ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

READING PROFILE ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

UNITED NATIONS
BANGKOK, 1982

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FOREWORD

Women of Asia and the Pacific are making some progress in efforts to gain their rightful place in society, but the goal of bringing them into equal partnership in the development process remains far from accomplished. Widespread discrimination persists in many forms, and rural women in this region are particularly disadvantaged in terms of education, health care and other services. Even so, the winds of change are beginning to blow across this vast region. For its part, through a wide variety of programmes and projects, the United Nations is giving priority attention to the campaign to help women to step up the pace of progress towards equality.

Much of this accelerated activity over the past few years is an outgrowth of the United Nations Decade for Women, which ends in 1985. One important result of the increased interest and funding thus generated, among other factors, is a sizable and growing body of information on the issue of women in development. In fact, most of the literature in this field existing before 1975 has been overtaken by the subsequent outpouring of research studies and other data from academic institutions, government agencies and international organizations. As such, these contributions covering recent developments are an increasingly valuable tool for understanding the situation of women, identifying their problems and shaping programmes to help to solve them.

The purpose of this bibliography, generously supported by a grant from the Swedish International Development Authority, is to provide researchers, planners and policy-makers with a basic guide to literature in this field and a point of departure for further investigations. With 470 annotated entries, this volume amplifies and updates a 1980 edition, from which only a little more than half of the entries have been retained. Future revised editions will be issued as necessary. I sincerely hope that this bibliography, systematically compiling materials on many aspects of the lives and roles of women in society and development, will be found useful by all those who endeavour on behalf of women in the Asia-Pacific region and elsewhere.

S.A.M.S. Kibria
Executive Secretary
ESCAP

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I. METHODOLOGY, COVERAGE AND DATA COLLECTION

The enlarged information base on women in development has evolved at multiple levels. There is a considerable number of macro-level studies in relation to various theoritical frameworks on human behaviour and on the socio-economic features of development and inter-dependency; there is an even larger number of micro-level studies on particular sectors of concern in specific geographic locations; there are conceptual studies dealing with theory and ideology; and there are practical studies on action-oriented projects and strategies, as well as reports conceived with the purpose of bringing forward proposals, recommendations, and guidelines on ways to improve the conditions in which women live in urban or rural settings.

Amid such wealth and variety of information sources, it is not an easy chore to make a selection which is not too extensive and at the same time is practical and comprehensive. This bibliography is by no means intended to compile all materials on women in development in the ESCAP region. A set of 470 informative documents have been chosen from a large pool. It is recognized that some useful documents have fallen victims to the arbitrariness of limited space, time or information. In order to narrow down and confine entries, three main criteria have guided the selection:

1. *Concentration on documents on the status of women in ESCAP countries.* All country-specific studies are confined to countries of Asia or the Pacific. With the exception of three countries,[1] all ESCAP member countries from the region are represented. Access to materials, however, was not uniform for all countries, and relevant materials on some countries are in fact more abundant than on other countries, thus accounting for some degree of imbalance in the representation.

2. *Focus on conceptualization, programming and implementation.* Materials with clear framework of analysis and those assessed to be of practical value to assist in the plan and implementation of programmes to uplift the status of women were given priority in the selection. Some materials, however, presenting facts and figures without the explicit action-oriented element were included. It is left to the creativity of the readers to utilize these findings in tactful programming.

3. *Moderate emphasis on United Nations documents.* Documents prepared by various United Nations bodies and specialized agencies during the United Nations Decade for Women are given a special place in the bibliography.

4. *Selection of recent materials.* This updated version of the bibliography incorporates new studies issued between 1977 and 1982. With a few exceptions, entries are dated 1975 onwards. A total of 108 entries from the previous version were excluded in this version in order to give way to more recent materials.

The sources from which the materials were drawn for revision and inclusion in the bibliography are:

1. Six United Nations Libraries and documentation units in Bangkok, namely: the ESCAP library, the ILO library, the Reference Centre and Clearing-House of the ESCAP Population Division, the information unit of the ESCAP Social Development Division, the UNESCO library and the UNICEF library.

2. Governmental and non-governmental organizations working for the advancement of women throughout the region. Letters of solicitation were sent to some of these organizations and replies were obtained with enclosure of documents and sometimes of summaries.

3. Some prominent scholars specialists in the field of development studies on women. In their reply to our letters, they provided summaries, documents, or other information on their publications and on studies undertaken by other authors. A selection of the recommended materials was ordered through the ESCAP library.

The 470 annotated entries are divided into 11 subject categories, and 25 sub-categories. Sub-regional, regional, comparative and country-specific studies are grouped separately within some of the categories. Country specific studies are arranged alphabetically according to country. Following is a brief description of the coverage of each of the main subject categories:

1. General and multi-focused material

Conceptual studies on general and/or multiple aspects of the participation of women in development, reports of meetings and plans of action for the advancement of women, and studies on research methodology, planing, and development of indicators of the status of women.

2. Rural women

Studies on rural women were classified as a separate category due to the wealth of material which deal with this group who constitute the majority of women in the region. This section comprises conceptual studies, research reports and other documents pertaining to the situation of rural women, and to their involvement in agriculture.

3. Effect of modernization

Studies and reports on the impact of modernization on the lives of women. Some studies on the implications of female migration, and on women and the mass media, are also included under this category.

4. Economic participation

Documents related to the economic activity of women in ESCAP countries, female labour force participation, job opportunities, salaried and non-salaried employment, income generating projects, women in specified labour sectors and occupations, and policy planning on women's employment.

5. Education

Studies and reports related to women's enrollment at all levels of formal education. Non-formal education for women in the region, and special training projects to upgrade the status of women.

6. Culture and personality

Materials related to the position and perception of women in the different cultural groups of the region, to the daily activities, lifestyles, values and attitudes of women at various socio-economic levels, to the impact of religion in women's lives, and studies based on the analysis of women's biographies.

7. Population

Studies on population issues as these are address to, or affect women, and on the relationship between the status of women, family planning and other fertility factors.

8. Social welfare and health delivery

Materials on welfare-oriented programmes and on groups of women in need of special attention such as elderly women, and heads of one-parent families.

9. Legislation

Documents on legal dimensions affecting the situation of women in the region.

10. National machinery and women's organizations

Documents related to the activities of governmental organizations working for the advancement of women and for the protection of their rights, as well as materials on organizational structure and functioning of non-governmental women's organizations.

11. Bibliographic sources and directories

Bibliographies related to the status of women in general or confined to specific geographical areas or sectors. Some directories of institutions, organizations and persons working on women's studies or projects are also included.

The materials in the bibliography include books, dissertations, published articles, project proposals, information manuals, conference reports as well as some "fugitive materials" that appear in small numbers in mineographed form. With the exception of a few annotations which are translations by contributors from documents originally written in their native languages, all materials are printed in English.

The majority of documents in the bibliography are found in the six United Nations libraries or information units mentioned before. For users in Bangkok, a list of the entries and its call number at the respective local library is available at the Social Development Division of ESCAP. Sources on where to find information on the publications also provided at the end of each entry. All items of the bibliography have been entered in a special programme at the computerized ESCAP bibliographic information system (EBIS). Desired entries on specified combination of subject categories and geographic location may be retrieved by using a keyword search with the assistance of qualified library personnel.

II. INFORMATION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE ESCAP REGION: AN OVERVIEW

No brief summary can capture in depth the affluence of information reported in the 470 documents of this bibliography. This section will attempt to outline some observations on salient arguments and issues and to examine

some of the findings and recommendations in the categories by which annotated references are organized. Because the topical and geographical coverage of this bibliography is extremely broad, generalizations may not be applicable to all countries and should be taken cautiously.

The conceptual issues dealt with under the first section, particularly in the sub-category "women in development and development for women" show that the western-dominated literature on the problems and situation of women in industrialized societies, is being increaseingly adjoined by materials that make substantive reference to developing countries. These materials, both on industrialized and developing societies, have grown in volume, depth and sophistication. In addition to the original and prevalent concern on economic development, a theme of growing usefulness is the need to make underpriviledged groups of low income rural women, not only mere passive recipients of development, but participants in the combat of socio-economic barriers that prevent them from achieving equality of opportunity with men.

Some of the documents in section 1.2 show that new approaches to planning and policy making have replaced the notion of women as a target group for the delivery of aid packages of infrastructure and services, with participatory and integrated methods where women in their villages and communities are assisted in identifying their own basic needs, and in initiating action, through organizational channels, to solve pressing problems. This trend requires the involvement of rural and urban women, particularly those from low-income groups, in decision-making processes that affect their opportunities for self-reliance and the quality of their lives. In order to achieve this goal, the links between community structures and national policy and programme levels need to be strengthened.

As reflected in some references of section 1.3, global and regional plans of action have emerged from conferences organized in connection with the United Nations Decade for Women. Most important among these are the International Women's Year Conference held in Mexico in 1975 , and the World Conference held in Copenhagen five years later. At the regional preparatory conference for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women held in New Delhi in 1979, ESCAP member countries were urged to:

1. Take necessary measures to implement the action proposals on the sub-themes of the Decade: Employment, Education and Health;

2. Adopt national strategies, plans and programmes for their implementation;

3. Establish specific targets to be achieved by the end of the decade; and

4. Undertake regular review and appraisal of progress made at national, sub-national and local levels.

A wide sample of multi-focused appraisals and reviews of the progress made and obstacles encountered at sub-regional and country levels, and of priorities and plans of action in ESCAP countries, is contained in sections 1.4 and 1.5. While multiple ethnicity, lack of comparative and comprehensive data, and variations in socio-economic development prevent generalizations, in the region it is apparent that women, more than men, are to various extents excluded from freedom of choices and that their situation is still very much restricted by fewer powers and prerogatives which are traditionally associated with their role as wives and mothers.

Modernization

While some of the studies on the impact of modernization on Asian and Pacific women follow the convergence model in the sociology of development which argues that the forces of industrialization in the developing countries would ultimately lead to the emergence of social structures similar to those of the the industrialized west, other writers have questioned the validity of this line of thought. They argue that sociological and anthropological studies have shown that the effects of economic development and modernization are not only different in the developing countries of the region, but may even have an adverse effect on women especially at the early transitional stage.

It is well accepted, however, that changes in the situation of women are concomitant with changes in socio-economic development. Many of the studies that touch on the relationship between technological development and the situation of women agree that the status of women is relatively high in societies based on simple subsistence cultivation and hunting and that advance agriculture increases the disparities between the sexes. An example of the deteriorating effect of the transitional modernization periods on the status of women is the observation that under agricultural modernization, women tend to be excluded from decision-making associated with commercial cash earnings, and management of the farm where they are relegated to the category of unpaid family workers.

Urbanization and migration are modifying women's traditional patterns of behaviour and ways of livelihood. The tendency to rely on support networks of father, husband, brothers, and neighbours is weakened in the process. Increasing numbers of female-headed households which result from migration and marital instability is turning women into new salaried occupations, a move that provides some of them with wider opportunities for self-reliance and throws others into confusion and hardship.

Expanded communications through the mass media is one salient feature of modernization. Images of women portrayed in printed and broadcast media are powerful and subtle instruments in shaping public attitudes. Through the presentation of models, attachment of labels, indication of appropriate behaviour and provision of social definitions, the mass media in Asian and Pacific countries have reinforced traditional stereotypes of women in some cases and have foster change in others.

Rural women

Women in the rural areas, which comprise the majority in the region, are responsible for a variety of tasks ranging from gathering, production and processing of food, education, care and socialization of small children, domestic chores of cleaning, cooking and laundrying, fetching of fuel and water, maintenance of livestock and local trade or exchange of surplus products. Some studies on time allocation in rural areas of the region conclude that women spend more hours a day in productive work, defined to include income-generating and expenditure-saving, as compared to men.

Rural women's roles are strongly affected by their stand in relation to the two most vital inputs in agriculture: labour and land. Some of the studies in section 2 show that the extent of female labour is determined by types of agricultural activities. It is high and complementary with the work of men in subsistence farming. In labour intensive agriculture, women tend to work hard and to lack control over earnings. In mechanized agriculture, men tend to operate the equipment and administer cash earnings while women tend to stay in the periphery at subordinate positions.

Land tenure is not only important in its own right but also as a key to attainment of credit, agricultural training, irrigation, membership of co-operatives and other development inputs. While land tenure systems in most of ESCAP countries recognize women with the right to own and inherit land, female ownership of land is proportionally smaller to that of men, and control over the production of the land remains largely dominated by men.

Rural women have been a special focus of training programmes in the region, programmes are implemented in the areas of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, food preparation and preservation, handicrafts, small scale industry and fisheries. Training, however, tends to concentrate on technical skills of production. More attention needs to be given to other essential concomitants such as access to markets, credit facilities, quality control and protection from exploitation by middlemen.

Employment

Studies on female labour force participation in various sectors of the economy, on the situation of working women, and on policy making and planning in the area of female employment are very abundant. Participation of women in the labour force has increased during the past five years in many countries of the region, as a percentage of both the female population and the total labour force.

The employment structure of the female labour force varies according to the degree of development of the formal manufacturing sector and of service industries, as well as the types of agricultural production. Due to the largely agrarian economies in most countries of the region; a concentration of female labour is observed in land cultivation, forestry and fisheries.

A great number of women who enter the non-agricultural labour force in the region are clustered around the growing service sector on occupations that are extension of traditional household activities such as childcare workers, elementary school teachers, domestic servants, hairdressers, laundry workers, waitresses, sales clerks, clerical employees and entertainers. Occupational sex segregation is strongly felt in ascending rungs of the job ladder. Even in occupations where women are well represented, administrative and supervisory posts tend to be held by men.

In spite of hard labour and substantive contribution to the economy, women's work is often unrecorded, unsupported and unrewarded. Labour that is strictly of subsistence nature, and unpaid domestic labour performed at home, is not reflected in the definition that most countries held of goods and services produced; and thus, is absent from estimations of gross national products. The use of abstract concepts for assessing the value of labour in their computations often lead to negligence of what is not measured.

Education

Education statistics do normally account for the sex variable, thus providing good basis for analytical studies on the status of women. Statistical indicators in education commonly quoted in studies on women are literacy rate, age specific enrollment ratios, and contrasts in the selected fields of study by males and females. Education statistics, however, account little for the differential level of informal education which is acquired through daily experience, and for opportunity and availability of specific types of non-formal education.

A promising trend reflected in statistics, is the continuous female enrollment growth at all levels of formal education in most countries of the region. Nevertheless, enrollment in educational institutions remains lower for girls than for boys specially at the secondary and tertiary level, drop out incidence among women is higher than that for men,

and female participation in adult education programmes, vocational and technical courses, and specially designed programmes that involve earning as a component of learning, is relatively limited.

Economic constraints, inherent limitations of the formal educational system and customary attitudes that reinforce social conservatism are among the factors hindering the full accessibility for girls to education. From the parents point of view, education for their daughters often seem less important than for their sons. The possibility of early marriage, expected female domestic functions, the stereotyped picture of women as dependents, the discrimiation of women in the labour market and the persistence of limited career prospects, contribute to the belief that educational investments on girls bring fewer economic returns.

But even if a large proportion of women in the region does not enter the labour force, and in that sense educational investments on them is of limited economic value, most girls become mothers and their influence on their children is crucial. This fact is widely recognized by governments in their efforts to extend educational opportunities to women. In addition, education tends to delay marriage for women and to increase their knowledge of contraceptive use and their notion of population control.

Culture and personality

A very rich and broad area of women's studies deal with religious beliefs, social norms, attitudes, ideals, behavioural traits and symbols that translate the physical undertones of sexual distinctions into socially relevant views of what is appropriately feminine. Most sectoral or general studies on the status of women touch on these cultural issues. Studies included in section 6 are mostly sociological, anthropological and psychological research reports on cultural traits that affect the way women perceive themselves and are treated by others. Some of these are traced along historical lines, religious traditions, case studies and biographical analysis.

Although the culture in some areas has passed through periods of female advantage and matrilineal authority, sexual distinctions have tended to place men at higher levels in family and community hierarchies. Traditionally, women have been perceived as having greater capacity for care and affection and men for production and authority. Difference in perception extend to spheres of activity, placing women as subordinates, born to the task of reproduction and to attend the needs of men.

Health, nutrition and population

Some indicators of the state of women's health are mortality rates, life expectancy, nutrition and susceptibility to particular diseases, as well as population related factors such as contraceptive use, fertility rates, sterilization and abortion.

Declines in infant and maternal mortality indicates that women's health has improved to some degree in the past years. In general women have more years of life expectancy at birth than males and consequently they are over-represented in the population group aged 60 and over. Nevertheless, a large number of women are afflicted by chronic and acute health problems. Women are more vulnerable to certain types of diseases particularly in the face of often inadequate nutrition and with severe physical demands of extended working periods, frequent pregnancies, childbirth and lactation. Evidence also shows that women and girls feel the pinch of food scarcity earlier, more frequently, and more severely than their husbands, sons or brothers do. Some reports indicate inequitable distribution of food within rural households. Malnutrition, therefore, may not be eradicated by the sole increase of food supply, but by ensuring more equitable distribution and by enhancing the perceived economic and social value of rural women.

A number of countries have instituted health extension services to meet the health needs of community residents and to conduct health examinations and detection tests for uterine and mammy cancer and other diseases among women. In addition, women have not only been special target groups but also prime focal points through whom government health and nutrition programmes are designed to operate. But despite these concerted efforts and isolated successful programmes, an integrated approach to health care services which incorporates nutrition, sanitation, water control, and makes emphasis on self-reliance and on partnership between communities and governments, is far from being accomplished.

Family planning knowledge and pratice are well recognized aspects of the status of women. In addition to its contribution to population control, family planning relieve women of extended periods of child-bearing, and expand their opportunity to participate in salaried employment. The existence of relationships between fertility and other variables associated with the status of women such as education, employment, health, age at marriage, individual modernity, husband-wife communication and division of labour within the household, have been established by correlational studies, many of which are included in section 7.

Legislation

Laws often define women's roles in a restrictive manner. On the bases of some country studies and comparative analysis of the status of women in the civil laws of countries of the region included in section 9, it becomes evident

that men and women are far from equal before the written law. The degree of discrimination varies according to each country and is very much affected by religious traditions. Some laws concerning marriage, divorce and separation, custody of children, property and inheritance rights tend to remain more prejudiced than others.

Some countries, however, have revised the civil and penal legal provisions that directly affect the status of women. The problem remains that the progress mandated with a stroke of the pen is less visible when it concerns actual law enforcement. Women lawyer's associations and legislative structures within countries of the region have expressed the need for more systematic revisions of outmoded statutory and customary legal codes, for stricter law enforcement regulations, and for wider accessibility of legal services to women. Such moves are basic to an official policy to improve women's status.

National machineries and women's organizations

Since International Women's Year, efforts within most countries of the region have been made to establish national machineries to facilitate the integration of women in the mainstream of political, economic and social life. These mechanisms vary widely in their organizational structure, type and composition, and scope of their functions. National machineries in the region include full-fledge ministries, bureaux, departments or divisions, commissions, committees and councils.

In spite of the efforts of national machineries, and of a number of successful projects initiated by them, the fact remains that most countries accord relatively low priority to programmes for women, partly because in the face of scarce resources, governments allocate large portions of the budget to other concerns, and partly because most planning and policy making is at the hands of men. To make such mechanism more effective and their impact more visible, greater support, recognition, and resource allocation is needed.

At the non-governmental level, the region avails of a large number of women's networks at local, country, sub-regional and regional levels. The groups operate on the bases of an exchange of goods, services and information. Policy planners and project personnel often stress the advantage of working through these structures, which are already part of women's lives, to carry on development projects, to conduct research and training, and to deliver basic services. Section 10 includes description of the structure, history, and case studies of the activities of some of these political, professional, religious and welfare oriented organizations operating in rural and urban areas of the region.

Some general observations

A general glance at the materials evinces progress as well as relapse. In some places of Asia and the Pacific, positive concrete changes in life style, values, opportunities, and ideology are occurring; in others, the changes are elusive reduced to a heightened recognition of a desire to break away the chains of subordination, and in many cases, these hopes and aspirations are silenced by pressing demands of daily subsistence under conditions of poverty and deprivation.

To some extent, development planning for women in the region have engaged in the difficult task of engineering the reversal of a historical tendency towards women's marginalization. It has promulgated the recognition of basic rights for women and their attainment of a state of personhood in the legal, economic, social and political sense. The process has proven to be a complex undertaking which not only involve economic changes, but also attitudinal and behavioural changes in the part of women and men.

Efforts to support the cause of women evolve along a pragmatic line of reasoning which asserts that development cannot take place if one half of human resources is neglected. There is evidence, however, that these efforts, based on clear and strong ground, have not been as cohesive and strategically sound as they should have been. Some officials argue that poor countries in the region are not equipped to give priority to women's programmes when more pressing needs such as poverty, hunger, malnutrition overpopulation and unemployment need urgent attention. It is not possible however, to try to solve these problems without the direct and active participation of women.

In presenting the collection of materials in the following part, it is expected that practical lessons be learned from the successes and failures of these efforts to integrate women in the mainstream of society, and that development for women be seen not only in terms of increasing their contribution to production, their consumption of goods and services and their access to appropriate technology but also in terms of attending very especially to the human factor in women's daily lives.

III. ANNOTATED REFERENCES

1. GENERAL AND MULTI-FOCUSED MATERIAL

1.1 Women in development and development for women: conceptual issues

NEWLAND, Kathleen *001*

The Sisterhood of Man: The Impact of Women's Changing Roles on Social and Economic Life Around the World. A Worldwatch Institute Book. New York, W.W. Norton and Company, 1979, xi, 242 p.

The author addresses a broad range of issues and important problems facing women in the world. Some aspects covered in considerable detail are the legal traditions, education, health, the mass media, political participation, work and income, and family life. An overview of the signs indicating slow but substantive change in women's conditions is presented in the concluding chapter.

WOMEN'S STATUS/LEGISLATION/EMPLOYMENT/HEALTH/MASS MEDIA/EDUCATION/

Source: ESCAP Library, Service Building, 1st Floor, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

WEEKES-VAGLIANI, Winifred *002*

Women in Development: At the Right Reasons. Paris, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, 1980, 330 p.

The study outlines two fundamental typologies developed for identifying and ordering data on women, and it presents research findings and their policy implications in connection with the analysis of the determinants of age at marriage. It also discusses the significance of ethnicity and domestic life cycles in the socio-economic role of women in the family and society. Case studies based on the family life survey or on the world fertility survey in Malaysia, Fiji, Sri Lanka and Dominican Republic are presented to illustrate the arguments.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/AGE AT MARRIAGE/DATA ANALYSIS/METHODOLOGY/CULTURAL VALUE/ MALAYSIA/FIJI/SRI LANKA/

Source: Information Section, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2, rue Andre-Pascal, 75775 Paris cedex 16, France.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION *003*

A Synopsis of Seven Roles and Status of Women: An Outline of a Conceptual and Methodological Approach, by Christine Oppong. World Employment Programme Research. Population and Labour Policies Programme Working Paper no. 94. Geneva, September 1980, 50 p.

This framework of behavioural and attitudinal aspects of seven major roles of women first considers the value of social anthropological approaches to data collection and analysis, and is followed by a brief examination of some hypotheses attempting to link aspects of women's roles and demographic issues, such as differences in fertility and levels of labour force participation.

WOMEN'S STATUS/RESEARCH/CULTURAL VALUE/

Source: International Labour Organisation, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland.

BOULDING, Elise *004*

Women: The Fifth World. Foreign Policy Association. Headline Series 248. New York, 1980. 64 p.

The author refers to women as a "fifth world", gives the meaning to this term and relates it to the first four "worlds". She believes that many failures of economic development in the poor nations are traceable to neglect of the role of women. The author's view of development differs from prevailing views in the United Nations and among third world governments, and her approach to a solution is offered.

WOMEN'S STATUS/WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT/WORLD PLAN OF ACTION/BIBLIOGRAPHY/

Source: Foreign Policy Association, 205 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016, U.S.A.

BOULDING, Elise *005*

Women in the Twentieth Century World. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1977. 264 p. bibl.

The book is divided into four parts. Part I presents a comparative historical view of the experience of women as nomads and settlers, and of their work roles. Part II focuses on the women as producers, with emphasis on the third world. Part III relates to the role of women in the international system and outlines the strengths and weaknesses of religious and secular women's non-governmental organizations. The last part is a futuristic outlook to the role of women.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION/CULTURAL VALUE/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS/

Source: ESCAP Library, 1st Floor, Service Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

BOSERUP, Ester and LILJENCRANTZ, Christina *006*

Integration of women in development; why, when, how. New York, United Nations Development Programme, 1975. 42 p.

The booklet discusses the "why", "when" and "how" of women's participation in development. In analysing the "why", it looks into the problems of women in rural and urban societies in the light of persistent traditional attitudes. The "when" and the "how" are examined in terms of economics, education, legislation and co-ordination of long-term programmes.

WOMEN'S STATUS/AGRARIAN WOMEN/EMPLOYMENT/EDUCATION/ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/DEVELOPING COUNTRY/

Source: United Nations Development Programme, 866 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

ROGERS, Barbara *007*

The Domestication of Women. Discrimination in Developing Societies. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1979. 193 p.

The first part of the book discusses western male ideology about gender distinctions and the division of labour. The second part analyses how the planning process relates to women in discriminatory ways and the third part focuses on the subsistence agriculture sector. Trends on the impact of development planning on women's access to resources and on their work-load are discussed.

WOMEN'S ROLE/DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/LABOUR/AGRICULTURE/

Source: ESCAP Library, Service Building, 1st Floor, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

ARDENER, Shirley (ed.) *008*

Perceiving Women. London, J.M. Dent, 1977. xxiii, 167 p.

This is a collection of studies of special groups of women who live under certain recognizable circumstances and of attitudes and believes that contribute to the formation of stereotypes. Articles are written on female militancy, gypsy women, diplomats' wives, and religious women.

CULTURAL VALUE/WOMEN'S ROLES/POLITICAL PARTICIPATION/

Source: ESCAP Library, Service Building, 1st Floor, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

BOULDING, Elise *009*

Handbook of International Data on Women, by Elise Boulding and others. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1976. 468 p.

A statistical analysis of women's position in the world gathered by United Nations international census teams. It offers global, regional and country specific data on women's occupations, education, migration, demographic data and political and civic participation. A mass of assembled cross-national data to serve as bases for policy making and further research.

WOMEN'S STATUS/STATISTICAL DATA/EMPLOYMENT/EDUCATION/MIGRATION/DEMOGRAPHY/POLITICAL PARTICIPATION/

Source: ESCAP Library, 1st Floor, Service Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

BOSERUP, Ester *010*

Women's Role in Economic Development, London, 1970. 238 p.

A fully documented investigation into the role of women in the social and economic transformation of underdeveloped countries, the survey covers Latin America, Asia and Africa, and Unearths statistics of interest. After an examination of women's tasks in agricultural production, if discusses changes brought by industrialization, urban job opportunities for women, and education. As this is the first investigation in this field, many of the conclusions are tentative.

WOMEN'S STATUS/EMPLOYMENT/EDUCATION/DEVELOPING COUNTRY/MIGRATION/ARAB COUNTRIES/ LATIN AMERICA/AFRICA/SOUTHEAST ASIA/

Source: George Allen and Unwin Ltd., 40 Museum St., WCIA ILU, London, United Kingdom.

BELOK, Michael V. (ed.) *011*

Women: An International Perspective. Meerut City, India, n.d. 118 p.

It discusses new perspectives and approaches to the study of women which stress the successful functioning of women in new roles, undertaken without role conflicts or difficulties. Some aspects of women's participation in social, cultural, educational and political activities in the United States of America, India and Russia are also discussed.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS/WOMEN'S STATUS/EDUCATION/INDIA/UNITED STATES/UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS/

Source: ANU Prakashan, Shivaji Road, Meerut City, 250001, India.

REID, Elizabeth *012*

The Forgotten Fifty per cent. *in* Populi, vol. 4, no. 1, 1977. pp. 19-35.

The article evolves on the central argument that the justification and rhetoric of the demands by women and by developing countries for equality of treatment and satisfaction of basic needs are remarkably similar. The tactics and strategies of the women's demands, however, have been less effective. Women have not bargained for their demands, and have not realized the need for a bargaining weapon. The goals of both, developing countries, and women who are the most affected by pressing socio-economic problems, overlap, and any solution will have repercusions on the lives of women.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/WOMEN'S STATUS/WOMEN'S RIGHTS/EQUALITY OF TREATMENT/DEVELOPING COUNTRY/

Source: United Nations Fund for Population Activities, 485 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

REID, Elizabeth *013*

Women at a Standstill: The Need for Radical Change. *in* ILO Review, vol. 3, no. 6, June 1975. pp. 459-468.

Despite better documentation of the economic, social and political problems facing women, little progress has been made in reducing inequality. The author describes the gap between policy, legislation and practice and stresses the need for women to press their demands for representation at all levels of the decision-making process.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS/POLICY/LEGISLATION/WOMEN'S STATUS/EMPLOYMENT/

Source: International Labour Office Publications, International Labour Organisation, CH-1211, Geneva 22, Switzerland.

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL *014*

Women and World Development, edited by Irene Tinker and Michele Bo Bramsen. Washington, D.C., April 1976. 228 p., tables.

A selected number of essays written by participants in a seminar on women in development appear in the first part of this volume and provide a sampling of the situation of women in developing countries and of the problems of integrating women into developing economics as equal partners with men. The second half provides an overview of workshop debates on: 1) food production and the introduction of small-scale technology into rural life; 2) urban living, migration and employment; 3) education and communication; 4) health, nutrition and family planning; and 5) women's formal and informal organizations.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/RURAL WOMEN/EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION/ HEALTH/FAMILY PLANNING/

Source: Overseas Development Council, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.

THE POPULATION COUNCIL *015*

Including Women in Development Efforts, by George Zeidenstein. New York, 1978. 19 p.

This paper emphasizes the fact that development activites cannot achieve their full potential without the participation of women, especially in the areas of food production, nutrition, health and contraception. Examples given show that it is possible to design and implement development activities without neglecting women's productivity and social roles.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/FERTILITY/FOOD/HEALTH SERVICE/NUTRITION/

Source: The Population Council, One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

BURKE, Mary P. *016*

Women: The Missing Piece in the Development Puzzle. in Agenda Washington D.C., vol. 1, no. 3, March 1978. pp. 1-5.

It discusses some aspects considered necessary for the understanding of global issues concerning women, and the processes designed to resolve conflicting interests and goals. It outlines elements of the challenges faced by women, in an attempt to define the problems, and appropriate strategies.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/WOMEN'S STATUS/NATIONAL PLAN/INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION/

Source: Press and Publications Division, Office of Public Affairs, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523, U.S.A.

MUKHERJEE, Bishwa Nath *017*

A Multidimensional Conceptualization of Status of Women. in Social Change, March-June 1975, pp. 27-44.

This paper attempts to conceptualize "status" as a multidimensional construct employing psychological and sociological concepts. Derivatives of "status", namely occupational "status", political participation, economic freedom and decision-making power are discussed. The results of factor analysis on data from the Status of Women Survey, are presented in support of the construct.

WOMEN'S STATUS/WOMEN'S RIGHTS/RESEARCH METHODOLOGY/FACTOR ANALYSIS/

Source: Council for Social Development, "Sangha Rachana" 53 Lodi Estate, New Delhi-3, India.

CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY *018*

Co-operation Canada. Special Issue: International Women's Year, No. 18, January - February 1975. 50 p.

The following articles are included:

1. Women's year – replacing talk with action, by Helvi Sipila;
2. The void in development – women's role, by Ester Boserup;
3. Sexual equality: not why or when but now, by Freda Paltiel;
4. New voices: the Third World talks on women;
5. Women in medicine: exceeding the supporting role, by Virginia Coigney;
6. New women for a new China, by Raymond Grenier.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/WOMEN'S STATUS/INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR/

Source: Information Division of the Communications Branch, Canadian International Development Agency, Jackson Building, 122 Bank Street, Ottawa, K1A 0G4, Canada.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC *019*

Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women: A Case Study of the Implementation of a Subprogramme of the Work Programme. Committee on Social Development, Third Session, Item 5(b) of the provisional agenda, Bangkok, 16-22 November 1982. 11 p.

An outline of the background and functioning of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for the Decade for Women and its allocation to ESCAP is presented. The paper also gives an overview of Voluntary Fund financed activities within Asia and the Pacific, and the identification of national and regional priorities and applicable methodologies for project implementation.

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND/PROJECT PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION/INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION/ASIA AND THE PACIFIC/

Source: Social Development Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION *020*

Turning Point for Women, in UNESCO Courier. August - September 1975. 70 p.

This issue is devoted to different aspects of the status of women, and to the struggle to eliminate discrimination. Articles appearing in this issue include the following:

1. I didn't choose my husband ... an inquiry on the situation of women villagers in Upper Volta, by Claudia Fonseca;
2. In the name of the law, hubby, wash the dishes! – a law just adopted in Cuba obliges husbands to help with housework, by Jorge Enrique Adoum;
3. Muslim women today, by Assiar Djebar;
4. Textbooks, stereotypes and anti-feminine prejudices, by Renee Miot;
5. The situation of women in twelve socialist countries;
6. Non-governmental organizations and the struggle for women's emancipation, by Jeanne Henriche Chaton.

WOMEN'S STATUS/WOMEN'S RIGHTS/CULTURAL VALUE/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS/

Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Sales and Distribution Offices, Place de Fontenoy 75700, Paris, France.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION *021*

Changing Roles of Women in Industrial Societies. International Conference Education for Women, New York, December 1977, 163 p.

This document presents four conference papers:

1. Social trends and women's lives 1865-1985, by Alice S. Ross;
2. Evolving relationships between women and men, by Joseph Ketz;
3. Educating women for leadership, by Margherita Rende;
4. Projected future employment and leadership needs and areas, by Andree Michel.

WOMEN'S ROLE/EDUCATION/CULTURAL VALUE/EMPLOYMENT/DEVELOPED COUNTRY/

Source: Publications Office, The Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the America, New York, N.Y. 10036, U.S.A.

ASHRAF, Mehir *022*

The Integration of Women in the Development Process and Its Impact on the Well-Being of Children. Bangkok, UNICEF East Asia and Pakistan Regional Office, 1979. 55 p., annex.

The document outlines some characteristics of the region, action taken by individual countries after the International Women's Year, and aspects of the International Year of the Child on projects for women. Country responses to questionnaires on the situation of women and children, and statistical tables are included in the annex.

WOMEN'S ROLE/CHILDREN/INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DECADE/INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD/ PLAN OF ACTION/

Source: UNICEF, P.O. Box 2-154, 19 Phra Atit Road, Bangkok, Thailand.

ASIAN AND PACIFIC CENTRE FOR WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT *023*

Report on the International Workshop on Feminist Ideology and Structures in the First Half of the Decade for Women. Bangkok, 24-30 June 1979. 16 p.

The paper examines the role and function of feminist movements and the ways in which women's movements can be built and strengthened. It is divided into four parts: 1) goals of the women's movement; 2) redirecting social process; 3) government institutions; and 4) the role of the women's movement. In the paper, poverty is recognized as a fundamental problem to be dealt with, power is viewed in terms of effectiveness rather than domination, and the organization of women's collective strengths is considered essential for the success of feminist movements.

FEMINIST IDEOLOGY/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/POLITICAL PARTICIPATION/

Source: Social Development Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

1.2 Research, planning and project assessment

UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN *024*

Research on Women: An Inventory of United Nations – sponsored activities. United Nations, New York, 1980. 90 p., tables.

An inventory of on-going research projects on women conducted or funded by organizations of the United Nations system in the developing countries. Research projects are classified into: health, education, status of women and multidisciplinary studies. Project distribution is also presented according to region and to agency.

RESEARCH/EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT/HEALTH/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/DEVELOPING COUNTRIES/

Source: International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

ASIAN AND PACIFIC CENTRE FOR WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT *025*

Notes on Data Collection with Special Reference to Women. Bangkok, 1980. 142 p.

The manual, intended for those who have the responsibility of collecting information for the formulation and implementation of projects for women, describes in simple terms a variety of methods of social science research and participatory techniques for fact finding. Some of the research aspects covered are the questionnaire, observation, interview, sampling, pretesting, data analysis and evaluation, formulation of proposals, and investigation in the form of case studies.

RESEARCH/METHODOLOGY/TRAINING/DATA ANALYSIS/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/

Source: Social Development Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION *026*

Women and Development: Indicators of Their Changing Role. Socio-economic studies 3. Paris, 1981. 122 p.

The proceedings of a meeting of experts on the indicators of women's participation in socio-economic development are compiled in this document. Papers on statistics that reveal a reality of the status of women in Morocco, Nigeria, Uganda, India and the Caribbean are considered according to two main functions of socio-economic indicators: as instruments of social analysis, and as tools for development planning. A table of indicators proposed for a model is included in the annex.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS/STATISTICS/RESEARCH/PLANNING/WOMEN'S STATUS/EDUCATION/HEALTH/INCOME/MOROCCO/NIGERIA/UGANDA/CARIBBEAN/INDIA/

Source: Mr. E. Solomon, Division for Socio-economic Analysis, UNESCO, 75700 Paris, France.

