

10. Programmes should be adapted to the social and economic requirements of industries, regions, localities, and the national economy in accordance with a general plan, and curricula for the courses in different schools and different grades should be co-ordinated to facilitate the transfer and promotion of students in accordance with individual need and merit.

11. Where facilities for such vocational training are lacking or are strictly limited, Governments should initiate schemes for such training and/or grant subsidies to develop or to enlarge existing institutions; and undertakings should be encouraged, where practicable, to meet the cost of training young persons in numbers proportionate to their size and need for trained personnel.

12. All technical and trade training should be organized by or be under the supervision of competent public authorities, who should act in consultation with the appropriate employers' and workers' organizations.

13. The qualifications required in the examination on termination of technical and vocational training should, as far as practicable, be uniformly fixed for any given occupation or trade, and the certificate issued as a result of these examinations should be recognized throughout the country; persons of both sexes and of all races, creeds, and social groupings should be granted the same certificate or diploma on completion of the same studies.

14. Part-time supplementary courses under skilled direction should be provided progressively to make available to young workers, whether or not they have received training before entering employment, the opportunity of extending their trade or technical knowledge.

15. Instruction should be given by qualified personnel, including persons with theoretical knowledge and with practical training and experience, and programmes should be developed progressively for the recruitment, preparation, and adequate remuneration of such teachers.

16. Regional, national, and international exchange of students and teachers should be promoted to facilitate exchange of knowledge and experience.

C. Apprenticeship

17. As soon as practicable laws or regulations for the control of apprenticeship of children and young persons should be established progressively and applied under the supervision of competent public authorities acting in co-operation with the appropriate employers' and workers' organizations.

18. Such measures should make provision in respect of—

- (a) The technical and other qualifications required of employers in order that they may take and train apprentices;
- (b) The conditions governing the entry of young persons into apprenticeship, including the passing of an appropriate medical examination, particularly in the case of hazardous occupations;
- (c) The minimum age of entry into apprenticeship, which should coincide with the school-leaving age where such age has been established;
- (d) The mutual rights and obligations of master and apprentice;
- (e) Regulations covering the registration of apprentices, limitation of their numbers, duration of the apprenticeship, standards of performance, methods of supervision, examinations to be conducted and certificates to be awarded, and payment of apprentice wages, including holidays with pay and sick-leave, &c.

19. Collaboration should be maintained between the bodies responsible for supervision of apprenticeship and the general and vocational education authorities, including those engaged in vocational guidance, public employment exchanges, and labour inspection services.