prepared by UNESCO. Bowke Publishing, England, 1983.

This annotated bibliography aims to provide an excellent guide to recent research and world literature on the status of women. Apart from the usual published material, the bibliography also covers untranslated works written in local languages, theses, unpublished documents and upto date information on institutions undertaking research and major events related to the field of women's studies. It is a useful tool for scholars, planners and policy-makers.

In term of scope, it is interestingly wide, since it covers three general regions which are seldom found in a single volume; the western industrialized countries; the socialist countries and third world countries. Each regional annotated bibliography was compiled by women social scientists working, teaching and doing research in the selected area.

Lastly it is found that, this annotated bibliography is highly informative with a good indexing system i.e. Country index, Subject index and Author Index which makes it easy to use.

6. DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK, 1994

This is the 46th Annual volume of *Demographic Yearbook, 1994*. Prepared by *Department of Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis*. New York, 1996.

This yearbook is a comprehensive collection of international demographic statistics, which is useful for Demographers, Economists, Public Health Workers and Sociologists have found this yearbook a definitive source of Demographic and Population Statistics. About 250 countries, or regions are represented. The first group of tables comprise a world summary of basic demographic statistics. Which is followed by statistics on the size, distribution & trends in population, fertility, foetal mortality, infant and maternal mortality and general mortality.

Data shown in this Demographic Yearbook are available on magnetic tape are also available since 1991.

A database that runs on microcomputer is under development. Known as the Demographic and Social Statistic Database, it contains data previously published in the Demographic Yearbook. The current version runs on an IBM - Compatible Micro-computer of 80-286 or higher with atleast 600 Kb of RAM and 10Mb of Hard disk and also with floppy drive.

7. DIRECTORY OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS  
IN THE ASIAN REGION

This is the 2nd edition of the *Directory of Educational Research Institutions in the Asian Region* Prepared by the UNESCO, Thailand Regional Office, 1970.

The purpose of this directory is to provide information & clearing-house services in educational research activities in the member states in Asian region. Out of 97 institutions reported in the 1st edition the entries for 70 appear in a revised form, with more recent data. In addition, 65 national and 8 regional institutions are reported for the first time in the present edition. How rapidly activities in the field of educational research are growing is indicated by the fact that 80 out of the 170 institutions listed in this edition.

The institutions and organizations represented are highly diversified range of activities and it would be difficult to lay down rigid criteria for deciding what activities should be classified as "research" and what should be excluded. The term "educational research" therefore has been given a broad connotation to include both "development and dissemination".

Under each institutions name, brief summaries of selected publication and other titles, research reports, journals and periodicals of the institution, etc. are given in English version.

Apart from the table of contents, this edition also have subject index to Educational Research projects in Asia at the end, which makes this valuable source to be used easily.

8. DIRECTORY OF INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS, 1985.

This is 3rd edition of the *Directory of International Statistics, 1985*. (2 Vol.) Prepared through a *Joint Efforts of the United Nations Statistical Office*, and other International Organizations, New York, 1986.

The aim of this directory is to make available upto date information on the statistical series & methodological guidelines that are available to stimulate. Further it facilitate the efforts of the international organizations towards continued co-ordination of their data collection, in processing and publishing activities.

Volume 1 : Contains detailed picture of the central portion of the output of the international statistical data regularly furnished by the organizations of the United Nations system & some Non-UN Organizations which are active in international statistics. For each statistical series, the following information is given-the name of the series, the name of the international organizations furnishing it, the name of the publications containing the series, the frequency of the series and the database number if the series is in machine-readable form. Technical notes are included to guide the reader in the in subject matter order.

Volume 2 : Contains information on the organization, responsibilities and functioning of the statistical services of the UN Statistical Office, Regional Commissions, specialized agencies and other international organizations. It also includes information on internationally recommended standards, concepts, definitions & classifications for statistical use.

9. DIRECTORY OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND  
NGO'S REPRESENTATIVES ASSOCIATED WITH  
THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION.

This is the 1st edition of *Directory of Non-Governmental Organizations and NGO's Representatives Associated with the Department of Public Information*, 1994. Prepared by the *UN Department of Public Information*, New York, 1995.

The main purpose of this Directory is to enable the users to identify different allied NGO, working in specific subject field all over the world and to facilitate in contact with them. This volume is divided into three parts -

Part I : Non-Governmented Organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social council Associated with the Department of Oublic Information.

Part II : Other Non-Governmental Organizations associated with the Department of Public Information.

Part III : World Federation of United Nations Associations, member United Nations Associations and Associates, which is associated with the Department of Public Information.

The index enables cross-referencing so that users may more easily identify experts by their specialities and services. It also includes information on other subject such as - Aging, children and youth, disabled, disarmament, education, environment, freedom, religion and belief, health, narcotics and drugs abuse, refugees, status of women etc.

It is an excellent tool for teachers, researchers, librarians & others in the field of international relations, planners and also to information professionals.



10.        **DIRECTORY OF POPULATION EXPERTS IN ASIA AND  
              THE PACIFIC : 1987 SUPPLEMENT**

This is the 2nd edition of *Directory of Population Experts in Asia and the Pacific, 1984 : 1987 supplement*. Prepared by the *UN Population Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific*, Thailand, 1987.

The main purpose of this Directory is to enable users to identify population experts by their speciality and to facilitate in contact with them. This volume is divided into two parts : One is an index of the experts field of specialisation and the other is a listing of key personnel, which forms the main text of the directory.

The index enables cross-referencing so that users may more easily identify experts by their specialities. Under each such speciality, the surnames of the relevant experts are listed alphabetically followed by their first and other names, a capitalized abbreviation in parentheses of the country or area where they are working and the page number on which a concise profile of the experts is also provided. The profiles of the experts are based as much as possible on the information they themselves supplied.

Sixteen items of information are provided on each experts as - Names, Date of birth, current address, Educational Qualification, Mothertongue, Area of expertise, Description, Employers, Position held, Sex, Nationality, Responsibilities, Employment record, Previous consultancies, Important publication, etc.

11. DIRECTORY OF SELECTED COLLECTIONS OF UNITED NATIONS  
SYSTEM PUBLICATIONS

This is the 4th edition of the *Directory of Selected Collection of United Nations System Publication*. Prepared by the *Advisory Committee for the Co-ordination of Information Systems (ACCIS)*, Geneva, 1991.

The purpose of this directory is to assist users in locating collections of United Nations System publication at the country level. For each of 170 countries & areas listed, the user may find libraries and documentation centers within the United Nations Systems, select libraries and other information services which maintain collection of United Nations system publications. In addition, the directory includes libraries and other information centers maintaining United Nations material received under depository agreements. (A list of depository libraries in India is given in Appendix - I). As their collections of United Nations system publications vary considerably in size and coverage, users should refer to the contact addresses for further information.

The directory also contains the collections which are listed under the country to be located. Depository Libraries and documentation center appear in alphabetical order of city. The name of information service is given, its status is indicated in brackets. It also gives, title, unit and address of the person to be contacted for further information about the collection. Data are also available from the ACCIS secretariat in machine-readable form.

12. DIRECTORY OF UNITED NATIONS DATABASES AND  
INFORMATION SERVICES, 1990.

This is the 4th edition of *Directory of United Nations Database and Information Services, 1990*. Prepared by the *Advisory Committee for the Co-ordination of Information Systems (ACCIS)*, Geneva, 1991.

This directory is a guide to information services and computerized databases of the organizations within the United Nations system. This Directory provides descriptions of 872 selected information services and computerized databases which are operated directly by or in association with the organizations of the UN systems. Information services refer to organizations or units which collect, store and disseminate information, numeric, factual, full text and terminological databases. It present, an integrated, descriptive, and substantial information on databases and services managed by 39 United Nations bodies and organizations.

The Directory comprises three sections.

Section I : Describe the functions and machinery of each of the organization as well as a listing of their information services and databases.

Section II (Yellow pages) : Information services. The services are listed alphabetically under the broad subject categories of the UNBIS thesaurus, which appear on the top of each page.

Section III (Blue pages) : Database : The database are listed alphabetically under the broad subject categories of the UNBIS thesaurus. At the end it contains indice.

13. DIRECTORY OF WOMEN EXPERTS IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

This is 2nd edition of the *Directory of Women Experts in Asia and the Pacific*. Prepared by UN Social Development Division, ESCAP, Thailand, 1987.

This Directory provide information on organization and individuals in the public and private sector concerning the availability of women experts and professionals in various fields of specialization in order to stimulate the greater participation of women in the development processes.

It lists 684 women experts from 33 countries in the Asia and Pacific region. It consists of two parts, an index of experts and their individual profiles, under their field of major and minor specializations as identified by a numerical coding system. Under each specialization, the individual experts are listed alphabetically by name, followed by country of nationality (in parentheses) and minor specialization in code number.

The compilation of thus directory of women experts in the region on one of the major activities of its long-term project on the development of a Women's Information Network for Asia and the Pacific (WINAP). Data has been obtained through questionnaire from governmental and non-governmental organizations, international agencies, academic institution and many individual women specialists in the ESCAP region.

This directory contains most comprehensive information of the database on women experts and professionals in the Asian and Pacific region.

14. EAST - WEST BUSINESS DIRECTORY, 1991-92.

This is the 3rd edition of *East-west Business Directory, 1991-92*. Prepared jointly by *UN Transnational Corporations and Management Division*, New York, 1992.

This directory consists source of information on outward foreign direct investment from the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Emphasis is usually given on inward investment as well as outward investment which is equally important in the integration process. Outward investment can help these emerging market economies to obtain expertise as well as capital outlets, new technologies and management skills.

The Directory provides details on the various forms through which Eastern parent organization have established a direct business presence in the west, along with information on the branches, subsidiaries, joint ventures and affiliates of those enterprises. Links are traced in the first three indices to the Directory (Index of Eastern Investors). Representative offices, performing primarily promotional and liaison functions, are listed separately in annexes to the country chapters. In addition to official commercial affairs (trade delegations) and chambers of commerce these include national tourist, airline, banking and shipping offices.

At the end, an index allows the user to locate enterprises by their production or services. It is valuable source of information to investors, policy makers and researchers on institutional units which are playing and important role in the transition to a market economy.

15. ECONOMIC SURVEY OF EUROPE IN 1994-95

This is 48th Annual volume of *Economic Survey of Europe in 1994-95*. Prepared by the *Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe*, Geneva, 1995.

The main aim of this report is to serve the needs of the commission and to help in reporting on world economic conditions.

This principal report provides an account of the major macro-economic developments in the European region. It offers a framework for viewing the reform process in Eastern Europe, and in Europe as a whole, and analyses the optimal framework for the western support to economic reforms in Eastern countries, with particular emphasis on the relevance of the Marshall plan.

This economic survey includes statistical appendices and a list of over fifty tables & charts quantifying the evaluation. This survey also contains from time to time articles on specific topics - recent example include *Finlands Trade with the Soviet Union*, *the Recent Trade Performnce of the Visegrđ Countries* and *Assessment of the Uruguay Round*. In addition to general review of macroeconomic developments, the survey usually provides a more detailed analysis of international trade & financial relations between the transition economics and the rest of the world.

16. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SURVEY OF ASIA AND  
THE PACIFIC, 1996.

This is 49th Annual volume of *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific*. Prepared by *Secretariat UN Economic Commission*, New York, 1996.

It is a valuable instrument for disseminating information and sharing experience on socio-economic performance and related policy responses. A critical factor for the continuance of today's favourable trends will be the sustained commitment of countries in the region to domestic policy reforms. These include the role of the private sector in development, strengthening legal frameworks, macroeconomic reform and institutional mechanisms for collaboration between government and the private sector. Considerable improvements have been made in education, health, water supply and sanitation over the past decade.

It will serve as a reliable resource for policy dialogue at national and regional levels and as a model for the entire international community.