WOMEN'S STUDIES ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND *027*

Research Papers'79: Papers of Women's Studies Association Conference, Rosemary Seymour (ed.), University of Waikato, 1979. 180 p.

Some of the research papers presented in this document are:

1. Male Dominance – The Polemic in Anthropology;
2. Women, Society and Change: An Historical Perspective;
3. Systematic Discrimination and Affirmative Action;
4. The Role of the Law in Women's Struggle for Equality;
5. Women and Money;
6. Nurses: Political Activities and Awareness;
7. Women's Culture as a Separate Culture;
8. Women's Health and Recreation;
9. Night Work for Women;
10. Equal Opportunity: Fact or Fallacy?
11. The New Reserve Army: The Utilization of a Female Workforce in Electronics Offshore Production in South-east Asia;
12. Women and Transport;
13. Some Aspects of the Nibelungenlied: A 'Feminist' Interpretation;
14. Women and the Apprenticeship System;
15. The Changing Position of Women in Secondary Teaching in New Zealand: An Interim Statement;
16. Women Students at University;
17. Women's Studies: What For? What Now? What Next?
18. Statistics for Women's Studies.

WOMEN'S STATUS/EMPLOYMENT/EDUCATION/POLITICAL PARTICIPATION/NEW ZEALAND/

Source: Women's Studies Association, P.O.Box 5067, Aukland, New Zealand.

SINGH, Nalini *028*

Monitoring and Evaluation of Social Development Planning: Implications for the Women's Question. Paper prepared for UNICEF/UNAPDI Consultative Meeting on Monitoring and Evaluation of Community – Focused Projects, Bangkok, 22-24 August 1979. 70 p.

The paper identified and examines areas of concern in relation to women's attainment of personhood in the economic, institutional legal and political sense. Some of the areas of concern are the delimitation of domestic and gainful work, intensification and diversification of women in the production sector, identification of the impact of women's employment on children, women's participation in the establishment of societal norms women's power to influence change, women's ability to counter subordination in the family or kinship group, and their attainment of the right to self-determination. The paper concludes with an assessment of agents of monitoring and evaluation which to some extent have been counterproductive for operating in sterile environments using irrelevant criteria and with negligible involvement of women's representatives.

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/WOMEN'S STATUS/EMPLOYMENT/EDUCATION/CULTURAL VALUE/

Source: ILO Library, United Nations Building, 11th Floor, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

PALMER, Ingrid *029*

The Nemow Case. Case Studies of the Impact of Large Scale Development Projects on Women: A Series for Planners. International Programmes, The Population Council, Working Papers 7, 1979. 92 p.

The impact of the Nemow River Valley large-scale development project on women, and the effects on the overall project outcome on the attention or inattention given to women's roles are carefully examined. Each one of the official objectives of the project in the area of employment, health, education, social and political participation, and aliviation of poverty are examined with focus on the effects that the final project outcome had on the daily life of women.

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/RURAL WOMEN/WOMEN'S ROLE/EMPLOYMENT/ EDUCATION/HEALTH/

Source: The Population Council, One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

ASIAN AND PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE and *ASIAN AND PACIFIC CENTRE FOR WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT* *030*

Introduction to development planning for women, prepared by Soon Young Yoon. Bangkok, 1978. 83 p.

Included are the group reports from a course on development planning for women, and case studies, aspects of RISD work on monitoring and evaluation of women's projects. The paper outlines an ideological possibility, a strategy and justification for development planning for women which is of use to development planners, unions, women's organizations and community leaders.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/WOMEN'S ROLE/DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/WOMEN'S STATUS/BIBLIOGRAPHY/

Source: Asian and Pacific Centre for Women and Development, c/o APDC, P.O. Box 2224, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

MOHAMMADI, Pari-Soltan *031*

Village Planning with Women. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, August 1981. 19 p.

The paper offers some guidelines for village-level planning, among which are preparations for planning, securing government support and involvement, training of officials and field workers, and developing suitable methods of investigation and analysis. The basic methodology involves three steps: enquiry, analysis and action planning.

VILLAGE PLANNING/RESEARCH/RURAL WOMEN/

Source: Social Development Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

HONG, Sawon *032*

Training Seminar on Development Planning for Women. Country Case Study, Korea. Prepared for the United Nations Asian and Pacific Development Institute in collaboration with APCWD. Bangkok, 1978. 35 p.

The paper analyses the role of development planning as a mechanism for the improvement of the status of women. It presents some aspects of the basic situation and trends in women's status in Korea, specifically in what refers to law, family, nuptiality, fertility, life expectancy, education, health services, productive activity, and social role. Recommendations to develop a policy-planning system to effect needed changes are offered in the concluding section.

WOMEN'S STATUS/DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION/HEALTH/EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT/REPUBLIC OF KOREA/

Source: Social Development Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA *033*

Women and Development. Guidelines for Programme and Project Planning. Santiago de Chile, 1982. 123 p.

The purpose of the guidelines is to assist in the planning of projects and programmes for the advancement of women, and to provide ways by which rural and urban women become actively involved in the decision-making process. A series of detailed and practical guidelines on project and programme direction, identification, strategies, and implementation are offered.

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/GUIDELINES/

Source: Distribution Unit, Documents and Publications Service, CEPAL, Casilla 179-D, Santiago, Chile.

INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION *034*

Report of the Regional Consultation on Strategies for Women's Development. Colombo, 30 April to 5 May 1979. 166 p.

List of document are:

1. Summary of discussions;
2. Rational and scope of Planned Parenthood and Women Development (PPWD) Programme;
3. Analysis of PPWD projects with future projections in Singapore, Philippines and Indonesia;
4. Case studies in organizing women for self-help;
5. Reports of Planned Parenthood and Women Development Programme in: Bangladesh, India, Iran, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka;
6. Programme and list of participants.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/CONSULTATION/FAMILY PLANNING/PLAN OF ACTION/SOCIAL WELFARE/BANGLADESH/INDIA/INDONESIA/IRAN/NEPAL/PAKISTAN/PHILIPPINES/SRI LANKA/

Source: International Planned Parenthood Federation, Indian Ocean Region, 18-20 Lower Regent Street, London SW1Y 4 pW, England.

ASIAN AND PACIFIC CENTRE FOR WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT and UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME *035*

Consultation on Establishment of a Regional Network of Information on Women. Integration of Women in Development Project. Bangkok, 5-9 May 1980. 1 vol.

List of major documents:

1. Report of the consultation;
2. Bangladesh. Country paper, by Neelima Ibrahim;

3. Co-ordination and monitoring of information relating to women's programme in India: an assessment. A summary of paper by Sarojini Bisaria;
4. A regional network of information on women, by Mariam Habib;
5. The national situation of information and data on women;
6. Information and data on women's issues in the South Pacific, by Sin Yoan Yee;
7. National situation on information and data on women's issues. Sri Lanka country paper, by Sarojini Amarasinghe;
8. Sources of information of women in Sri Lanka, by Rohini Weerasinghe;
9. Tonga women and development;
10. Viet Nam country paper, by Le Thu;
11. Plan of action – Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka.

CONFERENCE/INFORMATION NETWORK/BANGLADESH/INDIA/NEPAL/PAKISTAN/PHILIPPINES/PACIFIC COUNTRIES/SRI LANKA/VIET NAM/ESCAP REGION/

Source: United Nations Development Programme, Integration of Women in Development Project, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

WOMEN'S STUDIES ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND *036*

Women's Studies Newsletter. Vol. 2, no. 1, 1981. 47 p.

The following articles are presented in this number:

1. Women and sport;
2. Tax deductible allowances for childcare;
3. Contraception among Canadian students;
4. Community health services research;
5. Society for research on women in New Zealand;
6. Women and employment;
7. Women and education: a new course at Waikato;
8. Women's studies programme, University of Waikato;
9. A pioneer accountant;
10. Toka Tu, Toka Ora.

WOMEN'S STATUS/HEALTH/EMPLOYMENT/CONTRACEPTION/NEW ZEALAND/

Source: Women's Studies Association, P.O. Box 5067, Aukland, New Zealand.

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA *037*

The Kanita Project. School of Comparative Social Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 1979. 156 p.

The Kanita Project is a UNICEF funded study on women and children incorporating multidisciplinary academic, participatory and evaluative research. This document presents an introduction to the Kanita project and gives on overview of the organization and planning of the study in its different phases.

RESEARCH/WOMEN'S STATUS/MALAYSIA/

Source: National Advisory Council on the Integration of Women in Development, Bahagian Penyelarasan Palaksanaan, Jabatan Perdana Menteri, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA *038*

Kanita Paper, Studies on Women and Children. No. 1, School of Social Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, March 1980. 35 p.

This first number of the Kanita Papers includes the following articles:

1. A reminder for non-directive community work;
2. The mystical affliction (on women's psychopathology);
3. Evaluative research on women and children;
4. Women's share of employment and education in selected Asian countries.

WOMEN'S STATUS/RESEARCH/EMPLOYMENT/EDUCATION/PSYCHOPATHOLOGY/MALAYSIA/ASIAN COUNTRIES/

Source: Kanita Editorial, School of Social Sciences, University Sains Malaysia, Penang, Malaysia.

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA *039*

Kanita Paper, Studies on Women and Children. Focus on Study Service. No. 2. School of Social Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 1981. 90 p.

This second number of the Kanita Papers, with focus on study service, include the following articles:

1. Study service: a multi-purpose;
2. Communication skills for rural community work: an orientation for student-participants in Kanita's study service component;
3. Community development problem solving process using the relational matrix technique;
4. Some comments on *SISWA BAKTI* as a study service scheme;
5. How Universities could help their students to contribute to National Development.

RESEARCH/EDUCATION/COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION/MALAYSIA/

Source: Kanita Editorial, School of Social Sciences, University sains Malaysia, Penang, Malaysia.

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA *040*

Kanita Papers, Studies on Women and Children. Focus on Participatory Research No. 3. School of Social Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 1981. 60 p.

The following articles are included in this number:

1. Participatory Research for Community Development: Comparing Urban and Rural Experiences;
2. Participatory Research: An Exploratory Statement;
3. Evaluation of Participatory Research, as a Method in Developing Community Skills and Decision-Making;
4. Reviewing Participatory Research in Kampung Kota Mengkuang;
5. Notes on the 'Sang Kancil' Community Health Care Project in Malaysia.

RESEARCH/COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION/MALAYSIA/

Source: Kanita Editorial, School of Social Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang, Malaysia.

1.3 Conference reports and plans of action for the advancement of women

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC *041*

Women in Development – A Regional Programme of Action, 1979, v.p.

This document contains the report of the regional preparatory meeting for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women for Asia and the Pacific region, the draft programme of action for the second half of the decade, and the regional plan of action for the integration of women in development.

CONFERENCE/LEGISLATION/PLAN OF ACTION/

Source: Social Development Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

UNITED NATIONS *042*

Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality Development and Peace. A/CONF.94/35, Copenhagen,14-30 July 1980. 238 p.

This report contains the resolutions and decisions adopted by the conference, and the programme of action drawn up for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women, 1980-1985, to promote the attainment of three objectives of equality, development, and peace, with special emphasis on the subthemes: employment, health and education.

CONFERENCE/INTERNATIONAL DECADE FOR WOMEN/PLAN OF ACTION/EMPLOYMENT/HEALTH/ EDUCATION/

Source: United Nations Publication, Sales Section, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

UNITED NATIONS *043*

World Plan of Action for Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year. Plans of Action adopted for the Regions of ESCAP, ECA, ACWA, ECLA. New York, 1980. iii, 159 p.

It provides guidelines for regional and national action over the 10-year period from 1975 to 1985 as part of an effort to achieve the objectives of the International Women's Year. Areas considered are Education, Employment, Health, Population, Research and Information. It presents the plans of action for the integration of women in development adopted by the United Nations for the regions of Asia and the Pacific, Western Asia, Latin America and Africa.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR/PLAN OF ACTION/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT/HEALTH/ASIA AND PACIFIC/AFRICA/LATIN AMERICA/

Source: Division for Economic and Social Information (DPI), United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

FEDERATION OF ASIAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS *044*

Women: A Power for Change – Women's Decade in Asia, Proceedings, the Seventh Convention of the FAWA, Seoul, 24-31 August 1976. 160 p. illus.

This document contains the proceedings of the meeting and deliberations of the six workshops on: 1) education for social change; 2) women and employment; 3) role of voluntary organizations and volunteers; 4) women's participation in public life; 5) use of resources; and 6) population, housing and health.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/EDUCATION EMPLOYMENT/VOLUNTEER WORK/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS/ HEALTH/POPULATION/HOUSING/

Source: UNESCO Library, Darakarn Building, 920 Sukhumvit Road, P.O. Box 1425, Bangkok, Thailand.

NETHERLANDS. NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION *045*

Recommendation on Women in Developing Countries: Aspects of Development Policy. The Hague, 1980. 67 p.

The paper presents in general terms the history of the position of women in developing countries, and recent developments in economic participation, health, and education of women. It points out at specific policies aimed at improving the position of women, and it reviews the present policy of the Netherlands.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/POLICY/LABOUR/EDUCATION/HEALTH/DEVELOPING COUNTRY/

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Plein 23, The Hague, Netherlands.

SILVA, Teresita L. *046*

Report/Project Document on a Regional Five-Year Action Programme on the Integration of Women in Development, Bangkok, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 1976. 66 p.

The report reviews the status, role and needs of women especially in rural areas of the ESCAP region. It points out at the need for technical and financial support to facilitate the development of national representative organizations responsible for policy formulation, planning and programming. The five-year action programme for promoting the status and role of women is presented.

PLAN OF ACTION/WOMEN'S RIGHTS/WOMEN'S STATUS/DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/ESCAP REGION/ RURAL WOMEN/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION/

Source: Social Development Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

UNITED NATIONS *047*

Equal Rights for Women – A Call for Action. The United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, New York, 1975. 30 p.

It presents the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, which was adopted by the General Assembly on 7 November 1967. The booklet contains a preamble and 11 articles of the declaration reproduced in full. A brief commentary follows each article.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS/WOMEN'S STATUS/EDUCATION/EQUAL RIGHTS/

Source: United Nations, Office of Public Information, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

UNITED NATIONS. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL *048*

Commission on the Status of Women: Report of the Twenty-nineth sessions, New York, 1 v.p.

The Commission considered a broad range of topics on the situation of women: a review and appraisal of progress achieved in the implementation of the world plan of action and the programme of action for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women; the convention on elimination of all forms of discrimination; communications concerning the status of women; conditions of women and children; and programme of future work.

CONFERENCE/INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DECADE/PLAN OF ACTION/WOMEN'S RIGHTS/

Source: United Nations Sales Section, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR. GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC NATIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE. *049*

Documents of the World Congress for International Women's Year held in Berlin, 20-24 October 1975.

The main objective of the Congress was to unite social forces holding divergent political, ideological and religious views, to encourage action by women for the maintenance of peace, for democracy and for the fulfilment of their legitimate rights. Open discussion of the 1,952 delegates, observers and guests from 141 countries, was guided by the Congress theme: Equality, Development, Peace. The documents include speeches, statements, and the congress summary and reports.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS/EDUCATION/WOMEN'S STATUS/FAMILY WELFARE/FAMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR/

Source: Grafischer Grossbertrieb Volkerfreundschaft, Dresden, German Democratic Republic.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN, REPUBLIC OF KOREA *050*

The Woman. vol. 12, December 1976. 48 p.

This official publication of the National Council of Women of Korea contains a reports on the Seventh Convention of the Federation of Asian Women's Association, and the 14th National Convention of Women held under the sponsorship of the Korean National Council of Women (KNCW). It includes three articles commemorating 100 years of women's enlightenment in Korea.

WOMEN'S STATUS/EDUCATION/FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT/REPUBLIC OF KOREA/

Source: The National Council of Women of Korea, 40-427, 428 the 3rd Street of Han River, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 140, Republic of Korea.

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH EAST ASIAN NATIONS *051*

Seminar on Integration of Women in Development. Jakarta, 15-19 December 1975.

It has been generally accepted that the problems of integration of women in development are of paramount importance in the process of national development. Thus, the first objective of the ASEAN delegates and observers who attended this Seminar was to make clear the concept and meaning of "integration of women in development". This was followed by an analysis of the various ways in which women could become actively involved in shaping the future of their societies. Women's participation was considered in terms of social, economic and political development.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/INDONESIA/MALAYSIA/PHILIPPINES/SINGAPORE/THAILAND/

Source: Clearing-House of Social Development in Asia, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Tavich Building, 6th Floor, 61 Kasemrad Road, Klongtoey, Bangkok 10110, Thailand.

ASIAN AND PACIFIC CENTRE FOR WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT *052*

Report of the Expert Group Meeting on the Identification of the Basic Needs of Women of Asia and the Pacific and on the Formulation of a Programme of Work. Tehran, 4-10 December 1977. 67 p.

Participants met to identify the basic needs of women of Asia and the Pacific, and to help in the formulation a programme of work for the Centre. It was pointed out that the question of women arises in the wider context of the need for basic structural and attitudinal change between and within societies and households.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION/WOMEN'S PROGRAMME/BASIC NEEDS/ESCAP REGION/

Source: Asian and Pacific Centre for Women and Development, c/o APDC, P.O. Box 2224, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC *053*

Report of the Regional Preparatory Conference for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women. New Delhi, 5-9 November 1979. 22 p.

The report covers the discussions on the theme of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and the recommendations for a plan of action on employment, education and health. Recommendations on ways to integrate women in the programmes and activities of United Nations bodies and specialized agencies and of Governments of the region are also included.

CONFERENCE/WOMEN'S STATUS/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/FEMALE EMPLOYMENT/EDUCATION OF WOMEN/HEALTH/DEVELOPING COUNTRY/ESCAP REGION/

Source: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC *054*

Report of the Subregional Follow-up Meeting for Pacific Women on the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women. Suva, Fiji, 1980. 115 p.

The report summarizes the deliberations at the meeting including a review and appraisal of the progress made in attaining the objectives of the Decade at the national level in the Pacific countries. Critical issues and problems affecting women in the Pacific subregion are identified and incorporated to the resolution and plan of action for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women. Annex to the report are the texts of country statements.

WOMEN'S STATUS/CONFERENCE REPORT/PLAN OF ACTION/EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT/HEALTH/NATIONAL MACHINERY/PACIFIC REGION/

Source: Social Development Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION *055*

Subregional Seminar on Status and Role of Women in the Organized Sector. Report and background papers. Bangkok, 1978. v.p., tables.

Focusing on Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, this seminar reviewed certain aspects of the status of women and their role in population policies and family planning programmes in the organized sector, examined the institutional framework for promoting the role of women in the organized sector, and identified major areas for research and studies on employment of women and their fertility behaviour. Conclusions and recommendations are summarized. Also included in the report are six background papers.

WOMEN'S STATUS/WOMEN'S ROLE/FEMALE EMPLOYMENT/ORGANIZED SECTOR/FAMILY PLANNING/ EDUCATION/TRANING/RESEARCH/BANGLADESH/INDIA/NEPAL/PAKISTAN/ SRI LANKA/

Source: International Labour Organisation, Regional Office for Asia and Pacific, P.O. Box 1759, Bangkok, Thailand.

ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT *056*

Integrated Approach to improving the Status of Young Women in Developing Countries. Meeting of a working group on development centre research project, (CD/EDS(76)14), Paris, November 1976. 31 p.

This background paper on an integrated approach to improve the status of young women in developing countries discusses relatonships among variables which affect the status of women, fertility and age at marriage, and examines various hypotheses relevant to the situation of women.

WOMEN'S STATUS/EMPLOYMENT/EDUCATION/FERTILITY/AGE AT MARRIAGE/DEVELOPING COUNTRY/ WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/

Source: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Development Centre, 94, rue Chardon-Lagache, 75016 Paris, France.

1.4. Subregional and comparative studies

DE SOUZA, Alfred (ed.) *057*

Women in Contemporary India and South Asia, New Delhi, Manohar, 1980. xii, 326 p.

Apart from the introduction on the condition of women in India and South Asia, two articles focus on methodological refinements to eliminate sex-biases in census and research data; three articles deal with female participation in the urban and rural labour force and the other seven articles refer to some socio-cultural and legal aspects such as social mobility, life style, aging women's self-perception, purdah, constitutional rights and image of women in religious tradition.

CULTURAL VALUE/LABOUR/RESEARCH/CENSUS/LEGISLATION/WOMEN'S ROLE/INDIA/SOUTH ASIA/

Source: ESCAP Library, Service Building, 1st Floor, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

UNITED NATIONS. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS *058*

Illustrative Statistics on Women in Selected Developing Countries, by Thomas Larimer *and* Amara Rachu. Washington, D.C., September 1980. 24 p.

A general overview of some basic aspects of women's participation in selected developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America, each chart presents the data for a single topic in the following sequence: age of women, residence, longivity, childhood mortality, age at marriage, marital status, fertility, literacy, school enrollment, school completion, labour force participation, sector of employment and profession.

WOMEN'S STATUS/STATISTICAL DATA/LABOUR/EDUCATION/FERTILITY/DEVELOPING COUNTRY/

Source: Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, U.S.A.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION *059*

Studies on Women in Southeast Asia. A Status Report, by Leela Dube. UNESCO, Regional Office for Education in Asia and Oceania. Office of the Regional Adviser for Social Sciences, Bangkok 1980. 77 p. bibliography.

This status report on studies on women done in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, the five countries of the Asean region, identifies the main trends of research and indicates some of the areas on which further inquiry may be carried out. The final section summarizes the findings and offers suggestions for further work.

WOMEN'S STATUS/RESEARCH/FEMALE EMPLOYMENT/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/RURAL URBAN/CULTURAL VALUE/BIBLIOGRAPHY/INDONESIA/MALAYSIA/PHILIPPINES/SINGAPORE/THAILAND/ASEAN COUNTRIES/SOUTHEAST ASIA/

Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Regional Office for Education in Asia and Oceania, P.O. Box 1425, Bangkok, Thailand.

HUSTON, Perdita *060*

Third World Women Speak Out: Interviews in Six Countries on Change, Development, and Basic Needs. New York, Praeger, 1979. 153 p.

This is a collection of articles, using a mixed journalistic and academic style, based on interviews of third world women in six countries. Some of the topics are the perception of change, women and the family, social constraints, nutrition health and family planning, work, leadership and political participation. A content analysis of the interviews and a table of social and economic indicators of development are included in the annex.

CULTURAL VALUE/WOMEN'S ROLE/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/BASIC NEEDS/THIRD WORLD/SRI LANKA/

Source: International Labour Organisation Library, 11th Floor, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

THE FORD FOUNDATION *061*

Women – Roles and Status in Eight Countries, edited by Janet Zollinger Giele *and* Audrey Chopman Smock. New York, 1977. 443 p., index.

Utilizing country studies by various Ford Foundation authors, this book compares the status of women in Egypt, Bangladesh, Mexico, Ghana, Japan, France, United States and Poland. Each chapter presents a comprehensive picture of one country, beginning with the historical and cultural background necessary to put contemporary conditions in that country into perspective. Then, women's status and roles are examined in the context of the family educational system, economic system, family planning facilities and political system prevailing in that society. The introduction develops an evolutionary framework for explaining differences in women's status across countries. The conclusion assesses the cultural and structural factors shaping women's roles and seeks to identify practical policies that have improved women's position in different times and places.

WOMEN'S STATUS/WOMEN'S RIGHTS/RURAL WOMEN/FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/EDUCATION/LAW/FERTILITY/WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT/BANGLADESH/JAPAN/BIBLIOGRAPHY/

Source: Wiley Interscience, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016, U.S.A.

PALMER, Ingrid with *RUTH, Seitz* and *others* *062*

Women: The Long March. Reports from Caribbean, Colombia, India, Kenya and USSR., in People, London. vol. 4, no. 3, 1977. pp. 2-27.

A collection of 9 reports focusing on women and development;

1. The forgotten factor, by Ingrid Palmer;

2. Kenya: varied path to a better life, by Ruth Seitz;
3. Jamaican women show the way;
4. On the septic ward, by Paul Harrison;
5. India: the ground lost, by Shahida Lateef;
6. Woman helps woman in Dacca;
7. Radio has changed my life, by John Rowley;
8. Development starts at home, by Betty Williams;
9. Sex and marriage Soviet Style: special report by Ramaz Klimiashvilly.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/RURAL WOMEN/FERTILITY/EDUCATION/MASS MEDIA/CARIBBEAN/COLOMBIA/SOVIET UNION/INDIA/

Source: Distribution Department, IDDF, 18-20 Lower Regent Street, London SW1Y 4PW, England.

NEW ZEALAND. COMMITTEE ON WOMEN *063*

Women in Social and Economic Development. Report of the Prime Minister's Conference, Wellington, 11-12 March 1976. Wellington, 1976. 44 p.

The discussions focus on three main topics: women in employment, women and the care of children and other dependents, women in social and community development. Included are reports from the National Conference on Education and the Equality of the Sexes, November 1975, and from the Pacific Island Women's Conference, 27-29 February 1976.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/FEMALE EMPLOYMENT/COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/EDUCATION OF WOMEN/PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRY/NEW ZEALAND/

Source: The Committee on Women, c/o The Treasury, P.O. Box 5010, Wellington, New Zealand.

PAPANEK, Hanna *064*

Women in South and Southeast Asia, issues and research in Signs: Journal of women in culture and society, vol 1, no. 1, 1975 pp. 193-214, bibliography.

The article describes some of the current research on women in South and Southeast Asia, with primary focus on on-going studies in Indonesia, Bangladesh, Pakistan and India. It contains a review of the literature and research results and a discussion of further needs. The author suggests that some of the most important research topics on the role of women in the area are: (a) population growth and limitation; (b) law; (c) women's associations; and (d) the strictly economic sphere of women's work.

WOMEN'S STATUS/RESEARCH/BIBLIOGRAPHY/DEVELOPING COUNTRY/SOUTH ASIA/SOUTHEAST ASIA/

Source: Signs, The University of Chicago Press, 5801 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60637, U.S.A.

SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY *065*

Women in the world in Report from SIDA. Special issue, 1975. 48 p.

A series of interviews with rural and urban women in different countries: Kenya, Bangladesh, Ecuador, Brazil, Colombia, Zambia, Viet Nam, Cuba, China, USSR, USA and Sweden. As the women describe their lives, they show their potential, and their lack of power and influence over their situation, and over the development of their societies.

EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT/FAMILY PLANNING/RURAL WOMEN/WOMEN'S STATUS/BIBLIOGRAPHY/BANGLADESH/SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM/

Source: Swedish International Development Authority, Research Division, P.O. Box 342, S-10134, Stockholm I, Sweden.

SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY *066*

Women in Developing Countries – Case Studies of Six Countries. 1974. 98 p.

The book is based on a Swedish International Development Authority research project during 1972-1973. The first section deals with the situation of women in six countries – India, North Viet Nam, Kenya, Tanzania, Tunisia and Chile. The second section contains a report on the contributions of the United Nations and other international organizations to the improvement of the situation of women in the world and especially in under-developed countries. It also contains a description of the projects for educating women that Sweden, mainly in co-operation with different United Nations organizations, has supported since 1963.

WOMEN'S STATUS/EMPLOYMENT/FAMILY PLANNING/POLITICS/FOREIGN AID/WOMEN'S RIGHTS/LAW/ BIBLIOGRAPHY/INDIA/VIET NAM/

Source: Swedish International Development Authority, Research Division, P.O. Box 342, S-10134, Stockholm I, Sweden.

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION *067*

Regional Workshop on Future Trends in the Development of Women's Programmes in the South Pacific region. Suva, Fiji, 8-19 December 1975. Report of meeting, Noumea, 1976. 70 p.

This workshop provided an opportunity for planners to share experiences and to discuss programme plans and problems. Of particular interest were programmes concerned with health, nutrition, education, employment and income-generating activities. The recommendations presented are intended to guide those seeking to involve women participation in development.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/EVALUATION/COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICE/SOCIAL CHANGE/NUTRITION/EMPLOYMENT/RECOMMENDATION/PACIFIC COUNTRIES/

Source: South Pacific Commission (SPC), P.O. Box D5, Noumea Cedex, New Caledonia.

PACIFIC WOMEN'S CONFERENCE *068*

Country papers presented by participants of the Pacific Island region. Suva, Fiji, 27 October - 2 November 1976.

The following papers revealing patterns of development in the Pacific are included:

1. Law as it relates to women in our Solomon Islands' society, by Lily Poznanski;
2. Religion and women, by Akaiti T. Ama, Cook Islands;
3. Maori women in traditional and modern New Zealand society, by Hana Jackson;
4. Liberty, justice, equality for whom? For a coloured non-colonial elite or for our people of the Pacific and all oppressed peoples of the world?, by Dewe Gorodey, New Caledonia;
5. Aspects of the education system of the Kanak women, by Lucette Neaoutyine, New Caledonia;
6. Women in the Gilbert Islands;
7. Work and politics, by Nahav Rooney, Papua New Guinea;
8. Law reform and its implications for women in Papua New Guinea, by Meg Taylor.

LAW/RELIGION/POLITICS/EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT/PACIFIC COUNTRIES/

Source: Pacific Women's Conference, P.O. Box 534, Suva, Fiji.

IMPACT *069*

Asian Women, in impact vol. 10, no. 4, April 1975. pp. 112-142.

Short statements on the aspects of women's lives in different countries are followed by articles including:

1. Helvi Sipila talks about International Women's Year – from United Nations Centre for Economic and Social Information;

2. Women in India – condensed from Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) Research;
3. The Chinese women have lifted up their heads – Helen P. Macinnis;
4. Women's role in society and development in Indonesia – Vetty Rizali Noor;
5. The role of women in the Arab world – Aziza Hussein;
6. The changing roles of Filipino women and men – Leticia Shahani;
7. Women in rural areas – group report, 1974 Summer School Workshop in Sweden on "The Role of Women in Society and in Development".

WOMEN'S STATUS/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/RURAL WOMEN/INDIA/CHINA/INDONESIA/ARAB COUNTRIES/PHILIPPINES/

Source: Impact, 202 Balagtas Street, Pasay City, P.O. Box 2950, Manila, Philippines.

1.5 Country-specific studies on the participation of women in development

HUNTE, Pamela A. *070*

Women and the Development Process in Afganistan. AID/NE-C-1487 Afghanistan Project – Regional Training for Women. Washington, D.C., U.S.A Agency for International Development, 1978. 125 p.

The report examines statistical data on Afghan women and includes findings in the area of demography, education and employment. It also contains four authropoligical profiles of types of female life-styles characteristic of women in Kabul in village communities and nomadic settings. The report concludes with a review of programmes that affect women and recommendations for further training projects.

WOMEN'S STATUS/EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION/CULTURAL VALUE/PLANNING/AFGAHNISTAN/

Source: ILO Library, United Nations Building, 11th Floor, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

MERCER, Jan (ed.) *071*

The Other Half: Women in Australian Society. Penguin Books, 1975. 493 p., tables.

This book contributes to the feminist debate in Australia with a substantiated analysis of the ways in which women are disadvantaged in the major areas of society. The collection of essays is divided into five parts. Part I contains a general introduction to Australia as a sexist society and a look at the relationship between biology and human behaviour. Part II concentrates on the status of women in Australia with regard to major institutions and to certain groups, such as Aborigines and migrants. Part III is largely concerned with the processes in which institutions transmit their ideologies. Part IV presents a discussion of deviance and the final section looks at areas where change is occurring within Australian society.

WOMEN'S STATUS/WOMEN'S RIGHTS/EMPLOYMENT/EDUCATION/LAW/WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT/AUSTRALIA/

Source: Penguin Books Australia Limited, Ringwood, Victoria, Australia.

WOMEN FOR WOMEN RESEARCH AND STUDY GROUP *072*

The Situation of Women in Bangladesh 1979. Dhaka, BRAC Printers, 1979. 454 p.

A comprehensive study of the situation of women in Bangladesh. It presents overviews in the areas of health, education, demography, rural and urban women, economic participation, social norms and institutions, deviant women, legal status of women . national policies and women's organizations. A study of the UNICEF women's development programme and two case studies on the situation of village women are also included.

WOMEN'S STATUS/CULTURAL VALUE/EDUCATION/HEALTH/EMPLOYMENT/NATIONAL MACHINERY/LEGISLATION/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS/PLANNING/BANGLADESH/

Source: BRAC Printers, 66 Mohakhali Commercial Area, Dhaka-12, Bangladesh.

GERMAIN, Adrienne *073*

Women's Role in Bangladesh Development: A Programme Assessment. Dhaka, The Ford Foundation, 1976. 18 p., appendices.

The report highlights key aspects of the lives and work of Bangladeshi women, especially the majority who are poor and rural. It raises some programme and policy issues, and gives examples of the kinds of planning and analysis that might be undertaken. Various action programmes and projects for women are presented.

EDUCATION/WOMEN'S STATUS/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION/RURAL WOMEN/DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/ BANGLADESH/

Source: The Ford Foundation, P.O. Box 98, Ramna, Dhaka-2, Bangladesh.

UNIVERSITY OF DHAKA. INSTITUTE OF STATISTICAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

Statistical Profile of Children and Mothers in Bangladesh. Dhaka, 1977. 80 p.,

The profile presents a comprehensive set of statistical data relating to children and mothers in Bangladesh. It was anticipated that such a document could be of assistance to planners and policy-makers concerned with the problems and needs of this under-priviledged group. The profile contains 106 tables under seven separate chapter headings, namely Population and Demography, Health, Nutrition, Housing and Physical Environment, Education, Social Development and Water Uses.

STATISTICAL DATA/CHILD/POPULATION GROWTH/HOUSING/MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH/DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION/BANGLADESH/

Source: Institute of Statistical Research and Training, University of Dhaka, Science Annex, Dhaka-2, Bangladesh.

WOMEN FOR WOMEN RESEARCH AND STUDY GROUP *075*

Women for Women. Bangladesh, 1975. 246 p.

Part I presents an overview of the status of women in Bangladesh – their deplorable position and factors responsible for it. Part II shows how rural women by their work, contribute not merely to their family needs but to the national economy. Part III deals with the changing roles brought up by modernization and points out the subordinate position of women. Part IV looks at the position of women as portrayed in literature.

WOMEN'S STATUS/RURAL WOMEN/CULTURAL VALUE/FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/POLITICS/BANGLADESH/

Source: University Press Limited, 114 Montijheel, P.O. Box 88, Dhaka-2, Bangladesh.

THE FORD FOUNDATION *076*

The Social and Economic Status of Women in Bangladesh, by Shirley Lindenbaum, Dhaka, 1974. 32 p.

The report, covering a period from mid-February to mid-April 1974, provides a comparision of the social and economic progress made by women in private and government-sponsored projects.

WOMEN'S STATUS/SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/BIBLIOGRAPHY/BANGLADESH/

Source: The Ford Foundation, P.O. Box 98, Ramna, Dhaka-2, Bangladesh.

JAHAN, Rounaq *077*

Women in Bangladesh, The Ford Foundation, Dhaka, 1974. Paper presented at the 9th International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, held in Chicago, August 1973. 45 p., tables.

This study deals with the oppression of women, and analyses some of the problems women face in Bangladesh. It is based on a large number of open-ended interviews with urban and rural women, housewives and career women,

students, political workers and persons active in women's movements and women's organizations. Muslim women's life style, status and role are also discussed in this paper.

WOMEN'S STATUS/OCCUPATION/RURAL/URBAN/BANGLADESH/

Source: The Ford Foundation, P.O. Box 98, Ramna, Dhaka-2, Bangladesh.

KIBRIA, Nazli *078*

Women and Islam in Bangladesh. Unpublished paper, University of Pensilvania, 1981. 21 p.

The paper examines how Islam has affected the position of women in Bangladesh society in terms of imparted values, and in relation to legalistic aspects of the disparity between the status of men and women.

WOMEN'S STATUS/RELIGION/CULTURAL VALUE/LEGISLATION/BANGLADESH/

Source: Social Development Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

CROLL, Elizabeth *079*

Feminism and Socialism in China, Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1978. 365 p.

This research project was designed to examine the strategies employed in China to end the subordination of women and to redefine their economic and political position in society. It examines the history of women's organizations in China from their emergence in the late nineteenth century until the mid-1970s and particularly the political and socio-economic conditions which made for their initial construction and subsequent ideological and structural development. The main aim of the project was to study the complex, frequently ambiguous and inherently uneasy relationship between women's organizations and the parallel movement to establish socialism. Within this context, the project examined a wide range of issues including women's and class oppression, the relationship of female solidarity groups to class organizations, reproduction and the accommodation of domestic labour, women in the labour process and the relationship between women's participation in social production and their access to and control of political and economic resources. (Notes by the author).

FEMINISM/SOCIALIST SYSTEM/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS/PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA/

Source: Professor Elizabeth Croll, Fellow, Queen Elizabeth House, Contemporary China Centre, Oxford, England.

WOLF, Margery and *WITKE, Roxane (eds.)* *080*

Women in Chinese Society. Stanford, Cal., Stanford University Press, 1975. x, 315 p.

