

2. *Urges* those States which have not yet done so to accept or ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education and to comply with the Recommendation against Discrimination in Education;

3. *Endorses* the intention of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to undertake during the International Education Year a number of studies in the field of training with a view to helping countries make their educational system more productive and more responsive to their development needs, and to draw up a specific programme on matters relating to the moral and civic education of young people;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to co-operate with the Commission for Social Development and the Secretary-General in carrying out its programme and to inform the Commission on the results of the International Education Year;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization:

(a) To intensify United Nations efforts to promote the dissemination and exchange of information on educational studies and research on a world-wide scale;

(b) To draft for the consideration by Governments during the International Education Year, the broad outlines of a world strategy for the utilization of human resources through education as an integral part of the plans of the Second United Nations Development Decade;

(c) To study the problem of adapting the content and structure of education and curricula to national policies and plans for economic and social development, and to the requirements of scientific and technological progress;

6. *Invites* Governments, using all the audio-visual media at their disposal, to redouble their efforts:

(a) To make the school an environment for active education capable of training the individual;

(b) To educate parents by trying to make them aware of the specific needs of their children and to familiarize them with the family teaching methods, which should help them to meet those needs;

(c) To organize the third environment, leisure, so as to supplement the educational efforts of the family and of the school.

*1600th plenary meeting,
5 June 1969.*

1404 (XLVI). International co-operation in the field of education

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2306 (XXII) of 13 December 1967 designating 1970 as the International Education Year, its own resolution 1274 (XLIII) of 4 August 1967 relating to the development and utilization of human resources and also General Assembly resolution 2447 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 on the education of youth in the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and resolution 5.541 on the development of human resources adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its fifteenth session,

Noting with appreciation the report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the role of education in economic and social development,¹² submitted to the Commission for Social Development at its twentieth session,

Recognizing the current problems faced by the developing countries in translating the generally accepted importance and pattern of education in the context of development into concrete policy measures in the light of their requirements,

Taking into account the conclusions and observations contained in paragraphs 100 to 111 of the report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the views expressed at the twentieth session of the Commission for Social Development on the need for systematic international co-operation in the field of education,

1. *Recommends* States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to take the following into account in their programmes of international assistance in education:

(a) National efforts on the part of the developing countries must be supplemented by action at the international level, including principally greater assistance in the field of education and training by the developed countries;

(b) Such external assistance should take into account the growing needs in the field of education and training in developing countries;

(c) The level of assistance, particularly the technical assistance to the developing countries which are approaching the limits of their financial resources, should be increased in order to make their educational systems more productive, and to ensure the best possible utilization both of their own resources and of those obtained through international co-operation;

(d) Care should be taken to ensure that the steps taken by the members of the United Nations family of organizations are carefully co-ordinated in order to ensure the optimum utilization of the human and material resources at their command;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to co-operate with the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development in the preparation of the report requested in General Assembly resolution 2458 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, with a view to improving education statistics through computer techniques in order to enable Member States to formulate methodical forecasts based on accurate educational data in their plans for educational development.

*1600th plenary meeting,
5 June 1969.*

1405 (XLVI). The relationship between social security and social welfare

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the report of the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare¹³ and of the report of the Secretary-General¹⁴ relating

¹² E/CN.5/435.

¹³ E/4590 and Corr.1; see also *Proceedings of the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.IV.4), part one.

¹⁴ E/CN.5/437 and Add.1.

to this matter, and endorsing the recommendations of the Conference,

Recognizing that social security, which has a significant relationship to social welfare, is an important means of improving popular living standards and must be provided to all segments of the population as an inalienable right and under conditions of complete equality,

Believing that social security must become an integral part of the economic and social development of every country,

Expressing the hope that the question of social security will occupy an appropriate place in the work programme of the Commission for Social Development in close collaboration with the International Labour Organisation,

1. *Considers* social security to be an important integral part of the over-all measures taken by the State with a view to achieving higher living standards for the people;

2. *Recommends* that Governments should:

(a) Recognize the right of every individual to social security and adopt legislative measures, progressively and as national circumstances permit, designed to extend social security to all segments of the population, including peasants and agricultural workers, under conditions of complete equality;

(b) Increase the responsibility of the State for social security where this is required and ensure its development within the framework of over-all national socio-economic planning;

(c) Endeavour to change over to a State system of social security and social insurance for the working population;

3. *Recommends* the Commission for Social Development to include in its long-term work programme for 1969-1973 questions relating to social security and requests, in this connexion, the Secretary-General to consult with the International Labour Organisation regarding the preparation of a comparative study of social security systems, social security planning, and the role and responsibility of the State in this matter.

1600th plenary meeting,
5 June 1969.

1406 (XLVI). Report of the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare

The Economic and Social Council.

Having considered with appreciation the report of the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare, held at United Nations Headquarters from 3 to 12 September 1968,¹⁵

Noting that the recommendations of the Conference developed by Ministers representing a large number of countries in varying stages of development and with different socio-economic systems, confirm the universal concern for social welfare and the expectation for further progress through national efforts and international co-operation,

Recognizing the importance of social welfare as an integral component of broad development policies and the major contribution of social welfare programmes

to the society's total effort towards higher levels of living, social justice and a better quality of life for all,

Welcoming the new orientation of social welfare programmes in an increasing number of countries towards preventive and developmental tasks, and the recognition of the important role of social welfare in the context of a clearly enunciated social development policy,

Affirming the primary responsibility of Governments for developing effective social welfare programmes through a concerted effort involving national and local authorities, appropriate organizations and the people themselves,

Emphasizing the essential role of the United Nations in international co-operation in the social welfare field and the need for such a role to be strengthened,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2436 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 on the world social situation calling upon the economically advanced Member States which have not yet reached the target fixed in decision 27 (II) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, of 28 March 1968, on the aid volume target,¹⁶ to make every effort to reach it as soon as possible, so that the problems of social development can be dealt with appropriately in co-ordination with the solution of the problems of economic development,

Being convinced of the fact that social development and social welfare activities cannot be divorced from the general economic situation of a country, as many of the social problems arise from a weak economic base,

Deeply concerned about the slow pace of growth of social welfare activities, particularly in the developing countries, mainly due to general paucity of financial resources available for such activities,

Recognizing the need to ensure maximum possible clarity and effectiveness in social development and social welfare efforts, both at the national and international levels,

Further recognizing the need to strengthen social development and social welfare activities at the regional level,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare contained in its report;

2. *Recommends* Governments:

(a) To give due attention to the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the Conference;

(b) To assist both the developing countries and the United Nations by increasing their financial and technical assistance for social development and social welfare programmes in developing countries; and

(c) To consider pursuing appropriate trade and aid policies which critically influence the availability of resources in the developing countries, to fulfil their social welfare objectives;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to forward the report of the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare to the responsible policy-making bodies of the United Nations family in the economic and social fields so that due considerations should be given to its findings, conclusions and

¹⁶ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session*, vol. I and Corr.1 and Add.1. *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.D.14), p. 38.

¹⁵ See foot-note 13.