There are still several areas calling for even greater attention. They include cost-effectiveness in delivery and intrasectoral priorities, improvements are necessary in the quality of services, closer involvement is required with the private sector, non-governmental organizations & local communities. Greater mobilization of resources for the social sectors will be essential.

17. ECONOMIC SURVEY OF LATIN AMERICA AND  
THE CARIBBEAN, 1994-95  
(Formerly : Economic Survey of Latin America, 1948-1981)

This is 47th Annual volume of *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean 1994-95*. Prepared by the *Secretariat UN Economic Commission*, New York, 1995.

This survey views the trends in the Latin America and the Caribbean economies, including inflation, trade-output, external finance and foreign trade. In addition to a detailed analysis, the survey is appearing in a single volume comprising both a regional analysis and reports on each country. The chapter on economic policy also covers public finances and monetary and foreign exchange policy and includes two new sections on structural reform and the integration process.

The format of the country reports remains the same since long back (1965) as they discuss economic policy in greater detail and outlines the results achieved. The statistical information accompanying each report is limited to two tables and one figure summarizing trends in the main variables.

More detailed statistical information on each country from 1987 to this present volume, is presented in an annex and also available on diskette.

For back volume see under Economic survey of Latin America, since 1948 upto 1981 issue.



18. ENERGY STATISTICS YEARBOOK, 1993

This is the 37th Annual volume of *Energy Statistics Yearbook, 1993*. Prepared by the *United Nations Statistical Division*, New York, 1994.

This is the most comprehensive yearbook having collection of international energy statistics. Along with long-term trends in the supply of commercial, primary and secondary forms of energy. Also included are data for each type of fuel and aggregate data for the mix of commercial fuels for individual countries, summarized into regional and world totals. The data are compiled primarily from annual questionnaires distributed by the UN. Statistical division and supplemented by official national statistical publications.

This issue of the yearbook contains data in original and common units (coal equivalent, oil equivalent, joules) for the years 1990-1993. By referring to previous volumes of the publication, a time series can be established from 1950 to the present. In addition to the basic tables, showing production, trade, stock changes, bunkers & consumption information is also included on various other topics.

The information contained in the yearbook is also available on magnetic tape and diskettes.

19. FAO YEARBOOK : FERTILIZER, 1994.

This is the 44th Annual volume in the series of *FAO Fertilizer Yearbook, 1994*. Prepared by the *FAO Statistical Division*, Rome, 1994.

This yearbook is a compilation of statistical data relating to basic fertilizer products for countries and territories of the world.

The yearbook includes data series on production, trade and consumption of fertilizers. The statistical information in the yearbook is based on data provided to the FAO Statistics Division by the countries through questionnaires, with additional data for improved geographical coverage provided by the member of the Ad.Hoc working party on fertilizer statistics.

Explanatory notes are given for country and commodity names. The data refer to the fertilizer w.e.f. 1st July to 30th June every year summary tables for fertilizer production based on imported ammonia, phosphoric acid or rock phosphate is considered for national production, while that based on finished fertilizers (Ammonium Phosphate, Potassium Chloride, etc.) is excluded from national production to avoid double counting at the world level.

20. FAO YEARBOOK OF FISHERY STATISTICS : COMMODITIES,  
1993.

This is the 77th Annual volume in the series of *FAO Yearbook of Fishery Statistics : Commodities, 1993*. Prepared by *FAO Fisheries Department, Rome, 1995*.

This yearbook contain most comprehensive statistical data on production and foreign trade of fishery commodities for all countries and territories of the world. The yearbook includes data series on quantity of production of processed and preserved fishery production and on quantity and value of imports and exports of fishery products. It also gives statistics for apparent consumption of fish and fishery products, the value of world catches and their disposition. Statistical information in the yearbook is based primarily on data provided by the countries through questionnaires or official publications.

Since 1966, two volume of the yearbooks are published annually.

Volume 1 : Subtitled-catches and landings : presents annual data on the quantities of fish, crustaceans, molluscs, etc. caught and landed; data are shown by countries and species items, according to major inland and marine fishing area.

Volume 2 : Fishery commodities :

To facilitate use of the yearbook, a series of notes and lists are included.

Period covered is from 1st January to 31st December every year.

21. FAO YEARBOOK OF FOREST PRODUCTS, 1993.

This is the 47th Annual volume of the *FAO Yearbook of Forest Products, 1993*. Prepared by *FAO Statistics and Economic Analysis Staff of the Forestry Department*, Rome, 1993.

This yearbook contains most comprehensive statistical data on basic forest products for all countries and territories of the world. It contains series of annual data on the volume of production and data on the volume of trade in forest products. It includes tables showing direction of trade and average unit values of trade for certain products. Statistical information in the yearbook is based primarily on data provided to the FAO Forestry Dept., by the countries through questionnaires or official publications. In the absence of official data, FAO makes an estimate based on the best information available.

Along with notes on the tables, and country notes are also given. General terms and commodity names used in the yearbook are listed and briefly defined. The tables have been arranged so that, for any commodity the tables showing data on production, imports and exports of that commodity follow one another. The commodity includes - All woods derived from trees classified botanically as Gymnospermae & Angiospermae.

22. FAO PRODUCTION YEARBOOK, 1993.

This is the 47th Annual volume in the series of *FAO Production Yearbook, 1993*. Prepared by the *FAO Statistics Division of Economic & Social Policy Department*, Rome, 1994.

This yearbook includes a large number of estimates made by FAO on area and production of major crops and on live stock numbers and products. For almost all commodity tables are given alongwith this information on population, land use, irrigation and farm machinery; and on agricultural prices.

It also gives index numbers that highlight trends in food and agricultural production across all countries and continents. Statistical information in the yearbook is based primarily on data provided to the Statistics Division of FAO by the countries through questionnaires or in official statistical publications. In the absence of official data FAO makes an estimate based on the best information available, along with notes on the tables are given. These tables attempts to bring together all available data on land use and irrigated land throughout the world.

Table 3 presents estimates of total population, agricultural population and economically active population (total and in agriculture) for 1980, 1985, 1990, 1992, 1993 & 1994, by country.

23. FAO TRADE YEARBOOK, 1994.

This is the 48th Annual volume of *FAO Trade Yearbook, 1994*. Prepared by the *FAO's Statistics Division of the Economic and Social Department*, Rome, 1995.

The main aim of this yearbook is a compilation of statistical data on basic agricultural products and related information for all countries and territories of the world. The yearbook includes data series on imports and exports of agricultural products in terms of quantity and value. It also gives indices that highlight continental and global trends in volume, price and value of international trade in food and agricultural products. Statistical information in the yearbook is based primarily on data provided by the countries through questionnaires of the FAO statistics Division.

In order to maintain comparability with the series upto 1987, the commodity classification used the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) code.

In all commodity tables, totals are shown for continents and the world. Trade indices of food products include edible and contain nutrients, except for animal feed products and alcoholic beverages.

Trade in agricultural products includes - Rice, Pulses, Bananas, Coconuts, Groundnuts, Rape seed and Mustard seed, Natural rubber, Silk, Vegetable oils, Palm oil & also include fishery and forestry products, to total merchandise trade. Notes on tables are provided wherever required.

24. GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS YEARBOOK, 1995.

This is the 19th Annual volume in the series of *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook*, 1995. Prepared by *International Monetary Fund (IMF)*, Washington, 1996.

This valuable statistical yearbook is divided into :

*Part 1* : World tables.

*Part 2* : Statistical tables for individual countries.

*Part 3* : Institutional tables for individual countries.

A standard reference source containing information on governments fund available to member countries. The yearbook also provides information on the various units of government. Government accounts, the enterprises and financial institutions that governments own and control, and the national sources of data on Government operations. Detailed statistical tables are presented on central government revenue, grants, expenditure, lending, financing, and debt. Derivation table shows the national sources drawn upon and the detailed adjustments necessary to derive the principal aggregates in the format published in the yearbook. Tables for state of local Government operations, and for consolidated general government, including all levels of government, are available for a number of countries.

The IMF's-GFSY is available on CD-ROM, supports data extraction & downloading, and provides multilingual (English, French, Spanish) instruction and help screens.

25. GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HYGIENE IN AGRICULTURAL WORK

This is the First issue of the *Guide to Health and Hygiene in Agricultural Work*. Prepared by the *International Labour Organization (ILO)*, Geneva, 1979.

This guide is intended for the protection of the agricultural worker from occupational accidents and diseases with its predecessors the ILO code of practice entitled *Safety and Health in Agricultural Work* and *The Guide to Safety in Agriculture*. It also provides a wide spectrum of information on agricultural health hazards and their prevention.

This Guide focuses on the problems of developing countries but deals also with issue of concern to industrialized countries. It is useful source of reference for all persons and bodies with responsibilities for health and hygiene in agricultural work, including teachers, persons incharge of agricultural undertakings, employers and workers' organizations, farmers, co-operatives and self employed farmers, wherever they might be. With the application of modern technology to crop production and stock rearing, however, many health problems which are inseparable from work in the fields and on the farm generally have become more numerous.



26. HANDBOOK FOR INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND SERVICES

This is the first edition of *Handbook for Information Systems and Services*. Prepared by UNESCO, under the guidance of Professor Pauline Atherton (School of Information Studies, Syracuse University, USA), France, 1977.

This handbook is aimed at students and science information personnel of the developing countries who may be in a position to plan or develop new information services. It should be useful for the emerging managers of information system and services who will be faced with financial, administrative and organizational decisions. It should also be helpful in obtaining an overview of the field, including questions of information policy & planning, management and organization of information systems & services, procedures & methods, standardization, facilities & equipment, and training aspects.

This handbook is based on existing literature on the subject but attempts to take into account the needs of developing countries.

A special attempt has been made to make this work readable and useful to the students studying for the B.Lib. I.Sci, M.Lib.I.Sci. and other similar allied courses. A large number of suitable examples of various categories of reference books, bibliographies, indexing and abstracting services, etc. have been provided. Outstanding works of FID, UNISIST, IFLA, UNESCO, etc. have been cited as good examples of their kind, which appeared in this publication.

A comprehensive subject index is attached at the end in this edition.

27. HANDBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND  
DEVELOPMENT STATISTICS, 1994.

This is the 22nd Annual volume of *Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics, 1994*. Prepared by UN Secretariat, New York, 1994.

This Handbook is intended to provide a complete basic collection of statistical data relevant to the analysis of world trade & development for the use of the UNCTAD, Government officials, University and other Research specialists, and other interested in these subjects.

The Handbook consists of data in an analytical way, through the use of rank-orderings, growth rates, and other special calculations, so as to facilitate their interpretation. In addition to the classification by region, a number of economic classifications have been used in the Handbook in order to reflect more accurately differences among developing countries & territories. All these developing countries have been classified according to their per capita GDP in 1990.

The country composition of the above classification is presented at the end of the general notes. Indicators of development in respect to Export & Import structure by commodity and by country.

Balance of payments, financial resource flows and external indebtedness is also given in tabular form Annex tables, gives detailed information on the trade network, for the world and 21 region for total exports and 10 commodity categories.

28. HANDBOOK OF TRADE CONTROL MEASURES OF  
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

This is the 2nd edition of *Handbook of Trade Control Measures of Development Countries*. Prepared by the *Trade Information System (TIS) of UNCTAD*, New York, 1983.

The main purpose of this Handbook is to provide information on the measures adopted by the developing countries affecting the volume, structure and direction of their trade flows. It also provide technical suport to trade negotiations aiming at elimination of barriers to trade and promotion of economic co-operation among the developing countries.

The handbook also contains documentary data base on 135 countries and maintaining a continuously update collection & official documents regarding tariffs, para-tariffs charges, licensing and quantitative restriction, foreign exchange regulation, customs valuation, shipping, insurance and health procedures, as well as all other Government enactment's pertaining to foreign trade.