A multidisciplinary collection of articles on the situation and changes in the lives of Chinese women. The introduction discusses the conflicting images of women during stress points in Chinese history, and the relationship between revolution and feminism. Some of the special topics, applicable to particular areas and times, are anti-marriage movement, female suicide, influential women writers, and the effect of the advent of the People's Republic on rural women.

WOMEN'S ROLE/HISTORICAL BACKGROUND/FEMINISM/CULTURAL VALUE/PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA/

Source: ESCAP Library, Service Building, 1st Floor, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

AMRATLAL, Jyati (et. al.) *081*

Women's Role in Fiji. Suva, Fiji, 1975. 64 p.

In line with the aims of the International Women's Year to make women aware of the basic attitudes and prejudices keeping them in a secondary position in society, this book contains accounts by women in Fiji about themselves and the generations before them, outlining the upbringing of women in the past and highlighting present change.

WOMEN'S STATUS/WOMEN'S RIGHTS/FIJI/

Source: The South Pacific Social Sciences Association, P.O. Box 5083, Suva, Fiji.

INTERVENTION *082*

Intervention, Hong Kong, vol. 2, July 1981.

Intervention is a monthly publication in Chinese with a special theme on each issue. In this issue "Women" has been chosen as the theme of the month. It contains articles looking at the status of women in Hong Kong from different angles. Some of the themes on this number refer to the prejudices of the taxation system towards the Hong Kong women, the role of housewives in modern society and the question of women's liberation in Hong Kong. (Notes by the Hong Kong Council of Social Services).

WOMEN'S STATUS/LEGISLATION/CULTURAL VALUE/HOUSE-WIVES/WOMEN'S LIBERATION/HONG KONG/

Source: Invention, G.P.O. Box. 11777, Hong Kong.

CHAN, Joy-yin *083*

The Hong Kong Women. Paper prepared for Seminar on Women's Participation in Political Economic and Social Development, Kathmandu, Nepal. 15-22 February 1977. 18 p., mimeo.

The paper offers a descriptive and statistical outline of different aspects of the situation of women in Hong Kong. Some of the areas explored are women in government, in political life, in medicine, in education, in employment, women's organizations, national machinery, communications and change of family structure.

WOMEN'S STATUS/EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS/CULTURAL VALUE/NATIONAL MACHINERY/HONG KONG/

Source: ILO Library, 11th Floor, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

GIROUARD, Dolly and *FRENCH, Ylwa* *084*

A Report form the Conference "The Hong Kong Women, Where is She Now?" Hong Kong, 1975. 23 p.

The document presents an account of the conference "The Hong Kong Women 1975" held on October 11 and 12, 1975. It contains resolutions and recommendations, a summary of speeches and a summary of workshop discussions of the conference. (Notes by the Labour Department).

STATUS OF WOMEN/HONG KONG/

Source: For Commissioner for Labour, Labour Department, Lee Gardens, Hysan Avenue, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong.

MIES, Maria *085*

Indian Women and Patriarchy: Conflicts and Dilemmas of Middle Class Indian Women. New Delhi, Concept Publishing Company, 1980. 212 p.

The book portrays the dilemmas and conflicts that women in India today face as students and as working women. Analysis of secondary literature on the subject is fortified by several case studies. It presents a critique of current theories on family sociology focusing attention on the contradictory situation among the urban middle class women in India. With the on-going economic crisis, more and more women belonging to this class seek employment outside the home in order to supplement the family income. They are, however, increasingly being repulsed in their attempts to do so by various factors. Chief among them is the fact that traditional patriarchal expectations regarding their family roles have not undergone much change. (extracted from annotations issued by publishing company).

WOMEN'S ROLE/CULTURAL VALUE/EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT/INDIA/

Source: Concept Publishing Company, H-13-Bali Nagor, P.O. Box 6274, New Delhi 110015, India.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC *086*

A Review of the Progress Made in India Towards the Achievement of the Objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women, a research study, prepared by Suma Chitnis, 1980. 93 p.

The study examines policies formulated, measures taken and resources allocated during the period 1975-1980 to achieve the 14 objectives set out in paragraph 46 of the World Plan of Action, which are focused in terms of six main areas: education, employment, political and civil rights, beliefs and practices, health care and nutrition, and women's organizations.

LEGISLATION/WOMEN'S STATUS/EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT/CULTURAL VALUE/POLITICAL PARTICIPATION/INDIA/

Source: Social Development Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

WOMEN'S WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT BUREAU *087*

National Conference of Women and Development, Report. New Delhi, Department of Social Welfare, India, 1979. 55 p.

It presents a review of the situation of women, and strategies and instruments for women's development in India. Some aspects of women's education, health, employment and participation in decision-making are outlined.

WOMEN'S STATUS/PLANNING/NATIONAL MACHINERY/EDUCATION HEALTH/EMPLOYMENT/INDIA/

Source: Women's Welfare and Development Bureau, Department of Social Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi, India.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE *088*

Programme and Schemes for Women's Development. Women's Welfare and Development Bureau. New Delhi, 1979. iv, 108 p.

It presents a compilation of schemes designed and implemented to improve the status of women in India by 23 governmental and non-governmental departments and agencies. The schemes are mostly in the areas of training and employment.

PLANNING/INCOME-GENERATION SCHEMES/EDUCATION/INDIA

Source: Women's Welfare and Development Bureau, Department of Social Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi-110001, India.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE *089*

Women in India – A Statistical Profile. Department of Social Welfare, New Delhi, 1978. 477 p.

A thick compilation of statistical tables of different facets of the status of women in India, including data on vital statistics, health, education, employment, political participation, welfare and social defence. In most cases data on men is included to be used as bases for comparative analysis.

STATISTICAL DATA/WOMEN'S STATUS/EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT/WELFARE/POLITICAL PARTICIPATION/INDIA/

Source: Government of India, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Department of Social Welfare, New Delhi, India.

NEHRU MEMORIAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY *090*

Indian Women form Purdah to Modernity, edited by B.N. Nanda New Delhi, Vikas, 1976. 187 p.

The following lectures, given under the auspices of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, are reproduced:

1. Nehru and the place of women in Indian society, by Bimla Luthra;
2. The role of women in the Indian struggle for freedom, by Aparna Basu;
3. The social reform movement in India: from Ranade to Nehru, by Vina Mazumdar;

4. The Hindu women at home, by T.N. Madan;
5. Jawaharlal Nehru and the Hindu Code Bill, by Lotika Sarkar;
6. Status of Muslim women and social change, by Zarina Bhatty;
7. From purdah to modernity, by Rama Mehta;
8. Indian women: work, power and status, by Veen Das;
9. Woman versus womanliness: an essay in speculative psychology, by Ashis Nandy.

WOMEN'S STATUS/SOCIAL CHANGE/EMPLOYMENT/RELIGION/INDIA/

Source: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., 5 Ansari Road, New Delhi 11002, India.

INDIA, COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT *091*

Seminar on Optimum Utilization of Women Power for Development, 10-12 November 1975.

The following are papers submitted by participants:

1. Mahila Mandal; an institutional media for communication of new message: an experiment, by S. Chakravarty and Sneh Wadhawa;
2. Women in the unorganized sector, by Vina Mazumdar;
3. Women in labour force participation and their educational composition, by Q.U. Khan;
4. Education and employment of women in rural India, by B.K. Nayar and Ruchira Nayar;
5. Factors impeding the constitutional rights of women, by Lotika Sarkar.
6. Impediments to the implementation of social legislations affecting women's constitutional and legal rights, by R.R. Singh;
7. Employment of women in India: sectoral distribution and other aspects, by M.Y. Khan;
8. Interstate and seasonal variations in women agricultural labourers' work participation, by R.Z. Lahiri;
9. Utilization of the educated woman power in India, by P.N. Choudbury and P.K. Nandy;
10. Housing for working women: need for realistic assessment, by Anita Dighe;
11. Employment pattern of university educated women and its implications, by Maithrey Krishnaraj;
12. Utilization of educated women power, by Promilla Kapur;
13. The pattern of higher education of women and role of a women's university; a case study of S.N.D.T. University, Bombay, by Neero Desai;
14. A study of some selected factors underlying married women's work participation, by Bishwa Nath Mukherjee;
15. Exploitation in employment, by Bina Agarwal;
16. Special facilities needed for enhancing the efficiency and quality of output by women labour force, by R. Padmavalli Bharathi.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/EDUCATION/WOMEN'S RIGHTS/ RURAL WOMEN/HOUSING/INDIA/

Source: Council for Social Development, "Sangha Rachana", 53, Lodi Estate, New Delhi 2, India.

INDIA. MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING *092*

Indian Women, edited by Devaki Jain. New Delhi, 1975. 314 p., tables.

Proceeding the 22 essays by various authors, there is an introduction giving the theoretical background on which the discussion is based. The first six articles deal with the historical background, describing the experiences of women in different stages of India's past. The next six articles examine current patterns, highlighting notable features in the life of Indian women today, and pointing at areas for further study. In the second part, descriptions are presented of different groups of women – tribal women, Muslim women, the poor, rural women, urban women, and women from three professions – nursing, the monastic life, and prostitution.

WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT/HISTORICAL BACKGROUND/CULTURAL VALUE/MARRIAGE/LAW/ RURAL WOMEN/URBAN WOMEN/EMPLOYMENT/POLITICS/INDIA/

Source: Director, Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, Patiala House, New Delhi 110001, India.

INDIA. MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE *093*

Towards Equality: Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India. New Delhi, 1974. 480 p., appendices.

This study is based on census data, committee reports, and special studies. Among the topics covered are: the present social and legal status of women; demographic factors, images of women in the different religious traditions and socio-cultural milieus, legal traditions, economic participation, political participation, and programmes for women's welfare and development. The conclusion, emphasizes the fact that the majority of women are still very far from enjoying the rights and opportunities guaranteed to them by the constitution, and points out at some regression from developments during the freedom movement. Social laws, which are intended to mitigate the problems of women in their family life, have been enacted, but a large number of women are not aware of them.

WOMEN'S STATUS/POPULATION CHARACTERISTIC/CULTURAL VALUE/LEGISLATION/FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/EDUCATION/MASS MEDIA/INDIA/

Source: Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Department of Social Welfare, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi, India.

MUKHERJEE, Bishwa Nath *094*

The Status of Married Women in Haryana, Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya. In Social Change, New Delhi, March 1974. pp. 4-17.

This survey aims at determining the relationship between various aspects of women's status and fertility-related variables. The status of married women is discussed in terms of: 1) educational level; 2) employment status; 3) economic status as measured by ownership of house, construction rating of the house and possession of utility items; 4) perception of status within the home and in the community; 5) decision-making role with regard to domestic affairs and family planning matters; 6) number of restrictions imposed on activities and freedom; and 7) number of living sons. A number of socio-economic factors likely to influence the various facets of married women's status are identified.

STATISTICAL DATA/WOMEN'S STATUS/OCCUPATIONAL STATUS/EMPLOYMENT/FAMILY PLANNING/ COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION/SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTOR/INDIA/

Source: Council for Social Development, Sangha Rachana, 53 Lodi Estate, New Delhi-2, India.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC *095*

Mechanisms for Promoting Integration of Women in Development in Indonesia, A Research Study, prepared by Saparinach Sadli, 1980. 45 p.

The study presents a description of general trends in the situation of Indonesian women around International Women's Year. It lists the basic patterns of national development in relation to policies concerning the role of women, as well as some mechanisms for implementing relevant policies built in governmental and non-governmental bodies.

NATIONAL MACHINERY/LEGISLATION/WOMEN'S ROLE/INDONESIA/

Source: Social Development Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

PIET, Nancy *096*

A Glimpse of the Indonesian Woman. In World Education Reports no. 11, April 1976. pp. 1-5.

A comparison of the status and rights of four women of different social classes is followed by a brief report of some advances and some setbacks for women in Indonesia. The author stresses the need for women to be given educa-

tional opportunities and good family planning and health services, so that they can help themselves and their children, and thus make an important contribution to development.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/WOMEN'S STATUS/FAMILY PLANNING/INDONESIA/

Source: World Education Reports, 1414 Sixth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019, U.S.A.

HOLLINSTEINER, Mary Racelis *097*

Enhancing the Participation of Indonesian Women in Development: A Consultant's Report to the United Nations Children's Fund, 1975. 10 p.

This report outlines key issues raised in discussions with government agencies directly engaged in social service delivery, women's groups, and voluntary associations. Descriptions of the types and activities of these three groups are followed by suggestions for programmes and projects aimed at enhancing the status and participation of women in development.

WOMEN'S STATUS/GOVERNMENT AGENCY/DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION/EVALUTION/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/INDONESIA/

Source: United Nations Children's Fund, East Asia and Pakistan Regional Office, P.O. Box 2-154, Bangkok, Thailand

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE *098*

Women of Japan: Conditions and Policies. Report on the National Plan of Action, 1980. 28 p.

This report presents a summary of the study on the progress made in implementing the National Plan of Action of the United Nations Decade for Women, covering the situation of Japanese women in general and the state of policy enforcement in the first half of the decade. New trends and features of female education, employment, health care, legal status, social participation, economic protective schemes for old age, and changes in attitudes and family structure are presented.

NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION/INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR/EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT/FAMILY LIFE/HEALTH/DIVORCE/OLD AGE/JAPAN/

Source: Ministry of Labour, Women Workers Division, Tokyo, Japan.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR. WOMEN'S AND YOUNG WORKER'S BUREAU *099*

The Status of Women in Japan, 1979. 41 p.

A report on the status and activities of Japanese women who play increasingly significant roles in the rapidly changing society. It incorporates statistics and comments on the participation of Japanese women in education, labour, politics, rural development, women's organizations, as well as on social welfare programmes for women.

EDUCATION/LABOUR/POLITICAL PARTICIPATION/RURAL WOMEN/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION/SOCIAL WELFARE/JAPAN/

Source: Ministry of Labour, Women's and Young Worker's Bureau, Tokyo, Japan.

JAPAN. MINISTRY OF LABOUR, WOMEN'S AND MINOR'S BUREAU *100*

The Status of Women in Japan. Tokyo, 1973. 35 p.

This is a report on the status and activities of Japanese women. Under article 14 of the 1946 constitution of Japan: "All of the people are equal under the law and there shall be no discrimination in political, economic or social relations because of race, creed, sex, social status of family origin". Realizing the national expectation thus evinced, the report points out of the efforts to improve the position of women.

WOMEN'S STATUS/EDUCATION/FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/RURAL WOMEN/SOCIAL WELFARE/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION/STATISTICAL DATA/JAPAN/

Source: Ministry of Labour, Women's and Minor's Bureau, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

BOUA, Chanton *101*

Women in Kampuchea. Introduction by Jacques Danois. UNICEF, Bangkok, 1981. 28 p.

It presents a first-hand original account written by a Kampuchean women, of the situation and problems of women in her country. It refers to women's participation in agriculture, commerce, employment, education and culture.

WOMEN'S STATUS/EDUCATION/LABOUR/EMPLOYMENT/CULTURE VALUE/DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA/

Source: ESCAP Library, Service Building, 1st Floor, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

CHO, Hyoung and *TINKER, Irene* *102*

"Women's Participation in Community Development in Korea" in Man Gap Lee (ed.) Summary Report of the International Research Seminar on the Saemaul Undong. Institute of Saemaul Undong Studies, Seoul National University, 1980. pp. 75-81.

The article sketches some aspects of women's participation in organized community development activities. It points out that the Saemaul (New Community) Movement has brought rural women closer to a position of equality with their husbands.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION/REPUBLIC OF KOREA/

Source: Institute of Saemaul Undong Studies, Seoul National University, Seoul, Republic of Korea.

SOON YOUNG YOON *103*

Women in Development. Prepared for the Korean Women's Institute, Ewha Woman's University, Seoul, 1979. 73 p., app.

This is a final report and analysis of the project on "Women in Development" conducted by the Korean Women's Institute. It evaluates the impact of the project and its progress throughout different phases. An article on women's studies in the Republic of Korea is included.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/WOMEN'S STATUS/PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION/REPUBLIC OF KOREA/

Source: Ewha Womans University Press, 11-1, Daehyun-Dong, Sudaemun-ku, Seoul, Republic of Korea.

KIM, Yung-Chung (ed.) *104*

Women of Korea: A History from Ancient Times to 1945. Seoul, Ewha Women's University Press, 1976. xii, 327 p.

A comprehensive study of the status, role and activities of Korean women through the country's long history. Emphasis is made on the modern period which begins with the establishment of treaty relations with foreign powers. On the one hand, women are described in a state of segregation and subjugation; on the other, in a state of self-reliance and valuable social participation.

WOMEN'S STATUS/HISTORICAL BACKGROUND/CULTURAL VALUE/PROMINENT WOMEN/LEGISLATION/ POLITICAL PARTICIPATION/EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT/REPUBLIC OF KOREA/

Source: Ewha Womans University Press, 11-1, Daehyun-Dong, Sudaemun-ku Seoul, Republic of Korea.

MANDERSON, Lenore *105*

A Women's Place: Malay Women and Development in Peninsular, Malaysia. In: *Issues in Malaysian Development* (ed.) by J.C. Jackson and M. Rudner, Southeast Asia Publications Series No. 3. Singapore: Heiemann Educational Books (Asia) for the Asian Studies Association of Australia, 1979. pp. 233-272.

The chapter considers the ways in which Malay women have participated and are participating in the development effort, discusses the direction of their participation and queries the interpretation of their contribution to

economic growth and development. It is noted that women's participation in development can be considered as indirect, subordinate, subsidiary and ignored. If present indicators of female participation in economic development are continued, women will enjoy increased participation only if there are changes in traditional attitudes.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/WOMEN'S ROLE/EDUCATION/FEMALE LABOUR FORCE/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS/MALAYSIA/

Source: Dr. Lenore Manderson, The University of New South Wales, P.O. Box 1, Kensington, NSW, Australia 2033.

FEDERATION OF FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION *106*

Women Today in Peninsular Malaysia. Kuala Lumpur, 1976. 47 p.

The booklet refers to aspects of women's status particularly education, work force participation, political representation, law, health, and the impact of family planning. Social change is necessary for Malaysian women to play a more active and effective role within the home and in society.

WOMEN'S STATUS/EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT/MARRIAGE/STATISTICAL DATA/MALAYSIA/

Source: The Federation of Family Planning Associations, 56 Jalan Genting Kelang Setapak, Kuala Lumpur 14-11, Malaysia.

FOO, Gillian Hwei Chuan *107*

Women Today in Peninsular Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur. Federation of Family Planning Associations, Malaysia, 1975.

It describes and discusses various aspects of the status of women in Malaysia with special reference to their education, and employment opportunities, their political representation, their status before the law, and the relationship of their status with family planning. It argues that because domestic functions and maternal responsibilities are generally regarded as less valuable economically and less demanding intellectually than salaried jobs, women are often discriminated against in education and misperceived as being intellectually inferior. (Notes by the Ministry of Education, Malaysia).

WOMEN'S STATUS/EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT/POLITICAL PARTICIPATION/FAMILY PLANNING/CULTURAL VALUE/MALAYSIA/

Source: Ministry of Education, Educational Planning and Research Division, 21-23 Floor, Bank Pertanian Building Leboh Pasar Besar, Kuala Lumpur 01-23, Malaysia.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR COMMITTEE NEPAL *108*

Women in Nepal, Kathmandu, Gorkhapatra Sansthan's Press, 1976. 115 p.

It is a compilation of articles on topics relevant to the role women play to Nepal. Areas refered to in the articles include education, social work, health services, legislation, women in agriculture, women writters, national machinery, and mass media.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/EDUCATION/ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION/LEGISLATION/NATIONAL MACHINERY/SOCIAL WORK/MASS MEDIA/NEPAL/

Source: ILO Library, 11th Floor, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

WOMEN'S STUDIES ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND *109*

Women's Studies: Conference Papers '80, Aukland, 1980. 144 p.

The following articles are included in this document:

1. Eary professional women;
2. Women's labour force participation in New Zealand today and tomorrow;
3. Variations in labour force participation and unemployment of women in New Zealand cities (1);

4. The invisible women: sexism in children's picture books;
5. Speak roughly to your little boy and beat him when he sneezes;
6. Women in educational management; progress of the policy;
7. Feminism and educational theories: towards a university course on "women and education";
8. What really are the constraints which operate against women wanting to pursue a teaching career?;
9. Women artists: is there a female aesthetic?;
10. The courtesan-priestess tradition in Chinese women's poetry.
11. The artistry of Virginia Woolf;
12. A search for identity;
13. An effective tactic: women's health as an issue within the feminist movement;
14. What did you do in the war Mommy?;
15. Women and money: confidence and control;
16. The lesbian as folk-witch;
17. The relationship between the law and equal opportunity for women.

WOMEN'S STATUS/EMPLOYMENT/EDUCATION/CULTURAL VALUE/PROFESSIONS/HEALTH/NEW ZEALAND/

Source: Women's Studies Association of New Zealand, P.O. Box 5067, Aukland, New Zealand.

SOCIETY FOR RESEARCH ON WOMEN IN NEW ZEALAND *110*

Tawa Women. Wellington, 1977. 23 p.

This study of 262 women living in the borough of Tawa (15 Km. North of Wellington, the capital city) looks at their present situation and their hopes for the future for themselves and the area. Aspects considered were education, employment, sport and recreation, hobbies and cultural interests, community work and social activities. (Notes by SRWNZ)

WOMEN'S STATUS/EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT/RECREATION/NEW ZEALAND/

Source: Society for Research on Women in New Zealand (Inc.), National Secretary, P.O. Box 13078, Johnsonville, New Zealand.

NEW ZEALAND. WOMEN'S RIGHTS COMMITTEE *111*

The Role of Women in New Zealand Society. Wellington, 1975. 108 p.

The Committee on Women's Rights was assigned to investigate the extent of discrimination against women in New Zealand, and to recommend policies for its elimination. Areas of concern are education and training, earnings and employment opportunities, legal and commercial transactions, family and social welfare, and public life.

CHILD/COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION/WOMEN'S STATUS/EDUCATION/FAMILY WELFARE/LAW/TRAINING/NEW ZEALAND/

Source: Government Printing Office, Mulgrave Street, Private Bag, Wellington, New Zealand.

SCHOEFFEL, Penelope *112*

Sisters and Wives: The Dual Status of Women in Samoa, Master's Theses, Australian National University, 1976.

It discusses the role of women in Samoan Society with reference to their status as sisters versus that as wives and the factors involved in the recognition of women's contribution to the Samoan Society. (Notes by the Women's Advisory Committee).

WOMEN'S STATUS/CULTURAL VALUE/WESTERN SAMOA/

Source: Prime Minister's Department, Women's Advisory Committee, Apia, Western Samoa.

CORTES, Irene *113*

Filipino Woman in Development. Paper presented at the International Seminar on Women in Development in Asia, Bangladesh, 12-14 May 1981. 18 p.

This paper looks into aspects of the role of women in socio-economic development, and their participation in politics. It contends that the position of equality held by Filipino women in ancient times was changed by 300 years of Spanish colonization which imposed a civil code that clipped the rights of women. Inspite of legal and cultural constraints, Filipino women today have become active participants of economic endavours and legal revisions have been made to enhance their status.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/POLITICAL PARTICIPATION/LEGISLATION/PHILIPPINES/

Source: National Commission on the Role of Philippine Women, 1145 J.P. Laurel St., San Miguel, Manila, Philippines.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE ROLE OF FILIPINO WOMEN *114*

Women in the Philippines: A Country Report. Review and Appraisal of Progress Made in Attaining the Objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women. 1980. 102 p.

This document contains a broad range of information and statistical data on the situation of women in the Philippines. Areas covered are education and training, health and nutrition, employment, legislation, and the first five years of work of the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women.

WOMEN'S STATUS/EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT/HEALTH/NATIONAL MACHINERY/PHILIPPINES/

Source: National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women, 1145 J.P. Laurel Street, San Miguel, Manila, Philippines.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE ROLE OF FILIPINO WOMEN *115*

Women in the Philippines: A Country Report. Review and appraisal of progress made in attaining the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women. Manila, 1980. 102 p., tables.

Focusing on the government mechanisms and programmes for women, in response to the World Plan of Action, adopted at the 1975 International Women's Year Conference, Mexico City, this report reviews and appraises the Philippine achievement within the first five-year period (1975-1980) in such priority areas as law, public affairs, education and training, health and nutrition, and employment and related economic fields. The policies and achievements of the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women are also included.

WOMEN'S STATUS/EDUCATION OF WOMEN/HEALTH/FEMALE EMPLOYMENT/STATISTICAL DATA/ BIBLIOGRAPHY/PHILIPPINES/

Source: National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women, 1145 J.P. Laurel Street, San Miguel, Metro Manila, Philippines.

CASTILLO, Gelia T. *116*

The Filipino Woman as Manpower: The Image and the Empirical Reality. Los Baños, Laguna: University of the Philippines, 1976, 263 p.

A defense of the observation that the Filipino woman is a creature of many images emerging from the historical accounts and media-generated projections. It synthesizes a mass of existing information on women and comes up with a comprehensive profile of the Filipino women with respect to ten different aspects of her life – as a demographic statistic, a matrimonial risk-taker, a childbearer, an adolescent, a recipient of education, a migrant and a participant in politics, in formal organizations, and in church activities. It includes the general environment of the Filipino Woman since her life and status cannot be viewed apart from the stage of development and the socio-economic patterns prevailing in the country. (Notes by NCRFW)

WOMEN'S STATUS/CULTURAL VALUE/LABOUR/EDUCATION/PHILIPPINES/

Source: National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women, 1145 J.P. Laurel Street, San Miguel, Manila, Philippines.

MONTIEL, Cristina and *HOLLNSTEINER, Racelis Mary* *117*

The Filipino Woman: Her Role and Status in Philippines Society. Quezon City: Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University, 1976. 52 p.

The report describes the current situation of women who come from the low-income group and suggests how developmental innovations have affected this group of women. The study emphasizes the need to upgrade the physical well-being of Filipino women and of the enormous physical effort that is required of her as a housekeeper and worker. The study also points to the difficulties women encounter when they enter the work force, when they participate in public decision-making, and when they avail themselves of educational opportunities. (Notes by the NCRFW).

WOMEN'S STATUS/POVERTY/MODERNIZATION/LABOUR/PHILIPPINES/

Source: National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women, 1145 J.P. Laurel Street, San Miguel, Manila, Philippines.

WONG, Aline K. *118*

Socio-Economic Development and Women's Basic Needs: A Country Report on Singapore. Paper presented at the APCWD Expert Group Meeting on the Identification of the Basic Needs of Women of Asia and the Pacific and the Formulation of a Programme of Work, Tehran, 4-10 December 1977. 24 p.

The paper provides a general background of the Republic of Singapore, and an overview of aspects related to the traditional status of women, legal reforms, education, female labour force participation, sex discrimination, marital relationships, household decision-making, and government policies relating to women. It argues that future efforts to improve the position of women, would have to concentrate on raising the social and political consciousness of the female population, changing attitudes of males towards greater acceptance of female participation, as well as creating more institutional channels to encourage women's participation.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/WOMEN'S ROLE/BASIC NEEDS/LEGISLATION/CULTURAL VALUE/LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/SINGAPORE/

Source: UNICEF Library, No. 19 Phra Atit Road, Bangkok, Thailand.

YU, Yee Shoon *119*

"The Singapore Women". In Socialism that works... this Singapore way, Devan Nair, ed. Singapore, Federal Publications, 1976. pp. 114-122.

The women in Singapore have penetrated many areas of work that were tradicionally dominated by men. The paper presents an overview of the new roles and career opportunities opened up for women in all sectors of the economy, while citing specific examples of successful career women.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/EMPLOYMENT/EDUCATION/MODERNIZATION/REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE/

Source: ESCAP Library, Service Building, 1st Floor, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

WONG, Aline K. *120*

Women in Modern Singapore. University Education Press, 1975.

The book tries to bring out a picture of the modern women in Singapore, whereby it discusses aspects of the position of women, their status, how they view themselves and how members of the opposite sex view them. It shows that inspite of equal opportunities for education as men, Singapore women still belong to a discriminated class. Many Singaporean men cannot accept the reality of women's full participation in public and professional life. (Notes by the Ministry of Social Affairs).

WOMEN'S STATUS/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/CULTURAL VALUE/REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE/

Source: Director of Social Welfare, Ministry of Social Affairs, Pearl's Hill, Singapore 0316, Republic of Singapore.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE SOCIETY *121*

Commentary, Journal of the National University of Singapore Society. Special Issue on Women, October 1981.

This journal comprised the following articles:

1. One step forward: an introduction;
2. The labour force. Women in the Singapore Economy: a four-part study on the participation of women in the labour force;
3. Synopsis of women in the Singapore economy;
4. Women doctors in Singapore;
5. The Singapore woman manager and administrator;
6. Psychology. Male and female natures: the Psychological perspective;
7. Politics. Notes on the mobilization of women into the economy and politics of Singapore;
8. The mass media. The Singapore woman as portrayed in advertisements;
9. Sob-sisters and Sirens: Images of women on television;
10. The arts. The return of the little woman: or fear strikes back;
11. A separate sensibility in fiction by women: some speculations;
12. The law. A brief survey of the women's charter.

WOMEN'S STATUS/EMPLOYMENT/CULTURE/POLITICS/REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE/

Source: Ministry of Social Affairs, Pearl's Hill, Singapore 0316, Republic of Singapore.

WONG, Aline K. *122*

Women as a Minority Group in Singapore. Department of Sociology. University of Singapore. n.d.

The purpose of the paper is to understand the position of Singaporean women in society, the general lack of interest in the women question and their own low level of group consciousness. In doing so, it adopts the minority group perspective. The paper ventures into three main issues:

1. the traditional position of women, according to Malays, Chinese and Hindu religions;
2. the economic participation; and
3. education. Lastly, the paper deals with the question of equality. (Notes by the Ministry of Social Affairs).

WOMEN'S STATUS/EDUCATION/CULTURAL VALUE/ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION/EQUAL RIGHTS/REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE/

Source: Director of Social Welfare, Ministry of Social Affairs, Pearl's Hill, Singapore 0316, Republic of Singapore.

SRI LANKA MINISTRY OF PLAN IMPLEMENTATION *123*

Statistics on Women and Development, Women's Bureau of Sri Lanka, 1981. 79 p.

This document is a compilation of statistical tables on indicators of the status of women. General demographic data is supplemented by statistics on female employment, education, crimes commited by women and involvement of women in politics.

STATISTICAL DATA/WOMEN STATUS/EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT/POLITICAL PARTICIPATION/CRIME/SRI LANKA/

Source: Women's Bureau of Sri Lanka, Ministry of Plan Implementation, Colombo, Sri Lanka.

JAYASINGHE, Vinitha *124*

Promotion of Equality of Opportunity and Treatment by Reinforcing the Social Infrastructure Women's Bureau of Sri Lanka, Ministry of Plan Implementation, 1980.

This paper examines the situation of women in Sri Lanka. Aspects covered are employment, education, political participation and women's organizations. It indicates some government measures taken in favour of women workers. The paper also includes a section on the aims and functions of the women's Bureau.

WOMEN'S STATUS/EMPLOYMENT/EDUCATION/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS/NATIONAL MACHINERY/ SRI LANKA/

Source: Women's Bureau, Ministry of Plan Implementation, Colombo, Sri Lanka.

POTEL, Els. (ed. et. al.) *125*

A Women's Mind is Longer than a Kitchen Spoon. Report on Women in Sri Lanka. Leiden, Research Projection Women and Development, 1980. iii, 146 p., app.

This research report describes and analyses the situation of women in Sri Lanka under changing social and economic conditions, and gives recommendations for a development policy directed to the needs of women and their participation in society. Several sectors of the condition of women are examined, including employment, mobility, cultural values, education, health, women's organizations, and political participation. A number of projects for women are described.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/WOMEN'S STATUS/EMPLOYMENT/EDUCATION/POLITICAL PARTICIPATION/ HEALTH/CULTURAL VALUE/SRI LANKA/

Source: International Labour Organisation Library, United Nations Building, 11th Floor, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO *126*

Status of Women – Sri Lanka. Colombo, 1979. 2 Vols.

This report covers a wide variety of descriptive and statistical data on various aspects of the situation of women in Sri Lanka. It refers to the historical background, education, culture, legislation, and employment in different sectors.

WOMEN'S STATUS/EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT/RURAL WOMEN/CULTURAL VALUE/SRI LANKA/

Source: International Labour Organisation Library, United Nations Building, 11th Floor, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

THAILAND, NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD *127*

Development Plan for Women for the Period of Five Years: 1982-1986. 30 p.

This document outlines some problems concerning women in Thailand with respect to employment, education, health, family planning, political participation, and cultural attitudes. It presents policies, guidelines and strategies to improve the situation of women.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/POLICY/EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT/HEALTH/CULTURAL VALUE/NATIONAL MACHINERY/THAILAND/

Source: National Economic and Social Development Board, Office of the Prime Minister, Bangkok, Thailand.

THAILAND, NATIONAL COMMISSION ON WOMEN'S AFFAIRS *128*

Aspects of the Thai Women Today. Background document presented at the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, Copenhagen, Bangkok, 1980. 108 p.

The paper refers to some aspects of the situation and role of women in Thai society and their participation in socio-economic development. Different authors write on the economic participation of women, their education, health, and on special programmes and guidelines for the improvement of their situation.

WOMEN'S STATUS/EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT/HEALTH/THAILAND/

Source: National Commission on Women's Affairs, c/o NESDB, Krungkasem Road, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

THAILAND, NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD and *UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND* *129*

Summary of the Report of Seminar on Present Status of Thai Women. Pattaya, Chonburi Province, 6-9 September 1978. 33 p., mimeo.

The report on the present status of Thai women summarizes disscussion of four topics: women and the economy, women and education, women and public health, and women and politics. The situation and problems faced by women in their areas are described and recommendations presented.

WOMEN'S STATUS/RURAL-URBAN/FEMALE EMPLOYMENT/EDUCATION OF WOMEN/PUBLIC HEALTH/ POLITICS/THAILAND/

Source: National Economic and Social Development Board, Krungkasem Road, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

MAI, Thi Tu and *LE, Thi Nham Tuyet* *130*

Women in Viet Nam, Hanoi, Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1978. 326 p.

The book presents on account of the role played by women in different periods of Vietnamese history from ancient times, colonial period, through revolutionary stages, and under the socialist system. It makes reference to historical accounts, studies of folklore and popular tales, archeological research and ethnology, in an effort to reconstruct the conditions under which women have lived and their contribution to national development.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM/

Source: ESCAP Library, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Service Building, 1st Floor, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

2. RURAL WOMEN

2.1 Rural women as a special and often neglected majority: conceptual issues

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME *131*

Evaluation Study No. 3. Rural Women's Participation in Development. New York, June 1980. 226 p.

The study offers information and advise on planning and implementation of technical co-operation of special interest to rural women. The first chapter contains an outline of the conceptual framework utilized in the action-oriented study. It is followed by regional reviews and by four country case studies: Haiti, Indonesia, Sririan Arab Republic and Rwanda. A number of global and inter-regional projects and programmes concerning women in development are described. A summary of findings followed by recommendations for action are presented in the concluding chapter.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/WOMEN'S PROBLEMS/DIVISION OF LABOUR/RURAL WOMEN/HEALTH/ EDUCATION/GLOBAL AND INTER-REGIONAL/BIBLIOGRAPHY/INDONESIA/

Source: United Nations Development Programme, 866 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

MAZUMDAR, Vina (ed.) *132*

Role of Rural Women in Development Report of an International Study Seminar held at the Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, 5 January - 10 February 1977, edited by V. Mazumdar, New Delhi, Allied Publishers, 1978. viii, 125 p.

The report includes summaries of deliberations and recommendations brought forward at the meeting; task force reports on:

1. family, marriage and law;
2. access to rural services; and
3. mobilization and self-reliance; case studies of five projects aimed at improving the situation of women; and some guidelines for planners, researchers and field personnel.

RURAL WOMEN/DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/MOBILIZATION/CULTURAL VALUE/

Source: UNICEF Library, No. 19, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

WHYTE, Robert and *WHITE, Pauline* *133*

Rural Asian Women: Status and Environment. ISEAS Research Notes and Discussion Paper no. 9. Singapore, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 1978. 34 p.

The paper compares the status of women in South and East Asia with that of women in Southeast Asia. The following aspects are covered: ecological background and historical developments in subsistence modes, and the role of women in production; kinship patterns and land ownership; and the effect of religous traditions on women's position in different Asian subregions. Finally the paper outlines some of the pressing needs that will affect Asian women in the future, in the face of the diminishing ability of agriculture to meet subsistence needs.

RURAL WOMEN/WOMEN'S STATUS/LABOUR/CULTURAL VALUE/ASIA/

Source: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore.

DIXON, Ruth B. *134*

Mobilizing Women for Rural Employment in South Asia: Issues of Class, Caste, and Patronage. In Economic Development and Cultural Change, vol 30, no. 2, 1982. pp. 373-390.

