

### 1325 (XLIV). Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Taking into account* the unanimous adoption on 7 November 1967 by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women,<sup>60</sup>

*Recognizing* the contribution which women have made and can make to the development of their countries, and the importance of speedy action to eliminate discriminations which inhibit the full participation of women in every aspect of national life,

*Considering* that the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women urges Governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals to do all in their power to promote the implementation of the principles contained therein, with the object of eliminating all forms of discrimination against women both in law and in practice,

*Considering* that the International Year for Human Rights in 1968 provides an excellent opportunity of giving publicity to the Declaration,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to take steps to ensure the immediate circulation of the text of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women through their respective services;

2. *Invites* Member States, competent national organizations and non-governmental organizations to take all measures for the recognition, in law and in fact, of the principles contained in the Declaration, and to this end:

(a) To publicize the text of the Declaration in their national languages as widely as possible, to issue pamphlets, articles and commentaries on the Declaration and to use all other appropriate media of communication;

(b) To undertake studies on the rapid evolution in the traditional roles of men and women with regard to their participation in the life of the family and of society as a whole;

(c) To encourage, within the entire country, programmes designed to give effect to the provisions of the Declaration;

3. *Invites* the specialized agencies to undertake and continue further studies on the changing role of men and women in a changing world;

4. *Invites* the full participation of international non-governmental organizations in the activities for publicizing the Declaration and in the implementation of the principles contained therein;

5. *Invites* the Governments of Member States to consider the possibility of revising national legislation in the light of the principles of the Declaration;

6. *Requests* Member States, the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations concerned to inform the Secretary-General of the publicity given to the Declaration and of action taken by them in compliance with the principles of the Declaration;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the information received on the Declaration, for

<sup>60</sup> General Assembly resolution 2263 (XXII).

the consideration of the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-second and subsequent sessions.

*1530th plenary meeting,  
31 May 1968.*

### 1326 (XLIV). Family planning and the status of women

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Considering* that the General Assembly in its resolution 2211 (XXI) of 17 December 1966 recognized the sovereignty of nations in formulating and promoting their own population policies, with due regard to the principle that the size of the family should be the free choice of each individual family,

*Considering* that the General Assembly in the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women,<sup>61</sup> unanimously adopted on 7 November 1967, has recognized the equal right of men and women to access to educational information to help in ensuring the health and well-being of families,

*Noting* the mandate and activities of the United Nations system of organizations in the population field,

*Noting also* that various family planning programmes offer services which include education for responsible parenthood, the treatment of sterility, the provision of maternal and child care facilities, and the dissemination of educational information, including sex education and marriage counselling,

*Recognizing* that such programmes as they are evolving today have important implications for women in several fields,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the interim report relating to the status of women and family planning<sup>62</sup> to States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, to the specialized agencies concerned, and to interested non-governmental organizations;

2. *Invites* interested Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies:

(a) To undertake national surveys or case studies on the status of women and family planning, taking into account such factors as the implication for the status of women of the effects of population growth on economic and social development, factors affecting fertility that relate directly to the status of women, the implications of family size for maternal and child welfare, the scope of existing family planning programmes in relation to the status of women, and current trends in population growth and family size and the protection of human rights, in particular the rights of women;

(b) To make their findings available to the Secretary-General as the basis for a further report on this question;

3. *Invites* the specialized agencies concerned to co-operate within their respective fields of competence in the further study of the relationship of the status of women and family planning;

4. *Requests* interested non-governmental organizations to make available to the Secretary-General any relevant material they may have relating to the factors mentioned in paragraph 2 (a) above;

<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>62</sup> E/CN.6/497.

5. *Approves* the decision of the Commission on the Status of Women to appoint a Special Rapporteur to continue the study of the status of women and family planning and to report on the further measures that might be taken by the Commission in this field;

6. *Invites* the Special Rapporteur to take into account the information furnished in accordance with the present resolution.

1530th plenary meeting,  
31 May 1968.

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*At its 1530th plenary meeting, the Council, in pursuance of paragraph 5 of the above resolution, appointed Mrs. Helvi L. Sipilä (Finland) Special Rapporteur.*

### 1327 (XLIV). Access of women to education

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* the principles set out in the preamble and articles 9 and 10 of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women<sup>63</sup> and the principles contained in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Convention against Discrimination in Education,<sup>64</sup>

*Recalling also* the suggestions and conclusions of the Seminar on Civic and Political Education of Women,<sup>65</sup> held at Helsinki, Finland, in August 1967,

*Noting also* the importance of the contribution of women to urban and rural development,

*Taking into account* the general trend of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization programme and pilot projects for encouraging girls and women to take up scientific and technical studies,

*Noting with satisfaction* that an increasing number of girls and women are attending institutions for technical and vocational education,

*Noting, however,* the following existing situations as set out in the report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,<sup>66</sup> which are delaying or hindering the full participation of women in economic and social life: the insufficient number of technical institutions admitting female students, the unsuitability of school curricula, in both the developed and developing countries and in both rural and urban areas, for providing training in a wide range of occupations relevant to employment possibilities, the inadequacy or lack of information given to families regarding the types of training available, and inadequate orientation adapted to the potentialities of girls, the persistent orientation of courses towards so-called feminine occupations for which there is a limited demand, and the lack of a clear distinction between training for an occupation and training for family responsibilities,

*Noting that* in some parts of the world illiteracy and wastage among girls and women still constitute major obstacles to their access to technical and vocational education,

<sup>63</sup> General Assembly resolution 2263 (XXII) of 7 November 1967.

<sup>64</sup> United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Convention against Discrimination in Education*, adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session, Paris, 14 December 1960.

<sup>65</sup> See ST/TAO/HR/30, chapter VIII.

<sup>66</sup> E/CN.6/498.

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in conjunction with the specialized agencies, to draw up an international policy aimed at promoting and accelerating technical and vocational training in line with employment opportunities for broad sections of the female population in the developing countries;

2. *Expresses appreciation* for the efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in support of the technical and vocational education of girls and women and for those of the International Labour Organisation in support of their vocational training;

3. *Expresses appreciation* for the proposal by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization that the results of a comparative study of co-education should be submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-second session, since that aspect of educational problems is of particular importance in ensuring equal access to education;

4. *Invites* organizations within the United Nations system to intensify their co-operation in the fields of education, vocational guidance and training for girls and women by using every means of action available to those organizations—in particular, the granting of training fellowships to middle-level female personnel—in order to promote the full participation of girls and women in economic and social development;

5. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue its research within the context of educational planning, with a view to incorporating adequate technical and vocational training for girls and women into school curricula and permanent education plans so as to enable every person to begin, continue or resume studies in institutions for technical and vocational training;

6. *Further invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to ensure that the assistance programmes for functional selective literacy training provide girls and women who are illiterate with the basis for a vocational education in addition to the fundamental notions of literacy;

7. *Suggests* that Member States which have not already done so and which are drawing up education plans should:

(a) Take all necessary legislative, administrative and financial measures to ensure to girls and women access to all technical and vocational training institutions without discrimination;

(b) Reserve a place for the notions of an adequate general education supplemented by civic and political education, and training in family responsibilities for children of both sexes in the final years of elementary education and at the intermediate level in so far as technical, vocational and general training are concerned;

(c) Provide diversification in the technical and vocational curricula, making due allowance for sectoral changes, and prepare the students of both sexes for such changes, which are characteristic of modern societies irrespective of their stage of development;

(d) Accord special attention to the information to be provided concerning employment possibilities for families and young persons entering technical or vocational training institutions;

(e) Study all necessary measures—including the granting of bursaries—to ensure that girls and women