At present, TIS offer uptodate computerized information of the tariff-line level on tariffs, non-tariff barriers and exchange restrictions for about 70 developing countries which account for approximately 80% of developing countries imports from the world.

It also examines decentralization as a step towards people's greater access to decision making processes and traces the recent explosive growth of NGO's.

29. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT, 1996.

This is the 7th Annual volume of *Human Development Report, 1996*. Prepared by Team of Eminent Economists and Distinguished Development Professionals of *United Nations Development Program (UNDP)*. Under the guidance of Mahabub Ul-Hag, New York, 1996.

The report analyses the progress made in reducing gender disparities in the past few decades, highlights the wide and persistent gap between women's expanding capabilities and their limited opportunities, introduces two new measures for ranking countries on a global scale by their performance in gender equality. Analyses the undervaluation and non-recognition of women's work and offers a five-point strategy for equalizing gender opportunities in the decades ahead of States or Government.

This report adds two new indices, the Gender Related Development Index (GDI) and the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM). The report also contain data from 31 countries and the contributions from seven current women heads.

This report describes specific policy actions that an make markets more people friendly and rescue economic growth from becoming jobless growth.

As in previous years, the report ranks all countries by the Human Development Index (HDI) using the latest data. An updated set of human development indicators for 174 countries is presented in the Statistical Annex.

30. INDUSTRIAL COMMODITY STATISTICS YEARBOOK, 1993.

This is the 27th Annual volume of the *Industrial Commodity Statistics Yearbook, 1993*. Prepared by UN Statistical Division, New York, 1995.

Initially, this publication started under the title, "Yearbook of Industrial Statistics" since than it's title was changed twice. In 1982 edition, the title was change to "Industrial Statistics Yearbook". Now Beginning with the 1992 edition, the title of the publication was changed to "Industrial Commodity Statistics Yearbook" as the result of a decision made by the United Nations statistical commission.

This volume of the yearbook consists of two parts.

Part 1 : contains annual quantity data on production of industrial commodities by country, geographical region. A standard list of about 530 commodities (about 590 statistical series) has been adopted for the publication. Most of the statistics refer to the ten-year period 1983-1992 for about 200 countries and areas.

Part 2 : is published for the first time and presents data by country on apparent consumption of about 230 industrial commodities for 1988-1992.

At the end of the publication four annexes are given, which list the commodities and for which tables are shown in order of International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of all Economic activities.

Hence, it provides most comprehensive information of statistics on industrial establishments, wages, outputs in various sectors, commodity production data and other related area.

31. INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ECONOMICS, 1988.

This is the 37th Annual volume of *International Bibliography of Economics*, issued in a series of the "International Bibliography of the Social Sciences." Prepared on behalf of UNESCO by the *International Committee for Social Sciences Information and Documentation (ICSSD)*, London, Routledge, 1992.

This bibliography is truly international in its coverage and been compiled from two sources :

- 1) Analysis of the published literature (particularly as contained in periodicals) and
- 2) Contributions from correspondents reporting from throughout the world. Approx. 1,20,000 journals articles per year are scanned for indexing in the four divisions, and a selection is made from over 20,000 monograph titles. These dual sources of data which continue to be the basis of the bibliography.

This authoritative bibliography is presented in trilingual form (English/French/Spanish) and includes both author and subject index. This bibliography is an essential tool for librarians, University departments, academics and researchers & indeed for all those, who require comprehensive references published in economics.

This bibliography consists of main subject like economic activity, organization of production (automation, productivity, business management, collective bargaining, etc.), agricultural and industrial production, prices and markets, money & finance, income & income distribution, social economics and policy, international economics.

32. INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, 1981.

This is the 30th volume of *International Bibliography of Political Science*. Issued in a series of the "International Bibliography of the Social Sciences", Prepared on behalf of UNESCO by the *International Committee for Social Sciences Information and Documentation (ICSSD)*. London, Tavistock Publication, 1984.

This bibliography is truly international in its coverage and compiled from two main sources :

- 1) Analysis of the published literature (particularly as contained in periodicals)
- 2) Contributions from correspondents reporting from throughout the world. Approx. 105,000 Journals articles per year are scanned for indexing and a selection is made from over 20,000 monography titles. These dual sources of data which continue to be the basis of the bibliography.

This authoritative bibliography is presented in bilingual form (English/French) and includes both authorindex and subject index.

This bibliography is an essential tool for librarians, research institutions, public and private administrations, and indeed for all those who require comprehensive reference to the retrospective literature or to keep abreast of the published literature in political science.

This Bibliography consists of main subjects : Political science, political thought (history of political ideas, ideological foundations), government and public administration (the state, political systems, the powers, freedom and civil

rights, economic and social functions of governments, instruments of government, local government, government of non-autonomous territories), the process of government (political influences and trends, political parties, political behavior), international relations are studies, etc.

33. INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY, 1981.

This is the 27th volume of *International Bibliography of Social and Cultural Anthropology*, issued in a series of the "International Bibliography of the Social Sciences". Prepared on behalf of UNESCO by the *International Committee for Social Sciences Information and Documentation (ICSSD)*, London, Tavistock, 1985.

This bibliography is truly international in its coverage and lists the most important publication in Anthropology irrespective of the form in which they are published. For compilation of this bibliography two main sources are involved -

- 1) Analysis of the published literature (particularly as contained in periodicals)
- 2) Contributions from correspondents reporting from, throughout the world. Approx. 85,000 journals articles per year are scanned for indexing and a selection is made from over 12,000 monograph titles. These dual sources of data which continue to be the basis of the bibliography.

This authoritative bibliography is presented in



This bibliography is an essential tool for Librarians, Research Institutions, University Departments, Public and Private Administrations, and indeed for all those who require comprehensive reference to the retrospective literature or to keep abreast of the published literature in social and cultural anthropology. This bibliography consists of main subject: like general studies, material and methods of anthropology, morphological foundations, monographs, social organization and social structure, religion, magic and witchcraft, problems of knowledge, arts and science, statics and dynamics of social and cultural systems, applied anthropology.

34. INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SOCIOLOGY, 1986.

This is the 36th volume of *International Bibliography of Sociology*, issued in a series of the "International Bibliography of the Social Sciences". Prepared on behalf of *UNESCO* by the *International Committee for Social Sciences Information and Documentation, (ICSSD)*. London, Tavistole, 1988.

This bibliography is truly international in its coverage and lists the most important publications, in sociology irrespective of the form in which they are published. Particular attention is paid to the official publication of national governments. This authoritative bibliography is presented in bilingual form (English/French) and includes both Author and subject indexes and a list of periodicals consulted with their official abbreviation.

The material is presented in accordance with a decimal system of classification.

This bibliography is an essential working tool for Librarians, University Departments, Research Institutions, Public and Private Administrations, and indeed for all whose work requires comprehensive reference to the current literature in any of the fields comprised within its scope.

This bibliography consist of subjects like : History and Organization of Social Studies, Theories & Methods of Sociology, Social Structure, Social Control and Communication, Social Evolution, Social Problems and Social Policy.

35. INTERNATIONAL DIRECTORY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY  
INFORMATION SOURCES AND RESEARCH CENTRES

This is the 1st edition of *International Directory of New and Renewable Energy Information Sources and Research Centers*, Prepared jointly by the *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)* and the *Solar Energy Research Institute (SERI)*, Paris, 1982.

This Directory is intended to facilitate information availability and transfer by providing names and addresses of resource organizations, institutions and publications with expertise in some area of new and renewable energy. This edition contains a total of 2,955 entries representing 139 countries. For the purpose of the Directory, new & renewable energy areas of interest are identified as :

Alcohol fuels, biomass, conservation, fuelwood and charcoal, geothermal power, hydropower, ocean energy, oil shale, solar heating and cooling, solar thermal energy, winds, etc.

The Directory is comprised of four sections appearing in the following order : Listings by Country, Publication Index, Subject Index and Organization Index.

36. INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS YEARBOOK, 1995.

This is a 46th Annual volume of the *International Financial Statistics Yearbook 1995*. Prepared by *Statistical Department of International Monetary Fund*, Washington, 1996.

This yearbook (IFS) consist of country pages and world tables for the most countries of the world. The country pages show major economic aggregates used in the analysis of economic development and includes current data on a country's exchange rates, international liquidity, money and banking, interest rates, production, prices, international transactions, government accounts, and national accounts.

Information is presented in tables for specific countries and in tables for area and world aggregates. It is said to be a standard source of statistical information on all aspects of international and domestic finances.

This yearbook reports annual data for the year 1963 to 1992, the historical records of such data from 1948 is maintained in the Fund's Economic Information system (EIS). The IFS is also available in CD-ROM and magnetic tape. CD-ROM combines powerful menu-driven software with historical data presented with a greater degree of precision than the IFS printed issues. User can simply search more than 26,000 time series from over 150 countries, quickly select information of interest, and customize viewing and printing.

37. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR DOCUMENTATION, 1996.

This is the 8th edition of *International Labour Documentation*. Prepared by *Documentation Bureau of the Central Library (ILO)*, Geneva, 1996.

International Labour Documentation is a current awareness bulletin focuses on the following subjects : Industrial relations, social and rural development, employment, social security vocational training, working conditions and all labour-related aspects of economics and technological change. Created in 1919 at the time of the ILO's founding, the library became, in 1965, one of the first social science libraries to be computerized. The library collections includes more than one million books, reports, documents and journal articles on labour and labour-related issues.

Part I : contains bibliographic reference from LABORDOC data base arranged in subject groups by ILO thesaurus facet number. Each bibliographic reference gives first the entry number, then language of document. Following the title are : personal author, corporate, author etc. Place of publication and publisher and year of publication & pagination are given.

Part II : of the publication comprises three alphabetical subject indices : English (green pages), French (blue pages) and Spanish (yellow pages), and the final section (pink pages) gives details of new ILO publications. LABORDOC is available online through a subscription to the European space Agency information Retrieval service (ESA- IRS). And through a connection to the ILO's, ILI's Referral system which gives access to several publicly available ILO databases.

38. INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS YEARBOOK, 1993.

This is the 42nd Annual volume in the series of *International Trade Statistics, 1993*. Prepared by *Secretariat UN statistical Division*, New York, 1995.

This yearbook provides the basic information for individual countries external trade performance in terms of the overall trends in current value as well as in volume and price, the importance of trading partners & the significance of individual commodities imported and exported.

This reference shows annual statistics for over 164 countries and major regions. It is issued in two volumes :

Volume I : Trade by country : Contains detailed data for individual countries and a number of special tables. Showing inter relations, like : flow of trade, fluctuations of prices at which goods moved at international level, goods loaded and unloaded in international maritime transport, etc.

Volume II : Trade by Commodity : Contains commodity tables showing the total trade of certain commodities which are imported and exported. The values are given in U.S. dollars along with currency conversion formula.

Data shown in this yearbook are available on magnetic tape and diskettes, for majority of countries from 1962 to the latest year. It is found that most of the data are present from other sources like Commodity Trade Statistics, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Statistical Yearbook, etc.

39. INTERNATIONAL YEARBOOK OF EDUCATION, 1990.

This is the 42nd volume of *International Yearbook of Education : Literacy and Illiteracy in the World*. Prepared for the *International Bureau of Education, UNESCO*, by Sema Tanguiane, France, 1990.

This yearbook presents a cross-national analysis of the educational administration of educational experimental programs for functional literacy, and discusses these literacy programs in eleven developing countries within the framework of the general question of education and development. It contains a quantitative analysis of the situation, which mentions socio-economic factors influencing literacy methodology considers educational policy & educational legislation for literacy education, with reference to development plans. It describes the organization and financial autonomy of these experiments, reviews their curriculum development, teaching materials & educational evaluation; also mentions the teacher training of literacy workers; other details on national administrative structures involved with literacy and provides educational statistics, including those for educational financing and educational assistance.