The purpose of this article is to analyze major sources of solidarity and cleavage in agrarian communities of South Asia as a guide to policy makers interested in the promotion of income-generating activities that require mutual trust and co-operation among women. It looks into the roles of caste and class ("horizontal alliances") and of patronage groups ("vertical alliances"). Employment patterns of rural women in India, Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh are also discussed.

EMPLOYMENT/RURAL WOMEN/CULTURAL VALUE/CO-OPERATION/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS/SOUTH ASIA/

Source: Economic Development and Cultural Change, University of Chicago Press, 5801, Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60637, U.S.A.

PALMER, Ingrid *135*

Rural Women and the Basic-Needs Approach to Development. International Labour Review, vol. 115, no. 1, January-February 1977. pp. 97-107.

The article discusses the nature of women's work in rural areas and how and why the characteristics of this work are affected by changes in the structure of production. It describes the aims of the basic-needs approach to development and the factors likely to determine the efficiency of such an approach for rural women.

RURAL WOMEN/BASIC-NEEDS/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/AGRICULTURE/

Source: Dr. Ingrid Palmer, 8 Benson Road Henfield, West Sussex BN 59HY, England.

AHMAD, Zubeida *136*

The Plight of Rural Women: Alternatives for Action. Published in International Labour Review (Geneva), vol. 119, no. 4, July-August 1980. pp. 425-438.

The mass of rural women suffer from all the problems of poverty that afflict their menfolk, in addition to facing discrimination based on sex. Modernization has done little to lighten their heavy workloads, and agrarian reform often dispossesses them of their traditional land rights. This study reviews some research findings regarding women's activities in the rural sector, following this with a short discussion of alternative action programmes. It concludes that rural women should join forces in grass-root organizations to defend their interests and obtain their share of national resources.

RURAL WOMEN/FEMALE EMPLOYMENT/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/WOMEN'S PROMOTION/BIBLIOGRAPHY/

Source: ILO Publications, International Labour Organisation, CH-1211, Geneva 22, Switzerland.

ZEIDENSTEIN, Sondra (ed.) *137*

Learning About Rural Women. In Studies in Family Planning (New York), vol. 10, no. 11/12, November-December 1979. pp. 309-422.

This special issue describes why knowledge about rural women is essential for all aspects of policy, planning and implementation directed toward rural development, and how learning about rural women can proceed rapidly. Some approaches to study rural women adopt standard sociological and demographic methodologies, while others employ anthropological techniques. The study provides a perspective on the reproductive and child-rearing function as viewed by individual women, in the context of their daily lives. Increased knowledge on rural women help improve programme design and management of family planning and other development efforts.

RURAL WOMEN/WOMEN'S ROLE/WOMEN'S STATUS/ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/BIBLIOGRAPHY/DEVELOPING COUNTRY/

Source: Population Council, One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND *138*

Planning with Rural Women. In Assignment Children No. 38, April - June 1977. 125 p.

This issue is an edited version of the report compiled by 33 participants of a study seminar entitled "The Role of Rural Women in Development", held at the University of Susses, participants from 23 different countries shared a concern for the plight of rural women who appear to have been bypassed by development and who have suffered a deterioration in their living standards. The articles analyse these problems and outlines some policy measures.

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT/WOMEN'S STATUS/DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/DEVELOPING COUNTRY/RURAL WOMEN/

Source: Assignment Children, UNICEF, Palais Wilson, Case postale 11, CH-1211 Geneva 14, Switzerland.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND *139*

Alleviating Women's Burdens. In Assignment Children No. 36, October - December 1976. 126 p.

Articles included in this edition focus on rural women and the ways in which their work may be less exhausting and time-consuming, and more productive. Of the seven articles, four appear in English:

1. Easing the burden of rural women, a 16-hour workday, by Richard M. Fagley;
2. Development and the disintegration of the family, by Irene Tinker;
3. Village technology and women's work in East Africa, by James McDowell and Virginia Hazzard;
4. Four current research projects concerned with reducing women's workload.

RURAL WOMEN/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS/

Source: Assignment Children, UNICEF, Palais Wilson, Case postale 11, CH-1211 Geneva 14, Switzerland.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS *140*

FAO/SIDA Project: Promoting Women's Participation in Integrated Rural Development; a target for IRD – The small farm household and the role of women in agriculture, by I. Janelid, September 1976. 12 p.

It is recognized that development efforts, and particularly agricultural technology, have reached rural women even less than the small farmers. Special efforts are, therefore, needed to widen or change the role of rural women both in the production and in the consumption process. This paper includes proposals for policy measures, action programmes and studies needed in order to provide rural women with opportunities that will enable them to contribute to and benefit from integrated rural development.

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT/WOMEN'S ROLE/WOMEN'S STATUS/DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/ RESEARCH/AGRICULTURE/

Source: FAO, Distribution and Sales Section, via Delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

ABDULLAH, Tahrunnessa A. and *ZEIDENSTEIN Sondra A.* *141*

Finding Ways to Learn About Rural Women: Experiences from a Pilot Project in Bangladesh; paper presented at the Fourth World Congress for Rural Sociology held at Torun, Poland, 9-13 August 1976. Dhaka, The Ford Foundation, 1976. 32 p.

After describing a national project to integrate rural women in the development process in Bangladesh, the authors discuss pervasive and persistent misinformation about rural women and suggest some of the semantic, societal and economic causes for it. They then list some of the basic information about rural women that is not available, and describe the kinds of difficulties researchers encounter in trying to get accurate information about women in a purdah culture. They indicate possible ways to get the information needed and the accompanying problems.

RURAL WOMEN/MISINFORMATION/INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT/BANGLADESH/

Source: The Ford Foundation, P.O. Box 98, Ramna, Dhaka 2, Bangladesh.

2.2 Women in agriculture, food and forestry

CARLONI, Alice *142*

Sex Disparities in the Distribution of Food within Rural Households. In Food and Nutrition, vol. 7, no. 1, 1981. pp. 3-12.

Through a nutritional survey in rural Bangladesh, it was proven that within rural households, food is inequitably divided. Women and girls are disadvantaged in comparision to men and boys, leading to higher incidence of severe malnutrition among women and girls and excess female infant mortality. These findings suggest that malnutrition may not be erradicated only by increase supply of food, but also by steps taken to ensure a more equitable distribution of food and by enhancing the perceived economic value of females in rural society.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION/NUTRITION/RURAL WOMEN/BANGLADESH/

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT *143*

Proceedings and Papers of the International Conference on Women and Food (The Role of Women in Meeting Basic Food and Water Needs in Developing Countries) focusing on the United Nations World Food Conference resolution on women and food, Tucson, AZ, 8-11 January 1978. 3 vols.

Background papers:

1. Women, peripheries and food production, by Elise Boulding;
2. Elements of the food production/distribution system: an overview of how women can contribute, by Douglas D. Caton.
3. Sex roles in food production and food distribution in the Sahel, by Kathleen Cloud;

4. A simplified approach to agricultural systems, by Milo Cox;
5. The world food crisis and the new look in agricultural sector development strategies, by John L. Fischer;
6. The rural woman as food producer: an assessment of the resolution on women and food from the World Food Conference in Rome, 1974, by Marianne Huggard;
7. Assistance, hunger and malnutrition the commodity systems approach, by Donald S. Leeper;
8. Malnutrition in the developing word, by George V. Poyner;
9. Overcoming malnutrition in developing countries: focus on women and food, by Barbara Schick;
10. Women, agriculture and development in the Maya lowlands: profits or progress, by Olga Stavrakis and Marion Louise Marshall.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/MALNUTRITION/FOOD REQUIREMENTS/BIBLIOGRAPHY/DEVELOPING COUNTRY/

Source: John L. Fisher, Conference Co-ordinator, Profess of Agricultural Economics, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, U.S.A.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION *144*

The World Food Programme and Women's Involvement in Development: Report of a Consultant, Clio Presvelou, World Food Programme, Intergovernmental Committee, 28th session, Agenda item 11, Rome, 29 September - 3 October 1975. 34 p.

This report presents an evaluation of WFP assistance and the role of women in development. On the basis of results of surveys conducted in Colombia, Mexico, Indonesia, Pakistan, Tanzania and Tunisia, the report concentrates on some aspects of the condition of women in developing countries, and identifies the WFP-supported activities which have contributed to the improvement of women's status. The impact of these activities on women and girls is assessed. The report also suggests ways in which the goal of improving women's status can be reached at minimal human and economic cost, and with lasting effected.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/EVALUATION/WOMEN'S STATUS/SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/

Source: FAO, Distribution and Sales Section, via Delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

DEVI, A. Sarojini *145*

"Socio-economic Aspects of Women Plantation Workers: A Case Study of the Indian Women of Ladang Tengah". Academic Excercise, University of Malaya, 1971.

This study attempts to examine the socio-economic aspects of Indian women plantation workers in Malaysia, their role in the family and the community and their role as workers. Special emphasis is placed on the social evolution of the Indian women and the practice of family planning as a modern feature of these workers. It utilizes data collected through interviews and observation of sixty Indian women plantation workers (Tamil speakers Professing the Hindu faith) in a rubber state in Malaysia. It describes the location, physical features, size, settlement pattern and demographic and occupational structures of the state. Data collected show that women workers in this agricultural sector form an important source of labour supply in the state. (Notes by the Ministry of Education).

WOMEN WORKERS/RURAL WOMEN/CULTURAL VALUE/MALAYSIA/

Source: Ministry of Education, Educational Planning and Research Division, 21-23 Floor, Bank Pertanian Building, Lebob Pasar Besar, Kuala Lumpur 01-23, Malaysia.

CHAKRAVARTY, Shanti *146*

The Role of Rural Women in Post-Harvest Technology. Paper presented to the Symposium on Carrying Science to the Village Women, 63rd session, Indian Science Congress, Walfair, 1976. 24 p.

With the increase in production in agriculture, post-harvest problems have assumed new and wider dimensions. Though losses due to insects, bad milling, exposure to intensive heat and traditional methods of food preparation account for 10 per cent of the total foodgrains loses in India the greater loss is in nutritional terms. The objective of this study was to identify:

1. The factors responsible for post-harvest losses of grain;
2. Processes in which the losses occur;
3. The role of women in post-harvest operations;
4. How the post-harvest losses can be minimized by introducing technology and involving women in that process.

The paper incorporates work carried out by the Indian Government as well as information collected by the author through interviews with rural workers and field officers.

AGRICULTURE/TECHNOLOGY/WOMEN'S STATUS/DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/TRAINING/RURAL WOMEN/ INDIA/

Source: Farm Information Unit, Directorate of Extension, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Shaatri Bhavan, New Delhi 110001, India.

FOOD AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION *147*

Women in Agriculture and Rural Development. Rome, 1975. vol. 1. The kit contains the following documents:

1. Women, population and rural development – Africa: The role of women in population dynamics related to food and agriculture and rural development in Africa;
2. Every other women;
3. The role of women in rural development;
4. Promoting the increased participation of rural women in the development process, by Home Economics and Social Programmes, Human Resources, Institutions and Agrarian Reform Division;
5. The missing half: women 1975.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/RURAL WOMEN/RURAL DEVELOPMENT/AGRICULTURE/WOMEN'S STATUS/ NUTRITION/DEVELOPING COUNTRY/

Source: FAO, Distribution and Sales Section, via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

CROLL, Elizabeth *148*

"The Family Rice Bowl: Food and the Domestic Economy in China", United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Geneva, 1982.

This project is part of a global programme of research on Food Systems and Society which is directed by UNRISD. This particular study takes an anthropological approach and has as its main focus the production, distribution and consumption of food by the household in China: that is, the contents of the family food bowl, sources of food supply and the mechanisms of the State, collective and market which determine which foodstuffs are produced by, distributed to and purchased by individual households. It asks if an economy planned and organized by the State need make it so difficult for the individual household to gain access to sufficient food for its daily consumption? The project is particularly concerned with:

1. the access of the rural and urban household to national and local food circuits organized by the State;
2. the domestic economy, subsistence and the degree of self-provisioning in non-staple foods demanded of households and the relation of households to local marketing structures; and
3. the repercussions of food policies in China for the familial structure, income, domestic labour and intra-familial relations of rural and urban households.

The project has included a period of work in China where interviews and household surveys were undertaken in a variety of locations. The project was hosted by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and Institutes of Sociology. (Notes by the author).

FOOD/DOMESTIC ECONOMY/PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA/

Source: Prof. Elizabeth Croll, Fellow, Queen Elizabeth House, Contemporary China Centre, Oxford, England.

Expert Group Meeting on Women and Forest Industries, Bangkok 2-6 June 1980. 1 vol.

The conference papers contain a wealth of information on the role of women in forest industries in some Asian countries, and in selected tropical countries outside of the region.

CONFERENCE/WOMEN'S ROLE/FEMALE EMPLOYMENT/FOREST INDUSTRY/THAILAND/ASIA/ESCAP REGION/

Source: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

2.3 Subregional and country-specific studies

ALETA, Isabel 150

Rural Women of the ASEAN Countries: A Review and Analysis of their roles, status, and programmes meant for them. Presented at the ASEAN Workshop on the Role of Women in Population and Rural Development. October, 1979. 32 p.

It presents a review of policies, programmes and activities of ASEAN countries with respect to women's participation in population programmes and rural development. The status of rural women is considered in relation to education, health, legislation employment and participation in public affairs. Critical areas in programmes for women are identified and recommendations to maximize their involvement are brought forward.

RURAL WOMEN/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/EDUCATION/HEALTH/EMPLOYMENT/FAMILY PLANNING/ NATIONAL MACHINERIES/ASEAN COUNTRIES/

Source: Population Information Division, Population Centre Foundation, P.O. Box 2065, Makati, Metro Manila, Philippines.

NELSON, Nici 151

Why has Development Neglected Rural Women? A Review of the South Asian Literature. New York, Pergamon Press, 1979. 107 p.

It presents a critical review of the literature on the role of women in rural development in Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, and a discussion of the reasons why the topic has not received adequate attention by researchers. The author discusses the categories of available data sources on women in rural development and recommends theoretical and action-oriented areas for future research.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/RURAL WOMEN/DATA SOURCES/WOMEN STATUS/FERTILITY/FEMALE LABOUR/BIBLIOGRAPHY/SOUTH ASIA/BANGLADESH/INDIA/PAKISTAN/SRI LANKA/

Source: Pergamon Press Inc., Maxwell House, Fairview Park, Elmsford, New York, N.Y. 10523, U.S.A.

POPULATION COUNCIL. CENTRE FOR POLICY STUDIES 152

Class, Patriarchy, and the Structure of Women's Work in Rural Bangladesh, by Mead Cain, Syeda Rokeya Khanam, and Shamsun Nahar. Working papers no. 43. New York, 1979. 48 p.

The paper analyzes women's work, including information on time allocation, using data collected in a village of Mymensingh District. The examination of women's work is done in the context of the system of male dominance. Important consequences of the patriarchal system is the risk faced by women of abrupt declines in economic status, and the confinement to a labour market which is spatially and functionally restricted. The division of labour is documented by sex, seasonal variations in labour utilization, and the structure of the female labour market. Implications for fertility behaviour, population policy, and employment policy are discussed.

LABOUR/TIME ALLOCATION/PATRIARCHY/CULTURAL VALUE/POLICY/BANGLADESH/

Source: The Population Council, One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

THE FORD FOUNDATION *153*

Rural Women in Bangladesh: Exploding Some Myths, by Khushi Kobir, Ayesha Abed and Marty Chen. Dhaka, 1976. 15 p., appendices.

This paper, prepared for a seminar on the role or women in socio-economic development held at Dhaka, Banglagdesh, from 9 to 10 May 1976, focuses on the special strategy for improved integration of rural women in national development in Bangladesh where 50 per cent of human resources are women, and 90 per cent of those women are rural. The author reviews the barriers to women's participation in economic and social development of the country and stresses the need to involve rural women in development processes.

WOMEN'S STATUS/RURAL WOMEN/EMPLOYMENT/SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/EDUCATION/ WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION/BANGLADESH/

Source: The Ford Foundation, P.O. Box 98 Ramna, Dhaka 2, Bangladesh.

CROLL, Elizabeth *154*

Women in Rural Development: The People's Republic of China, ILO, Geneva, 1979.

The main objective of this research project, is to identify the political, economic and social factors determining the conditions of life of rural women in China and particularly their participation in productive and reproductive activities. How far does participation in one affect their activities in the other sphere? The project examines the policies of the State and economic development in China and their effects on the number of women incorporated into the waged labour force, the type of work undertaken by women and the sexual division of labour within social production, and the participation of women in subsistence and family agricultural production. The project also examines in some detail the effects of policies of rural development on women's reproductive activities or the bearing and caring of children and the maintenance and servicing of the household. The report details the effects of State intervention and rural development policies on women and suggests that although women may have benefited from the policies of rural development in many spheres, many of these benefits have fallen short of their stated goals. (Notes by the author).

WOMEN'S STATUS/RURAL WOMEN/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA/

Source: Prof. Elizabeth Croll, Queen Elizabeth House Contemporary China Centre, Oxford, England.

CROLL, Elizabeth *155*

Socialist Development Experiences: Women in Rural Production and Reproduction in the Soviet Union, China, Cuba and Tanzania. In Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society, vol. 7, no. 1, 1981.

This comparative study of a number of societies is concerned with the degree to which State Planning and the alteration in the relations of production have affected the productive and reproductive activities of peasant women in the Soviet Union, China, Cuba and Tanzania. The politics and the positions of rural women in the waged labour force were examined to assess the correlation between the extent of collectivization and the degree of visibility, the scale of rewards distributed to women and the intensity of female labour. The project assesses the degree to which political programmes to reduce the number of demands on the domestic economy and to collectivise or equalize the distribution of domestic chores have affected the reproductive role of women. It examines government policies and the demands of the rural economy on peasant households and the effects of both population and economic policies on women. (Notes by the author).

WOMEN'S ROLE/SOCIALIST SYSTEM/LABOUR/SOVIET UNION/PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA/

Source: Prof. Elizabeth Croll, Fellow, Queen Elizabeth House Contemporary China Centre, Oxford, England.

MIES, Maria *156*

Capitalist Development and Subsistence Reproduction: Rural Women in India. Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars, Charlemont, Mass., 1980. 14 p.

The paper examines some theoretical implications of the consequences of capitalism on the role of women in two basic human activities: production of the means of subsistence and production of new life or procreation. Examples

on the experience of rural women in India are presented. A number of points aiming at the development of a strategy for the emancipation of subsistance reproducers is offered.

WOMEN'S ROLE/CAPITALIST SYSTEM/RURAL WOMEN/WOMEN'S AMANCIPATION/INDIA/

Source: Prof. Maria Mies, Blumenstr. 9, 5 holn-1, F.R. of Germany.

BUTT, H. W. *157*

Mahila Mandals – A Tool for Socio-economic Development of Rural Women. Paper presented at the regional seminar on "Women and Integrated Rural Development", held at Bhubaneswar, 26-27 September 1975. 10 p.

From the experience of a small pilot project in Hyderabad in the areas of health, education and nutrition for the age group 0-16 years, it becomes evident that women from the vital link for any activity that is introduced for the betterment of children and youth. Following a discussion of recurrent problems of organization, this paper attempts to show how Mahila mandals (community centres) have been re-established to interest the average village woman and to provide her with some means to supplement family income.

HEALTH EDUCATION/WOMEN'S STATUS/INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT/COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION/INCOME/INDIA/

Source: Indo-Dutch Project for Child Welfare (Shachting Netherlands Kindhulp Plan), Hyderabad, India.

SANATA DHARMA. FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES *158*

The Role of Women in Rural Society. Results of a survey of five villages in Indonesia, undertaken at the request of ESCAP, Jogjakarta, 1975.

The object of the survey is to collect information on the condition of women and on their role in family and social life in five villages. The data collected include description of the villages and information regarding the activities performed by women, the extent of their participation in decision-making, and social and cultural factors enhancing or hindering change and advancement. The five villages surveyed were all located in the Jogjakarta region of Central Java.

RURAL WOMEN/WOMEN'S STATUS/FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICE/NUTRITION/CULTURAL VALUE/EDUCATION/INCOME/INDONESIA/

Source: IKIP Sanata Dharma, P.O. Box 29, Jogjakarta, Indonesia.

ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY *159*

The Position of Women and their Contribution to Rural Productive Efforts – A Case Study in Kedah, Malaysia, Thesis No. 1198 by Tang Yong Moy. Bangkok, August 1976. 86 p., tables.

To study the position of rural women and their productive efforts, a survey was carried out in Kedah, Malaysia, from February to April 1976. Eight equality indices and attitude indices of women towards equality were constructed. Finally, simple linear regression analysis was applied to see the relationships between women's contribution, equality and other related variables. Correlations between these variables were found negligible.

WOMEN'S STATUS/RURAL WOMEN/SURVEY/SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS/QUESTIONNAIRE/STATISTICAL DATA/BIBLIOGRAPHY/MALAYSIA/

Source: Asian Institute of Technology, P.O. Box 2754, Bangkok, Thailand.

ANWAR, Semin and *BILGUES, Faiz* *160*

The Attitudes, Environment and Activities of Rural Women: A Case Study of Jhok Sayal. Islamabad, Pakistan, Institute of Development Economics, Research Report no. 98, 1976. 69 p.

The authors lived in a Punjabi village in Pakistan for two weeks. Based on participant observations and discussions with the villagers, this report outlines the different dimensions of economic activity of rural women and describes the attitudinal and environmental factors which influence village women's participation in the rural economy. No policy recommendations emerge directly from this study, but a number of hypotheses are suggested.

STATISTICAL DATA/RURAL WOMEN/EDUCATION/RESEARCH/MASS MEDIA/MERRIAGE/FAMILY PLANNING/PAKISTAN/

Source: Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, P.O. Box 1091, Islamabad, Pakistan.

ZEHRA, Arfa Sayeda *161*

Case Study on the Role of Rural Women in Community Development: Country Case Study on Pakistan. ESCAP, Bangkok, (PSA/EGM/DWORA/5), 1978. 41 p. mimeo.

The paper describes some aspects of Pakistan's rural community life such as the patriarchal system, family relations, community development, religious values, economic conditions, and official efforts to improve the situation of rural women in Pakistan.

RURAL WOMEN/CULTURAL VALUE/ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION/PATRIARCHAL SYSTEM/FAMILY RELATIONS/EDUCATION/PAKISTAN/

Source: ESCAP Library, 1st Floor, Service Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

RASHID, Rifat *162*

Women's Leadership and Integrated Rural Development in Pakistan. In Integrated Rural Development Review, vol. 2, no. 1, January - March 1977. pp. 53-57.

This paper discusses briefly the philosophy and concept of integrated rural development, the role of women in rural development and makes some suggestions and observations regarding the situation in Pakistan. Special emphasis is placed on training programmes to teach women leaders and workers to take up their new roles.

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT/WOMEN'S STATUS/TRAINING/RECOMMENDATION/PAKISTAN/

Source: Integrated Rural Development Review, Local Government and Rural Development Division, Government of Pakistan, 316, F-6/3, Islamabad, Pakistan.

AHMED, Anis *163*

The Role of Women in Integrated Rural Development. In Integrated Rural Development, vol. 1, no. 1, December 1975. pp. 31-35.

To improve the economic condition of rural women, concerted and integrated efforts will have to be made to motivate, educate and organize women even in the remotest villages of Pakistan. The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), launched in July 1972, hopes to provide a framework for the women's organizations to activate and organize multi-purpose women's co-operatives which would lead to increased family income. These activities, in co-operation with the development and cultural activities of other departments and agencies in the IRDP areas, may help to achieve an inter-sectoral and multi-disciplinary approach towards the total socio-economic development of Pakistan.

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT/RURAL WOMEN/WOMEN'S STATUS/PAKISTAN/

Source: Rural Development Wing, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Rural Development, Government of Pakistan, 316, F/6-3 Islamabad, Pakistan.

ILLO, Jeanne Frances I. *164*

Involvement by Choice: The Role of Women in Development. Quezon City: Social Survey Research Unit (Naga City), Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University, 1977. 207 p.

The study first presents a profile of the women who live in the Bicol River Basin of Camarines Sur and then proceeds to enumerate the concerns of these women. The paper goes on to identify alternative approaches for the possible integration of women in development. Apart from the basic needs of economic well-being, the study reports that the main concern of these women was the maintenance of marital harmony in the home. (Notes by NCRFW).

RURAL WOMEN/CULTURAL VALUE/CAMARINES/PHILIPPINES/

Source: National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women, 1145 J.P. Laurel Street, San Miguel, Manila, Philippines.

SCHOEFFEL, Penelope *165*

"The Ladies Row of Thatch: Women and Rural Development in Western Samoa". In Pacific Perspective vol. 8, no. 2, 1979.

This paper highlights the important contribution women in Western Samoa have made to rural development not only in the economic sense but socially as well. It discusses also the traditional accepted belief in Samoan society that women are better achievers than their male counterparts once they have established their goals. (Notes by Women's Advisory Committee).

RURAL DEVELOPMENT/CULTURAL VALUE/WESTERN SAMOA/

Source: Ms. Noumea Simi, Secretary, Prime Minister's Department, Women's Advisory Committee, Apia, Western Samoa.

MAKHA, Khittasangka *166*

Participation of Rural Women in Rural Development in Thailand and the Philippines. Doctoral Dissertation, Community Development, University of the Philippines, Los Baños, July 1978. xx, 384 p.

The study analyzes the role of women in rural development activities in Thailand and the Philippines along, selected socio-economic and behavioural variables. The study also attempts to determine local official leader's perception of the status of rural women, to compare degrees of women's participation in the two countries, and to predict trends in the changing role of women.

RURAL WOMEN/WOMEN'S STATUS/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/THAILAND/PHILIPPINES/

Source: UNICEF Library, No. 19, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

CHUTIKUL, Saisuree *167*

Women in Rural North-East Society in Thailand. Bangkok, United Nations Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, 1975.

The paper contains observations based on interviews with rural women, Thai and foreign educators and community developers of the north-east region of Thailand. The legal and social disabilities of women in these food-and silk-producing areas, the need to raise the living conditions of the very poor, and the need to create among the women themselves an awareness of their situation and a desire for improvement are emphasized.

RURAL WOMEN/WOMEN'S STATUS/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/THAILAND/

Source: Asian and Pacific Development Institute, P.O. Box 2-136, Sri Ayudhya Road, Bangkok 10400, Thailand.

THAMMASAT UNIVERSITY. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK *168*

Study of the Status and Role of Women in 21 Villages at Lampang Province, Thailand. Bangkok, 1975. 45 p.

At the request of the Social Development Division, ESCAP, this paper was prepared in connection with the United Nations Programme to stimulate action research and to evolve means of effective integration of women in development. Eighty rural women of Lampang Province, northern Thailand were interviewed to determine village facilities; socio-economic status; health and nutritional situation; participation in community organizations and politics; and their attitudes, problems and needs. Following a discussion of these interviews, conclusions and recommendations for improvement of the living conditions of these women are outlined.

RURAL WOMEN/WOMEN'S STATUS/SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTOR/HEALTH SERVICE/COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION/EVALUATION/THAILAND/

Source: Thammasat University, Department of Social Work, Faculty of Social Administration, Tha Phra Chan, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

BRNIGHT, Robert and *LEOPRAPAI, Boonlert* *169*

Attitudes of Rural Thai Women Toward Induced Abortion. Mahidol University, Institute for Population and Social Research. Working paper no. 7. Bangkok, February 1975. 11 p., tables.

A brief report on a nation-wide sample survey, dealing with the fertility behaviour and attitudes of 1,254 married rural Thai women aged 15-44. Six questions concerning their attitudes towards induced abortion in different circumstances were asked. Results are summarized in five tables, illustrating the attitudes, demographic and socio-economic characteristics, fertility and family planning experiences and communication activities. An interesting finding is that women characterized as good communicators, either with their husbands or with other village women, had a more positive view concerning induced abortion than the other women.

RURAL WOMEN/ABORTION/FERTILITY/STATISTICAL DATA/THAILAND/

Source: Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, 420/1 Rajvithi Road, Phyathai, Bangkok 10400, Thailand.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF THAILAND *170*

Status of Thai Women in Two Rural Areas. A survey report by a survey team. Bangkok, September 1977. 90 p., tables.

This survey report on rural Thai women covering 2,637 family members in Chachoengsao and 2,708 in Lampang, contains community profiles and an analysis of survey findings on the socio-economic status of women, attitudes of women and men, legal status of Thai women, and problems and needs of women and their communities. Conclusions and recommendations on family as well as community welfare are included.

WOMEN'S STATUS/RURAL WOMEN/SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS/LAW/SURVEY/BIBLIOGRAPHY/THAILAND/

Source: National Council of Women of Thailand, Manangkasila Mansion, Larn Luang Road, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

WHITE, Christine *171*

Socialist Transformation of Agriculture and Gender Relations: The Vietnamese Case. In Bulletin, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, no. 14, 1982.

Viet Nam is taken as a case study to illustrate the importance of sexual division of labour for understanding socialist institutional change, whether land reform, co-operativinization or the recent subcontracting system. It is observed that women's subordination is accentuated in the Vietnamese socialist system, with men concentrated in the state and co-operative sectors, and women mobilized as 'subcontracted' manual labour on an individual or household basis.

WOMEN'S ROLE/SOCIALIST SYSTEM/AGRICULTURE/RURAL WOMEN/EMPLOYMENT/SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM/

Source: Dr. Christine White, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, Brighton BN1 9RE, England.

3. EFFECT OF MODERNIZATION: TECHNOLOGY, MIGRATION AND MASS MEDIA

HACKENBERG, Bevery Heckart *172*

On the Road to Development: The Impact of Infrastructure on the Changing Economic Lives of Women in Southeast Mindanao. 22 p., table, mimeo. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America, Philippines, April 1979.

This study of 1,000 rural women in Mindanao, the Philippines, investigates two concepts: the participation continuum, and barriers to participation. It demonstrates that women can derive substantial economic advantages from basic infrastructure projects which have no "sexual orientation".

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/RURAL WOMEN/STATISTICAL DATA/BIBLIOGRAPHY/PHILIPPINES/

Source: Population Association of America, P.O. Box 14182, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, D.C. 20044, U.S.A.

ASIAN AND PACIFIC CENTRE FOR WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT and *ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC REGIONAL CENTRE FOR TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER* *173*

Report of the Round-Table Discussion on Participation of Women and Their Emancipation Through the Application of Science and Technology to Development, Bangalore, 3-5 July 1979. 28 p.

Considering the main problems of transfering knowledge and technology to a large number of women economically poor and socially backward, the Round-table stressed the need of deliberate policies and strategies which assist in the choice and applications of appropriate technologies to improve the situation of women.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER/ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/ ESCAP REGION/

Source: Asian and Pacific Centre for Women and Development, c/o APDC, P.O. Box 2224, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

YU, Timothy and *CHU, Leonard L.* *174*

Women and Media in Asia: Proceedings of Asian Consultation on Women and Media, Hong Kong 1977, 251 p.

This book is a report of the Asian Consultation on Women and Media held at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. It contains papers presented at the consultation as well as discussions during the sessions. Regional reports on the legal and social status of Asian women, their access to education, their employment in mass media, consciousness of women's role in mass media, contribution women make for national development in Asia through media, opportunities for training women for media careers in Asia; and sensitization and mobilization of resources for wider involvement of women were presented at the Consultation. (Notes by the Labour Department).

MASS MEDIA/WOMEN'S ROLE/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/ASIA/

Source: Centre for Communication Studies, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, New Territories, Hong Kong.

INDIA. PRESS INSTITUTE OF INDIA with *INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MASS COMMUNICATION* and *INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH* *175*

Seminar on the Role of the Mass Media in Changing the Social Attitudes and Practices Towards Women, New Delhi, January 23-25, 1976.

The objectives of the seminar were:

1. to evolve concrete proposals for action; and
2. to present such proposals to top decision-makers in the media, so that a continuing action programme could be developed. Seminar papers included:

(a) Current role of the media in changing women's status;

(b) Women's magazines – A positive role? Why are they all alike?

(c) Exposure of women to mass media. A sample survey.

WOMEN'S STATUS/MASS MEDIA/SOCIAL CHANGE/INDIA/

Source: Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi, India.

DESAI, Neera *176*

Indian Women and Media, Research Unit on Women's Studies, SNDT Women's University, Bombay, 1980. 39 p.

The study analyses some aspects of the projection of women in the media and of the status of women in the context of developmental policy and policy on communication adopted by the government. The traditional image of women as subordinate, devoted to the family, and docile is strongly projected in the Indian media.

MASS MEDIA/CULTURAL VALUE/LEGISLATION/INDIA/

Source: Research Unit on Women's Studies, Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University 1, Nathibai Thackersey Road, Patkar Hall Building, Bombay 400-020, India.

POPULATION COUNCIL. CENTRE FOR POLICY STUDIES *177*

Towards a Theory of Female Migration in Developing Countries, by Veena N. Thadani and Michael P. Todaro. New York, May 1978. 36 p.

The paper examines potential differences between the migration of men and the autonomous migration of unattached women. It argues that if the goal or motive of migration is economic betterment and status mobility, divergence between male and female goal attainment becomes apparent: for men, wage-earning employment is the avenue, while for women, marriage provides an additional or alternative approach.

MIGRATION/STATUS MOBILITY/WOMEN'S STATUS/DEVELOPING COUNTRY/

Source: The Population Council, One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

SOCIETY FOR RESEARCH ON WOMEN IN NEW ZEALAND *178*

Immigrant Women. Christchurch, 1979. 40 p.

A survey of 66 immigrant women in Christchurch, covering the areas of health and social welfare, work and education, housing, marriage and personal adjustment to living in a new country. English and non-English, North American, Asian and Polynesian women were interviewed. Their expectations of life in New Zealand, based upon the information received before emigrating, are contrasted with the realities of their experiences in New Zealand. (Notes by SRWNZ)

MIGRATION/WOMEN'S STATUS/EDUCATION/SOCIAL WELFARE/HOUSING/NEW ZEALAND/

Source: Society for Research on Women in New Zealand (Inc.), National Secretary, P.O. Box 13078, Johnsonville, New Zealand.

SINGH, Andrea Menefee *179*

The Impact of Migration on Women and the Family: Research, Policy and Programme Issues in Development Countries. In Social Action, New Delhi, vol 30, no. 2, April - June 1980. pp. 181-200.

In the context of the pervasive invisibility of migrant women in standard data collection, policy-making and planning processes, this paper seeks to review some of the major trends and patterns of female migration in developing countries; identify some important research priorities; and delineate some of the areas in which policies and programmes might be framed so as to assist or change the impact of migration on women and the family. In discussing the relevance of these issues to national policies, access to credit, training and education, supportive social services and community organization are emphasized.

INTERNAL MIGRATION/INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION/WOMEN AND FAMILY/MIGRANT/RURAL-URBAN/ RESEARCH/MIGRATION POLICY/BIBLIOGRAPHY/DEVELOPING COUNTRY/

Source: Indian Social Institute, Lodi Road, New Delhi 110003, India.

ASIAN AND PACIFIC CENTRE FOR WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT *180*

Environmental Issues Affecting Women with Particular Reference to Housing and Human Settlements. Report of a Training Workshop, Bangkok, 1980. 164 p.

The workshop catered to participants involved in environmental planning, architecture, social services, human settlements, community development, and housing. Some of the topics covered by the papers presented included dwelling needs and community facilities for women and children; problems of poor women in slums, rural areas, and isolated tribal areas; low-cost housing for women, and women's participation in settlement planning.

HOUSING/WOMEN'S STATUS/COMMUNITY FACILITIES/ENVIRONMENT/HUMAN SETTLEMENTS/

Source: Social Development Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia the Pacific, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

POPULATION COUNCIL. CENTRE FOR POLICY STUDIES *181*

How Modernization Can Also Increase Fertility. Working papers no. 49, by Moni Nag., New York, November 1979. 44 p.

Industrialization, urbanization and a variety of other changes involved in the process of modernization generally lead to a reduction in fertility through the practice of birth control, and delayed age at marriage. However, a review of birth rate estimates for Latin America, Africa and Asia clearly indicates that fertility has actually increased in a number of countries during the early stages of modernization. Four main factors have been identified as contributing toward this increase:

1. earlier post-partum resumption of evaluation and menstruation as a result of decreased breast feeding;
2. decline in the practice of post-partum abstinence;
3. reduction in the loss of reproductive performance of women caused by early widowhood;
4. reduction in the incidence of sterility as a result of the improved treatment of venereal diseases.

In making predictions about fertility and in evaluating the influence on fertility of development programmes (including family planning programmes), these fertility-increasing effects of modernization should be taken into account.

FERTILITY/FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR/FERTILITY DEPARTMENT/BIBLIOGRAPHY/

Source: Population Council, One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

OMER, Salima *182*

"Helping Women in Developing Countries to Deal with Change in Life Style Brought about by Industrialization and Urbanization. Paper presented at Pan-Pacific and Southeast Asia Women's Association, Skidmore College, New York, 1981. 17 p.

The paper examines some aspects of the effects of urbanization and mechanization on rural and urban women. It presents some macro and micro-level strategies to assist women in their adjustment to changing conditions.

MODERNIZATION/WOMEN'S ROLE/POLICY/DEVELOPING COUNTRY/

Source: Social Development Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

4. ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION

4.1 Economic womenpower: conceptual issues

VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AND STATE UNIVERSITY. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY *183*

Income-generating Activities with Women's Participation: A Re-examination of Goals and Issues, by Hoskins, Marilyn W. Blacksburg, Va., December 1980. 45 p.

This paper discusses the meaning, the goals and the desired economic, social and political effects of income-generating projects before dealing with various aspects and constraints of aids to women's participation. Then some case studies of integrated and women – only projects are examined in relation to income-generating goals and participation.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT/INCOME/BIBLIOGRAPHY/AFRICA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA/SRI LANKA/

Source: Department of Sociology, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia 24061, U.S.A.

ACHARJI, Nilima *184*

Role of Trade Unions in Safeguarding the Interests of Women Workers. In Social Welfare, vol. XXVIII, no. 10, January 1982. pp. 4-6, 22-28.

With the introduction of mass scale production, the human factor in manufactoring or services sectors is divided into employers, owning the tools and means of production, and employers, owning only their labour. Trade unions are organized to provide a bargaining power to the latter group. Although women's problems in industry are paramount, their participation in trade unions is questionable both quantitatively and qualitatively. Apart from general considerations on unionism, this paper outlines factors of the participation or lack of involvement of women in union activities, and of the demand for female labour in India.

TRADE UNIONS/EMPLOYMENT/WOMEN'S STATUS/FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/INDIA/

Source: Central Social Welfare Board, Jeevan Deep, Sansad Marg, New Delhi-110001, India.

NEWLAND, Kathleen *185*

Women, Men, and the Division of Labour. Worldwatch paper no. 37, May 1980. 43 p.

Presents a historical perspective of the evolution of sexual division of labour. The partition that places most men in paid labour and most women in unpaid labour is braking down, but inspite of massive women's labour force participation, the operations leading to GNP calculations overlook many of the goods and services produced by women in the economy. Women workers are subject to occupational segregation which fragments the labour market into stereotypically masculine and femenine jobs. The reconciliation of work outside and inside the house ideally should be the task of the symetrical family where both men and women participate equally in employment and family life.

FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/WOMEN'S ROLE/WOMEN'S STATUS/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/

Source: Worldwatch Institute, 1976 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C., 20036, U.S.A.

KRISHNARAJ, Maithreyi *186*

Approaches to Self-Reliance for Women: Some Urban Models, Research Unit on Women's Studies. SNDT Women's University, Bombay, 1980. 50 p.

The purpose of the study is to assess some schemes designed to help low-income women in Bombay from the point of view of their contribution to the development of self-reliance among women. A number of schemes that attempt to provide economic relief to women seeking work or women already engaged in some productive activity are critically examined. Aspects considered are the organizational models, hyrarchy, leadership, immediate or potential barriers, operational overtones, and impact on the status of women.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS/INCOME GENERATION/WOMEN'S STATUS/INDIA/

Source: Research Unit on Women's Studies, Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University 1, Nathibai Thackersey Road, Patkar Hall Building, Bombay 400-020, India.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION *187*

Women Workers and Society: International Perspectives, with foreword by Helvi Sipila. Geneva, 1976. 211 p., tables.

In the 14 articles in this volume, women and men from a number of countries consider the persistence of social inequalities facing women not only in remuneration and employment, but in political life, trade union representation and in social security protection in an attempt to discover the causes and to suggest how social policy might be used to

eliminate them. Also included are the texts concerning women workers adopted by the 60th session of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, 4-25 June 1975.

FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/EDUCATION/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/WOMEN'S RIGHTS/ SOCIAL PROBLEM/INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION/

Source: ILO Publications, International Labour Organisation, CH-1211, Geneva 22, Switzerland.

BOSERUP, Ester *188*

Employment of Women in Developing Countries. A paper submitted for discussion at the General Conference of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population Liege, 27 August - 1 September 1973. In the International Population Conference Report, vol. 1, Liege, 1973. pp. 381-391.

Differences in classification make it impossible to compare accurately the total labour force of countries. While in certain developing countries, women from rural areas are categorized as housewives, in others they are seen as subsistence producers and participants in the labour force; in urban areas, census reports do not have an entry for part-time workers. To minimize these sources of statistical error, the author proposes an alternative method of classification, whereby for each sex separately their participation in the labour force in modern sectors is calculated – agricultural activities and occupations with great likelihood of employment of part-time workers are omitted. This alternative classification provides an index to assist in the ranking of countries according to stage of development. The author then discusses the conflict between women's roles as workers and mothers, and examines the relationship between rural-urban migration, female work input and development.

DEVELOPING COUNTRY/EMPLOYMENT/FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION/DATA ANALYSIS/

Source: IUSSP/UIESP, Rue Forgeur 5, 4000 Liege, Belgium.

GANDHI, Indira *189*

Self-Employment for Women. In Social Welfare. Vol. XXVIII, no. 10, January 1982. pp. 1-2 and 31.

The text of the inaugural address delivered at the International Conference of Women Enterpreneurs held in New Delhi, November 1981, delves into aspects of the participation of women in all spheres of activity, especially entrepeneurship, and into the strategy adopted in India to combine the state and individual enterprise, and to create opportunities for self-employment through the encouragement of the decentralized section, auxiliary agricultural vocations, crafts and other industries.

WOMEN'S STATUS/EMPLOYMENT/ENTREPENEURSHIP/INDIA/

Source: Central Social Welfare Board, Jeevan Deep, Sansad Marg, New Delhi-110001, India.

AGARWAL, Bina *190*

Work Participation of Rural Women in the Third World: Some Data and Conceptual Biases, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, England, 1981. 28 p.

The paper examines the nature and sources of biases in national-level statistics, which usually serve as bases for development policies, leading to an undercounting of women both as actual and potential work force. It provides suggestions on ways to correct there biases and to change misdirected schemes instituted to help the poor. The discussion centres on data relating to the rural areas of the non-socialist Third World countries.

FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/RURAL WOMEN/DATA BIASES/THIRD WORLD/

Source: Dr. Bina Agarwal, 111 Golf Links, New Delhi 110003, India.

RESOURCES FOR THE FUTURE *191*

Rural Women at Work: Strategies for Development in South Asia, by Ruth B. Dixon. Baltimore, John Hopkins University Press, 1978. 227 p., tables.

This report proposes that a promising point of intervention in the circle of rural poverty and high fertility in economically stagnant rural economies is specifically through women, by upgrading women's productive activities from the household and subsistence sectors to income-generating employment outside the home. It contends that non-agricultural employment that expands the range of economic and social rewards available to women outside the home can promote rural development, raise the status of women, and alter reproductive behaviour. Furthermore, programmes specifically incorporating women as decision makers and beneficiaries should stimulate more immediate and direct social and economic changes than would similar programmes aimed primarily at men.

RURAL WOMEN/FEMALE EMPLOYMENT/INCOME/FERTILITY/ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/ BIBLIOGRAPHY/BANGLADESH/INDIA/NEPAL/PAKISTAN/

Source: Resource for the Future Inc., 1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION and *CLEARING-HOUSE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN ASIA* *192*

The Role of Women in Contributing to Family Income: Proceedings of the Regional Workshop, Bangkok, Thailand, 19-23 July 1976. 321 p.

The aim of the workshop was to pinpoint ways and means to raise the social and economic status of women. Along with the workshop proceedings, conclusions and recommendations, this publication presents research contributions and technical papers by individuals, agencies and institutions in Asia. The material is divided into three general areas, dealing with:

1. trends and developments covered by ILO and Clearing-House studies;
2. the socio-economic status of women in Asia, the characteristics of female labour force participation, and development concepts in support of women's employment;
3. policies and programmes of governments, employees' and workers' organizations, NGOs and international organizations supporting women's employment and overlooking at the conditions of work.

A bibliography on women is reproduced in this publication.

FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/EMPLOYMENT/WOMEN'S STATUS/STATISTICAL DATA/BIBLIOGRAPHY/ASIA/

Source: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, P.O. Box 2781, Bangkok, Thailand.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION *193*

Women and the Urban Labour Market. World Employment Programme Research. Population and Labour Policies Programme Working Paper no. 77, by Elizabeth Jelin, Geneva, September 1979. 48 p., (WEP/2-21/WP. 77).

Discussing the position of women in the urban labour market of under-developed capitablist societies, special attention was given to the general conditions of the urban labour market in such societies and to the specific conditions affecting women, namely, the relationship between their role in domestic work and their availability for outside work, and the discriminatory effects of social norms governing female employment.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/URBAN/BIBLIOGRAPHY/LATIN AMERICA/

Source: International Labour Organisation, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland.

RANI, Kala *194*

Role Conflict in Working Women. Chetana Publications, New Delhi, 1976. 242 p., tables.

Interviews with 150 educated married working women in Patna form the basis for this study which focusses on the incompatability between old concepts of women's role and new occupational roles. The author seeks to discover conflict-promoting and conflict-resolving factors. She details the job motivations for the women at work and the attitudes of various sections of society towards them – the cases of widowed, separated and divorced working women are specifically examined.

RESEARCH/FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTOR/WOMEN'S STATUS/ INDIA/

Source: Chetana Publications, 11052 East Park Road, New Delhi 110005, India.

MCCABE, James L. and *ROSENZWEIG, Mark R.* *195*

Female Labour-Force Participation, Occupational Choice, and Fertility in Developing Countries, in Journal of Development Economics, vol. 3, no. 2, July 1976. pp. 141-160.

A model is presented in which female labour-force participation, family size, occupation, and the demand for mother-substitutes are jointly determined under assumptions relevant to the less-developed country context. The model is tested, using household data from the 1970 Puerto Rican Public Use Sample and an inter-country cross-section sample. Evidence, shows that female potential wages rising at equal rates with each other will be positively associated with both labour force participation and fertility. However, it is shown that this pro-natalist effect may not hold for potential wage rate rises limited to specific occupations because of differences in occupational (child-rearing) compatibility.

FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/FERTILITY/EMPLOYMENT/DEVELOPING COUNTRY/

Source: North Holland Publishing Company, Journal Division, P.O. Box 211, Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

BURMAN, Sandra (ed.) *196*

Fit Work for Women. Canberra, Australian National University Press, 1979. 201 p.

This book contains several papers that discuss women's work and other activities usually undertaken by women but either not defined as work or accorded an ambiguous status. The papers in this book therefore attempt to provide insights into the nature of women's roles today by examining the changing nature of and attitudes to women's work and the domestic ideal.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT/WOMEN'S STATUS/

Source: Australian National University Press, P.O. Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2600, Australia.

FEINSTEIN, Karen (ed.) *197*

Working Women and Families, edited by Karen Wolk Feinstein. Sage Yearbooks in Women's Policy Studies. Beverly Hills, Sage Publications, 1979. 295 p.

The focus of this book is on working women and family life. Contributors to this volume respond to and elaborate on issues relating to working women. They outline the problems and pressures created by the movement of women into the labour force; they also offer concrete proposals for alleviating these difficulties, and they foresee a future which includes an improved quality of work and family life.

In the past, law, custom, national events, and necessities of survival have determined women's work roles and, hence, the nature of family life. Even now, women do not enjoy as broad a range of choice to select work as do men because of a host of societal and labour force constraints.

FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/FEMALE EMPLOYMENT/WOMEN'S ROLE/WOMEN AND FAMILY/BIBLIOGRAPHY/UNITED STATES/

Source: Sage Publications, Inc. 275 South Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, California 90212, U.S.A.

4.2 Women's productive activity in ESCAP countries

(a) Subregional, comparative and multi-country studies

MANDERSON, Lenore *198*

Women and Work: Continuities of the Past and Present. Asia Teacher's Bulletin. 6(2), 1978. pp. 6-24.

The article illustrates the relationships between past and present as reflected in the economic behaviour of women in the member countries of Asean: Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore, and Malaysia. It is observed that inspite of the large degree of participation of women in the workforce, their participation is still a reflection of traditional values on the role of women and man in society. Modern changes in the type of occupations embraced by women are due to structural changes in the economy rather than changes in attitudes towards the role of women.

FEMALE LABOUR FORCE/CULTURAL VALUE/ASEAN COUNTRIES/

Source: Dr. Lenore Manderson, University of New South Wales, P.O. Box 1, Kensington, NSW, Australia 2033.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION and *ASIAN REGIONAL SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME* *199*

Summary of Six Country Reports on Income-Generating Skills for Women in Asia. Bangkok, 1979. 68 p., tables.

This comparative report on Bangladesh, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand is concerned with income-generating skills for women, which will help women to become participating members of the working force; to earn acceptable wages and to have access to training in some kind of skill which will improve their employment prospects.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT/WOMEN'S PROMOTION/WOMEN'S INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITIES/TRAINING/NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION/DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS/STATISTICAL DATA/BANGLADESH/JAPAN/MALAYSIA/PHILIPPINES/SRI LANKA/THAILAND/

Source: International Labour Organisation, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, P.O. Box 1759, Bangkok, Thailand.

EAST-WEST POPULATION INSTITUTE *200*

Female Labour Force Participation in a Modernizing Society: Malaya and Singapore, 1921-1957, paper no. 34, by Monica S. Fong, Honolulu, 1975. 39 p.

Through the use of census data this paper establishes the levels and changes in female labour force participation for each of the three major ethnic groups in Malaya and Singapore – Malays, Chinese, and Indians. During the period under study, female labour force participation rates declined rapidly both inside and outside the agricultural sector. Several explantations for this finding are tested in multiple regression analyses. The best predictor of the proportion of women in the labour force is found to be the proportion of all workers employed in agriculture.

FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/WOMEN'S STATUS/DATA ANALYSIS/CENSUS/EMPLOYMENT/MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE/

Source: East-West Population Institute, East-West Center, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, U.S.A.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC *201*

Study on the Role of Young Women in the Development Process, Especially in Industry, in Selected Countries of the ESCAP region, by Soon Young Yoon, Bangkok, 1979. 43 p., biblio.,

The purpose of this comparative study, which is based on country studies carried out in Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea, Singapore and Thailand, is to identify existing problems of the new female work force, to evaluate programmes and policies, review legal and constitutional provisions for women and suggest strategies for change.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/HONG KONG/REPUBLIC OF KOREA/SINGAPORE/THAILAND/

Source: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

ALDAY, Lucina *202*

The Development of the Status of Women and Youth in Asia for the Last Twenty Years. Bureau of Women and Minors, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Philippines, 1981. 14 p. Appendix and tables.

This paper presents a revision of aspects related to the employment of women and youth in Asia with particular emphasis on the situation in the Philippines. Data on literacy and vocational training is also included.

FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/LABOUR LEGISLATION/ASIA/PHILIPPINES/

Source: Dr. Lucina Alday, Bureau of Women and Minors, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Phoenix Building, Intramuros, Manila, Philippines.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION *203*

Women Workers in Asian Countries, by V.R.K. Tilak. October 1974. 22 p., appendix.

The extent to which women play a role in economic activity is an important aspect of the employment problem, particularly in developing countries. The author examines this relationship using materials collected from 15 Asian countries.

Part I deals with women's present participation in the labour force;

Part II examines the past trends and future prospects;

Part III analyzes the problems facing female employees, in a detailed case study of one country of the region, Thailand; and

Part IV presents the summary and conclusions.

FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/EMPLOYMENT/SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/THAILAND/ASIA/

Source: ILO Publications, International Labour Office, CH-1211, Geneva 22, Switzerland.

(b) Country-specific data

AUSTRALIA, WOMEN'S BUREAU *204*

The Role of Women in the Economy, Position Paper. OECD High Level Conference on the Employment of Women, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra, 1981. 73 p.

The first part of the paper surveys the growth of female employment in Australia over the past thirty years. The second part outlines Australian industrial relations system, and the functioning of the labour market, with particular attention to employment segregation. The third part describes measures introduced to improve women's work life. The paper concludes by suggesting measures to reduce segregation, and further the Government's commitment to equality of employment opportunity.

EMPLOYMENT/WOMEN'S LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/EQUAL OPPORTUNITY/NATIONAL MACHINERY/LABOUR LEGISLATION/POLICY/AUSTRALIA/

Source: The Women's Bureau, Department of Employment and Youth Affiars, P.O. Box 399, Canberra City 2601, Australia.

AUSTRALIA, WOMEN'S BUREAU *205*

Facts on Women at Work in Australia, Women's Bureau, Department of Employment and Youth Affairs, Canberra, Australia, 1980. 43 p.

Some of the main facts and statistics about male/female composition of the Australian labour force are presented, with particular emphasis on the characteristics relating to females.

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/AUSTRALIA/

Source: The Women's Bureau, Department of Employment and Youth Affairs, P.O. Box 399, Canberra City 2601, Australia.

AUSTRALIA, WOMEN'S BUREAU *206*

Australian Women Workers in a Changing Society. Address by K. Lovering to a Biennial Conference of Australian Federation of Business and Professional Women. Perth, 1978. 10 p.

This brief paper presents some aspects of the position of women in the Australian labour force and discusses some of the problems and challenges that women in the labour force have to face.

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/AUSTRALIA/

Source: The Women's Bureau, Department of Employment and Youth Affairs, P.O. Box 399, Canberra City 2601, Australia.

AUSTRALIA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR *207*

The Role of Women in the Economy. Women and Work No. 12, Canberra, June 1973. 182 p., tables, index.

This report on aspects of the role of women provides a framework within which the economic role of women in Australia may be considered. It brings together some available information on labour force participation, employment and unemployment, education and training, economic status, child care and the role of parents in the home, and legislative measures and programmes affecting women's role in the labour force. Most of the tables presented are based on statistics published or supplied by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.

FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/EMPLOYMENT/EDUCATION/STATISTICAL DATA/WOMEN'S STATUS/CHILD/LAW/AUSTRALIA/

Source: The Women's Bureau, Department of Labour, 125 Swanstan Street, G.P.O. Box 2817 AA, Melbourne, Vic. 3001, Australia.

BANGLADESH ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION *208*

Role of Women in Socio-economic Development in Bangladesh. Proceedings of a Seminar held in Dhaka, 9-10 May 1976, edited by Monowar Hossain *with* Raihan Sharif *and* Jahanara Huq., Dhaka, March 1977. 199 p., tables. Text in English and Bengali.

This seminar on the role and problems of women in socio-economic development in Bangladesh focused on four broad aspects: women in productive activities, rural women and development, women and education, and the role of women in population planning. This volume contains the general report and recommendations as well as papers presented at the seminar.

WOMEN'S ROLE/ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/SEMINAR/RURAL WOMAN/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/FEMALE EMPLOYMENT/EDUCATION OF WOMEN/POPULATION PLANNING/STATISTICAL DATA/BIBLIOGRAPHY/BANGLADESH/

Source: Bangladesh Economic Association, c/o University of Dhaka, Economics Department, Ramna, Dhaka-2, Bangladesh.

DAVIN, Delia *209*

Woman-Work: Women and the Party in Revoluntionary China. Bristol, 1976. 244 p., bibliography.

After surveying the position of women before 1930, the author describes party policy towards women in the period of Jiangxi Soviet, the anti-Japanese war and the civil war, and the development of the women's movement since 1949. The author analyzes the difficulties of introducing a new style or marriage and family life to the conservative countryside and discusses the relationship between women, production and the land, showing the effects of land reform and collectivization on women's economic position, the life of women in the towns. Although women are still a long way from economic equality with men, the author points to the fundamental changes that have taken place – women now earn and receive money as individuals and their degree of social participation implies considerable political power at the community level.

WOMEN'S STATUS/WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION/RURAL-URBAN/PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA/

Source: Oxford University Press, Ely House, London W.1, United Kingdom.

HONG KONG SHUE YAN COLLEGE *210*

The Study on the Role of Young Women in the Development Process, Especially in Industries in Hong Kong, as reflected in the social and legal provisions, by Chan Wing-tai. Hong Kong, March 1978. 31 p., appendix.

This paper attempts to pinpoint the place the existing legislation of Hong Kong has given to women, and to what extent legislation has influenced traditional Chinese customs concerning the position of women in society. Women's status within the family and their standing within the legal system are compared with those of men, in order to assess the adequacy of legal provisions. A study of the role young women have played in the industrial development of Hong Kong forms the appendix. The paper is intended to suggest directions for further development of the potential of young women in the socio-economic growth of Hong Kong.

WOMEN'S STATUS/LEGISLATION/CULTURAL VALUE/SOCIAL CHANGE/HONG KONG/

Source: Division of Population and Social Affairs, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION *211*

Women in the Indian Labour Force. Papers and proceedings of a national workshop, Asian Regional Team for Employment Promotion, Trivandrun (India) 24-25 July 1980. Bangkok, 1981. vii, 137 p.

In addition to the proceedings of a workshop on women in the Indian labour force, three studies are included in this this volume. Two of the studies present macro-level statistical views of women in the labour force in India. The other one focuses on Indian women workers in a segmented labour market.

FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/INDIA/

Source: Asian Employment Programme, Asian Regional Team for Employment Promotion (ARTEP), P.O. Box 2-146, Bangkok, Thailand.

SINGH, K.P. *212*

Economic Development and Female Labour Force Participation: The Case of the Punjab. In Social Action, New York, vol. 30, no. 2, April - June 1980. pp. 128-137.

This paper attempts to explain regional variations in female labour force participation rates by focusing on the employment pattern of women in the Punjab. It is found that the employment of women in the Punjab, which has the highest rate per capita income in India, is determined by a complex of economic and cultural factors: land-ownership cropping patterns, literacy and occupational range particularly in the industrial and service sector.

FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/RURAL-URBAN/ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/ CULTURAL/LITERACY/DATA ANALYSIS/STATISTICAL DATA/BIBLIOGRAPHY/INDIA/

Source: Indian Social Institute, Lodi Road, New Delhi 110003, India.

INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH *213*

The Status of Women: Household and Non-household Economic Activity, by Asok Mitra, Adhir K. Srimany *and* Lalit P. Pathak. Programme of Women's Studies, 3. New Delhi, 1979. 78 p.

The present monograph examines the participation of females as compared to that of males in household and non-household economic activity in rural and urban areas on the basis of census tables according to the Indian Standard Industrial Classification.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT/SEX RATIO/RURAL-URBAN/CENSUS/DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS/INDIA/

Source: Indian Council of Social Science Research, IIPA Hostel, Indra-prastha Estate, Ring Road, New Delhi 110002, India.

AGARWAL, Bina *214*

"Exploitative Utilization of Educated Womanpower". Journal of Higher Education. Vol. 2, no. 2, Autumn 1976. pp. 185-196.

The paper examines the ineffective utilization of work potential among the higher educated Indian women as manifested in:

1. women not seeking employment;
2. women seeking employment but having to wait much longer than men for jobs; and
3. women finding employment but in jobs which do not give the same credit to their qualifications as compared to credit given to men.

It suggests a need for restructuring of attitudes in order to enable women to move away from phsycial dependence and intellectual conformism.

EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT/JOB MARKET/INDIA/

Source: Dr. Bina Agarwal, 111 Golf Links, New Delhi 110003, India.

KAPUR, Promilla *215*

The Changing Status of the Working Woman in India. New Delhi, 1975. 178 p., bibliography.

An action-oriented study, this book discusses the changing attitudes, status and problems of educated working women in India, concentrating on women office workers and women in unusual professions and occupations. It notes the impact of a married woman's employment on her marital and family relationships and identifies factors affecting marital harmony. It also suggests measures to improve the status of educated women, thus enabling them to play the desired role in building up the nation.

WOMEN'S STATUS/BIBLIOGRAPHY/INDIA/

Source: Vikas Publishing House, 5 Daryaganj, Ansari Road, New Delhi 110006, India.

INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH *216*

From Dissociation to Rehabilitation: Report on an Experiment to Promote Self-employment in an Urban Area, by Devaki Jain. Women in a Developing Economy no. 1. New Delhi, August 1975. 32 p.

The report describes the history, membership, and accomplishments of the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) in Ahmedabad, India. The members of this Association, which began in 1972, are street vendors, cart pullers, junksmiths, and garment makers. By mid-1975, they numbered 6,000. SEWA's two objectives are economic regeneration and social uplift. Its main activity is running a bank for these self-employed women, who are then able to take out loans. This eliminates money-lenders and gives these exploited women the economic and educational means to improve their living conditions.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION/EMPLOYMENT/FAMILY WELFARE/NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION/ INDIA/

Source: Indian Council of Social Science Research, IIPA Hostel, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi 110001, India.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT CENTRE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC *217*

Country Workshop Report on Strategies to Enhance Women's Role in Economic Development Activities and Leadership in Rural Areas, Jakarta, 16 February 1979.

The document includes a summary of the discussions and recommendations brought up by delegations. The annex contains three case studies on social welfare projects in rural areas of Indonesia.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/TRAINING/SOCIAL WELFARE/INDONESIA/

Source: Reference Centre and Clearing-House Unit, Population Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 2nd Floor, Service Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

GADJAH MADA UNIVERSITY. POPULATION STUDIES CENTRE *218*

A Woman's Place....: Social Class Variations in Women's Work Patterns in a Javanese Village, by Valerie J. Hull. Working paper series no. 21, Yogyakarta, July 1979. 48 p., tables.

The author discusses variations in women's work patterns, changes which have taken place in recent history, and the contemporary social class contrasts in female economic activity. She presents some of the results of a case study in rural Yogyakarta which illustrate the attitudes and behaviour surrounding women's work for lower class villagers and for middle class educated women. It appears that the middle class attitude toward women's roles tends to place greater emphasis on the domestic sphere, a focus which is also reflected in the Indonesian women's movement, the mass media, and government policy. This emphasis has had important implications in the formulation of developmental policies for women.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT/RURAL/WOMEN'S ROLE/SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS/EDUCATION OF WOMEN/ DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS/BIBLIOGRAPHY/INDONESIA/

Source: Gadjah Mada University, Population Studies Centre, Bulaksumur G-7, Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY *219*

Economic Activities of Women in Rural Java: Are the Data Adequate?, by Hazel Moir. Development Studies Centre, Occasional paper no. 20, Canberra, 1980. 41 p., tables.

This paper focuses on the relative merits of macro and micro data in providing realistic and reliable information on the economic activities of women in rural Java. Large-scale surveys tend to provide a simplified view of complex realities, while village studies can demonstrate where over-simplification occurs. The two should be able to generate increasingly more useful large-scale data.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT/RURAL WOMAN/STATISTICAL DATA/BIBLIOGRAPHY/INDONESIA/

Source: Australian National University Press, P.O. Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2600, Australia.

JAPAN INSTITUTE OF LABOUR *220*

Problems of Working Women. Japanese Industrial Relations Series, 1981. 24 p.

The report deals with new trends on aspects of Japanese women at work and changes in their social and economic condition, development of measures and legislation concerning women in relation to labour standards, equality of opportunity and treatment, maternal health care, harmonization of work and home life and vocational training. The administrative structure and functions of the Women's and Young Workers' Bureau of the Ministry of Labour is presented in the concluding chapter.

EMPLOYMENT/WORKING CONDITIONS/LAW/LABOUR LEGISLATION/NATIONAL MACHINERY/JAPAN/

Source: Japan Institute of Labour. Chutaikin Bld., 7-6, Shibakoen 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105, Japan.

TAKAHASHI, Nobuko *221*

Women's Wages in Japan and the Question of Equal Pay. In International Labour Review, vol. 3, no. 1, January 1975. pp. 51-68.

Although Japanese legislation prohibits discrimination against women in respect to wages, the author notes that full implementation of the equal pay principle is still a long way off. The essential reasons for the wide gap between men's and women's earnings, are found in the characteristic features of Japanese employment practices and of the remuneration system itself, resulting in women occupying an inferior position both in the individual establishment and in the overall occupational distribution. While much is already being done to improve women's training and combat discrimination of various types, the author warns that the problem of lower wages and lower status at work cannot be solved in terms of labour practices alone since it forms part of the broader problem of the position of women in society and, as such, is affected by general social and cultural factors.

EMPLOYMENT/WAGE/LABOUR LEGISLATION/OCCUPATIONAL STATUS/JAPAN/

Source: ILO Publications, International Labour Office, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland.

HAMIDON, Fatimah *222*

"The Status, Roles and Achievements of Women in Malaysia". Paper presented at ASAIHL Seminar-Workshop on the Role of Women in Development: Implications for Higher Education in Southeast Asia, Manila, 16-22 December 1975.

The paper focuses on employment and educational opportunities of women in Malaysia. It quotes data on distribution of women in the various occupations in comparison to that of men. Only as family workers do women outnumber men. Women represent the bulk of cheap labour or marginal labour in the nation. Data on women's enrolment in the different levels of education and their areas of study is presented while pointing out that at all levels of education, the proportion of females in a given age-group compares quite favourably with that of males, but at a slightly lower level. At the tertiary level, data show that there is a tendency for women students to be concentrated in the arts and humanities, in law, dentistry and education. Notes that the participation of women in areas of learning which have been dominated by men is gradually increasing. The paper also discusses women's lack of participation in politics. It describes the formation of the National Council of Women's Organizations and its achievements. Finally, it presents recommendations endorsed at the seminar. (Notes by the Ministry of Education).

EMPLOYMENT/EDUCATION/NATIONAL MACHINERY/MALAYSIA/

Source: Ministry of Education, Educational Planning and Research Division, 21-23 Floor, Bank Pertanian Building, Leboh Pasar Besar, Kuala Lumpur 01-23, Malaysia.

CHEW, Kee Mooi *223*

"Some Aspects of Women in Employment in West Malaysia with Particular Reference to the Government and Estate Sectors". Academic exercise, University of Malaya, 1969.

It outlines the growth of women's employment in West Malaysia with special reference to the patterns of distribution and the terms and conditions of work in government service and the estate sector. The study encompasses pre-World War II period and with more emphasis, the postwar period. It is based on census data and on published sources of the Ministry of Labour, the salaries commissions, and the Department of Statistics. It also traces the history of immigration and its implications on the labour force in Malaysia. Available data shows that in the period 1921-1931 while substantial quantitiative change both upwards and downwards occured in the female labour force, the parttern of its distribution by industry did not change much. On the other hand, for the period 1947-1967 the percentage of economically active females in the total of economically active persons and the percentage of women in the total labour force rose steadily. Little diversification of the female labour force was achieved throughout the period 1947-1967 with women concentrated in agriculture and services. (Notes by the Ministry of Education).

EMPLOYMENT/LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/EDUCATION/HISTORICAL BACKGROUND/WOMEN'S STATUS/MALAYSIA/

Source: Ministry of Education, Educational Planning and Research Division, 21-23 Floor, Bank Pertanian Building, Leboh Pasar Besar, Kuala Lumpur 01-23, Malaysia.

CORY, Jenny *224*

The Changing Economic Role of Rural Women in Papua New Guinea, Women's Services Division, Department of Community and Family Services, 1980. 15 p.

The paper sketches some aspects of the traditional economic role of women in Papua New Guinea and the present trends in the economic participation of rural women. It concludes that their roles have extended from producer to transactor and paid employee.

ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION/RURAL WOMEN/CULTURAL VALUE/PAPUA NEW GUINEA/

Source: Women's Services Division, Department of Community and Family Services Division, P.O. Box 130, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.

ASIAN AND PACIFIC CENTRE FOR WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT *225*

Case Studies on Women in the Pacific, Case Studies Series, April 1980. 47 p.

This volume includes the following studies:

1. The Pacific Women's Resources Centre: a reassessment, by Vanessa Briffen and Makereta Waqavonovono;
2. The construction of a commercial wharf and marine training school in Tuvalu and its socio-economic implications on women, by Ruth Lechte;
3. The Goroka Women's Investment Corporation by Vanessa Griffen.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION/ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/PACIFIC

Source: Social Development Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Building Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

EAST-WEST POPULATION INSTITUTE *226*

Trends and Structure of Female Labour Force Participation in Rural and Urban Pakistan, by Nasra M. Shah *and* Makhdoom A. Shah. Reprint no. 121, 1980.

The main objectives of this paper are to analyse the trends of the female labour participation in rural and urban areas of Pakistan; to examine the structural composition of the labour force in terms of occupation, employment status and place of work; and to study the correlates of female work participation both in the rural and urban areas. The findings of this study show a closing of the gap between rural and urban participation rates. An increase in the urban women labour force is noted, indicating an expansion of work opportunities for women. Such opportunities however still centre around the cottage industries. A diversification of the occupational structure is expected to result from the increase in female work participation accompanied by higher education and varied skills. Present limited types of skills in addition to the cultural constraints act as barriers in the movement towards greater female participation in the work force.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT/RURAL-URBAN/STATISTICAL DATA/PAKISTAN/

Source: East-West Population Institute, East-West Centre, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, HI 96848, U.S.A.

PHILIPPINE BUREAU OF WOMEN AND MINORS *227*

Promotion of Equality of Opportunity and Treatment by Reinforcing the Social Infrastructure. Bureau of Women and Minors, Ministry of Labour, 1979. 89 p.

The document contains statistics and selected information on the situation of working women in the Philippines, on existing social infrastructures created to promote equality of opportunity and treatment, on measures taken to lighten their domestic responsibilities and on educational training and counselling programmes.

EMPLOYMENT/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/NATIONAL MACHINERY/PHILIPPINES/

Source: Bureau of Women Minors, Ministry of Labour, Metro Manila, Philippines.

JAYME-HO, Teresa *228*

Time Allocation, Home Production and Labour Force Participation of Married Women: An Exploratory Survey. Discussion paper, no. 76-78. Quezon City: Institute of Economic Development and Research, School of Economics, University of the Philippine System, 1976. 39 p.

The purpose of this study is:

1. to explore the scope of home production activities and the extent to which mothers' time is taken up in each activity; and
2. to investigate the effects of a number of factors on mothers' time allocation.

Mothers were found to be spending a good deal of their time on home production activities. The quantity and quality of their activities were affected by the presence of young children, the mother's employment status, and availability of electric lighting and electrical appliances. The author suggests further research to verify the results. (Notes by NCRFW).

TIME ALLOCATION/LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/HOME PRODUCTION ACTIVITY/PHILIPPINES/

Source: National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women, 1145 J.P. Laurel Street, San Miguel, Manila, Philippines.

OBLEPIAS, Ramos (et. al.) *229*

Strategy for Change – Philippines, 1976. Report of the 1976 Seminar on Women Workers, Population Centre Foundation Building, Philippines, 12-14 February 1976.

This book reports on the situation of women workers in a changing world, identifying the needs related to equal opportunity and treatment and the problems arising from rapidly changing structures and conditions of work. It also lays down a series of fundamental principles essential for the promotion of equality of opportunity and treatment in education, vocational guidance and training, employment policy, wages, occupational safety, and social security. (Notes by Ministry of Labour).

WOMEN'S STATUS/WOMEN WORKERS/TRAINING/EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY/POLICY/PHILIPPINES/

Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment, Bureau of Women and Minors, 5th Floor, Phoenix Bldg., Intramuros, Manila, Philippines.

PHILIPPINES. MINISTRY OF LABOUR *230*

Status of Working Women in the Philippines, Manila, 1975. 53 p.

The booklet focuses on the status of working women in the Philippines, specifically wage and salary earners, self-employed or unpaid family workers. Employment opportunities according to age, marital status, education and training are considered for both urban and rural women. It also describes the provisions of the labour code of the Philippines and International Labour Conventions designed to protect working women and to enhance their employment opportunities. Finally, the welfare activities of the Bureau of Women and Minors and of independent women's organizations are outlined.

WOMEN'S STATUS/FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/LABOUR LEGISLATION/TRADE UNION/ SOCIAL WELFARE/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION/PHILIPPINES/

Source: Women's Division, Bureau of Women and Minors, Department of Labour, Manila, Philippines.

CHO, Hyoung *231*

"Urban Poverty and Women's Work" in Hong, Seung-jik, *et. al.*, Korea's Social Development, VIII, Korea University, 1982. pp. 221-282.

The purpose of this study is to explore the nature of economic activities the urban poor women are engaged in and their relationship to their family life and poverty in Korea. Reviewing previous studies on urban poverty and analyzing interview data collected in four poor communities and various work settings in Seoul, the following facts have been found:

1. The poor women are actively participating in various income-generating activities;
2. Their activities fall mostly in the category of informal sector labour and services, characterized by low income, long hours of work and no institutionalized protection. The only resources they possess are tiny amount of capital and/or casual networks of personal relations.
3. The nature of their work, and the employment is an expression of poverty;
4. Nevertheless, there are two facts that are believed to have kept them from becoming "the disreputable poor". One is the strong motivation for income-earning engagement among the women, and the other is their positive expectation about their future. (Extracted from English summary by the author).

POVERTY/WOMEN'S WORK/REPUBLIC OF KOREA/

Source: Prof. Hyoung Cho, Department of Sociology, Ewha Women's University, Seoul 120, Republic of Korea.

SOON YOUNG YOON *232*

Study on the Role of Young Women in the Development Process, Especially in Industries in the Republic of Korea, Ewha Women's University, Seoul, December 1977. 49 p.

This report examines existing laws, government policies and regulations which directly affect the involvement of young working women in social, economic and political spheres. The overall effectiveness of these legal provisions

is evaluated, and followed by a brief comparison of small-scale and large-scale (export) industries which highlights the needs and conditions of women with regard to work and living conditions, job opportunities, wages, unemployment, vocational training, educational level, and opportunity for recreation. Finally, the report summarizes the results of the study as applicable to action programmes. Some proposals are given for the reform of local and national as well as international policies.