The author also attempts to provide a reply to the question of what, in quantitative terms, the eradication of illiteracy or, at least, its reduction to 20% by the year 2000, represents on a world scale or for different groups of countries, and what rate of improvement education should adopt to reach these targets.

40.     MACROTHESAURUS : INFORMATION PROCESSING IN THE  
          FIELD OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

This is the 3rd edition of the *Macrothesaurus : Information Processing in the Field of Economics and Social Development*. Prepared by the *Secretariat, UN Department of International Economic and Social Affairs*, New York, 1985.

This publication consists a documentary language for processing information in the broad field of economic and social development, while striving for compatibility with sectoral thesauri serving agriculture, industry, labour, education, population, science, technology, culture, communication, health and the environment. It forms, in short, a common tool for the indexing, processing and retrieving of information contained in documents issued by diverse specialised agencies, principally those of the United Nations system, & there by promotes the mutual exchange of data. The first edition of macrothesaurus, published in 1972, and the second edition was published in 1978.

The division of the thesaurus into four parts have been maintained. Firstly, there is an alphabetical list of terms. This is complete to the extent that it presents in alphabetical order of the language along with descriptors and synonyms. Each descriptor is accompanied by the other language equivalents, an indication of the subject to which it applies (facet Number), an explanation of applicability (Scope Note) where necessary, and references to synonymous (UF-Used for), Generic (TT-Top Term), hierarchical (BT-Broader term, N.T - Narrower Term) and associated (RT-Related Term) forms.



The last two parts of the thesaurus are in the form of indices. Firstly, there is the hierarchical index which presents chains of descriptors that can be traced in the thesaurus from generic terms, down to the most specific term. Secondly, KWOC (key-word-out-of-content) index contains all the significant words that make up the descriptors, arranged in alphabetical order.

41. MAJOR HAZARD CONTROL : A PRACTICAL MANUAL.

This is the first edition of *Major Hazard Control : A Practical Manual, 1988*. Prepared by *Experts International Labour Organization, (ILO) Geneva, 1988*.

This manual identifies and discusses the various components of a major hazard control system. It is written particularly for those countries which are considering such controls for the first time. Fire explosions and the release of toxic gases can cause deaths and injuries to workers and the public, result in the evacuation of communities and adversely affect the environment as a whole. Disasters that have come to be known as *Basel, Bhopal, Flixborough, Mexico city* and *seveso*, give rise to the terms *major hazards*, and *major hazard control*. This manual is a response to the discussion on how to prevent major accidents. Therefore, this manual is designed to deal with the safety aspects of siting, planning, design, construction and operation of plants. It explains how to identify major hazard installations and describes all the components of a major hazard control system. Because of the potential adverse effects of major accidents on both workers and the community, extensive information is provided on planning for emergencies, both on site and in the surrounding neighbourhood.

This manual contains figures, tables, appendices and bibliographies and detailed directions as how to use it. In particular, factory inspectorates, managements of hazard installations, trade unions and local authorities, as well as the police, fire stations, hospitals and emergency units, will find this manual more useful.

42. NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STATISTICS, 1993.

This is the 36th Annual volume of *National Accounts Statistics, 1993*. Prepared by the *Statistical Division of the Department for Economic and Social Information and UN Policy Analysis*, New York, 1995.

This publication is brought out in 2 Volumes -

Volume I : Analysis of Main Aggregates : presents a summary of main national accounts aggregates. It analyses gross domestic product or net material product by type of expenditure, economic activity and cost components and current and constant prices.

Volume II : Main Aggregates & Detailed Tables : presents International statistical data on national accounts, specifically gross domestic product, national income and capital transactions, government and consumer expenditures, social security, household funds.

In the present publication, the data for each country or area are presented in separate chapters, as far as possible, under uniform table headings and classifications System of National Accounts (SNA) or system of Material Product Balances (MPS).

Every effort has been made to present the estimates of the various countries or areas in a form, designed to facilitate international comparability, along with this, important difference in concept, scope, coverage and classification have been described in its introduction.

43. OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE,  
1990-91.

This is the 4th volume under new title *Official Records of the Human Rights Committee, 1990-91*. 2 Vols., Prepared by *Secretariat of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*. Reader may consult, the previous issue since 1987 under the title *Yearbook of the Human Rights Committee*.

Volume I : Contains summary records of the public meetings of the session (34th - 36th) covered in the thirteenth report of the committee to the general assembly.

Volume II : Contains reports of states parties submitted under article 40; Reservations, declarations, notifications and communication relating to the international covenant on civil and political rights and optional protocol there to.

Information on the contents of the yearbook and official records of the committee appears in Annex. - III in last part of Volume II. Reader may find most comprehensive information on Human Rights.

For previous issue see under title :

*Yearbook of the Human Rights Committee*.

44. POPIN THESAURUS : POPULATION MULTILINGUAL THESAURUS

This is the 2nd edition of *Population Multilingual Thesaurus*. Prepared by the *Committee for International Co-operation in National Research in Demography (CICRED)*. France, 1985.

The changes in the 2nd edition are the result of an international co-operative efforts, indicated first of all by the change in title. Under its new title, the POPIN Thesaurus : Population multilingual thesaurus has become the documentary language for population literature. CICRED was established within the framework of POPIN (Population Information Network of the United Nation) to prepare the new edition of the thesaurus.

The 1st section consists of an Alphabetical Part, in which the descriptors are accompanied by linguistic equivalents, number in which they appear, scope note and various relationship within the vocabulary. Non descriptors are listed with cross-references to preferred (ie. 'USE' terms).

The IIInd section is the Thematic Presentation of descriptors in which descriptors are grouped together by subject categories. The meaning of descriptors can be established by referring to the equivalents in other languages, to the scope notes, and to USE/UF, BT/NT or RT relationships.

The demographers or family planning specialists and all those working in the field of population as well as others (mortality, migration, etc.) will find this thesaurus to be useful.

45. THE STATE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, 1995.

This is 37th Annual volume of the *State of Food and Agriculture, 1995*. Prepared by *FAO's Agriculture and Economic Development Analysis Division*, Rome, 1996.

As in previous years it present some basic facts and figures on the global agricultural situation and a review of the economic environment surrounding agriculture. This edition discusses two selected topics :

- 1) The performance of a group of low-income food-deficit countries with very low capacity to finance imports, and
- 2) The impact of the liberalization of agricultural policies on the consumer.

The regional review examines trends and issues of importance to agriculture in the developing country regions, highlighting India, Jordan, Central America and South Africa. It also presents an over view of the status of the reform process in the former centrally planned economies of Central and Eastern Europe and focuses particularly on agricultural sector reforms and issues in the Republic of Khazakhstan.

The special chapter analyses the changing environment for international agricultural trade and discusses the forces and issues that will determine agricultural trade policies and performances in the years to come.

For past two years, the *State of Food and Agriculture 1995*, issue is available on magnetic tape & diskettes and includes agricultural, fisheries and forestry data for about 150 countries, country groups and regions.

46. STATISTICAL YEARBOOK FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, 1994.

This is the 26th Annual volume in the series of *Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific, 1994*. Prepared by the *ESCAP Statistics Division*, Bangkok, 1995.

This annual report includes the most up-to-date statistics for more than 54 countries of the region. A wealth of data can be found for each country including population, manpower, national accounts, agriculture, forestry & fishing, industry, energy supplies, consumption, transportation & communication, internal and external trade, wages and banking. This data is compiled on both national and regional levels. Socio-economic indicators are also included to provide a clear summary of each area of interest. By compiling national data in a format, which allows international comparison, the yearbook allows quicker and easier access to information.

The sources of information are given in Annex - I to this yearbook. Indices of agricultural production have been compiled by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Statistics based on censuses and sample surveys are published in respect of the latest period for which they are available.

47. STATISTICAL YEARBOOK FOR LATIN AMERICA AND  
THE CARIBBEAN, 1995.

This is the 22nd volume in the series of *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean, 1995*. Prepared by the *Secretariat, ECLAC Statistics and Projection Division*, New York, 1996.

No major changes have been made in the structure or content of the yearbook since 1984 editions. The yearbook is divided into two parts.

Part I : Consist of derived socio-economic indicators (growth rates, ratios or coefficients) which provide an overview of each area of interest, along with the background material needed to make the information suitable for use in specialized analyses.

Part II : Provides historical series in absolute figures which can be used for a large variety of purposes. The majority of the statistical tables provide figures on a single topic, organized in such a way as to facilitate comparisons among 25 other countries and 33 Latin American and Caribbean member countries.

In view of users, it will find most extensive statistical data on regional and individual country levels. Tables cover population, national accounts, agriculture, industry, import export goods and services, balance of payments and transports. The yearbook also contains notes, indices and bibliographical references.



48. STUDY ABROAD : A DIRECTORY FOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS AND INTERNATIONAL COURSES

This is the 26th volume of *Study Abroad*, 1990-91. Prepared by the *Secretariat, UNESCO, France*, 1992.

The aim of this reference book is to provide an opportunities for further study and training available in all parts of the world. Some 3,200 entries list international study programs, concerning post-secondary study and training in all academic and professional fields and possibilities of financial assistance offered by international organizations, governments, foundations, Universities and other institution in more than 126 countries. The offers are mainly for University level courses as well as possibilities of entry-level upgrading, short term courses, extra-mural and other continuing education programs; loans, grants, student employment possibilities; in certain instances, information regarding facilities for the handicapped is included.

The information in this directory is presented in trilingual : English, French and Spanish.

Part I : Lists International Scholarships and Courses, grouped by alphabetical order of contributing international organizations.

Part II : Lists National Scholarships and Courses, by country. Each chapter is presented as follows :

- a) General information (giving general information of use to students).
- b) Scholarships (by alphabetical order of contributing organisations).
- c) Courses (by alphabetical order of contributing organisations).

49.        THESAURUS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT TERMS

This is the 4th edition of the *Thesaurus of Industrial Development Terms*. Prepared by the *Secretariat, UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)*, New York, 1983.

The UNIDO Thesaurus was one of the original "mini-thesauri" on which the macrothesaurus was based, and UNIDO has tried to ensure that its thesaurus remains compatible with the macrothesaurus in style and vocabulary.

The scope of the thesaurus reflects the scope of the organizations concerns : industries, processes and products; economic, financial and manpower considerations, planning, policy-making, and institutional infrastructure. Descriptors and relationships are established on a pragmatic basis, that is, because, they contribute to the indexing and retrieval of UNIDO documents. This thesaurus is being published in bilingual (English/French). The thesaurus is divided into 3 parts:

Part I     : A synopsis of the classification.

Part II    : A thematic list of descriptors, with scope notes.

Part III   : A permuted alphabetical index.

In order to take account of synonyms or near synonyms currently used, the thesaurus follows the USE & UF (used for) device. The SN (scope note) to clarify the intended use of a possibly ambiguous term. Finally come the hierarchical relationships - BT (Broader Term), NT (Narrower Terms) and RT (Related Terms). The BT - NT relationship are set out with a practical purpose in mind, to make the user's task easier.

50. UNBIS THESAURUS, 1995.

This is the 3rd edition of *UNBIS Thesaurus, 1995*. Prepared by the *Dag Hammarskjold Library, Department of Public Information, New York, 1995*.

This publication consists the terminology used for subject access to the United Nations Bibliographic Information System. It is multidisciplinary in scope, reflecting the wide-ranging concerns of the Organization.

It is multilingual, with separate volumes issued in English, French and Spanish, each containing equivalents of all descriptors in the other two languages.

The terms included in this third edition are meant to reflect accurately, clearly, concisely and with a sufficient degree of specificity, matters of importance and interest to the United Nation today.

The first edition of the thesaurus, published in 1981, and the 2nd edition was published in 1985. The category outline for the UNBIS Thesaurus was originally based on the ACC (Administrative Committee on Coordination) programme classification, the scheme used throughout the UN system for comparing the programs & budgets of different organisations.