LEGISLATION/PLANNING/EMPLOYMENT/WOMEN'S STATUS/EDUCATION/SOCIAL WELFARE/REPUBLIC OF KOREA/

Source: Social Development Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

NTUC, Singapore *233*

"The Responsibilities and Aspirations of Working Women in Singapore", The NTUC Women's Seminar Paper. 13 January 1979.

The seminar dealt with crucial issues of whether working women in Singapore take their job seriously, have correct work attitudes and are conscious of efficiency and quality in output. (Notes by Ministry of Social Affairs).

EMPLOYMENT/WORK/REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE/

Source: Ministry of Social Affairs, Social Welfare Section, Pearl's Hill, Singapore 0316, Republic of Singapore.

HEYZER, Noeleen *234*

From Rural Subsistence to an Industrial Peripheral Workforce: An Examination of Female Malaysian Migrants and Capital Accumulation in Singapore – in Lourdes Beneria (ed.) Women and Employment, Prager Publication, USA, 1981. 27 p.

The paper examines female migration from rural areas of West Malaysia to labour intensive industries of Singapore as a mechanism linking the rural subsistence sector with the urban industrial sector. It examines the impact of industrial employment on the migrant workers' income-earning opportunities and their differences in response to urban life. Part of the methodology is participant observation. The author studies the behaviour and conditions of migrant workers in a textile factory where she works as a "semi-skilled" trainee. It is pointed out that such migration does not lead to the emergence of a stable female workforce integrated into a system which improves the situation of women.

EMPLOYMENT/MIGRATION/MODERNIZATION/WOMEN'S STATUS/MALAYSIA/REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE/

Source: Social Development Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

TAN, K.S. *235*

The Role of Young Women in the Development Process, Especially in Industries in Singapore. University of Singapore, Department of Sociology, 1978. 31 p.

The report describes the legal status of women in Singapore and the Government's policy concerning women and education, employment and population. It discusses the problems faced by young women working in industrial establishments.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/WOMEN'S STATUS/REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE/

Source: Department of Sociology, University of Singapore, Buket Timah Road, Singapore 10.

DEYO, Frederic and *CHEN, Peter* *236*

Female Labour Force Participation and Earnings in Singapore, Clearing-House for Social Development in Asia, Bangkok, 1976. 31 p., tables.

The study, a descriptive statistical summary of published data and research findings of patterns of female labour force participation in Singapore, reveals that during the period 1966-1974, an increasing number of women, particularly young women, entered the labour force. Today, these women are likely to be found in subordinate and unskilled work. The findings suggest that social changes were not sufficient to account for the sharp increase in female participation. The key factor seems to be the influx of labour-intensive, in particular, female labour-intensive, industries into Singapore. The authors believe that the universalization of primary education has facilitated the entry of young females into the labour force. The report also analyses the earning disparities between males and females, and suggests some plausible variables which might account for the wage differences.

FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/STATISTICAL DATA/WAGE/REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE/

Source: Reference Centre, Clearing-House and Information Section, Population Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Service Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION *237*

Analysing Women's Labour Force Activity with the WFS: Insights from Sri Lanka, by Guy Standing, World Employment Programme Research. Population and Labour Policies Programme Working Paper No. 85, Geneva, March 1980. 33 p., tables, (WEP/2-21/WP.85)

The paper highlights some methodological issues and demonstrates a type of analysis that could be undertaken with data from the World Fertility Survey. It follows up an earlier analysis of female labour force participation in Sri Lanka that was done with narrower survey data.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT/DATA ANALYSIS/POPULATION SURVEY/SRI LANKA/

Source: International Labour Organisation, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland.

BLAKE, Myrna and GOONATILAKE, Hena *238*

Case Studies on Women in the Informal Sector. Asian and Pacific Centre for Women and Development, Bangkok, 1980. 37 p.

The first part of this document contains a general discussion of the issues involved in identifying and measuring the work of women in unorganized or non-formal sectors of employment in urban areas. The second part is an account of the situation of women in the unorganized sector in the city of Colombo which reveals the double disadvantage of being poor and being woman.

EMPLOYMENT/INFORMAL SECTOR/SRI LANKA/

Source: Social Development Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

SRI LANKA, AGRARIAN RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE *239*

Study of Income-Generating Activities for Farm Women, by C.M. Wijayaratne, A.M.T. Gunawardana and Samir Asmar. Study Series No. 25, Colombo, February 1978. 73 p.

The purpose of this study, undertaken by a team of researchers from ARTI, in collaboration with the Farm Women Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture, Sri Lanka, was to examine the role of Sri Lankan farm women in farming and household work, their employment in agricultural and non-agricultural activities, the extent of their unemployment and underemployment, the skills possessed by them and the extent of utilization of those skills for employment purposes. The report consists of five separate village studies followed by a comparative analysis of the cases.

RURAL WOMEN/WOMEN'S STATUS/EMPLOYMENT/UNEMPLOYMENT/SKILLED WORKER/SRI LANKA/

Source: Agrarian Research and Training Institute, 114 Wijerama Mawatha, Colombo 7, Sri Lanka.

PAITOONPONG, Srawooth *240*

Role, Status and Problems of Women in Employment: Thailand. Prepared for the Seminar on Women in Develop-

ment: Implications for Population Dynamics in Thailand, National Institute for Development Administration, Bangkok, 2-3 December 1981. 21 p.

The paper examines some aspects of the status, roles and problems of Thai women in employment. Themes covered by the paper are the female proportions and the nature of their employment structures based on 1978 labour force survey data of the National Statistical Office; the interrelationship between female employment and fertility; women in prostitution; and the role of professional and administrative women in Thailand.

EMPLOYMENT/LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/WOMEN'S STATUS/PROFESSIONAL WOMEN/PROSTITUTION/FERTILITY/THAILAND/

Source: Social Development Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

THAMMASAT UNIVERSITY. FACULTY OF SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION *241*

Evaluation of Women in Development Programme in Thailand with Emphasis on Income-Generating Activities, by the Faculty of Social Administration in Collaboration with UNICEF and Community Development Department. Bangkok, 1980. 175 p.

This document presents an evaluation of on-going activities of the women in Development Programme in Thailand, in order to assist in further policy planning, and implementation of programmes to bring about improvement of the status of women. It presents a background of the programme and developments throughout its different stages. Statistical tables on socio-demographic and economic characteristics of rural women in some areas of Thailand, and on other aspects relevant to the programme are included.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION/EVALUATION/DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/THAILAND/

Source: UNICEF Library, No. 19, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

MEESOOK, Kanitta *242*

The Economic Role of Thai Women. Bank of Thailand Discussion Paper Series No. DP/80/34, Bangkok, Department of Economic Research, Bank of Thailand, 1980. 17 p., tables.

In reviewing the current economic role of Thai women, the paper looks into:

1. the economic output generated by women employed in different types of activities and the changes in female employment structures;
2. the extent of economic contribution through unpaid housework; and
3. the directions of efforts made to increase women's status.

The report concentrates on the problems of women of rural lower income classes.

EMPLOYMENT/ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION/RURAL WOMEN/THAILAND/

Source: Department of Economic Research, Bank of Thailand, Bangkok, Thailand.

THAILAND, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION, RESEARCH CENTRE *243*

Selected Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics of Thai Women: Country Report on Income-Generating Skills for Women in Asia. Bangkok, 1979, 202 p., tables.

After reviewing the demographic characteristics of Thailand, this country report concentrates on the study of women's job opportunities and training, examples of practical experiences in training women, and a synthesis of female labour force participation in Thailand. A bibliography of books, articles and periodicals, and unpublished studies on the subject is also included.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS/FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITIES/TRAINING/RURAL-URBAN/RURAL WOMEN/NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION/STATISTICAL DATA/BIBLIOGRAPHY/THAILAND/

Source: National Institute of Development Administration, Research Centre, Klong Chan, Bangkok 10240, Thailand.

THAMMASAT UNIVERSITY. FACULTY OF SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION *244*

The Role of Young Women in the Development Process, Especially in Industries in Thailand, by Vichitr Raviwongse. Bangkok, 1978. 62 p., 7 tables.

This paper surveys the legal status of women in Thailand and the problems and needs of young women workers. Governmental and non-governmental programmes and services for women are outlined and measures to strengthen the role of young women in the development process are suggested.

WOMEN'S STATUS/LABOUR LEGISLATION/FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/CHILD/NATIONAL MACHINERY/SOCIAL WELFARE/

Source: Faculty of Social Administration, Thammasat University, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

THAILAND, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION, RESEARCH CENTRE *245*

Socio-Economic and Demographic Analysis of Female Labour-Force Participation, by Peerasit Kamnuansilpa. Bangkok, 1977. 66 p., tables.

Recognizing the importance of women in the labour force, this study attempts to provide some insight into the characteristics of Thai working women and their fertility behaviour. A review and discussion of previous related research is followed by an examination of the complex set of socio-economic and demographic factors which induce Thai women to take up employment. The effect of such variables as region, occupation, marital status, age, religion, education, material possessions and migration are then considered in the light of the observed negative relationship between employment and fertility. The final chapter summarizes the results and limitations of this study, along with policy implications and suggestions for future research.

FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTOR/DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION/FERTILITY/BIBLIOGRAPHY/THAILAND/

Source: Research Centre, National Institute of Development and Administration, Klong Chan, Bangkok 10240, Thailand.

CLEARING-HOUSE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN ASIA *246*

The Role of Southern Thai Women in Contributing to Family Income – A National Workshop, Songkhla, 13-14 August 1976. Edited by Suebsaeng Promboon, Bangkok, August 1976. 178 p., tables, photos. Text in Thai with summaries in English.

The workshop concentrated on aspects of Southern Thai female workers' participation in economic life, including their status and position in employment; the relevance of marital status and dependency ratios to their employment; factors influencing their job security; working conditions; and their contribution to household incomes. The report consists of 10 working papers.

FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/EMPLOYMENT/WOMEN'S STATUS/STATISTICAL DATA/THAILAND/

Source: Clearing-House for Social Development in Asia, P.O. Box 2781, Bangkok, Thailand.

SOUTH-EAST ASIA DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY GROUP (SEDAG) *247*

Seminar on Women Wage Earners in Thailand, Pattaya, 18-20 April 1975. Report to the United Nations Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning and the Thai Committee on International Women's Year. 16 p.

The seminar focussed on the problems of women workers in Thailand, and covered a wide range of issues: traditional Thai social values, occupational opportunities for women, educational needs, problems of health and nutrition among the female poor, and the provision of such services as day care centres to free women for economic activities.

WOMEN'S STATUS/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/CULTURAL VALUE/HEALTH SERVICE/CHILD/EDUCATION/THAILAND/

Source: South-East Asia Development Advisory Group of the Asia Society, 505 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A.

BERGMANN, Arlen Eisen *248*

Women's Work in Viet Nam. In Science for the People, vol. 7, no. 4. pp. 24-27.

Reliance on the strength of people's political commitment and organization rather than on technology, was a defining feature of the war. In Viet Nam, where two-thirds of the construction teams are women, women's participation was essential to the success of the war. The author also describes reconstruction in Viet Nam through the efforts of women.

FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/SOCIAL REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM/

Source: SESPA, 16 Union Square, Somerville, Massachusetts 02143, U.S.A.

4.3 Policy, planning and research on women's employment

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION *249*

Major Trends in ILO Activities for Women Workers (ILO/W.2/1976). Geneva, February 1976. 9 p.

This publication outlines ILO activities of special interest to women workers, which are given priority in the 1976-1981 period. Such activities are centred around:

1. the elimination of discrimination against women in systems of social security;
2. increasing employment opportunities for women in both developed and developing countries;
3. the implementation of the equal pay principle; and
4. fostering awareness of women's contribution to economic and social development.

EMPLOYMENT/FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/

Source: ILO Publications, International Labour Office, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION *250*

Problems of Women Non-Manual Workers: Work Organization, Vocational Training, Equality of Treatment at the Workplace, Job Opportunities, Programme of Industrial Activities, Report III. Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers, Eighth session, Geneva, 1981. 92 p.

This global report examines, in four chapters, the employment trends, conditions of work, availability of training programmes and career prospects of women non-manual workers as they have evolved in recent years. Themes traced throughout the report include: attitudes about women's labour market behaviour, family responsibilities, the concentration of women in certain occupations and the persistence of limited career prospects. Specific data on Asia and Oceania is included.

WOMEN'S STATUS/FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING/DATA ANALYSIS/

Source: ILO Publications, International Labour Organisation, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION *251*

Equality of Opportunity and Treatment for Women Workers, 1974. Published as Report 8 for the International Labour Conference, Sixtieth session, 1975. 124 p.

The report seeks to identify some of the main difficulties of promoting and achieving equality of opportunity and treatment for women workers, and it suggests some ways to gradually overcome these difficulties. The report takes into consideration similarities in women workers' needs and the differences in approaches adopted, which are rooted in political and socio-economic orientations in the countries.

EMPLOYMENT/WOMEN'S STATUS/LEGISLATION/FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/

Source: ILO Publications, International Labour Organisation, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION *252*

Labour Policies, Female Labour Force Participation and Fertility: A Research Design, by Warren C. Robinson and Stanley P. Stephenson, Jr., World Employment Programme Research. Population and Labour Policies Programme Working Paper No. 83, (WEP/2-21/WP.83), Geneva, January 1980. 100 p.

The first section reviews three alternative, but related, economic approaches to the study of the relationship between female labour supply, family size and labour policy:

1. the household labour supply model;
2. the household production function and time allocation model; and
3. the human capital model.

The second section considers some of the variables and attempts to relate them to the economic framework. The final section outlines a hybrid labour economics model, employing some concepts of the human capital and household production function approaches, which incorporates more socio-psychological structural elements. The model shows that non-economic variables do in practice work through economic factors.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT/FERTILITY/COST OF CHILDREN/MODEL/BIBLIOGRAPHY/

Source: International Labour Organisation, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION *253*

Standards and Policy Statements of Special Interest to Women Workers. Adopted under the Auspices of the International Labour Organisation. Geneva, 1980. v, 132 p.

The document is a compilation of selected provisions of international instruments and policy statements of special concern to women, which have been adopted under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation. It comprises sections dealing with equal remuneration for men and women; employment policy and human resources development; conditions of work and social policy; social security, including maternity protection; industrial relations; selected categories of workers, and labour administration.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/WORKING CONDITIONS/LEGISLATION/EMPLOYMENT/POLICY/

Source: ILO Publications, International Labour Organisation, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION *254*

Japan/ILO Asian Regional Workshop on Administrative Arrangements for the Exercise of Responsibilities of Labour Departments with Regard to Women Workers: Tokyo, Bangkok, 1975. 108 p.

The report covers the following themes:

1. The present status and role of women in Asia, problems confronting women workers, and women's position in Japan;
2. International instruments including ILO Conventions and United Nations Resolutions relating to the protection and employment of women, their implications and implementation;
3. Organizational aspects of the administrative arrangements for units responsible for women workers;
4. Administrative arrangements relating to women workers in Japan;
5. Role of governments as regards protection, equality, family responsibilities, education, training and employment of women and the improvement of central services and population education;
6. The role of employers and trade unions including workers' education bodies;
7. Co-ordination and relationship of governmental units with non-governmental organizations and their role;
8. Role of international organizations;
9. Ideas on follow-up.

EMPLOYMENT/ASIA/INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION/NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION/GOVERNMENT AGENCY/ASIAN REGION/JAPAN/

Source: International Labour Organisation, ESCAP Secretariat Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

Women's Employment – Possibilities of Relevant Research, by Devaki Jain, Bangkok, 1980. 64 p.

The paper examines four situations where females from rural areas are employed or are to be employed and suggests how and where research can influence and intervene to reduce limitations and hardships and to enhance the quality of life. The illustrations are:

1. the Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme;
2. the UNDP project to modernize a wollen handloom industry;
3. the Amual Dairy Project, popularly known as Operation Flood; and
4. the Karnataka Sericulture Development Project.

EMPLOYMENT/RESEARCH/INDIA/

Source: Social Development Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

4.4 Women in specified labour sectors and occupations

DHAMIJA, Jasleen 256

Handicrafts: A Source of Employment for Women in Developing Rural Economies. In International Labour Review, vol. 112, no. 6, December 1975. pp. 459-465.

The low labour force participation of women in poorer rural economies can be raised if they can find an activity compatible with their essential role as home makers. Handicrafts provides such an opportunity. Among the advantages offered by this sector are the creation of remunerative employment in rural areas, use of traditional skills and local raw materials, low investment, relative ease of marketing, and flexibility of production. The activities evolve without disrupting existing social patterns.

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/RURAL WOMEN/HANDICRAFTS/FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/ DEVELOPING COUNTRIES/

Source: ILO Publications, International Labour Organisation, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland.

KRISHNARAJ, Maithreyi 257

Working Women Science Degree Holders in Bombay, SNDT Women's University, Bombay, 1978. 58 p.

This study examines how the science qualified Indian women are placed in the scientific establishments, what obstacles they encounter and what is the meaning of their professional life in relation to their role as women and workers. It concludes that the career success of women in the science field is limited. Some reforms in science education are suggested for it to confer more relevant and benefit to women.

SCIENCE EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT/INDIA/

Source: Research Unit on Women's Studies, Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University 1, Nathibai Thackersey Road, Patkar Hall Building, Bombay 400-020, India.

MIES, Maria 258

The Lacemakers of Narsapur: Indian Housewives in the World Market, London, Zed-Press, 1982. 144 p.

This book examines the effect of labour exploitation on the work and living conditions of poor peasant women who make lace for European, American and Australian markets in Narsapur, South India. While the brutal exploitation of the women engaged in this house-industry has enabled some men of the are – to become capitalist manufacturers engaged in export trade, the integration of these women into a world system of capital accumulation has not and will not transform them into "free" wage labourers. For it is precisely the fact of their being housewives, and hence by definition "non-workers" which makes capital accumulation possible in this sector (Notes by the author).

RURAL WOMEN/LABOUR/WORKING CONDITIONS/WOMEN'S ROLE/INDIA/

Source: Professor Maria Mies, Fachhockschule Koln, Department of Sozial padagogie, Honingermg 115, 5-koln Zollstock, Germany.

BHATT, Ela R. *259*

Profile of Self-Employed Women. April 1975. 90 p.

The diversity of the poor prevents any simple attempt to describe them in statistical terms as highlighted by these profiles of self-employed women – garment workers, hand-cart pullers, used garment sellers, vegetable, fruit and fish vendors. The publication is directed towards social workers, trade unionists, political leaders and government officers in the hope that they will help organize these disadvantaged people, to speed up their social and economic development.

EMPLOYMENT/FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTOR/POVERTY/INDIA/

Source: Self-Employed Women's Association, Gandhi Majoor Sevalaya, Ahmedabad 380001, India.

BLAKE, Myrna *260*

A Case Study on Women in Industry. Prepared for Asian and Pacific Centre for Women and Development. Case Study Series. Bangkok, 1980. 27 p.

The paper presents a discussion of the situation and role of women in industry, including labour intensive and sophisticated technology industries, and the traditional women-employing industries. A number of priority areas for research and mobilization of women to be utilized in future planning are identified.

EMPLOYMENT/POLICY/RESEARCH/

Source: Social Development Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

NEW SOUTH WALES WOMEN'S ADVISORY COUNCIL *261*

Occupation: Housewife. A discussion paper published by the NSW Women's Advisory Council. Sydney, Australia, 1980. 15 p.

The paper is addressed to housewives with the intention of providing them with a better understanding of their own worth.

HOUSEWIFE/WOMEN'S STATUS/AUSTRALIA/

Source: New South Wales Women's Advisory Council, 151 Macquarie Street, Sydney NSW 2000, Australia.

HEYZER, Noeleen *262*

A Preliminary Study of Women Rubber Estate Workers in Peninsular Malaysia. International Labour Organisation, Rural Employment Policy Research Programme, 1981. 47 p.

The study looks into the structure of production within rubber plantations and the utilization of female labour. The first section of the paper shows how the present problems of the rubber estates are related to the dynamics of the plantation system during the colonial period. The second section analyses the present-day features of the plantation economy, while the last part explores, through the use of a case study, the effects of displacement, relocation and reorganization of labour on the conditions of women at the plantation and at the household.

LABOUR/MIGRATION/AGRICULTURE/WORKING CONDITIONS/MALAYSIA/

Source: Social Development Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

STRANGE, Heather *263*

"The Weavers of Rusila: Working Women in a Malay Village". Ph.D. Dissertation, New York University, 1971.

It is an anthropological study primarily to examine the economic roles of women in Rusila, based on observations of and participation in daily village activities for a fourteen-month period. It discusses the village as a whole, the villagers, marriage, and various economic activities particularily those involving women's weaving activities, in relation to technological and economic arrangements. It shows that 92 per cent of adult women in the village engage in some form of remunerative work and 82 per cent are involved in weaving. It points out that though education for women, and possibilities for work outside the village are increasing, most men and women in Rusila are and will be dependent on locally based work. (Notes by the Ministry of Education).

EMPLOYMENT/CULTURAL VALUE/INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITY/MALAYSIA/

Source: Ministry of Education, Educational Planning and Research Division, 21-23 Floor, Bank Pertanian Building, Leboh Pasar Besar, Kuala Lumpur 01-23, Malaysia.

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH *264*

Women and the United Nations in UNITAR News, special issue vol. 7, no. 1, 1975. 58 p.

The situation of women in the United Nations system is reviewed with regard to staff rules and regulations, recruitment, placement and assignment, conditions of work promotion and separation, and cultural and psychological problems. Many of these are also reflected in other diplomatic and public careers. A dialogue among a group of women and the thoughts of an African woman politican are included.

WOMEN'S STATUS/EMPLOYMENT/WOMEN'S RIGHTS/INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR/

Source: United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), 801 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC *265*

"The Situation of Young Women in the Service and Entertainment Industries in the ESCAP Region". Note by the secretariat, Third session of the Committee on Social Development, ESCAP, November 1982. 27 p. tables.

The study examines the participation and situation of women in three types of service industries:

1. those that rely on the extension of women's traditional household roles;
2. those that have grown up around tourism; and with special emphasis;
3. those that rely on the social organization of and control over female sexuality.

Within this context, it looks into the background and characteristics of women in prostitution, their different operational forms and categories, and some socio-cultural factors underlying the traffic in young women. Recommendations for action are presented and some areas for further investigation are identified.

EMPLOYMENT/WOMEN'S STATUS/PROSTITUTION/SERVICE AND ENTERTAINMENT SECTOR/ESCAP REGION/

Source: Social Development Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION *266*

Rural Women of Thailand: From Peasant Girls to Bangkok Masseuses by Pasuk Phongpaichit. Rural Employment Programme Research, Working Paper. Geneva, 1980. 152 p.

The study focusses on Bangkok "massage girls" – a sub-group of the larger prostitution trade. Fifty girls were interviewed and five villages of origin of some of the girls were visited. The study makes emphasis on the economic aspects and is part of the Rural Employment Policy Research Programme. It focusses on the causes of migration, the experience of the girls and the impact on their families which are left behind in the village.

PROSTITUTION/RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION/EMPLOYMENT/THAILAND/

Source: International Labour Organisation, CH-1211, Geneva 22, Switzerland.

BHAKDI, S. Dithakar *267*

Problems Concerning Prostitution and Trafficking in Women in Thailand, April 1976. 5 p., photographs.

Prostitution became illegal in Thailand in 1960, yet since this law was passed, there seems to have been an increase in problems concerning prostitution and trafficking in women. This paper discusses these problems, the reasons why prostitution has proved impossible to suppress, and the efforts and difficulties of concerned groups, from governmental and non-governmental sectors, to set up rehabilitation centres and non-formal education programmes for the girls.

EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT/PROSTITUTION/THAILAND/

Source: Committee for the Promotion of Welfare for Women, The National Council on Social Welfare of Thailand, Rajavithi Road, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

5. EDUCATION

5.1 Education for women in ESCAP countries

MAHMOUD, Mohammad Naim *268*

Study on the Difference of Curricula for Girls and Boys: Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, by Mohammad Naim Mahmoud, Abdul Wadood Wafamal and Abdul Aziz Hamid. Paris, UNESCO, 1978. 87 p. (ED-78/WS/116) Bibliography.

The objectives of the study are:

1. to compare the curricula and standards of education and training for female and for male students in secondary schools and teching colleges; and
2. to heigthen awareness of the problems associated with the differences in curricula, in order to help in the search for strategies and policies for the application of uniform curricula and standards of education and training for the two sexes.

EDUCATION/DIFFERENCES IN CURRICULA/POLICY MAKING/DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN/

Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 7 Place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France.

WOMEN FOR WOMEN RESEARCH AND STUDY GROUP *269*

Women and Education. Bangladesh, August 1978. 174 p., tables.

In presenting 9 papers on various facets of the education of Bangladesh women, part I considers social attitudes towards women's role and status and the resultant types of formal and informal education for women. Part II deals with the various stages of formal education and the participation of women as students and teachers, while part III concentrates on women and non-formal education.

EDUCATION/WOMEN'S STATUS/RURAL WOMEN/BIBLIOGRAPHY/BANGLADESH/

Source: Women for Women, Research and Study Group, 8/5 Lalmatia, Block-A, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

ZEIDENSTEIN, Sondra and *ZEIDENSTEIN, Laura* *270*

Observations on the Status of Women in Bangladesh. In World Education Issues, no. 2, July 1974. 24 p.

The authors explore the implications of the educational process as it relates to adult learners and the concepts of family life planning, and conclude that women in Bangladesh are not being sufficiently reached by existing education, family planning, and health services. They suggest possible remedies, including integrated functional literacy programmes geared specifically to the needs of rural women.

WOMEN'S STATUS/FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME/RURAL-URBAN/LITERACY/HEALTH SERVICE/ TRAINING/SOCIAL WELFARE/EMPLOYMENT/BANGLADESH/

Source: World Education, 1414 Sixth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019, U.S.A.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE *271*

Women and Education in Japan, 1980. 36 p.

The brochure covers several aspects of the life and education of contemporary Japanese women. Brief reference is made to family life, formal and non-formal education, employment and social activities. Recent statistics are presented and a partial list of nationwide organizations of women in included.

EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT/HOUSE-KEEPING/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION/JAPAN/

Source: Ministry of Labour, Women Workers Division, Tokyo, Japan.

JAPAN. MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE *272*

Women and Education in Japan. Tokyo, 1978. 32 p.

An outline of formal and non-formal educational status and opportunities of Japanese women is presented in this booklet, together with brief description of aspects of women's family life, social activities and employment.

EDUCATION/FAMILY LIFE/EMPLOYMENT/JAPAN/

Source: Social Education Bureau, Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, Tokyo, Japan.

INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH *273*

The Status of Women: Literacy and Employment, by Asok Mitra. New Delhi, Programme of Women's Studies, 2, 1979. 74 p., tables.

Based on Indian Census data, this cross-sectional study of crude and adjusted literacy and employment rates, calculated on the entire female or male population, contends that female literacy and education, employment of women, and improvement in public health, leading to a palpable and enduring reduction in infant and child mortality, are among the most important factors to improve the quality of life.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT/EDUCATION OF WOMEN/RURAL WOMEN/FACTORY WORKER/AGRICULTURAL WORKER/FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS/INDIA/

Source: Indian Council of Social Science Research, IIPA Hostel, Indraprastha Estate, Ring Road, New Delhi 110002, India.

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN. POPULATION AND MANPOWER BUREAU *274*

Some Aspects of the Relationship Between Education and Employment of Women in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Aban, 1976. 12 p., tables.

The report attempts to review the status of Iranian women from the viewpoint of education and employment. Available statistical data and information are divided and presented in two sections: the first relates to the literacy and education of women, and the second to aspects of women's employment and education.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY/WOMEN'S STATUS/HIGHER EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT/STATISTICAL DATA/ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN/

Source: Population and Manpower Bureau, Planning Division, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran.

GERHOLD, Caroline Rose *275*

"Factors Relating of Educational Opportunity for Women Residents of the Malay Peninsula". Ph.D. dissertation, Cornell University, 1971.

This is an attempt to test a theoretical explanation formulated for the utilization of educational opportunity by women in the Malay Peninsula. It uses library, and census and annual reports of the Department of Education. It points out that a different attitude towards social independence of women exists between the immigrants and indigenous ethnic communities residing in the Peninsula, and that this difference is parallel to the differences in levels of education and professional participation which are higher for the immigrant community. It calculates educational opportunity and work participation ratios on the basis of census data, and uses them to test various theoretical postulates. (Notes by the Ministry of Education).

EDUCATION/CULTURAL VALUE/WOMEN'S STATUS/MALAYSIA/

Source: Ministry of Education, Educational Planning and Research Division, 21-23 Floor, Bank Pertanian Building, Leboh Pasar Besar, Kuala Lumpur 01-23, Malaysia.

MANDERSON, Lenore *276*

The Development and Direction of Female Education in Peninsular Malaysia. Journal of the Malaysian Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society LI(2):100-22, 1978.

The article summarizes the growth of female education in Malaysia, emphasising aspects of the Malay educational system, biases in the curricula and attitudes regarding female education. Accordingly, vocational bias of female education has persisted in the curricula. The subjects chosen by females still tend to rest on their assumed future roles of wife and mother.

EDUCATION/WOMEN'S ROLE/CULTURAL VALUE/MALAYSIA/

Source: Dr. Lenore Manderson, The University of New South Wales, P.O. Box 1, Kensington NSW, Australia 2033.

HAMIDON, Fatimah *277*

"Opportunities for Women in Education". Paper presented at the Seminar on the Role of Women in Higher Education: Implications for Higher Education in Southeast Asia, 14-15 November, Kuala Lumpur, 1975.

The paper identifies three phases in the development of the present status of education for women. The first is the colonial phase (1900-1945). In this period, educational opportunities were very limited for women, with very few girls' schools. The second phase, the transitional or intermediate (1946-1957), offered greater opportunity for girls but the ratio of female to male students was still very low, particularly for the Malays (about 123:1,000), and this was especially true for English schools. Opportunities for girls were even more limited in rural areas. In the third phase, refering to the present attitudes of parents towards the education of girls are changed. The ratio of female to male students has become higher and women are employed in various occupations. But despite this, utilization of educational opportunities by women is still largely confined to the primary and lower secondary levels of education. At the postsecondary levels, girls are concentrated in the Arts and teacher-training institutions; however, the number of girls enrolled in such courses as engineering, computer science and agricultural and industrial technological studies is increasing. (Notes by Ministry of Education).

EDUCATION/HISTORICAL BACKGROUND/WOMEN'S STATUS/MALAYSIA/

Source: Ministry of Education, Educational Planning and Research Division, 21-23 Floor, Bank Pertanian Building, Leboh Pasar Besar, Kuala Lumpur 01-23, Malaysia.

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY *278*

Equality of Access of Women to Education in Pokhara – A Sociological Survey, by Bihari K. Shrestha and Sant B. Gurung, Kathmandu, May 1973. 116 p.

This report deals with the sociological factors governing equality of access of women to education in Pokhara, the extent of internal migration from surrounding hills and its impact on school systems, and the opportunities for teacher training and other careers for women. The study is based on data from two samples: the first consisted of six caste ethnic groups representing the total "cultural continuum" of Pokhara, and the second sample was drawn from the total household list of the town, that is 394 households irrespective of caste and ethnic background.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY/MIGRATION/TRAINING INSTITUTION/NEPAL/

Source: Centre for Economic Development and Administration, Tribhuvan University Campus, Kathmandu, Nepal.

PALMER, Penxy *279*

Girls in High School in Papua New Guinea: Problems of the Past, Present, and Future. University of Papua New Guinea, Educational Research Unit, 1978. 98 p. mimeo. (Papua New Guinea University. ERU Research Report, 23).

Information is presented on the social background of students, school fees, parental concern about their welfare, career expectations and general ideas about the future role of women. It is reported that girls occupy 30 per cent of the total number of places in highschools and that pregudice against girls entering both primary and secondary school is still strong in many areas.

EDUCATION/CAREER CHOICES/PLANNING/PAPUA NEW GUINEA/

Source: Educational Research Unit, P.O. Box 4820, University of Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.

PHILIPPINES NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE ROLE OF FILIPINO WOMEN *280*

Towards Restructuring Education to Optimise the Potential of the Filipino Women, by Mona Dumlao Valisno. 34 p.

Believing education to be "the nucleus of the desired change that would revolutionize the women's world", the author stresses the need for education to be transformed in all its aspects and levels. The three types of education dealt with in this paper are:

1. formal (institutionalized education);
2. informal (the life-long experience) and
3. non-formal (organized activities outside the established formal education system).

The author examines the present educational status of Filipino women in the light of revisions to curricula and education programmes since 1970, and presents policy recommendations for the further enhancement of the Filipino women's educational status.

EDUCATION/NON-FORMAL/HIGHER EDUCATION/POLICY/PHILIPPINES/

Source: National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women, 1145 J.P. Laurel Street, San Miguel, Manila, Philippines.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION *281*

Report of the National Workshop on Income-Generating Skills for Women in Sri Lanka. ILO, Asian Regional Skill Development Programme, Islamabad, 1980.

This is a report of the deliberations at the workshop organized with the purpose of bringing together all governmental and non-governmental organizations and agencies directly involved in training women. Existing programmes and approaches in implementing national policies in the area of women's employment are discussed.

EMPLOYMENT/NATIONAL MACHINERIES/POLICY/WOMEN'S STATUS/SRI LANKA/

Source: International Labour Organisation, Publications Office, CH-1211, Geneva 22, Switzerland.

5.2 Formal education, non-formal education and special training projects

UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN *282*

Training for Women: An Inventory of United Nations – sponsored activities. United Nations, New York 1980. 125 p., tables.

An inventory of 400 on-going training projects specifically relating to women and carried out within the United Nations system in developing countries. Training projects are classified into: employment, health, education and multi-faceted activities. Project distribution is also presented according to region and to agency.

TRAINING/EDUCATION/HEALTH/EMPLOYMENT/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/DEVELOPING COUNTRIES/

Source: International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

DEBLE, Isabelle *283*

The School Education of Girls: An International Comparative Study on School Wastage Among Girls and Boys at the First and Second Levels of Education. Paris, UNESCO, 1980. 180 p.

Statistical and descriptive information is provided on the nature, extent and various forms of the school wastage in the education of girls throughout the world. Attention is drawn to perceptions and hypotheses raised as well as steps taken by different states and bodies on the topic of female education. In the last part, a range of measures designed to reduce wastage in the education of girls to the greatest possible extent, within particular economic and cultural constrains, are brought forward.

EDUCATION/SCHOOL WASTAGE/POLICY/

Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 7 Place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURE ORGANIZATION *284*

Equality of Educational Opportunities for Girls and Women. Report of a Meeting of a Consultative Panel for Asia and Oceania, Bangkok, 1-8 October 1979. 173 p.

In the country studies presented at the meeting, it was reported that although no legislative or administrative discrimination against education for girls and women exist, fewer girls than boys participate in formal educational activities at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels. Some of the obstacles affecting the inequality were examined and programmes or alternative approaches to improve the educational status of women and the regional and International Co-operation in this area of activity in Asia and the Pacific were proposed.

EDUCATION/WOMEN'S STATUS/CONFERENCE/ASIA/PACIFIC/

Source: UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Asia and Oceania, P.O. Box 1425, Bangkok, Thailand.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN *285*

Proceedings of Colloquium of Experts, Manila, 18-20 February 1979. Preparatory to an international seminar on leadership training for rural women in socio-economic development, Manila, 22-28 February 1979. 78 p.

The purpose of the colloquium was to find ways and means for more successful and rapid rural development and to promote better co-ordination in utilizing existing resources locally, regionally and internationally for the benefit of rural women.

RURAL WOMEN/TRAINING/EDUCATION/RURAL DEVELOPMENT/HEALTH/FEMALE EMPLOYMENT/ LEADERSHIP/NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS/DEVELOPING COUNTRY/

Source: Dean Irene R. Cortes, UP Law Centre, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines.

BANGLADESH. INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME *286*

Reports on Use of Loans by Female Co-operative Members, by Florence E. McCarthy. Dhaka, January 1977. 19 p., tables.

The loan programme, a part of an experimental pilot project in population planning and rural women's co-operatives in selected areas of Bangladesh, represents an important step in the development of rural women, as it provides resources necessary to facilitate their earning capacity. This report shows how loans have been utilized, by what kind of village women, with what kind of profit and problems. The second part contains background information on female co-operative members included in the loan survey.

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT/CO-OPERATIVE/RURAL WOMEN/TRAINING/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/BANGLADESH/

Source: Integrated Rural Development Programme, 24/25 Dilkusha Commercial Area, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

ASIAN AND PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE and *ASIAN AND PACIFIC CENTRE FOR WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT* *287*

Training Seminar on Development Planning for Women, Bangkok, Thailand, 14 September - 25 October 1978.

The objectives of the seminar were:

1. to acquaint development planners with the concepts required for planning with women;
2. to develop a set of guidelines for the development of national plans which take women's skills and needs into account;
3. to critically examine development plans of individual countries with a view to assessing their impact on women;
4. to devise an evaluation and monitoring system for national planning for women; and
5. to alert planners to groups of women with special needs.

WOMEN/DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/WOMEN'S STATUS/EMPLOYMENT/EVALUATION/

Source: Asian and Pacific Development Institute, P.O. Box 2224, 3 Jalan Spooner, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT CENTRE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC *288*

Proceedings of the Field Study Training of South Pacific Rural Women Community Workers and Trainers on Basic Rural Family and Community Services, Manila, 1-20 March 1980. 105 p.

This field study training programme aimed to have an impact on the satisfaction of basic human needs and on the quality of life of rural families and children in the Pacific island countries, as well as on the development of self-reliant attitudes, knowledge and skills among rural women. Participatory methods and techniques of planning, managing and evaluating rural family community services were identified, analysed and evaluated.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/RURAL WOMEN/TRAINING/COMMUNITY SERVICES/COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION/PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRY/

Source: Asian and Pacific Development Centre, P.O. Box 2224, 3 Jalan Spooner, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION. LABOUR AND POPULATION TEAM FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC *289*

Report of National Seminar on Social Education for Rural Women Worker. Held at the Agrarian Research and Training Institute, Colombo, Sri Lanka, 29-31 August 1978. Colombo, Department of Labour, Sri Lanka, 1979. 82 p.

In addition to the observations and recommendations adopted at the meeting, the document refers to some concrete programmes on social education for rural women in the area of family welfare, family planning and motivation for rural workers.

EDUCATION/FAMILY LIFE/FAMILY PLANNING/SRI LANKA/

Source: Workers' Education Division, Department of Labour, Colombo 5, Sri Lanka.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC and *FOOD AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS* *290*

Learning from Rural Women: Village-Level Success Cases of Rural Women's Group Income-Raising Activities. ESCAP/FAO Inter-country project for the promotion and training of rural women in income-raising group activities. Bangkok, 1979. 120 p.

The purpose of the project was to disseminate information on successful income-raising activities in which women are engaged. Research was undertaken in nine countries of the region. The book presents some case stories prepared by the rural women, with the help of a writer. The projects described include cattle raising, handicrafts, farming, food processing, tailoring, plastic bag making, provision of credit and women's co-operative.

RURAL WOMEN/INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITY/TRAINING/HANDICRAFTS/FARMING/CO-OPERATIVES/ CASE STUDY/ESCAP REGION/

Source: Social Development Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION *291*

Report of the Regional Workshop on Income-Generating Skills for Women in Asia, Chiengmai, 27 August - 3 September 1979.

The workshop focused on such practical issues as traditional and cultural barriers, lack of qualified and competent trainers and of training materials, poor product quality, unavailability of credit for women, difficulties of motivating rural women, and scarcity of information on new skill areas. The findings of the six country studies were discussed and recommendations made, both at national and regional levels, on the training for employment of women.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING/IMCOME-GENERATING SKILLS/WORKSHOP/NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS/BANGLADESH/JAPAN/MALAYSIA/PHILIPPINES/SRI LANKA/THAILAND/

Source: International Labour Organisation, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Asian Regional Skill Development Programme, P.O. Box 1759, Bangkok, Thailand.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC *292*

ESCAP/FAO Joint Planning Meeting in Preparation for National Workshops to Promote and Train Rural Women in Income-Raising Group Activities, 7-9 February 1978, Bangkok, Thailand.

Literature about the activities of rural women in Asian countries indicates that women's primary interest is in obtaining skills, knowledge and inputs to enable them to raise their incomes. Very often, programmes on income-generating agriculture and other productive skills originate from welfare perspectives instead of developmental concerns. Such projects have often involved make-work activities that produce unmarketable items and skills that have to be sold at subsidized rates. There have been some exceptions, built on the initiative of the women concerned, and successful in generating income for the women and their families. This meeting aimed to identify such projects and to encourage their replication by women in other rural areas.

RURAL WOMEN/TRAINING/EDUCATION/INCOME/INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ESCAP REGION/

Source: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY *293*

Non-formal Education for Women in Bangladesh, with Emphasis on Agency and Organizational Programmes Serving Economically Disadvantaged Women, by Naseem Hoque. Programme of Studies in Non-formal Education. Supplementary paper no. 5. East Lansing, September 1976. 63 p.

The study presents an overview of the women's organizational movement in Bangladesh, with special reference to non-formal education programmes among economically disadvantaged women. Selected post-war programmes of the Women's Career Training Institute, Central Organization Women's Rehabilitation, Young Women's Christian Association and Sreejani Handicraft Centre are analysed, and general features in non-formal education approaches in Bangladesh described. Finally, trends in effective institutionalization of the programmes are discussed.

EDUCATION/NON-FORMAL EDUCATION/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION/BANGLADESH/

Source: Michigan State University, Institute for International Studies in Education, 513 Erickson Hall, East Lansing, Michigan 48822, U.S.A.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION *294*

Final Report of the Consultation of Regional Co-ordinators of the Features Services on Women and Population. Paris, 31 March - 3 April 1980. 50 p.

The meeting assessed past experiences and appraised future possibilities in order to help the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization develop some proposals for action in such areas as organization and operation of existing and planned features services, future evaluation of the services, training needs for the services, links to United Nations programmes and projects, future extension and financial expansion of the services.

TRAINING/SERVICES/WOMEN'S STATUS/POPULATION/COMMUNICATION/INFORMATION/

Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Population Division, Section of Social Sciences and their Applications, 7 Place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France.

ASIAN AND PACIFIC CENTRE FOR WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT *295*

Participation of Women in Decision-Making: Some Guidelines. Bangkok, 1980. 50 p., illustrations.

This manual has been developed in a simple language to help women understand basic principles and steps in subject matters ranging from leadership and mobilization to the organization of meetings. The manual introduces functional skill training modules which may be used for self-help or group training. Examples and exercise are, presented to give basis for disseminating the skills to a wider population of women.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/WOMEN'S ROLE/TRAINING/MANUAL/LEADERSHIP/SPEECH/DECISION-MAKING/WORKSHOP/

Source: Asia and Pacific Centre for Women and Development, c/o APDC, P.O. Box 2224, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

ASIAN AND PACIFIC CENTRE FOR WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT *296*

Training Course on the Techniques of Participation for Women: Report. Bangkok, 1980. 33 p.

It contains a description of the course on techniques of participation for women, background, methodology, selection of participants, evaluation of content and outcome, and monitoring of its impact.

TRAINING/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/

Source: Social Development Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

ASIAN AND PACIFIC CENTRE FOR WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT *297*

Training Course on Project Identification Formulation and Development, Goroka, Papua New Guinea, 1979, Report. Bangkok, 1980. iii, 104 p.

The purpose of the course was to train women in identifying their needs in the community in order to design suitable projects to fulfil those needs. Techniques on how to formulate and develop project proposals and to secure funds are important aspects of the course content. Summaries of four project proposals developed at the course are presented at the appendix.

TRAINING/PROJECT DEVELOPMENT/PACIFIC REGION/

Source: Social Development Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY *298*

Women, Families and Non-formal Learning Programmes, by Beatrice Paolucci, Margaret Bubolz and Mary Rainey. Programme of Studies in Non-formal Education. Supplementary paper no. 6. East Lansing, December 1976. 102 p., tables.

The report examines some of the critical functions of women and the family in socio-economic development, their educational role and their contributions to human resource development as a means of developing non-formal learning programmes. The status and role of women in socio-economic development is reviewed, and a summary and implications are presented for non-formal education programme planners.

EDUCATION, NON-FORMAL/PLANNING/CULTURAL VALUE/HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT/EMPLOYMENT/WOMEN'S STATUS/

Source: Michigan State University, Institute for International Studies, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, U.S.A.

WORLDWATCH INSTITUTE *299*

The Unfinished Assignment: Equal Education for Women, by Patricia L. McGrath. Washington, D.C., Paper 7, July 1976. 47 p., tables.

The report outlines the development of new educational opportunities for women around the world: women are taking advantage of education to improve their social and economic positions in unprecendented numbers. Recent gains in women's literacy, formal schooling, and participation in the teaching profession suggest that, while many inequities remain to be overcome, the steady advances in women's education augur well for the emergence of a social order in which the ideas and energies of women are fully expressed.

EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT/WOMEN'S RIGHTS/WOMEN'S STATUS/STATISTICAL DATA/

Source: Worldwatch Institute, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.

6. CULTURE AND PERSONALITY

6.1 Women's place and cultural values in ESCAP countries

HAMMERTON, A. James *300*

Emigrant Gentlewomen: Genteel Poverty and Female Emigration 1830-1914. Canberra, Asutralian National University Press, 1979. 220 p.

This book examines the distressed gentlewomen stereotype, primarily through a study of the experience of emigration among single-middle-class women between 1830 and 1914. Based largely on a study of government and philanthropic emigration projects, it agrees that the image of the downtrodden resident governess does inadequate justice to Victorian middle-class women's responses to the experience of economic and social decline, and to insufficient female employment opportunities.

Once out of Britain, they proved to be remarkable emigrants. Instead of the helpless simpering gentility normally associated with the stereotype, women showed a willingness to risk their gentility by undertaking work which would have been unthinkable at home. Their experience raises wider questions about the potential for resourcefulness and adaptability among Victorian women and reveals qualities which are inconsistent with the traditional view of women as victims.

MIGRATION/PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT/SOCIO-ECONOMIC DECLINE/AUSTRALIA/

Source: Australian National University Press, P.O. Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2600, Australia.

THE FORD FOUNDATION *301*

Women in Bangladesh: A Village Study, by Ellen Sattar. Dhaka, 1974. 60 p., tables, appendix.

A study of married women in a small village in Bangladesh, it provides information about the village women's life styles and their roles in society.

AGE AT MARRIAGE/EDUCATION/CULTURAL VALUE/RURAL WOMEN/WOMEN'S STATUS/BANGLADESH/

Source: The Ford Foundation, P.O. Box 98, Ramna, Dhaka-2, Bangladesh.

ABDULLAH, Tahrunnessa A. *302*

Village Women as I Saw Them. Dhaka, Ford Foundation, 1974. Originally published in Bengali in 1966 by Pakistan Academy for Rural Development (now Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development). 32 p., map.

This study reviews the role and status of women in villages in terms of social customs relating to marriage, education, religion, and other aspects of life. The study demonstrates that strict social customs lead to a stricter division of labour between men and women in the household. The tendency in the villages was for any decision regarding a household to be made by the women and a decision about outside matters by the men.

WOMEN'S STATUS/EDUCATION/ISLAM/RURAL WOMEN/CULTURAL VALUE/BANGLADESH/

Source: The Ford Foundation, P.O. Box 98, Ramna, Dhaka-2, Bangladesh.

CROLL, Elizabeth *303*

The Politics of Marriage in Contemporary China, Cambridge University Press, 1980.

This research project is a study of marriage patterns as they have evolved in contemporary China, and an analysis of the specific economic and ideological variables working for and against their social change. It examines the processes of change within the institution of marriage itself in terms of the procedures of negotiation, the criteria governing choice of spouse, the age of marriage and its ritual and ceremonial forms. It identifies a range of marriage patterns and suggests that their forms can be directly correlated with social and economic relations within the household and between the household and primary kin or neighbourhood groups. The variety of marriage patterns identified by this project have evolved in the last two decades to mediate the competition between the younger and older generations and between the resources and sanctions of primary, kin or neighbourhood and political groups for control of marriage negotiations. The evidence put forward by this project suggests that these conflicts have been resolved in favour of the older generation and primary groups in rural areas and the younger generation and political associations in cities. The main argument is that in comparison to urban China, the structure and function of the rural household has encouraged the older generation to defy the new ideology and maintain their authority over the marriage procedures and fertility pattern and that the structure and function of primary groups in rural areas enable them to retain their control. (Notes by the author).

MARRIAGE/CULTURAL VALUE/WOMEN'S STATUS/PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA/

Source: Prof. Elizabeth Croll, Fellow, Queen Elizabeth House Contemporary China Centre, Oxford, England.

FESSLER, Loren *304*

Women in Hong Kong. In American University Field Staff, East Asia Series vol. 23, no. 1, April 1976. 17 p., photos.

Chinese women in Hong Kong have been traditionally subservient to and dependent on men. Historically, they have been denied formal education, legal equality, and economic opportunity. British colonization began the gradual erosion of tradition, and more recent reforms engendered by industrialization, enlightened government social policies and feminist activism.

WOMEN'S STATUS/SOCIAL CHANGE/CULTURAL VALUE/HONG KONG/

Source: American Universities Field Staff, Inc., 535 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

ROY, Shibani *305*

Status of Muslim Women in North India. Delhi, B.R. Publishing Corporation, 1979. 241 p., tables.

An analysis of the impact or traditional authority and the forces of change on the position of Muslim women in their families, in Delhi and Lucknow, 1970-1972, this study first deals with the theoretical framework used, methodology, a brief survey of the literature and some socio-historical movements responsible for the change in the community. The typology, function and effect of purdah are described, followed by a study on the effect of education on the changing status of women. It critically evaluates marriage as an institution and its significance for women, and discusses the role of women in the economic sphere. The impact of religion on the status of women is described before the author discusses how make multi-directional efforts to improve their status.

WOMEN'S STATUS/ISLAM/MARRIAGE/CULTURAL VALUE/STATISTICAL DATA/INDIA/

Source: B.R. Publishing Corporation, 461 Vivekanand Nagar, Delhi-110052, India.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN. CENTRE FOR SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA STUDIES *306*

Fertility and Family Life in an Indian Village, by Thomas Poffenberger. Michigan Papers on South and Southeast Asia no. 10. Ann Arbor, 1975. 114 p., tables.

This Indian village study of family behaviour and child rearing practices first describes the social and historical setting of the village and considers its family planning programme. After a brief demographic report, it focuses on the main topic of husband-wife communication, and on motivation for fertility control, to determine the system of beliefs and behaviour relating to family size.

INTERSPOUSE RELATIONSHIPS/FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME/RURAL POPULATION/DESIRED FAMILY SIZE/FERTILITY DETERMINANT/STATISTICAL DATA/BIBLIOGRAPHY/INDIA/

Source: CSSEAS Publications, 130 Lane Hall, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48109, U.S.A.

GADJAH MADA UNIVERSITY. POPULATION INSTITUTE *307*

Women in Java's Rural Middle Class: Progress or Regress?, by Valerie J. Hull. Working Paper Series no. 3, Jogyakarta, June 1976. 26 p., tables.

Based on a detailed examination of middle class and poor groups in a village in Java, this paper describes specific components of women's position in daily life, including extrafamilial activities, particularly employment and membership in organizations; household management and husband-wife relations; and childbearing and family planning. Finally, it presents some observations on changes in the position of women.

RURAL WOMEN/WOMEN'S STATUS/FAMILY PLANNING/DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS/CULTURAL VALUE/INDONESIA/

Source: Gadjah Mada University, Population Studies Centre, Bulaksummur G-7, Jogyakarta, Indonesia.

ASIAN BINTI ABU SAMAH *308*

"Emancipation of Malay Women, 1945-1957". Academic exercise, University of Malaya, 1960.

The study attempts to trace the history of the emancipation of Malay women with special reference to the period 1945-1957. It points out that women were regarded as inferior to men and they were expected to be submissive filial and servile wives and daughters. At the beginning of this century, Malay women were then encouraged to free themselves from the chains of traditional religious bondage and to attain more education. The Japanese occupation awakened and intensified nationalistic feelings and the Malayan Union proposal in 1946 accentuated national consciousness and also caused the Malay women to come out and unite themselves into various organizations, both political and social. This was an important change because until them women's emancipation was only based on individual efforts; consequently, women also ventured into new fields of occupation and into higher education. The study looks into the role which Kaum Ibu movement played in advancing women's emancipation, the movement still remains the strongest women's force in the country. It also describes the Malay Women's Welfare Association and the National Association of Women's Institutes Federation of Malaya (NAWIFM). But despite all these, Malay women generally cannot be considered very progressive primarily due to the comparative lack of education and women's leadership. (Notes by the Ministry of Education).

CULTURAL VALUE/WOMEN'S EMANCIPATION/HISTORICAL BACKGROUND/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS/EDUCATION/MALAYSIA/

Source: Ministry of Education, Educational Planning and Research Division, 21-23 Floor, Bank Pertanian Building, Leboh Pasar Besar, Kuala Lumpur 01-23, Malaysia.

UMPA, Saira Rakiin *309*

Factors Related to the Participation of Maranaw Women in Family Decision-Making. M.A. Thesis. University of the Philippines, 1972. 94 p.

Two hundred married Maranaw women living in Marawi City were interviewed in order to assess the extent, and content of, as well as to identify the factors related to wives participation in family decision-making. The data show that in matters affecting the family, husbands and wives make decisions jointly. The findings point to college education as the main factor in women's increased participation in family decision-making; other factors were reading informative materials and watching movies. The study attempts to show how Marawi women can be effective change agents in the governments' programme of integrating the Muslim in national development. (Notes by NCRFW).

CULTURAL VALUE/FAMILY RELATIONS/MARANAW WOMEN/PHILIPPINES/

Source: National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women, 1145 J.P. Laurel Street, San Miguel, Manila, Philippines.

PORIO, EMMA and *FRANK, Lynch* and *HOLLNSTEINER, Mary R.* *310*

The Filipino Family, Community, and Nation: The Same Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow? Quezon City: Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University, 1975. 75 p.

A sample of household heads were asked their opinions on a variety of topics, one of which was attitudes toward working women. The responses indicate an ambivalence about mothers who take employment outside the home. The impression from the data is that many men consider the working mother as an affront to their role as breadwinner, and that those who are most likely to approve of working mothers are those who admit the need for an added income or those who feel their wives would otherwise be unhappy. This is found to be an area of tension between husbands and wives. (Notes by NCRFW).

CULTURAL VALUE/FAMILY RELATIONS/WORKING WOMEN/PHILIPPINES/

Source: National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women, 1145 J.P. Laurel Street, San Miguel, Manila, Philippines.

NATIVIDAD, Martinez-Esquillo *311*

Conjugal Interaction and Fertility Behaviour Among the Filipino Urban Working Class. Quezon City: Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University, 1976. 246 p.

The author addresses the problem of whether and how interaction between spouses is affected by selected social factors such as income, education, occupation, geographic mobility; social network size, composition, and concentration; and family life cycle stage. It is then asked whether and how far conjugal interaction in turn affects fertility behaviour. The data show that conjugal interaction does have an impact on fertility behaviour independent of the social variables. Further, the number of children is correlated with duration of marriage, wife's education, extent of wife's participation in deciding familial functions, the extent of wife's participation in her husband's occupational activities, and a shared social network size. The study reaffirms the assumption that the wife's confinement to the domestic sphere results in high fertility. (Notes by NCRFW).

FAMILY RELATIONS/INCOME/EDUCATION/OCCUPATION/FERTILITY/PHILIPPINES/

Source: National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women, 1145 J.P. Laurel Street, San Miguel, Manila, Philippines.

INSTITUTE OF PHILIPPINE CULTURE *312*

Filipino Women as Partners of Men and Progress and Development, by Anna Mireu Conzalez and Mary Racelis Hollnsteiner, Ateneo de Manila University, Quezon City, 1976. 48 p., test and 107 p. appendix.

This paper was prepared to serve as background document for UNICEF-supported workshop on "The Production of Instructional Materials to Optimize through Education the Potential of the Filipino Women as Partner in Progress and Development". The report examines numerous empirical studies on male and female roles and gives suggestions on various goals, attitudes and behaviour that need change.

CULTURAL VALUE/EDUCATION/WOMEN'S ROLE/PHILIPPINES/

Source: Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University, Quezon City, Philippines.

SOCIAL RESEARCH LABORATORY *313*

Stereotype, Status and Satisfactions: The Filipina Among Filipinos. Quezon City: University of the Philippine, 1977, 220 p.

A survey was conducted in 1975 among a national sample of adult women, married as well as single, and a smaller sample of husbands, to explore the status, social relations, and stereotypes attached to Filipino women in their various roles. The outcome of the survey is a series of four papers focusing on a variety of topics such as family relations; women and work; occupational prestige; and female personality, stereotypes and attitudes. (Notes by NCRFW).

CULTURAL VALUES/WOMEN'S ROLE/FAMILY RELATIONS/PHILIPPINES/

Source: National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women, 1145 J.P. Laurel Street, San Miguel, Manila, Philippines.

KOREAN OVERSEAS INFORMATION SERVICE *314*

Women, by Young Bok Koh. Seoul, 1975. 56 p.

After examining the social history of Korean women and the family system of Korean society, this booklet outlines improvements in the status of Korean women and the social campaigns of various women's organizations in Korea, which are becoming widespread and influential. Finally the author presents the traditional view of women in Korea, stressing the need to create a new image of Korean women.

WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT/WOMEN'S STATUS/SOCIAL CHANGE/REPUBLIC OF KOREA/

Source: Korean Overseas Information Service, Seoul, Republic of Korea.

WONG, Aline K. *315*

Women as a Minority Group in Singapore. Singapore, University of Singapore, Department of Sociology, Working Paper no. 29, 1974. 34 p.

In an attempt to analyse the legal, social economic and political status of women in Singapore, this paper utilizes the minority group perspective. While acknowledging ethnic differences among them, the author has chosen to treat Singaporean women as a group since she believes the majority do not realize they have been discriminated against, and may even consider differential treatment appropriate. The position of women can be gauged only in reference to men's position in society; thus, this paper compares the status of men and the underlining discriminatory factors.

WOMEN'S STATUS/OCCUPATIONAL STATUS/EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY/WOMEN'S RIGHTS/REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE/

Source: The Department of Sociology, University of Singapore, Bukit Timan Road, Singapore 10, Republic of Singapore.

KUO, Eddie C.Y. and *WONG, Aline K.* *316*

The Contemporary Family in Singapore: Structure and Change. Singapore, Singapore University Press, 1979. 306 p., tables.

This volume presents 12 studies on such aspects of family structure and change in contemporary Singapore, as family relations and social change; marriage patterns in transition; and social policy and the family. Comparisons are made between the Chinese, Malay and Indian family institutions within the context of socio-cultural changes.

FAMILY/SOCIAL STRUCTURE/SOCIAL CHANGE/SOCIAL POLICY/FAMALE EMPLOYMENT/DIVORCE/ ETHNIC GROUP/COUNSELLING/LAW/STATISTICAL DATA/BIBLIOGRAPHY/REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE/

Source: Singapore University Press, University of Singapore, Kent Ridge, Singapore 5, Republic of Singapore.

SULAMITH, Heins Potter *317*

Family Life in a Northern Thai Village, A study in the Structural. Significance of Women. University of California, Berkeley, 1977.

An anthropological study of the social structure and social organization of family life in a Northern Thai village. In a narrative form, it describes a female-centred family system based on matrilineal blood relationships, where authority is passed on from father-in-law to son-in-law by virtue of their relationships to the line of women. The study examines the demands placed by such structure on family members and the way by which individuals bring their own ideosyncracies to the structural context.

FAMILY LIFE/CULTURAL VALUE/MATRILINEAL SYSTEM/SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS/THAILAND/

Source: ESCAP Library, 1st Floor, Service Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

6.2 Women and religion, and biographical analysis

BACK, Lois and *KEDDIE, Nikki (eds.)* *318*

Women in the Muslim World. Cambridge, MA, Harvard University Press, second printing 1979. 698 p., illus.

The 33 essays on Muslim women are organized into four chapters: women's place in contemporary law and society; women's historical roles; women's roles and status within specific groups; rural and urban communities; the influence of ideology, religion and ritual upon women's lives; and the images of women in literature and folklore.

WOMEN'S STATUS/WOMEN'S RIGHTS/ISLAM/BIBLIOGRAPHY/MIDDLE EAST/

Source: Harvard University Press, 79 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138, U.S.A.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION *319*

A Field Guide to Research on Seven Roles of Women: Focused Biographies, by Christine Oppong and Katie Church. World Employment Programme Research. Population and Labour Policies Programme Working Paper no. 106, Geneva, May 1981. 52 p. (WEP/2-21/WP.106)

This paper outlines a framework for data collection pertaining to women's main life roles in contrasting cultures using focused biographies, and indicating how these data can be linked to demographic changes.

WOMEN'S STATUS/BIBLIOGRAPHY/CULTURAL VALUE/

Source: International Labour Organisation, CH-1211, Geneva 22, Switzerland.

TAYLOR, Jean Stewart *320*

Raden Ajeng Kartini. In Signs, vol. 1, no. 3, Spring 1976. pp. 639-660.

This article covers the life and achievements of one of the most remarkable women of Southeast Asia. At the beginning of the twentieth century, Kartini, writing in Dutch, analyzed a number of social evils and made plans for improvements in education, traditional arts, public health and economic welfare. The writer shows how Kartini opened "the path that leads to freedom and independance" for the women of Indonesia.

EDUCATION/SOCIAL CHANGE/HEALTH SERVICE/WOMEN'S STATUS/

Source: Signs, University of Chicago Press, 5801 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60637, U.S.A.

VERMA, H.N. and *VERMA, Amrit* *321*

Eminent Indian Women. New Delhi, Great Indian Publishers, n.d.

Real life sketches of 75 well known and some less known women who have contributed to India's social fabric and politics, and to religion, philosophy, literature, arts and sciences. The important part they played in the building of the country is outlined.

BIOGRAPHY/WOMEN/INDIA/

Source: Great Indian Publishers, 97 Pataudi House, New Delhi-110001, India.

7. POPULATION

7.1 Population issues focusing on women

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION *322*

Research on Women's Roles and Demographic Change: Survey Questionnaires for Households, Women, Men and Communities with Background Explanations, by Richard Anker. World Employment Programme Research. Population and Labour Policies Programme, Geneva, May 1980.

This research project is concerned with the economic contributions and activities of women and how these affect and are affected by such demographic factors as family size, fertility, mortality and migration. Four sets of questionnaires are presented: a short household questionnaire; a set of three questionnaires for the husband or partner of the main female respondent; a questionnaire to obtain data on communities where interviewing takes place; and a set of three questionnaires for an adult female respondent.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT/QUESTIONNAIRE/RESEARCH/

Source: International Labour Organisation, CH-1211, Geneva 22, Switzerland.

EAST-WEST POPULATION INSTITUTE *323*

Female Labour Force Participation and Fertility: Some Methodological and Theoretical Considerations, by Monica S. Fong, Reprint No. 76. Reprinted from Social Biology (Chicago), vol. 23, no. 1 (Spring 1976). pp. 45-54.

A new approach to determine a consistent relationship between female employment and fertility valid over different stages of economic development is proposed. A better understanding of this relationship needs to take into account:

1. ecological and individual levels of analysis;
2. the life-cycle aspects of fertility and labour force participation;
3. the matching of current and historical perspectives on both work and fertility;
4. measures of fertility that provide information on both the number and the spacing of children; and
5. an approach to measuring labour force participation that emphasizes the utilization of labour.

FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/FERTILITY/EMPLOYMENT/BIBLIOGRAPHY/

Source: The East-West Population Institute, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, U.S.A.

WORLDWATCH INSTITUTE *324*

Women and Population Growth: Choice Beyond Childbearing, by Kathleen Newland, Worldwatch Paper No. 16. Washington D.C., 1977. 32 p.

Any effort to understand the link between women's roles and population growth must begin by looking at the conditions that motivate women, either to expand or to limit the size of their families. This paper starts with the assumption that women who have many children are usually responding in a rational manner to a set of real incentives, positive or negative. The balance of rewards and costs associated with childbearing may appear more favourable than that connected with any alternative use of a woman's time and energy. The author concludes that a policy aimed at bringing down the birth rate has a much greater chance of success if its designers take into account the reasons behind a woman's personal decision about family size.

FERTILITY/EDUCATION/FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/POPULATION GROWTH/

Source: Worldwatch Institute, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION *325*

Some Concerns and Suggestions on Women's Participation in Rural Development with Special Emphasis on Population. A report by Firoza Ahmed, Bangkok, January 1979. 142 p.

The report identifies constraints that have blocked the development of women's programmes and makes suggestion that would help promote projects and activities specifically in relation to rural women and young girls in the Asian region. Extensive recommendations are made on national policy, action programmes and implementation, training and manpower policy, population education and planning, reserach and action by the Food and Agriculture Organization and other United Nations agencies.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/RURAL WOMEN/TRAINING/PROJECT DOCUMENT/COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/RURAL DEVELOPMENT/BIBLIOGRAPHY/ESCAP REGION/

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Office for Asia and the Far East, Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

TRANSNATIONAL FAMILY RESEARCH INSTITUTE *326*

Incentives, Fertility Behaviour and Integrated Community Development: On Overview, by Henry P. David. Bethesda, January 1980. 69 p.

In presenting selected psycho-social and economic determinants of fertility behaviour and discussing their relationship to quality-of-life considerations, relevant aspects of population policy are noted in the first section. The next section offers a conceptualization and definition of types of incentives and disincentives, plus a discussion of integrated community approaches to fertility reduction. Legal and ethical constraints are presented in terms of legislative changes, perceived constraints of freedom, coercion, and human rights. The paper overviews some experiences reported from Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Korea, Philippines, Singapore and Sri Lanka. The integrated community approach pioneered in Thailand is described in a separate section. Research findings are surveyed with particular attention given to socio-cultural and methodological concerns as these relate to suggested co-operative pilot and policy research.

FERTILITY/INCENTIVE/QUALITY OF LIFE/LEGISLATION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RESEARCH/COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/BIBLIOGRAPHY/INDIA/INDONESIA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA/PHILIPPINES/SINGAPORE/THAILAND/

Source: Transnational Family Research Institute, 8307 Whitman Drive, Bethesda, Md. 20034, U.S.A.

SHAHANI, Leticia Ramos *327*

The Relationship Between the Status of Women and Family Planning in the Asian Region, Manila 1974. Background paper for the United Nations Regional Seminar on the Status of Women and Family Planning, Jogyakarta, Indonesia, 20-30 June 1973.

This paper attempts to establish the relationship between the status of women and family planning within the context of existing conditions in the Asian region. Chapter 1 deals with the interrelations between population growth and the economic and social development in these countries. Chapter 2 discusses the two-way relationship between the status of women and family planning, on the premise that the status of women is one of the several determinants and consequences of population trends. It clearly describes the benefits women can derive from family planning, e.g. in education, employment and policies. Chapter 3 contains some suggestions about possible measures which might be undertaken. The author calls upon countries of the region to take steps to enlarge the role of women and to adopt measures which would fully develop women's responsibilities.

WOMEN'S STATUS/FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME/SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTOR/WOMEN'S RIGHTS/ASIA/

Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Publications Office, c/o The Modern Book Co., 926 Rizal Avenue, P.O. Box 632, Manila D-404, Philippines.

JAVILLONAR, Gloria V. (et. al.) *328*

Rural Development, Women's Roles and Fertility in Developing Countries: Review of the Literature. Study conducted by Research Triangle Institute and Southeast Consortium for International Development, for Agency for International Development, office of Rural Development and Development Administration, as part of the Rural Development and Fertility Project. Washington, D.C., Agency for International Development, June 1979. 258 p.

This report reviews the state of knowledge on the impacts of rural development on fertility in the developing regions of Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East and North Africa, especially as specific types of externally introduced rural development activities produce changes in women's familial, economic, and other roles. A wide range

of published and unpublished cross-disciplinary sources, including theoretical and empirical studies of rural development, women's roles and fertility, as well as reports on rural development projects and proposals, are examined. The immediate objective of the paper is to generate an inventory of testable hypotheses about the magnitude and direction of the development-role-fertility linkages that would inform population policy and programme implementation.

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT/WOMEN AND FERTILITY/WOMEN'S ROLE/BIBLIOGRAPHY/

Source: Office of Rural and Administrative Development, Development Support Bureau, Agency for International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

HENRY, Alica and *PIOTROW, Phyllis T.* *329*

Age at Marriage and Fertility. In Population Reports, Baltimore Series M. Special Topic Monograph, No. 4, November 1979. pp. M 105-M 159.

Women who marry late—in their mid or upper 20s—tend to have fewer children that women who marry early: the delayed marriage has had an important effect in limiting population growth. The age at which people marry will be particularly important for the next two decades because by 1990 there will be more than one billion young people of marriageable age—roughly 15-29 years old—in the developing countries. Age at marriage may increase in response to stress caused by rapid population growth, but it may also rise in response to the opportunity for women to be educated and to work productively outside the home.

AGE AT MARRIAGE/FERTILITY/FERTILITY DECLINE/DEMOGRAPHIC-ECONOMIC INTERRELATION/LAW/AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATE/DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS/BIBLIOGRAPHY/DEVELOPING COUNTRY/

Source: Johns Hopkins University, Population Information Programme, Hampton House, 624 North Broadway, Baltimore, Md. 21205, U.S.A.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC *330*

Regional Consultation for Asia and the Far East on Integration of Women in Development, with Special Reference to Population Factors, Bangkok, 13-17 May 1974.

In reviewing the situation in the region with regard to the status of women, their integration in the development process and population factors, participants noted that in the past, emphasis has been given to economic development and that only recently had there been a gradual recognition of the interrelationship of demographic and socio-economic factors in development. By focusing on these population factors, an awareness among policy-makers and planners of the untapped resources found in women was expected to emerge.

CONFERENCE/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/WOMEN'S STATUS/POPULATION/FAMILY PLANNING/REGIONAL PLANNING/ASIA/

Source: United Nations, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

HUSTON, Perdita *331*

To be Born a Woman is a Sin. In Populi, New York, vol. 4, no. 3, 1977. pp. 27-36.

The author notes that the relationship between work, education, a sense of self-worth, and a woman's wish to plan her family is not as simple as has been presumed in population policy papers of recent years. Such theories, ignore the factor of male dominance in women's lives. The author bases her statements on 200 interviews with rural women in six countries. Some of the reasons women gave for planning their families, and some of the factors they said prevented them from doing so are stated in the article.

WOMEN'S STATUS/NUTRITION/INCOME/FAMILY PLANNING/EDUCATION/RURAL WOMEN/

Source: United Nations Fund for Population Activities, 485 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

BRUCE, Judith *332*

Setting the System to Work for Women. In Populi, New York, vol. 4, no. 1, 1977. pp. 36-43.

The newly adopted UNFPA guidelines on women, population and development are reviewed, and the author explores their effectiveness in promoting the status and roles of women through population activities. The relationship between women's status and population problems is recognized and solutions to improve both were incorporated in the World Plan of Action. However, in moving from recognition to policy formulation and guidelines, and subsequently into action, development agencies must formulate special measures which will enable women to participate in development activities. This is a controversial undertaking, new and complex, and in the process, the agencies must examine whether they themselves might reinforce and contribute to women's low status.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/WOMEN'S STATUS/EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION GROWTH/BIBLIOGRAPHY/

Source: United Nations Fund for Population Activities, 485 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME *333*

Report on the First Two Years of the IRDP Pilot Project on Population Planning and Rural Women's Co-operatives, by S. Zeidenstein. Dhaka, June 1976. 109 p.

The report records, the early developments of the Integrated Rural Development Programme's Pilot Project on Population Planning and Rural Women's Co-operatives. It includes descriptions of the basic programme, its progress, analysis of problems, and recommendation for future modification and expansion of the project.

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT/POPULATION PLANNING/CO-OPERATIVE/RURAL WOMEN/FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME/RESEARCH/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/BANGLADESH/

Source: Integrated Rural Development Programme, 24/25 Dilkusha Commercial Area, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN *334*

The Status of Women and Fertility: Some Implications for Social Work Practice, by Bonnie Carlson Jordan. Ann Arbor, 1976.. 69 p.

The study is intended to present materials for social work educators and students on the relationship between women's status and their fertility behaviour. It is divided into two parts: Part I, "Indicators of women's status and fertility. A review of research findings", considers four indices of women's status and their relationships to fertility behaviour: education, labour force participation, status within the family and health. In part II, social workers consider how they might use their professional skills in order to have some effect on the status of women. The complexity of the relationships between women's status and fertility becomes apparent in the review of issues in part I.

FERTILITY/WOMEN'S STATUS/EDUCATION/FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/SOCIAL PROBLEM/ RESEARCH/DATA ANALYSIS/

Source: Project Director, Social Work Education and Population Planning Project, School of Social Work, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109, U.S.A.

DIXON, Ruth B. *335*

Women's Rights and Fertility. In Reports on Population/Family Planning, New York, no. 17, January 1975. 20 p.

The status of women in the areas of education, employment, the family, and public life can be considered as both a determinant and a consequence of variations in the timing and number of marriages and births. Evidence from a number of countries suggests that a compelling argument can be made for the existence, under specified conditions, of a strong relationship between the exercise of women's rights in private and public life, on the one hand, and their reproductive behaviour, on the other. The current and potential impact of women's status on fertility is increasingly attracting the attention of demographers and policy planners concerned with reducing population growth rates. The importance of population planning in facilitating the exercise of the human rights of women as individuals, regardless of its demographic consequences is not fully acknowledged or understood.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS/WOMEN'S STATUS/EDUCATION/FERTILITY/EMPLOYMENT/STATISTICAL DATA/

Source: The Population Council, 245 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS *336*

Report on the Seminar on the Role of Women in Integrated Rural Development with emphasis on Population Problems, Cairo, 26 October - 3 November 1974, Rome, 1975. 81 p.