Many additional scope notes, cross-references as well as (BT) - Broder Terms, (NT) - Narrower Terms and (RT) - Related Terms, have been provided. Lastly KWOC (Key-Word-Out-of-Content) index contains all the significant words that make up the descriptors, arranged in alphabetical order.

The actual aim of preparing this thesaurus is to study usage of subject terminology in the UNBIS database since the

inception of the system in 1978, and to determine at what extent terms included has proven useful. Secondly, to evaluate each term in the thesaurus, subject category by subject category in the three languages concurrently. A further goal was that each term should have natural language warrant and be as concise as possible in order to be an effective access point.

51. UNCTAD COMMODITY YEARBOOK, 1995.

This is the 12th annual volume in a series of *UNCTAD Commodity Yearbook, 1995*. Prepared by the *UNCTAD Secretariat*, Geneva, 1996.

This commodity yearbook is intended to provide disaggregated data at the world, regional and country levels for production, trade and consumption in selected agricultural primary commodities and minerals, ores and metals.

The three main regions are well defined : Developed market, Economy countries, Countries in Eastern Europe and Developing countries and Territories. Basic tables have been designed, from both the commodity and the country point of view, to serve as background material to international commodity discussions and negotiations.

This Yearbook will be of practical use to Governments, International Organizations, as well as to Universities and Other Research Institutions with an interest in international commodity policy issues.

52. UNESCO : IBE EDUCATION THESAURUS

This is the 2nd revised and enlarged edition *UNESCO : IBE Education Thesaurus*, Prepared by the *International Bureau of Education*, Paris, UNESCO, 1976.

This thesaurus is a list of descriptors for the international indexing and retrieving of documents and data in the field of education. It forms a tool for those working in UNESCO programs or in other international educational activities requiring a systematic approach to documentation and data. The authority of the thesaurus derives from international programmes in education, exemplified particularly by UNESCO.

The main element of the thesaurus is the descriptor, i.e. the term used for indexing & searching. Each descriptor is accompanied by a certain amount of other information, to facilitate usage. The second display of the thesaurus is a descriptor list in alphabetical order. Next follow cross-references. In order to take account of synonyms or near synonyms currently used, the thesaurus follows the USE and UF (Used For) device. The SN (Scope Note) is the next element. As a rule, SNs are given in a thesaurus only to avoid ambiguities.

Finally come the hierarchic relationships : NT (Narrow Terms), BT (Broader Terms). The BT-NT relationships are set out with a practical purpose in mind, to make the user's task easier.

Hence the thesaurus must be conceived as a core list, on which specialized list can be based. In any given case, the

core list plus an extension will form an adequate instrument for communication between specialists of that field. It follows, a series of relationship, that emerged as resembling of those existing between the thesaurus & national thesauri.

53. UNESCO STATISTICAL YEARBOOK, 1991.

This is the 17th Annual Volume of the *UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, 1991* prepared by the *Division of Statistics with the Co-operation of the National Commissions for UNESCO*, France, 1991.

It contains information on laws, regulations and statistics relating to its educational, scientific and cultural life and activities in accordance with Article VIII of the constitution of UNESCO. Some 200 countries and territories reply within the limits of their capabilities to UNESCO through questionnaires directly.

In this edition, the introductory texts to the tables, presented in English, French and Spanish have been included with the texts at the beginning of each chapter. Tables on population is the most comprehensive in terms of geographic description, it constitutes the reference table of the yearbook in respect of country nomenclature of geographic and administrative units, changes in names, administration and status which occurred during 1989 and 1990 are given in the footnotes to tables. Apart from this, it includes information on Ref. Tables, Educational Expenditure, Science and Technology, Libraries, Book Production, Newspapers and Other Periodicals, Cultural Paper, Film and Cinema, Radio and T.V. Broadcasting and International Trade in printed matters.

54. UNESCO THESAURUS, 1977.

This is the 1st edition of *UNESCO Thesaurus* in 2 volumes, Prepared by *Jean Aitchison*, an Information Systems Consultant, who is well known for her work on thesaurus construction. Paris, 1977.

The UNESCO thesaurus is intended to be used as a tool for the indexing and retrieval of information processed through the computerized Documentation system of UNESCO as well as by any information centres, library service whose documentation coverage is closely related to UNESCO's fields of activities. Its terminology widely reflects the topical diversity of the documentation produced by UNESCO in the fields of education, science and technology, social sciences, humanities and culture, communication, information, libraries and archives. While providing an outline of major fields of knowledge, the UNESCO thesaurus has been devised so as to allow for in-depth expansion of any of the subject area covered according to specific needs.

Volume I : Contains introduction, classified thesaurus, permuted index, and the hierarchical display. Along with this information history, source of terms, notes on the structure of the thesaurus, key to abbreviations and symbols, etc. are also given.

Volume II : Contains Alphabetical Thesaurus.

The alphabetical section shows guidelines for the establishment and development of monolingual thesauri. The information includes Scope Note (SN), Synonyms (UF), Narrower Terms (NT), Broader Terms (BT) and Related Terms (RT).

55. UNESCO YEARBOOK ON PEACE AND CONFLICT STUDIES, 1987.

This is 9th edition in a series of *UNESCO Yearbook on Peace and Conflict Studies, 1987*. Published by *UNESCO Secretariat, Paris, 1989*.

This yearbook seeks to meet the needs of teachers and researchers concerned with problems of peace and conflict. The first section contains subjects of the pervasive impact of armaments, on UNESCO's fields of competence, education, science and technology, culture and communication.

The second section, devoted to the arms race, the arms trade and technology transfer in developing countries. Armaments have been increasing rapidly in the developing countries at a faster rate.

The third section treats problems relating to the arms race and the process of national reconstruction in developing countries. Third world countries are in a competitive race to import more sophisticated weapons, obsolete perhaps for the developed world, and in ever larger quantities.

However, this publication does not claim to compete with scientific journals in the field but to be complementary and to present the problems at an international level.



56. UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE  
AND LAW (UNCITRAL) YEARBOOK, 1994.

This is the 25th Annual volume in the series of the *United Nations Commission on International Trade and Law Yearbook, 1994*. Prepared by *UNCITRAL Secretariat*, Vienna, 1995.

The yearbook consist of three parts.

Part I : Contains the reports of commissions work during their session.

Part II : Contains most of the documents considered at it's session for publication and reproduction. These documents includes reports of the commission's working groups as well as studies, reports and notes by the Secretary General and the Secretariat.

Part III : Contains the UNCITRAL model law on procurement of goods, and the guide to enactment of the model law.

A part from this, the yearbook also covers the specific subjects such as electronic funds transfers; stand-by letters of credit and guarantees, liability of operators of transport terminals, legal issues on international counter-trade, international shipping legislation; international sale of goods and international commercial arbitration. It also presents the text of exchange and international promissory notes.

57. UNITED NATIONS DISARMAMENT YEARBOOK, 1995.

This is the 20th Annual volume of the *United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, 1995*. Prepared by the *Secretariat of UN General Assembly, New York, 1996*.

This yearbook contains reviews of the main developments and negotiations during the year in all area of disarmament together with brief history of the major issues, since the year 1976. It includes the special sessions of the General Assembly, the actions taken and the resulting resolutions. It also presents the actions taken as a result of conventions, meetings of the Disarmament Commission and any Ad-Hoc committee meetings held during the year.

The yearbook makes no claim to present fully the views of member states of the organization. For further information on the official position of states, readers should consult the official records of the Assembly, forty-ninth session, supplement No.49 and other sources. For an overview of the work of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, reader may consult seprate publication title - *The United Nation and Disarmament : A Short History, 1988*. (United Nations, 1988).

58. UNITED NATIONS JURIDICAL YEARBOOK, 1990.

This is the 28th Annual volume of the *United Nations Juridical Yearbook, 1990*. Prepared by *Office of Legal Affairs, UN General Assembly, New York, 1993*.

This yearbook contains documentary texts of treaties and other materials concerning the legal status and activities of the United Nations and its related inter-governmental organizations. All such information is given in Chapter - I to III. Beside these, Chapter - IV is devoted to treaties concerning international law concluded under the auspices of the organization concerned during the year in question.

An Annual bibliography on jurisprudence publication pertaining to the years 1986-1989 is issued consecutively on an annual basis with the current year 1990.

Finally, the bibliography list works and articles of a legal character published during the year.

59. UNITED NATIONS STATISTICAL YEARBOOK, 1993.

This is the 40th Annual volume of the *United Nations : Statistical Yearbook Volume 40, 1993*. Prepared by the *Statistical Division for the Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis of the UN Secretariat*, New York, 1996.

Since 1948, the yearbook is based on data compiled from over 40 different international and national sources.

A comprehensive compendium of vital internationally comparable data for the analysis of socio-economic development at the world, regional and national levels. It provides data on world economy, its structure, major trends & current performance, as well as on issues such as world population, employment, inflation, production of energy, supply of food, external debt of developing countries, education, availability of dwellings, production of energy, development of new energy sources and environmental pollution and management.

Important changes like commodities was deleted and replaced by commodities of more important in agriculture and manufacturing. New tables on telecommunication and national accounts were added to improve and update coverage in some key areas.

This publication is now available in CD-ROM database as well. The Division has also prepared an inventory of over 100 international statistical databases with some form of public access, *State-Base-Locator on Disk - UNSTAT's Guide to international computerized statistical Databases*.

60. UNITED NATIONS TREATY SERIES, 1994.

This is the sixteen hundred twenty one volume of the *United Nations Treaty Series*. Prepared by the Secretariat of General Assembly, New York, 1995.

Section 1 of Article 102 of the United Nations Charter states "Every treaty & every international agreement entered into by any member of the United Nations after the present charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the secretariat and published by it".

The complete text of the treaty appears eventually in the treaty series, listed by title in the statement of treaties and international agreements are arranged chronologically, according to the date of registration and numbered consecutively.

Part I : contains treaties registered by members of the organization.

Part II : contains treaties filed and recorded. These include treaties between non-member of the UN not bound by Article 102 and treaties ratified before the date of entry into force of the charter. Part II also includes ratifications, accessions, revisions and other changes in status of treaties already published. Both parts appear in the same volumes.

Several volumes of indices have been prepared, the latest one available is, Cumulative Index No. 15 (Volume 1400 to 1500). These are arranged by a chronological list of all treaties, a chronological list of general international agreements, and an alphabetical list of all treaties by

country and subject, volume and page reference are given.

This series which began in 1946-47, continues the league of Nations treaty series which data back of 1921. Indices are published in separate i.e. English and French editions.

61. WOMEN WORKERS : AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY, 1983-94.

This is the 4th edition of annotated bibliography on *Women Workers*. Prepared by the ILO, Geneva, 1995.

This annotated bibliography gives an overview of efforts made over the past 11 years (1983-94). As noticed, the ILO has issued hundreds of documents, such as governing body papers, departmental report and studies, articles and books, directly or indirectly relevant to women workers. The bibliography illustrates the diversity and importance of womens' work in developing and developed countries, and in rural and urban areas, as well as in the formal and informal sectors. It chronicles the progress achieved by women workers in the past decade and, at the same time, examines some of the problems encountered in promoting equality of opportunity and treatment for women workers. For while much has been done to advance equality, there is often a gap between principle and practice. Today some legislative and policy approaches still treat women workers as a marginal minority group.

The subject categories and country designations used in the bibliography are taken from the ILO's LABORDOC database. A list of subject headings is given in the table of contents. Within each heading, title are listed in chronological order by year and by LABORDOC number within a given year. An author

index, a subject index and a title index are also included.

This bibliography also covers subject like international relations, economic and social development, social science and culture, education and training, rural development, economic activities, trade, management, labour & employment, population & migration, health & safety, the environment and research activities.

62. THE WORLD BANK ECONOMIC REVIEW, 1996.

This is the 10th Annual volume of the *World Bank Economic Review, 1996*. Ed. by Moshe Syrquin.

The World Bank Economic Review is a professional journal for the dissemination of world bank sponsored research that informs policy analyses and choices. It is directed to an international readership among economists and social scientists in governments, business, and international agencies, as well as in universities & development research institutions. The Review emphasizes policy relevance and operational aspects of economics, rather than primarily theoretical and methodological issues. It is intended for reader familiar with economic theory and analysis but not necessarily proficient in advanced mathematical or econometric techniques. Articles will illustrate how professional research can shed light on policy choices.

This review includes articles drawn primarily from work conducted by World Bank Staff & Consultants. Before publication, all articles are reviewed by two referees who are not members of the Bank staff and one World Bank staff members.

The World Bank Economic Review is published three times a year (January, May and September) by the World Bank. The editorial board consist of 10 expert from different countries alongwith one main editor & a consulting editor. This journal is indexed regularly at the end of third issue. It also highlights the list content of coming issue in the present volume.

### 63. WORLD DEBT TABLES, 1996.

This is 21st edition in a series of *World Debt Tables*. Prepared by the *Staff of the IFD and Development Data Group of IERD*, Washington, 1996.

World Debt Tables consists of two volumes :

Volume I : Contains analysis and commentary on recent developments in international finance for developing countries, togetherwith summary statistical tables for selected regional and analytical groups comprising 151 countries.

Volume II : Contains statistical tables on the external debt of the 136 countries that report public & publicly guaranteed debt under the debtor reporting system (DRS). Data are organised by topic and by country. The topical pages report GNP, GDP, domestic savings & investment, imports & exports and other economic indicators for individual countries, geographic regions & income groups. It also contain tables for most of the World Banks on members, presenting data on population, origin and use of resources, manufacturing activity, monetary holding, foreign trade, Balance of payments & external debt.



The macroeconomic information provided is from standard sources, but many series, especially for African countries, are incomplete. Thus it is necessary to substitute other data series for those used here. World debt tables, 1996 is available on diskette and for the first time, on CD-ROM. The CD-ROM presents the data from both volumes in their entirety and the analytical text.

64. WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT, 1996.

This is 17th Annual volume of *World Development Report*, 1996, Prepared by the *International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)*, New York, Oxford University Press, 1997.

As in the past, World Development Report 1996 includes the World Development indicators, which offer data on selected social and economic statistics for 132 countries. The report identifies the basic cause of poor past performance as inadequate institutional incentives for improving the provision of infrastructure. The economic infrastructure includes : transport, electric power, tele-communications, water and sanitation, and waste disposal produces services that are vital to development.

This report identifies three ways of reforming institutions to improve -

I) Apply principles of commercial management operating infrastructure more like a business than a bureaucracy, with clear objectives, with managerial and financial autonomy, and with customer satisfaction as a key measure of performance.

II) Introduce competition - directly where feasible, indirectly where not, by giving user more options, and

III) Give users and other stakeholders a strong voice and real responsibility in planning, operating, regulating, and financing services.

Other changes have been made to a number of tables. Although these are described more fully in the technical notes. Further classification of economies is by geographic location. The various methods used for converting from national currency are described in the technical notes.

On the whole this reports designed to provide a comprehensive, continuing assessment of global development issue. After an overview of development in the past 25 years, the report discusses current policy issues and projected developments in areas of the international economy that influence the prospects of developing countries.

#### 65. WORLD ECONOMIC SURVEY, 1993.

This is 46th Annual volume of *World Economic Survey, 1993*. Prepared by the *Secretariat of Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis*, New York, 1994.

The aim of this survey is to review major developments in international trade, including the formation of economic blocks, and it discusses the net transfer of financial resources among large countries and regions.

Chapter I and II : Provides an overview of the world economy in 1992 and a forecast of short-term prospects. It reviews

economic policies to analyses the nature of the weaknesses in the development of market economy.

Chapter III : Discusses developments in the major regions, trends in commodity prices, the progress of negotiations in the 'Uruguay Round', the slide towards managed trade, and the current wave of regionalism.

Chapter IV and V : Analyses the nature, magnitude and distribution of financial resource transfers. It also examines the important changes that have taken place in transfers among developed countries, the recent evolution of the debt problems and the flow of resources to the economies in transition.

This survey contains a statistical annex of world economic and financial data used in the analysis. It provides data on main economic trends at the regional & global levels.

This comprehensive source of information is useful to Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly in their deliberation on the current issues in the world economy and to government, academic institutions and the public at large.

66. WORLD GUIDE TO HIGHER EDUCATION : A COMPARATIVE SURVEY OF SYSTEMS, DEGREES AND QUALIFICATIONS.

This is the 2nd edition of the *World Guide to Higher Education*. Prepared by UNESCO, England, Bowker, 1982.

This guide book provides a comparative world-wide country-by-country survey of the most characteristic elements of both the systems and the main stage of higher education. For each country, there is a general description of its system of higher education, a glossary of the degrees and qualifications awarded in that system, and a table showing the period of study required for degrees and qualifications in major subject areas.

The guide is intended for three categories of reader. First, it is for those who are in charge of evaluating the level of educational achievements of individuals wishing to undertake higher studies, secondly for those wishing to undertake higher studies, and finally, for those wishing to utilize the knowledge & education they have already acquired. It is also intended for students and researchers interested in the field and for specialist in comparative education.

The International Association of Universities (IAU) has compiled the information presented in this guide in a tabular format. In addition acknowledgement is made to numerous govt. who provided information and suggestions concerning the texts and relevant sources to their respective countries.

67. WORLD LABOUR REPORT, 1995.

This is 8th Annual volume of *World Labour Report*, 1995. Prepared by the *International Labour Office (ILO)*, Geneva, 1996.

This report, each year brings it's own major question-marks & the subjects that are discussed in it are determined accordingly. The fundamental rights of working men and women, conditions of employment, social protection, labour relations and problems surrounding employment and training.

The main aim of this report is to help the reader in finding answers like : Controversies in labour statistics, privatisation, employment and social protection, public authorities & the other social partners, trade unions and employer's organizations, Industrial relations, etc.

A statistical annex presents international data on the structure of the economically active population, income distribution in selected countries & the cost of social security.

There are Approx. 50 statistical tables & fifteen graphs and almost every chapter contains specially displayed summaries and notes. The annex contains information on 148 countries and territories, each primarily with a population of more than one million inhabitants.

This report draws on a variety of sources, including reports produced by the ILO and other international organisations, and a broad range of other journals and publications. A select bibliography of original sources is attached at the end of this report.

68. THE WORLD MEDIA HANDBOOK, 1992-1994.

This is the 2nd edition of the *World Media Handbook, 1992-1994*. Prepared by UN Department of Public Information, New York, 1994.

This Handbook provides a summary of selected media and related data covering countries around the world. Entries for each country include a set of demographic and communication indicators and a concise list of newspaper, magazines & other periodicals, news agencies, broadcasting organizations, journalistic associations, and educational institutions.

General notes and sources are provided at the end of the handbook. Limited space allowed for inclusion of a maximum of 16 newspapers, 20 magazines & other periodicals per country. Language of publication is indicated in parenthesis only if different from the country's official or national languages or when the language of the publication cannot be ascertained from its title.

The mass media related entries were drawn from various international directories, world encyclopedias, trade journals and from the latest United Nations Statistical Yearbooks and specialized publications.

69. WORLD POPULATION PROSPECTS : THE 1994 REVISION.

This is 14th volume of *World Population Prospects, 1994*, issued every other two years by *UN Population Division Jointly with Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis*, New York, 1994.

This report presents the results of global population estimates and projections of 210 countries and also for different regions and groups of countries for the 100 years period between 1950 and 2050. For the period 1990-2050, four fertility variants of projections were prepared : the high, medium, low and constant fertility variants.

Since the 1992 Revision, fertility and mortality data from census, demographic surveys, contraceptive prevalence surveys and similar family planning and child health surveys, as well as civil registration systems, have become available. In the case of international migration, updated estimates have been incorporated to accommodate the extensive migratory and refugee movements of the past years.

Comprehensive data for United Germany, Africa, Asia, Europe and the countries of the former USSR are also provided. For the first time, the demographic impact of the AIDS pandemic has been taken into account.

Annex I : Presents the results arranged by demographic indicators, such as population size and growth or crude birth rate, for all major areas, regions and countries.

Annex II : Presents the aggregated results arranged by major area, region or special group.

Annex III : Presents the results for each country or area.

70. YEARBOOK OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE, 1987.

This yearbook is published in two volumes since 1977-78 by the *Secretariat of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*.

This 1987 issue is the last one been prepared. At its thirty-second session (March-April 1988), the committee decided to change the title to "Official Records of the Human Rights Committee".

Official Records of the Human Rights Committee 1987-1988, Volume I was the first volume to be issued under the new title.

The information on the contents and the format of the yearbook and official records of the committee remains the same.

This annual survey contains extracted text and summaries of significant constitutional, legislative and judicial developments on personal, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights throughout the world.

For new title, see under :

*Official Records of the Human Rights Committee.*



71. YEARBOOK ON HUMAN RIGHTS FOR 1987

The yearbook on Human Rights for 1987 has been prepared on the same basis as that for 1979, the directives laid down by the *Economic and Social Council* in its resolution 1979/37 of 10th May, 1979.

Part I : Concerns national developments and contains two sections.

Section A : Consists of a selection of material reflecting legislative, administrative, judicial and other national measures and court decisions.

Section B : Contains information relating to the exercise in certain trust and non-self Governing Territories, of the right to self-determination.

Part II : Relates to activities of the supervisory bodies in two sections.

Section A : Reflects the practice of the supervisory bodies concerning the examination of government reports and other tasks entrusted to these bodies under relevant international instruments.

Section B : Includes relevant decisions, general recommendations, comments and observations made by supervisory bodies.

Part III : Contains a brief account in the field of human rights in the United Nations system, and reflects major developments on questions of human rights.

72. YEARBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE 1993-1994.

This is 48th Annual volume of *Yearbook of International Court of Justice, 1993-94*. Prepared by Registrar of the *International Court of Justice*, Hague, 1995.

Since March 1947, the International Court of Justice instructed the Registrar to publish a Annual yearbook providing general information concerning the work of the court with effect from 1st August to 31st July each year.

The main aim of this yearbook is to provide basic information concerning its organization, jurisdiction and administration. It also discusses the cases before the court on subject such as : Territorial rights, law of the sea & treaty interpretation. A wide range of topics have been covered in the yearbook and each issue contains a chapter, describing the publications issued by the court during that year.

The International Court of Justice, which has its seat in the Hague, is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. This yearbook is the most comprehensive source to the constitutional texts of the court containing the charter of the United Nations and the statute of the court. Other basic texts are the Rules of court and the resolution concerning the internal judicial practice of the court.

73. YEARBOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS, 1996.

This is 55th Annual volume in a series of *Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1996*. Prepared by *International Labour Office, Geneva, 1996*.

This report has established itself as the world's foremost work of statistical reference on labour questions, bringing together in systematic form a mass of data from a vast network of authoritative sources of information in some 180 countries.

This issue includes 42 substantive chapters in total, and contains 31 tables corresponding to nine major substantive chapters on the following : economically, active population, employment and unemployment, hours of work, wages, labour cost, consumer prices, occupational injuries, strikes and lockouts.

In the present issue of the yearbook separate data by sex are shown for a greater number of employment, unemployment, hours of work and wages. The series usually cover the preceding ten years. Data with monthly, quarterly or half-yearly frequency relating to general series on wages and consumer price indices are also included.

A new uniform base period (1990=100) has been adopted. It also includes information on the method of data collection, coverage, concepts and definitions, classifications, historical changes and technical references for each country under standard headings.

74. YEARBOOK OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1994.

This is 47th Annual volume of *United Nations Yearbook, 1994*. Prepared by the *UN Department of Public Information*, New York, 1994.

The United Nations, which now comprises an international community of 185 member states, embodies humanity's highest aspirations for peace, progress and development. As a record of United Nations activities, the United Nations issues an indispensable guide since 1946-47.

This yearbook is the principal reference book of the UN providing a comprehensive information. It includes details of United Nations activities concerning trade, industrial development natural resources, food, science & technology, social development, population, environment, human settlements, children & legal questions, alongwith information on the work of specialized agency in the United Nations Family.

The book is subject-oriented and divided in seven broad sub-subject ie. political and security questions, regional question, Economic and social question, trusteeship & decolonisation, legal question, Administrative & budgetary questions, and inter-governmental organizations related to the United Nations. Subject index is also given at the end alongwith other index of resolution and decisions.

The yearbook also contain five appendices -

- Appendix I : List of member state with date of Admission.
- Appendix II : Charter of the UN. and statute of ICJ.
- Appendix III : Structure of principal organs of UN.
- Appendix IV : Agenda for each session of principal organs.
- Appendix V : Addresses of UN. information centers and services worldwide.



# CHAPTER - 4

CHAPTER - IV  
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The United Nations Organisation, is involved in every aspect of International life. The UN system generates an enormous amount of information on some of the most pressing issues of peace, security, stability and social welfare for wellbeing of the mankind. An attempt to compile a purposeful Index for different sources of information pertaining to any specific aspect of United Nations work, however, can prove difficult. Since most of the specialized agencies have their own system of documentation and dissemination - including press releases through UN Department of Public Information, which together represent a huge repertoire of information.

GIPE library contains a rich collection of UN information resources mainly in the field of social science, and within this field, particularly in Economics. Being recognised as the UN depository library, under the Depository scheme of the UN system from the day of its very inception, the GIPE library can boast today as one of the foremost source of UN information resources in the field of social sciences in general, and of economic in particular. This wealth of UN information published in various forms, available in Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics Library, enables the researchers up-date their knowledge in the subjects of their interest or specialisations. As mentioned earlier, however these sources are scattered throughout the large collection in GIPE and not organised systematically, the researchers cannot make the effective use of this wealth.

A guide to literature assists a user to use literature pertaining to a specific subject with good effect. A guide helps to introduce and evaluate the literature. It helps the user's to locate literature on a specific subject. It generally covers secondary and tertiary sources.

The multi-dimensional UN information scattered in various sources, which are available at GIPE library, has formed, thus the focus of the present compilation entitled -

*"A Guide to United Nations Information sources available at Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics Library, Pune."*

The present study comprises of total 74 select titles from UN information sources (as given in Chapter - III). Generally it was found, that the statement of authorship area in majority of UN sources (i.e. Author, Editor or Compiler) is not given on the title page. The *scope and purpose* included in every UN information source does provide comprehensive introduction.

As far as the arrangement, is concerned it was found that each information source has its own arrangement and there is no uniformity. Further it was noticed that most of the information sources, provide illustrations, diagrams, tables, maps, etc. The headings and sub headings appear in bold types and almost all sources provide comprehensive bibliography and indices.

This was one of the reasons which was responsible for compiling the guide. Keeping in view the conclusions of the present study, the following suggestions are recommended.

- 1) Library classification & cataloguing are the techniques which help in the organisation of documents & retrieval of documents and information so that the users can use sources of information effectively. Hence, subject approach may be provided to UN collection by adopting any standard classification and cataloguing schemes.
- ii) The continuously expanding size of the UN collections calls for the adoption of the newly developed information technology for the purpose of organizing the collection. The automation of the library entails considerable investment, however, action in this direction needs to be initiated without any further delay. The DATABASE of UN publications, thus created will help in linking to external information networks such as INFLIBNET, PUNENET, etc.
- iii) The library should undertake the continuous follow-up of filling the gaps of missing volumes of UN publication, from its headquarters and publication board located at New York.
- iv) The basic purpose of UN depository library is to make the UN publications available publically, to any one who may need them. Therefore, as basic step, it is suggested here that GIPE Library should take initiative in widely publicising the UN collection within and outside the library.



v) The library may vigorously undertake user's education programme periodically by means of lectures, library tours, etc.

The present study is an attempt to organise comprehensive information that is available in UN publication, that a researcher may need. Hence it may be considered as a modest beginning in this direction. It is hoped that, this guide will be of real help to the library staff as well to potential users/clients who are in need of United Nations Informations.

In order to make maximum effective use of UN publication, the investigator would like to suggest that the user survey should be periodically carried out to get their suggestions to improve and extend information services.

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# APPENDICES

APPENDIX - I

PREAMBLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

We the peoples of the United Nations determined

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

And for these ends

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

APPENDIX - II

LIST OF SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Names	Nationality	Tenure
Trygve Lie	Norway	1945 - 1953
Dag Hammarskjold (died in plane crash in Africa 1961)	Sweden	1953 - 1961
U. Thant	Burma (Now Myanmar)	1961 - 1971
Kurt Waldheim	Austria	1972 - 1981
Javier Perez de Cuellar	Peru	1982 - 1991
Boutros Boutros Ghali	Egypt	1992 - 1996
Koffi Annan	Ghana	1997 -

APPENDIX - III

LIST OF SELECTED UN DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES IN INDIA

1. Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth  
AKOLA 444104  
Collections : FAO WEP UNESCO
2. Banaras Hindu University Library  
BANARAS 5  
Collections : ECA ECE ESCWA UN UNCHS UNCTAD UNDP  
UNDRO UNHCR UNRWA
3. Tarun Sangha Public Library  
Vill. and Post Office  
BISWAS 721636  
Collections : GATT FAO IMO WB
4. "Jawaharlal Nehru" Library  
University of Bombay  
Vidyanagari Campus  
Kalina/Santacruz  
BOMBAY 400098  
Collections : FAO IAEA UNESCO WB WFP
5. University of Bombay  
Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil Marg  
Fort  
BOMBAY 400032  
Collections : ECA ECE ECLAC ESCAP ESCWA GATT IAEA IMO  
UN UNCHS UNCTAD UNDP UNDRO UNEP UNHCR  
UNRWA
6. National Library  
Belvederc  
CALCUTTA 700027  
Collections : ECA ECE ECLAC ESCAP ESCWA FAO GATT IAEA  
ICAO ILO IMO UN UNCHS UNCTAD UNDP UNDRO  
UNEP UNESCO UNHCR UNRWA WFP
7. Department of Law  
Panjab University  
CHANDIGARH  
Collections : ECA ECE ECLAC ESCAP ESCWA UN UNCHS  
UNCTAD UNDP UNDRO UNEP UNHCR UNRWA
8. Ratan Tata Library  
Delhi School of Economics  
University of Delhi  
DELHI 110007  
Collections: ECA ECE ECLAC ESCAP ESCWA GATT UN UNCHS  
UNCTAD UNDP UNDRO UNEP UNHCR UNRWA

9. Karnatak University Library  
Pavata Nagar  
DHARWAR 580003  
Collections : ECA ECE ECLAC ESCAP ESCWA FAO GATT UN  
UNCHS UNCTAD UNDP UNDRO UNEP UNESCO  
UNHCR UNRWA WB WFP
10. Goa University Library  
Goa University,  
Taleigao Plateau,  
Goa 403203.  
Collections : ECA FAO UN UNDP UNEP WB
11. Osmania University Library  
HYDERABAD 500007  
Collections : ECA ECE ECLAC ESCAP ESCWA FAO UN UNCHS  
UNCTAD UNDP UNDRO UNEP UNHCR UNRWA WFP
12. Connemara Public Library  
Pantheon Road, Egnore  
MADRAS 600008  
Collections : ECA ECE ECLAC ESCAP ESCWA GATT IAEA UN  
UNCHS UNCTAD UNDP UNDRO UNEP UNESCO  
UNHCR UNRWA
13. HT Parekh Library  
Institute for Financial Management and Research  
30 Kothari Road  
MADRAS 600134  
Collections : GATT UNU WB
14. Indian Council of World Affairs  
Sapru House  
Barkhamba Road  
New Delhi 110001  
Collections : ECA ECE ECLAC ESCAP ESCWA GATT IAEA  
ICAO IMO UN UNCHS UNCTAD UNDP UNDRO  
UNEP UNHCR UNRWA
15. Jawaharlal Nehru University Library  
New Mehrauli Road  
New Delhi 110057  
Collections : FAO GATT WFP WHO
16. Parliament Library  
Parliament House  
New Delhi 110001  
Collections : ECA ECE ECLAC ESCAP ESCWA FAO GATT IAEA  
IMO UN UNCHS UNCTAD UNDP UNDRO UNEP  
UNESCO UNHCR UNRWA WFP
17. Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics Library  
Pune 411004  
Collections : ECA ECE ECLAC ESCAP ESCWA FAO GATT IAEA  
IMO UN UNCHS UNCTAD UNDP UNDRO UNEP  
UNESCO UNHCR UNRWA WB

18. Kerala University Library  
TRIVANDRUM 695011  
Collections : ECA ECE ECLAC ESCAP ESCWA UN UNCHS  
UNCTAD UNDP UNDRO UNEP UNESCO UNHCR  
UNRWA WB
19. Banaras Hindu University  
VARANASI 221005  
Collections: ECLAC ESCAP GATT UNESCO

LIBRARIES AND DOCUMENTATION CENTRES

- 20 Health Literature Services of the WHO  
Regional Office for South-East Asia (library)  
Organization : WHO. WHO Regional Office for South East Asia  
WHO/SEARO  
World Health House  
Inraprastha Estate  
Mahatma Gandhi Road  
NEW DELHI  
Collections: Monographs; reports/dissertations; WHO  
documents  
Subject scope: Family planning; health; health  
personnel; primary health care; public  
health; sanitation; tropical diseases;  
water supply.
- 21 UNESCO. Regional Office for Science and Technology for  
South and Central Asia Documentalist Library (ROSTSCA)  
Organization : UNESCO Regional Office for Science and  
Technology for South and Central Asia  
15 Jor Bagh  
NEW DELHI 110003  
Collections: Audio-visual slides; exhibits, posters  
educational games, films, monographs,  
serial titles; UNESCO publications,  
video cassettes.  
Subject scope: Communication; culture; education; science  
and technology; social sciences

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APPENIX - IV

A SELECTED LIST OF UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION SOURCES

1. Animal Health Yearbook, 1995.
2. Annual Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe, 1993.
3. Annual Review of Engineering Industries & Automation, 1993.
4. Annual Review of Population Law, 1991.
5. Bibliographic Guide to Studies on the Status of Women.
6. Demographic Yearbook, 1994.
7. Directory of Educational Research Institutions in the Asian Region
8. Directory of International Statistics, 1985.
9. Directory of Non-Governmental Organizations and NGO's representatives associated with the Department of Public Information.
10. Directory of Population Experts in Asia and the Pacific : 1987 Supplement.
11. Directory of Selected Collection of UN. System Publication.
12. Directory of UN Databases and Information Services.
13. Directory of Women Experts in Asia and the Pacific.
14. The East-West Business Directory, 1991-92.
15. Economic and Social SURVEY OF Asia and Pacific, 1996.
16. Economic Survey of Europe in 1994-95.
17. Economic Survey of Latin America & the Caribbean 1994-95.
18. Energy Statistics Yearbook, 1993.
19. FAO Yearbook : Fertilizer, 1994.
20. FAO Yearbook : Fishery Statistics, 1993.
21. FAO Yearbook : Forest Products, 1993.
22. FAO Yearbook : Production, 1993.
23. FAO Yearbook : Trade Commerce, 1993.



24. Government Finance Statistics Yearbook, 1995.
25. Guide to Health and Hygiene in agricultural Work.
26. Handbook for Information Systems and Services.
27. Handbook of International Trade and Development statistics, 1994.
28. Handbook of Trade Control Measures of Developing Countries.
29. Human Development Report, 1993.
30. Industrial Commodity Statistics Yearbook : Production and Consumption Statistics, 1993.
31. International Bibliography of Economics, 1988.
32. International Bibliography of Political Science, 1981.
33. International Bibliography of Social and Cultural Anthropology, 1981.
34. International Bibliography of Sociology, 1986.
35. International Directory of New and Renewable Energy Information Sources and Research Centres.
36. International Financial Statistics Yearbook, 1995.
37. International Labour Documentation, 1996.
38. International Trade Statistics Yearbook, 1993.
39. International Yearbook of Education, 1990.
40. Macro thesaurus : Information Processing in the Field of Economic and Social Development.
41. Major Hazard Control : A Practical Manual.
42. National Accounts Statistics, 1993.
43. Official Records of the Human Rights Committee, 1990-91.
44. POPIN THESAURUS : Population Multilingual Thesaurus.
45. State of Food and Agriculture, 1995.
46. Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific, 1994.
47. Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean, 1995.

48. Study Abroad : A Directory for International Scholarships and International Courses.
49. Thesaurus of Industrial Development Terms, 1983.
50. UNBIS Thesaurus, 1995.
51. UNCTAD Commodity Yearbook, 1995.
52. UNESCO : IBE Education Thesaurus.
53. UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, 1991.
54. UNESCO Thesaurus, 1977.
55. UNESCO Yearbook on Peace and Conflict Studies, 1987.
56. United Nations Commission on International Trade and Law (UNCITRAL) Yearbook, 1994.
57. United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, 1995.
58. United Nations Juridical Yearbook, 1990.
59. United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1993.
60. United Nations Treaty Series, 1994.
61. Women Workers : An Annotated Bibliography, 1983-94.
62. World Bank Economic Review, 1996.
63. World Debt Tables, 1996 : External Finance for Developing Countries.
64. World Development Report, 1996.
65. World Economic Survey, 1993.
66. World Guide to Higher Education : A Comparative Study of Systems, Degrees and Qualifications.
67. World Labour Report, 1995.
68. World Media Handbook, 1992-94.
69. World Population Prospects, 1994.
70. Yearbook of the Human Rights Committee, 1987.
71. Yearbook on Human Rights for 1987.
72. Yearbook of International Court of Justice, 1993-94.
73. Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1995.
74. Yearbook of the United Nations, 1994.

APPENDIX - V

SUBJECTWISE BREAKUP OF INFORMATION SOURCES

Subjects	Annual Review	Bibliography	Hand-book	Directories	Manual	Guides	Theasurs	Year book	Total
Agriculture & Forestry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
Demography & Health	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	7
Economic conditions	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	6
Education	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	4
Energy	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	4
Finance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Housing/Steel	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Human Rights	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Human Resources	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
Information Technology / Organisation	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	4
Law	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Media	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
NGO's	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Peace & Disarmament	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Statistical Sources	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Trade	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	5
UN Systems	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	4
Womens	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	4
General	1	2	—	1	1	—	2	1	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>= 74</b>

APPENDIX - VI

UNITED NATIONS SIGNIFICANT MOMENTS 1945 - 1995

24 October 1945 ... The United Nations is created as its Charter is ratified by the five permanent members of the Security Council and the majority of other signatories and comes into force.

10 January 1946 ... First General Assembly, with full membership of 51 nations represented, opens in Central Hall, Westminster, London.

17 January 1946 ... Security Council meets for the first time in Westminster, London, adopting its rules of procedure.

24 January 1946 ... General Assembly adopts its first resolution. Its main focus: peaceful uses of atomic energy and the elimination of atomic and other weapons of mass destruction.

1 February 1946 ... Trygve Lie of Norway becomes first Secretary-General.

June 1948 ... First UN observer mission established in Palestine, the UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO).

10 December 1948 ... General Assembly adopts universal Declaration of Human Rights.

7 January 1949 ... A UN Envoy, Dr. Ralph Bunche, secures cease fire between the New State of Israel and Arab States.

24 October 1949 ... Cornerstone Laid for present UN Headquarters in New York City.

27 June 1950 ... Security Council, acting in the absence of the Soviet Union, calls on Member States to help southern part of Korea repel invasion from the north.

27 July 1953 ... Korean Armistice Agreement is signed by the UN Command and the Chinese-North Korean Command.

6 November 1956 ... First Emergency Special Session of the General Assembly meets on the Suez Canal crisis, establishing the first UN peace-keeping force, the UN Emergency Force (UNEF).

September 1960 ... 17 newly independent States, 16 of them African, join the United Nations, the biggest increase in membership in any one year.

18 September 1961 ... Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold dies in an air crash while on mission to Congo.

7 August 1963 ... Security Council votes voluntary arms embargo against South Africa.

4 March 1964 ... Security Council approves dispatch of peacekeeping force to Cyprus.

27 October 1966 ... General Assembly strips South Africa of its mandate to govern South-West Africa (Namibia).

16 December 1966 ... Mandatory sanctions are imposed against Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) by the Security Council.

23 November 1967 ... After the Six-Day War, the Security Council adopts resolution 242, the basis for future negotiations aimed at achieving peace in the Middle East.

12 June 1968 ... General Assembly approves Treaty on Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons and calls for ratification.

13 March 1969 ... Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination comes into force.

25 October 1971 ... General Assembly seats representatives of the People's Republic of China.

June 1972 ... First UN Environment Conference is held in Stockholm, leading to the establishment of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) headquartered in Nairobi.

13 November 1974 ... General Assembly recognizes the Palestine Liberation Organization as "the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people"...

May-June 1978 ... General Assembly convenes special session, for the first time, on disarmament.

18 December 1979 ... General Assembly adopts a Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, covering political, economic, social, cultural and civic values.

8 May 1980 ... Three years after the last case was reported, World Health Organization officially declares smallpox eradicated.

25 November 1981 ... General Assembly adopts Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief.

10 December 1982 ... New United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea is signed 117 States and two entities, the largest number of signatures ever affixed to a treaty on its first day.

December 1984 ... Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar sets up Office for Emergency Operations in Africa to help coordinate famine relief efforts.

10 December 1984 ... General Assembly adopts a Convention Against Torture.

July 1985 ... Thousands meet in Nairobi for closing conference on UN Decade for Women.

September 1987 ... Efforts of UN Environment Programme (UNEP) lead to the signing of a Treaty on the Protection of the Ozone Layer, known as the Montreal Protocol, the first global environment protection agreement.

April 1989 ... UN Transition Assistance group (UNTAG) is deployed throughout Namibia to monitor South Africa's withdrawal and provide electoral assistance; Namibia becomes an independent country four months later.

2 September 1990 ... Convention on the Rights of the Child comes into force.

30 September 1990 ... UNICEF convenes World Summit for Children with 71 heads of state/government and adopts Plan of Action.

31 May 1991 ... A cease-fire in the 16-year civil war in Angola is negotiated, then administered by UN Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM).

31 December 1991 ... Agreement signed at UN Headquarters through the good offices of the Secretary-General between the Government of EL Salvador and FMLN (national liberation front) leads to a cease-fire and peace accord after a 10-years war.

31 January 1992 ... Security Council holds its first ever meeting at the level of heads of state and government.

6 June 1992 ... The UN Conference on Environment and Development, the "Earth Summit", is held in Rio de Janeiro, resulting in Agenda 21, a plan of action for sustainable development.

17 June 1992 ... Secretary-General Boutros-Boutros- Ghali, issues "An Agenda for peace" on preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping and peace-building.

May 1993 ... The United Nations Observer Mission to Verify the Referendum in Eritrea contributes to the declaration of Eritrean independence and the country's admission to the United Nations... UN-supervised elections in Cambodia lead to the drafting of a new constitution and the establishment of the new Government, ending nearly 15 years of strife in the war-torn country.

June 1993 ... World Conference on Human Rights is held in Vienna, during the International Year for Indigenous Peoples.

6 May 1994 ... In response to the request of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General produces a "An Agenda for Development", a blueprint for improving the human condition.

12 September 1994 ... The United Nations International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo adopts a landmark Programme of Action.

March 1995 ... The Social Summit, the largest gathering of world leaders in history, meets to renew the commitment to resolving poverty, unemployment and social exclusion.

September 1995 ... The Fourth World Conference on Women meets in Beijing to focus on persistent problems common to women from all parts of the globe.

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APPENDIX - VII

THE UNITED NATIONS NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNER

The Nobel Peace Prize has been awarded five times to the United Nations and its organizations.

1954 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Geneva, for its assistance to European refugees.

1965 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), for its work in helping save the lives of the world's children.

1969 International Labour Organization (ILO), Geneva, for its progress in establishing workers' rights and protections.

1981 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Geneva, for its assistance to Asian refugees.

1988 United Nation Peace-keeping Forces, for its peace-keeping operations.

THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WAS ALSO AWARDED TO :

1945 Cordell Hull, U.S., EX-Secretary of State, for his leadership in establishing the UN.

1949 Lord John Boyd Orr, United Kingdom, first Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

1950 Ralph Bunche, U.S., UN Mediator in Palestine (1948), for his leadership in the armistice agreements signed in 1949 by Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria.

1957 Lester Pearson, Canada, EX-Secretary of State, President 7th Session of the UN General Assembly, for a lifetime of work for peace and for leading UN efforts to resolve the Suez Canal crisis.

1961 Dag Hammarskjold, Sweden, Secretary-General of the UN, for his work in helping settle the Congo crisis.

1974 Sean MacBride, Ireland, UN Commissioner for Namibia.

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APPENDIX - VIII

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL OBSERVANCES

International Decades and Years :

1983-1992	<i>United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons</i>
1983-1993	<i>Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination</i>
1985-1994	<i>Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific</i>
1988-1997	<i>World Decade for Cultural Development</i>
1990s	<i>International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction</i>
1990s	<i>Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa</i>
1990s	<i>Third Disarmament Decade</i>
1990-1999	<i>United Nations Decade of International Law</i>
1990-2000	<i>International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism</i>
1991-2000	<i>Fourth United Nations Development Decade</i>
1991-2000	<i>Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa</i>
1991-2000	<i>United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse</i>
1992	<i>International Space Year</i>
1992	<i>International Year for the World's Indigenous People</i>
1994	<i>International Year of the Family</i>
1995-2004	<i>Decade for Human Rights Educations</i>

APPENDIX - IX

UNITED NATIONS ANNUAL DAYS AND WEEKS

8 March	<i>International Women's Day.</i>
21 March	<i>International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination</i>
Beginning 21 March	<i>Week of Solidarity with the Peoples Struggling Against Racism and Racial Discrimination</i>
23 March	<i>World Meteorological Day</i>
7 April	<i>World Health Day.</i>
17 May	<i>World Telecommunication Day.</i>
Beginning 25 May	<i>Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of all Colonial Territories, as well as those in South Africa. Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights</i>
31 May	<i>World No-Tobacco Day</i>
4 June	<i>International Day of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression</i>
5 June	<i>World Environment Day</i>
16 June	<i>International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People Of South Africa</i>
26 June	<i>International Day against Drug Abuse and illicit Traffiking</i>
11 July	<i>World Population Day</i>
9 August	<i>International Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of Women in South Africa</i>
8 September	<i>International Literacy Day.</i>
3rd Tuesday of September	<i>International Day of Peace</i>
Last Week in September	<i>World Maritime Day</i>
1 October	<i>International Day for the Elderly</i>
1st Monday of October	<i>World Habitat Day</i>

Varies; 1st *Universal Children's Day.*  
Monday of Oct.

9 October *World Post Day.*

11 October *Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners*

2nd Wed. *International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction*  
of October

16 October *World Food Day*

24 October *United Nations Day*

24-30 Oct. *Disarmament Week*

Week of 11 *International Week of Science and Peace*  
November

20 November *Africa Industrialization Day*

29 November *International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People*

1 December *World AIDS Day.*

5 December *International Volunteer Day for Economic and Social Development*

10 December *Human Rights Day*

3<sup>rd</sup> ~~25~~ December *World Disabled Day.*



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