The programme was designed to focus attentiion on the relationships among the status and role of women, integrated rural development and population problems. The long-term objective was to assist the governments of countries in the region to increase women's participation in development. Short-term objectives were to develop criteria for planning, evaluating and co-ordinating rural programmes in relation to women's participation in development, to review and evaluate existing programmes and to plan realistic follow-up activities.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT/WOMEN'S STATUS/RURAL WOMEN/CONFERENCE/INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT/AFGHANISTAN/ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN/PAKISTAN/

Source: FAO, Distribution and Sales Section, via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

GERMAIN, Adrienne *337*

Status and Roles of Women as Factors in Fertility Behaviour: A Policy Analysis. In Studies in Family Planning, vol. 6, no. 7, July 1975. pp. 192-200.

Demographers and others concerned about high rates of population growth have recognized the importance of certain aspects of the status and roles of women as determinants of fertility behaviour. Development planners and other policy-makers have also begun to realize the magnitude of women's contributions to family income and to the national economy. In this article, demographic evidence from the Third World is reviewed, a rationale for fuller inclusion of women in national development as agents and beneficiaries is developed, and possible strategies are outlined.

WOMEN'S STATUS/FERTILITY/POLICY/SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTOR/

Source: The Population Council, 245 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

UNITED NATIONS. DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS *338*

Status of Women and Family Planning. Report of the Special Rapporteur appointed by the Economic and Social Council under resolution 1326. New York, 1975. 148 p.

This comprehensive study examines the condition of women in relation to reproduction, in a large number of countries regardless of their demographic situation. The first chapter discusses the meaning of family planning as a human right, the relation between family planning and fertility, and the various limitations on the individual's right to determine family size. The central question of Chapter II is to what extent does family planning facilitate a women's right to health, to education, to equal work and equal pay, to active participation in public life and to equality within the family. Chapter III focuses on the effects of variations in the status of women on family size and birth rates. The demographic consequences of women's education, employment and position in the family are emphasized. Chapter IV reviews some of the possible implications for the future status of women of current and projected trends in population growth and distribution. In Chapter V, the nature and scope of current family planning programmes and policies is described, along with the role of women in these programmes. The final chapter presents a summary of the major conclusions of the study, with recommendations for action.

FAMILY PLANNING/WOMEN'S STATUS/FERTILITY/POPULATION GROWTH/FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME/STATISTICAL DATA/

Source: United Nations Sales Section, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION *339*

Family Planning and the Status of Women. Bibliography – New Series no. 26, London, 1974. 26 p., mimeo.

The bibliography is not limited only to works that deal with status of women strictly in the context of family planning, it also includes most aspects relating to women's position in society which affect not only their awareness and use of family planning, but also their fertility. Some aspects dealt with are the effect of women's participation and position in the labour force fertility, sex role, conditioning of children, husband-wife communication, and the domestic division of labour.

WOMEN'S STATUS/FAMILY PLANNING/EMPLOYMENT/PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTOR/BIBLIOGRAPHY/SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/LAW/EDUCATION/WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT/FERTILITY/ASIA/ PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA/INDIA/LATIN AMERICA/PAKISTAN/

Source: International Planned Parenthood Federation, 18-20 Lower Regent Street, London, SW1Y 4 PW, England.

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES *340*

Women, Population and Development. Population Profiles no. 7. New York, n.d. 47 p.

In response to the recommendations made in the Plan of Action of the International Women's Year Conference, 1975, this monograph presents a study of the involvement of women in the formulation and implementation of population projects supported by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, recommends necessary changes in attitude and approach and devises lines to guide in all matters concerned with woman, population and development.

WOMEN'S STATUS/WOMEN'S ROLE/RURAL WOMEN/INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION/FAMILY PLANNING/TRAINING/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/UNFPA/BIBLIOGRAPHY/

Source: United Nations Fund for Population Activities, 485 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

SIMPSON-HERBERT, Mayling (et. al.) *341*

Traditional Midwives and Family Planning. In Population Reports, Baltimore, series J, no. 22, May 1980. pp. J437-J488.

This report examines the characteristics, work and status of traditional midwives in developing countries, and reviews programmes involving them in family planning in Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America. It concludes that midwives can learn new concepts and help to meet the growing need to distribute family planning supplies, especially to women who are not well served by other programmes.

TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT/TRAINING/FAMILY PLANNING/MATERNAL AND CHILD CARE/PROGRAMME EVALUATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY/DEVELOPING COUNTRY/

Source: Johns Hopkins University, Population Information Programme, 624 North Broadway, Baltimore, Md. 21205, U.S.A.

THE INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION *342*

Family Planning: Improving Opportunities for Women. The Victor-Bostrom Fund. Report no. 18, Washington, D.C., 1974. 23 p.

The following articles are reprinted in this edition:

1. Equal rights for the world's women, by Helvi L. Sipila;
2. Family planning improves opportunities for women, by Julia Henderson;
3. Changing roles of women in Africa, by Mrs. Justice A.R. Jiagge;
4. The interrelationship between family planning and the status of women.
5. Family planning and the status of women, by Nafis Sadik, M.D.;
6. Employment and education: keys to smaller families, by Ester Boserup;
7. Education of women: essential to the national progress, by Gwendolyn Johnson Acsadi;
8. Good jobs will mean smaller families, by Margarita Errazuriz.

WOMEN'S STATUS/EMPLOYMENT/FERTILITY/EDUCATION/

Source: The Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc., 810 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A.

7.2 Subregional and multi-country data

EAST-WEST POPULATION INSTITUTE *343*

Non-Familial Roles of Women and Fertility: Pakistan and the Philippines Compared, by Nasra M. Shah and Peter C. Smith. Papers no. 73, Honolulu, July 1981. 47 p., tables.

A comparision of the fertility behaviour of working and non-working women in Pakistan and the Philippines, based on data from the 1973 National Demographic Survey of the Philippines and the 1975 Pakistan Fertility Survey, shows very different patterns in the two countries. In Pakistan there was no significant difference between the fertility of working and non-working women. In the Philippines, two types of working women had lower fertility; those who seemed to control their fertility consciously through contraceptive use, and those whose fertility was lower owing to factors other than contraceptive use. Some of the reasons for the fertility difference between the two countries seem to be related to the distinct differences that exist between their occupational structures.

FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR/FEMALE EMPLOYMENT/STATISTICAL DATA/BIBLIOGRAPHY/PAKISTAN/PHILIPPINES/

Source: East-West Population Institute, East-West Centre, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, U.S.A.

RODRIGUEZ, German and CLELAND, John *344*

The Effects of Socio-economic Characteristics on Fertility in 20 Countries. In International Family Planning Perspectives, New York, vol. 7, no. 3, September 1981. pp. 93-101. Based on the paper "Socio-economic determinants of marital fertility in 20 countries: a multivariate analysis", presented at the World Fertility Survey Conference, London, 7-11 July 1980.

This article analyses the effects of six socio-economic characteristics on levels of child bearing among ever-married women from 20 countries in Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East and Africa, participating in the World Fertility Survey. The finding provides strong evidence that a wife's participation in the labour force has a strong independent effect on her fertility. It also shows that one-half the differential between rural and urban fertility can be attributed to differences in education and employment opportunities for women.

DEMOGRAPHIC-ECONOMIC INTERRELATION/FEMALE EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION SURVEY/FERTILITY/RURAL-URBAN/STATISTICAL DATA/BIBLIOGRAPHY/DEVELOPING COUNTRY/

Source: Alan Guttmacher Institute, 360 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10010, U.S.A.

KYOTO UNIVERSITY. CENTRE FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES *345*

Fertility Transition of the East Asian Populations, edited by Lee-Jay Cho and Kazumasa Kobayashi. Monograph English Language Series no. 13, Kyoto, 1979. 300 p.

This volume discusses the concept of demographic transition and presents an analyses of fertility transition in countries influenced by Chinese culture, such as Japan, Republic of Korea, Hong Kong, Malaysia and Singapore. The general hypothesis is that in the Asian region, the populations with cultural elements that sanction induced abortion or infanticide will complete their fertility transitions more quickly than those without such elements, and that abortion tends to play a major role in the initial stage of fertility transition. The populations that are rapidly experiencing or have completed their transition are discussed.

FERTILITY DECLINE/CROSS-NATIONAL STUDY/FAMILY PLANNING/CONTRACEPTIVE PRACTICE/DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS/BIBLIOGRAPHY/JAPAN/REPUBLIC OF KOREA/HONG KONG/MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE/ASIA/

Source: Kyoto University, Centre for Southeast Asian Studies, 46 Shimoadachi-cho, Yoshida, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan.

DRAPPER WORLD POPULATION FUND REPORT *346*

Mothers Too Soon, no. 1, Autumn 1975. 27 p.

This report includes the following articles:

1. Mothers too soon;
2. Early marriage and pregnancy in traditional Islamic society;
3. New patterns in China's family planning;
4. Sex and reproduction among teenage women from the United States;
5. Marriage law reform in Indonesia;
6. Biological aspects of teenage pregnancy.

AGE AT MARRIAGE/FAMILY PLANNING/LAW/CHILD MORTALITY/INDONESIA/PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA/

Source: Population Crisis Committee, 1835 K. Street, N.W., Washington D.C. 20006, U.S.A.

REGIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR INTERGOVERNMENTAL CO-OPERATION AND CO-ORDINATION IN POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING IN SOUTHEAST ASIA and *INTERNATIONAL FERTILITY RESEARCH PROGRAMME* *347*

Joint IGCC/IFRP East and Southeast Asia Seminar on Regional Fertility Research, Bangkok, 18-20 July 1979. 1 vol.

Some of the documents are:

1. Country papers on inventory of previous on-going research, including reports on Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore, Republic of Korea;
2. Primary health care with special reference to nutrition, MCH and family planning;
3. Prospective studies on the risks and benefits of contraception;
4. Camps-an alternative delivery system for family planning;
5. Organizations of clinics-training/effective referral systems clinic management;
6. Family planning services by traditional birth attendants;
7. Report of the panel on the effects of steroidal contraceptives on Asians;
8. Maternity care monitoring-where next?;
9. Is what we are offering acceptable? The case of family planning acceptance in Indonesia, and in Malaysia;
10. Incidence and follow-up of trophoblastic diseases.

CONFERENCE/FERTILITY/CONTRACEPTIVE RESEARCH/TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT/FAMILY PLANNING/STATISTICAL DATA/HONG KONG/INDONESIA/JAPAN/MALAYSIA/NEPAL/PHILIPPINES/SINGAPORE/REPUBLIC OF KOREA/THAILAND/

Source: Regional Organization for Intergovernmental Co-operation and Co-ordination in Population and Family Planning in Southeast Asia, P.O. Box 550, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

7.3 Country-specific data

WARE, Helen *348*

Fertility and Work-Force Participation: The Experience of Melbourne Wives. In Population Studies, vol. 30, no. 3, November 1976. pp. 413-427.

The paper examines the hypothesis that work-force participation is the causal factor in the relationship between female employment within marriage, and reduced fertility levels. It concludes that in the majority of cases, fertility influences work-force participation rather than vice versa.

FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/FERTILITY/FAMILY SIZE/STATISTICAL DATA/AUSTRALIA/

Source: The Population Investigation Committee, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE, England.

BANGLADESH FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION *349*

Dynamics of Family and Fertility: A Comparative Study of Low and High Fertility Couples in Chittagong, by Badrud Duza, M. Mizanur Rahman and others. Dhaka, May 1975. 91 p.

This research on family and fertility focuses on selective low-parity couples in Chittagong, Bangladesh. After a review of the socio-economic bacground of 383 respondents, it examines such demographic characteristics and norms as age factors, demographic ideals, fertility norms and motives. The report discusses knowledge, attitude and practice of family planning and concludes with an overview of the findings and their implications.

KAP SURVEY/FAMILY PLANNING/FERTILITY/SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS/DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS/ BANGLADESH/

Source: Bangladesh Family Planning Association, 2 Naya Paltan, Dhaka-2, Bangladesh.

TIEN, Yuan H. *350*

Employment and Education of Women. In China's Population Struggle, ed. by Yuan H. Tien, Columbus, Ohio State University Press, 1973. pp. 301-322.

The author examines:

1. the extent of the growth of female employment in offices, factories, shops and other extra-familial occupations and activities; and
2. the changing rewards for women on the basis of personal achievements.

Both types of development constitute good evidence of the emergence of conditions conducive to relatively rapid fertility decline. Change in fertility behaviour is an inevitable consequence of family and societal reorganization.

EMPLOYMENT/EDUCATION/FERTILITY/RURAL-URBAN/PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA/

Source: Ohio State University Press, 301 Davis Hale, Ohio University, Athens 045701, U.S.A.

LI, Ellen *351*

Status of Women and Family Planning. In Silver Jubilee Seminar on Youth. Report of the Seminar, 4 October 1975, organized by Family Planning Association of Hong Kong. Hong Kong, 1975. pp. 11-22, English and Chinese texts.

The author reviews the findings of recent official studies on the interrelationship between the status of women and family planning. In view of these findings, it is stressed that the position of women cannot be ignored in Family Planning Programmes. The author identifies some of the noteworthy achievements of women in Hong Kong in the fields of family planning and in improving their status.

FAMILY PLANNING/WOMEN'S STATUS/HONG KONG/

Source: The Family Planning Association of Hong Kong, 152 Hennessy Road, Hong Kong.

SALAFF, Janet W. *352*

The Status of Unmarried Hong Kong Women and the Social Factors Contributing to Their Delayed Marriage. In Population Studies, vol. 30, no. 3, November 1976. pp. 391-412.

This paper considers the perceived benefits of delayed marriage by women in Hong Kong. The Dixon analytic model is applied to 28 women, aged 20-24 in 1973, who were interviewed. The findings show that all three factors of availability, feasibility and desirability, contribute to delay marriage. The age structure contributes to women's participation in the labour force, and delayed marriage enhances women's status.

MARRIAGE/WOMEN'S STATUS/FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/AGE AT MARRIAGE/STATISTICAL DATA/HONG KONG/

Source: The Population Investigation Committee, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE, England.

KAPUR, Promilla *353*

Marriage and the Working Woman in India. Abridged, Delhi, 1972. 414 p.

Based on field investigation of 300 working women in Delhi, the author examines the various factors affecting the marital adjustment of educated working women with the object of discovering the effect of a wife's employment on her marital relationship:

Part I discusses the conceptual framework, approach to the problem, and the methodology adopted.

Part II describes the sample, and deals with quantitative analysis of the data.

Part III presents case studies, mainly of women who worked prior to their marriage, and those who took up jobs after marriage.

Part IV sets forth conclusions emerging out of this study, along with suggestions for further research.

RESEARCH/MARRIAGE/EMPLOYMENT/INDIA/

Source: Vikas Publications, 5 Daryaganj, Ansari Road, Delhi-6, India.

GEORGE, Aleyamma *354*

Population Growth, Status and Role of Women in India. In Demography India, New Delhi, vol. 4, no. 1, June 1975. pp. 108-127.

The article discusses the growth of India's population and the influence of the status and role of women on the rate of growth. It concludes that some of the obstacles to the improvement of the status of women are: low standard of living, low level of literacy and education among women, economic dependence of women, ignorance of their own fundamental rights, low inter-spouse communication, and tradition. To curb population growth, there must be an increase in the level of education of women and provision of better employment opportunities for women in order to raise their age at marriage. Increasing either the literacy rate of the population or the number of jobs in agricultural or industrial sectors, may not necessarily reduce fertility.

WOMEN'S STATUS/POPULATION GROWTH/INDIA/

Source: Demography India, A/3, Institute of Economic Growth Campus, University Enclave, Delhi-110007, India.

INDIA. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FAMILY PLANNING *355*

Fertility Behaviour of Working and Non-working Women, by D.C. Dubey, A. Bardhan, and S. Garg. Monograph Series no. 24, New Delhi, 1975. 55 p.

The relationship between female labour force participation and fertility depends upon specific socio-economic and cultural factors which define compatibility between the work-role and mother-role of women. This study focuses on this relationship in the specific context of an Indian city (Delhi). The authors compare working and non-working women of two economic groups (middle and low), in terms of twelve variables related to family planning knowledge, practice and behaviour to find out how far and in what direction work status is related to each of these variables. The study shows that on the whole, work status fails to influence half of the variables considered.

FERTILITY/EMPLOYMENT/WOMEN'S STATUS/INDIA/

Source: National Institute of Family Planning, L-17 Green Park, New Delhi 110016, India.

SRIVASTAVA, J.N. *356*

Incidence of Child Marriage Widowhood and Divorce Among Females in Uttar Pradesh. Population Research Centre, Lucknow University, Lucknow, India. December 1979. 45 p.

The incidence of child marriage, widowhood and divorce among females in Uttar Pradesh is estimated from census data. At the state level, it is reported that more than half (51.4 per cent) of the girls got married by age 15 in 1971. For every 1,000 females of age 15 in the same year, 514 were married, out of which nearly 2 had become widows and .3 divorces. Data is also analysed by districts. Over the decade 1961-1971 the incidence of both widowhood and divorce declined significantly.

AGE AT MARRIAGE/DIVORCE/WIDOWHOOD/CENSUS/WOMEN'S STATUS/INDIA/

Source: Population Research Centre, Department of Economics, Lucknow University, Lucknow, India.

KHAN, M.E. *357*

Family Planning Among Muslims in India: A Study of the Reproductive Behaviour of Muslims in an Urban Setting. New Delhi, Manohar Publications, 1979. 198 p.

In the present study, besides including the conventional socio-economic and demographic variables, attention is also given to the social structural variables like husband-wife communication on topics such as the desired number of children, decision-making processes, female education, the purdah system and marriage. The research is a micro-exploratory study of Muslim fertility which evaluates;

1. actual fertility performance and their differential fertility;
2. norms about family size; and
3. knowledge, attitude and practice of family planning.

Integration of all these demographic and structural variables will provide a comprehensive picture of the processes through which they affect Muslim fertility in Kanpur city, India.

FAMILY PLANNING/MUSLIM/SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS/FERTILITY/FAMILY SIZE/STATISTICAL DATA/ BIBLIOGRAPHY/INDIA/

Source: Manohar Publications, 2 Ansari Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi 110002, India.

GADJAH MADA UNIVERSITY *358*

Birth Interval Dynamics in Village Java: The Methodology of the Ngaglik Study, compiled by the Ngaglik Study Team. Population Institute. Methodology Series no. 4, Jogyakarta, December 1978. 76 p. Text in English and Indonesian.

This volume on the Ngaglik Study, a longitudinal study of birth interval dynamics, including breast-feeding practices, contraception, customs and beliefs surrounding preganancy and childbirth, infant development, nutrition and health in rural Java, gives a detailed description of the project and its methodology, the kinds of data collected, and the research tools utilized.

BIRTH INTERVALS/SURVEY/RURAL WOMEN/QUESTIONNAIRES/BIBLIOGRAPHY/SURVEY/INDONESIA/

Source: Gadjah Mada University, Population Studies Centre, Bulaksumur G-7, Jogyakarta, Indonesia.

PAPANEK, Hanna *359*

Women in Jakarta: Family Life and Family Planning. In Cultural Factors and Population in Developing Countries. Smithsonian Institution, Interdisciplinary Communications Programme, Washington, D.C., Occasional Monograph Series No. 6, December 1976. pp. 129-166.

This article is based on interviews with 146 middle-and lower-class women in Jakarta, which yielded data on a variety of demographic and socio-economic variables. The differential contribution to fertility of some of these variables is partially explained by a model linking mobility, cultural values, economic development, women's roles, and fertility. Recommended approaches to the reduction of high levels of fertility are:

1. the linking of women's educational preparation and employment opportunities; and
2. the use of women's informal savings associations, to inform women about sexuality and family planning, and to promote contraceptive use.

FERTILITY/FAMILY PLANNING/WOMEN'S STATUS/FAMILY WELFARE/EMPLOYMENT/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION/DATA ANALYSIS/INDONESIA/

Source: Interdisciplinary Programme for Population Analysis, Interdisciplinary Communications Programme, Smithsonian Institute, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20056, U.S.A.

INDONESIA. MINISTRY OF PEOPLE'S WELFARE *360*

Status of Women and Family Planning in Indonesia: Preliminary findings, by T.O. Ihromi etal. Jakarta, Research Team on the Status of Women and Family Planning, 1973. 233 p.

A research report on the status of women and family planning in Indonesia, it describes Indonesian social and cultural patterns and other factors influencing family planning practice. The appendices include an historical account of the women's movement in Indonesia and a list of women's associations.

WOMEN'S STATUS/FAMILY PLANNING/BIBLIOGRAPHY/CULTURAL VALUE/RELIGION/RESEARCH/EMPLOYMENT/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION/INDONESIA/

Source: The Research Team on the Status of Women and Family Planning in Indonesia, Project Director, T.O. Ihromi, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia.

ANNANDALE E. Viopapa *361*

"The Development of Family Planning Activities in Western Samoa", 1976. Dissertation towards post graduate diploma in tropical public health, University of London.

This paper discusses the Family Planning Scheme in Samoa, including the over-all standing of the programme, whether it is successful or not. It highlights the role of women in the programme as the recipients and movers of this service and gives direction as to the future of the scheme and its effect on the socio-economic condition of the country as a whole. (Notes by the Women's Advisory Committee).

FAMILY PLANNING/WOMEN'S STATUS/WESTERN SAMOA/

Source: Ms. Noumea Simi, Secretary, Prime Minister's Department, Women's Advisory Committee, Apia, Western Samoa.

SHAH, Nasra M. *362*

Female Labour Force Participation and Fertility Desire in Pakistan: An Empirical Investigation. In the Pakistan Development Review, vol. 14, no. 2, Summary 1975. pp. 185-206.

Female Labour Force Participation and Fertility Desire in Pakistan: An Empirical Investigation. In the Pakistan Development Review, vol. 14, 2, Summary 1975. pp. 185-206.
associated with fertility in the sense that only a small proportion of working women would want additional children. Factors controlled for the study are hasbands' and wives' educational and employment status, number of living children, number of living sons, family type and age of wife. Using data collected in Pakistan as part of the National Impact Survey 1968-1968, these demographic and socio-economic variables are examined separately for women living in rural and urban areas.

FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/FERTILITY/RURAL-URBAN/PAKISTAN/

Source: Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, P.O. Box 1091, Islamabad, Pakistan.

FLAVIER, Juan M. and *CHEN, Charles H.C.* *363*

Induced Abortion in Rural Villages of Cavite, the Philippines: Knowledge, Attitude and Practice. In Studies in Family Planning, New York, vol. 11, no. 2, February 1980. pp. 65-71.

A survey of all married women aged 15-49 was conducted in five rural villages in the predominantly Roman Catholic Philippines. Of 676 respondents, 17 per cent admitted that they had at least one induced abortion. Healers, physicians, and drugstores were the major providers of abortion, and the methods used ranged from oral tablet to herb, injection, dilatation and curettage, and massage. About 12 per cent of respondents were hospitalized with complications from abortion, signifying a serious public health problem. An upward trend of abortion was noted. A large minority was aware of how an abortion could be performed and believed that abortions were easily obtained in their communities. Half the respondents approved of abortion, and 57 per cent stated incorrectly that abortion is legal.

INDUCED ABORTION/KAP SURVEY/RURAL WOMEN/TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT/STATISTICAL DATA/BIBLIOGRAPHY/PHILIPPINES/

Source: Population Council, One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

PHILIPPINES. NATIONAL CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE *364*

The Impact of Changes in Marriage Patterns on Fertility in the Philippines, by Myrna C. Gonzales. UNFPA-NCSO Population. Research Project. Monograph no. 13. Manila, December 1978. 28 p.

This study attempts to measure quantitatively the effects of changes in age pattern of marriage on fertility in the Philippines, and describes the patterns of changes in both nuptiality and fertility during the period 1903-1970. An in-depth analysis of the effect of such factors as proportion single, proportion marrying, proportion remaining single, and singulate mean age at marriage, on fertility leads to a conclusion that nuptiality has a very minimal effect on fertility. Findings also reveal that there is a slow but gradual decline in the level of fertility in the country.

MARRIAGE/AGE AT MARRIAGE/FERTILITY/METHODOLOGY/DATA ANALYSIS/STATISTICAL DATA/BIBLIOGRAPHY/PHILIPPINES/

Source: National Census and Statistics Office, National Economic and Development Authority, Magsaysay Boulevard, Sta. Mesa, Manila, Philippines.

EAST-WEST POPULATION INSTITUTE *365*

Trends and Differentials in Nuptiality, by Peter C. Smith. Reprinted from Population of the Philippines, UN-ESCAP Country Monograph Series No. 5, Bangkok, 1978. Chatper VII. pp. 136-159.

In presenting a description and analysis of important trends and differentials in nuptiality, it is shown that nuptiality change in the Philippines has been areally diverse and temporally variable, but always in ways linked to the entire matrix of such economic and social development as urbanization, mass education, the growth of the non-agricultural labour force, and the increasingly important role of women in these processes.

MARRIAGE/ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/RURAL-URBAN/URBANIZATION/MIGRATION/EDUCATION/WOMEN'S ROLE/DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS/BIBLIOGRAPHY/PHILIPPINES/

Source: East-West Population Institute, East-West Centre, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, U.S.A.

PHILIPPINES. NATIONAL CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE *366*

Working Life Tables for Males and Females in the Philippines: 1977. UNFPA-NCSO Population Research Project Monograph No. 7. Manila, 1977. 44 p.

This study provides information on the length of the working life of males and females as well as on access to and losses from the labour force which may be useful for framing manpower policies. The authors use the final results of the 1970 Census of Population and figures of the Philippine Sample Survey of Households (PSSH) for May 1969, 1971 and 1972. The study reveals that the length of the working life of each sex is a function of both age-specific labour force participation rates and age-specific mortality rates.

FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY/PHILIPPINES/

Source: National Census and Statistics Office, National Economic and Development Authority, Manila, Philippines.

EAST-WEST COMMUNICATION INSTITUTE *367*

Mother's Clubs and Family Planning in Rural Korea: The Case of Oryu Li, by D. Lawrence Kincaid et al. Case Study No. 2. Honolulu, 1975. 76 p.

This case study reviews a large national programme of family planning communication that relies strongly on existing channels of inter-personal communication at the village level for its success. The authors look at the Korean Mothers' Club programme and assess its impact since its inception in 1968. They focus on the village of Oryu Li – an extremely poor village that has achieved some degree of confidence, and economic growth through the efforts of the Mothers' Club.

MOTHERS' CLUB/FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME/RURAL DEVELOPMENT/COMMUNICATION/REPUBLIC OF KOREA/

Source: East-West Communication Institute, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, U.S.A.

HYO-CHAI, Lee and *CHO, Hyoung* *368*

"Fertility and Women's Labour Force Participation in Korea, Interdiciplinary Communications Programme, Smithsonian Institution, 1976. 26 p.

This study involved analysis of demographic characteristics of the Korean female population with special attention directed to measurement of interrelationships among their age, marital status, fertility, labour force participation, and educational and residential characteristics. Principal data were derived from a 1 per cent sample of the 1970 Korean census provided by the Bureau of Statistics of the Korean Government. Investigators found an inverse relationship between women's educational attainment and fertility and observed that although female labour force participation rates are higher in Korea's rural areas, urban women demonstrated consistently lower fertility. (abstract by the authors).

FERTILITY/FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/EDUCATION/REPUBLIC OF KOREA/

Source: Prof. Hyoung Cho, Department of Sociology, Ewha Woman's University, Seoul 120, Republic of Korea.

EWHA WOMANS UNIVERSITY *369*

Women's Role and the National Family Planning Programme in Korea. Korean Women's Institute, Research Paper Series No. 1. Seoul, October 1979. 221 p.

The study reveals that while the Korean family planning programme has been effective and successful in achieving its immediate targets, it has left out of its concern the possible impact upon women, both family planning workers and female clients. The workers suffer from the pressure of achieving the assigned targets in time and from low payment and insecurity in their jobs. On the other hand, the clients suffer from the frequent side-effects of contraception and, more importantly, from the feeling of sacrificing their need for more children. Both of these are largely attributed to the programme's underemphasis on the quality of the service. Women are receptive to any advice of the government and, directly, of the local family planning officials, and they practice or plan to practice contraception, but without changing their need for children and without identifying alternative means for compliance.

FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME, NATIONAL/WOMEN'S ROLE/FAMILY PLANNING PERSONNEL/EVALUATION/ACCEPTOR/FERTILITY/KAP/VALUE OF CHILDREN/QUESTIONNAIRE/BIBLIOGRAPHY/REPUBLIC OF KOREA/

Source: Ewha Womans University, Korean Women's Institute, 11-1 Daehyun-Dong, Sudaemun-ku, Seoul, Republic of Korea.

DISSANAYAKE, Shanti *370*

Population Growth and the Status of Women. In Population of Sri Lanka, ESCAP Country Monograph Series no. 4, prepared by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. pp. 343-353.

In considering the status of women vis-a-vis the status of men, attention has been focused on certain easily identified areas in which discrimination exists or could exist, namely politics, education and training, employment and security, and civil law. At the same time, the author acknowledges that equality of rights may differ in theory and practice, and thus she discusses the various cultural, social, economic and religious prejudices and barriers which may operate to prevent the participation of women on equal terms with men.

WOMEN'S STATUS/POPULATION GROWTH/WOMEN'S RIGHTS/EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT/LAW/SRI LANKA/

Source: Population Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY *371*

Female Employment and Fertility: Cross-sectional and Longitudinal Relationships from a National Sample of Married Thai Women, by Nibhon Debavalya. Institute of Population Studies. Bangkok, December 1977. 87 p.

The study indicates that there is little "pure" relationship between cumulative fertility and current work status concerning women. It suggests that as part of long-term programmes to reduce fertility, the under-developed coun-

tries should encourage women to remain in the labour force throughout their entire childbearing age and to work outside the home, especially in white collar occupations. Education also has a very important impact on fertility levels, therefore, the study suggests that extending secondary and higher education to increasing proportions of women may significantly reduce fertility levels.

FERTILITY/EMPLOYMENT/EDUCATION/STATISTICAL DATA/THAILAND/

Source: Institute of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University, Henri Dunant Road, Bangkok 10500, Thailand.

COOK, Michael and *LEOPRAPAI, Boonlert* *372*

Labour Force Participation, Village Characteristics and Modernism, and Their Influence on Fertility Among Rural Thai Women, Mahidol University, Institute for Population and Social Research. Bangkok, March 1977. 164 p., tables.

This study investigates the role of two factors, female labour force participation, and individual modernity, in the differential fertility of Thai women. The effects of these factors as well as other socio-economic and life cycle variables were assessed. Both cumulative (number of children ever born) and current (birth in the past fifteen months) fertility were considered. It was found that individual modernity, work experience, mass media consumption and contact with urban centres was significantly related to lower fertility. Work experience, on the other hand, was insignificantly related to fertility. The authors suggest that work outside of the family may be most important in generating "role conflict" for mothers, and thereby in promoting decrease fertility.

FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/FERTILITY/RURAL WOMEN/STATISTICAL DATA/DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY/THAILAND/

Source: Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, 420/1 Rajvithi Road, Phyathai, Bangkok 10400, Thailand

DEBAVALYA, Nibhon *373*

Knowledge and Practice in Family Planning of Thai Women. In Journal of Thai Association for Voluntary Sterilization, December 1979. pp. 41-49.

The report examines the knowledge and practice of family planning of Thai women as revealed by the sample surveys of the National Longitudinal Study of Social, Economic and Demographic Change, 1967-1970 and 1972-1973, and the Survey of Fertility in Thailand 1975. It concludes that Thailand is now in the middle of a major fertility transition.

KAP/FAMILY PLANNING/CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD/FEMALE/BIBLIOGRAPHY/THAILAND/

Source: Thai Association for Voluntary Sterilization, Rooms 206-208, R.S. Hotel, Larn Luang Road, Bangkok 10100, Thailand.

SUPANNATAS, Somjit, POOMRIEW, Roongrote and *INRASUKSRI, Tassanee* *374*

Study of Legislators' Attitudes Toward Induced Abortion. Submitted to China Medical Board, Department of Health Education, Mahidol University, Bangkok, July 1980. 40 p.

An analysis of attitudes toward induced abortion, legalized abortion law and values related to the beginning of human life, based on questionnaire data from 184 respondents who are members of the Thai National Administrative Reform Assembly. Results show that most of the legislators were in favour of induced abortion. Acceptable reasons given for unmarried women to have abortion were in order of importance: poor health, economic problems and preservation of reputation; in the case of married women these were economic problems and having too many children respectively. The physicians among the respondents were found to be most favourable toward abortion and the military men least favourable.

ABORTION/CULTURAL VALUE/BIRTH CONTROL/LEGISLATORS' ATTITUDES/THAILAND/

Source: Department of Health Education, Faculty of Public Health, Mahidol University, Bangkok 10400, Thailand.

8. SOCIAL WELFARE AND HEALTH DELIVERY

AHMED, Firoza et. al. *375*

Report of Country Review and Analysis of the Role and Contribution of Women in Social Welfare, Community Development, Rural Development and Agriculture. Pakistan, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, 1980. 89 p.

The purpose of the review is to facilitate the assessment of the involvement and situation of rural women in the areas of social welfare, community development, rural development and agriculture and to study the sectoral plans that the government of Pakistan has set to increase participation of women and their access to available resources.

SOCIAL WELFARE/COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/RURAL WOMEN/NATIONAL MACHINERY/PLAN OF ACTION/PAKISTAN/

Source: Dr. Firoza Ahmed, Secretary-General, National Commission for Child Welfare and Development, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Islamabad, Pakistan.

ABDULLAH, T. and *ZEIDENSTEIN, S.* *376*

Some Health Practices of Rural Bangladesh. In Shishu Diganta (Dhaka) issue 2, May 1977. pp. 6-10.

The author describes the important role of Bangladesh rural women in health care. Due to shortage of modern health services in rural areas, almost every woman knowns a few indigenous medicines and health care practices which she applies. At a higher level than the women are indigenous healers who combine modern medicine with village health practices.

COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICE/RURAL WOMEN/WOMEN'S STATUS/BANGLADESH/

Source: Communications/Information Service, UNICEF, P.O. Box 58, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

GADJAH MADA UNIVERSITY *377*

Women, Doctors, and Family Health Care: Some Lessons from Rural Java, by Valerie J. Hull. Population Studies Centre. Working Paper Series No. 20. Jogyakarta, April 1979. 28 p.

The author investigated positive and negative practices in both traditional and modern medicine, and examined some of the underlying principles of the two approaches to health care, finding that, contrary to the common image of peasant fatalism in the face of disease, women used great resourcefulness, playing an active role in family health care. In contrast to this traditional self-reliance, modern health care seemed to promote dependency: medical professionals were providing services but not relaying knowledge. In considering specific ways to improve health care programmes, the author suggests that an understanding of how women are currently coping with health care problems is essential to the formulation of effective modern programmes.

WOMEN'S ROLE/MEDICAL CARE/RURAL/MEDICAL PERSONNEL/COMMUNICATION/MATERNAL AND CHILD CARE/BIBLIOGRAPHY/INDONESIA/

Source: Gadjah Mada University, Population Studies Centre, Bulaksumur G-7, Jogyakarta, Indonesia.

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF INDIA *378*

Journal of Family Welfare: Personal, Marital and Sociological. vol. 22, no. 2, December 1975. 76 p.

This special issue is devoted to the cause of women. The contents are as follows:

1. Women should have equality of opportunity, by Indira Gandhi;
2. The status of women and the family welfare planning movement in India, by Serla Grewal;
3. Demographic changes and the status of women, by Asha A. Bhende;
4. Responsible fatherhood, by K.T. Satarwala;
5. Roads to women's equality, by Sujata Manohar;
6. Education and employment – keys to smaller families, by Ruth B. Dixon;

7. For mother and child, by Abdel R. Omran;
8. Need for adaptation, by Manuel Carballo;
9. FPAI and International Women's Year;
10. Women in the health sector – past and present, by Indira Kapoor;
11. The world IWY conference.

WOMEN'S STATUS/EDUCATION/WOMEN'S RIGHTS/FAMILY PLANNING/HEALTH/INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR/INDIA/

Source: Family Planning Association of India, 1, Jeevan Udyog, Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay 400 001, India.

BHASIN, Kamla *379*

Participation of Women in Development: paper presented at the meeting on consultations for improving nutrition of the rural poor in Asia and the Far East, organized by Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Bangkok, 7-11 March 1977. 11 p.

The three main points of analysis presented are:

1. the role of women cannot be treated in isolation from larger issues of development;
2. the development process does not lead per se to an improvement in the position of women just as it does not necessarily lead to an improvement of the lot of the poorer segments of the population; there is an inherent deficiency in the methodology of development which does not promise an equal participation of women; and
3. behavioural and attitudinal changes among men and women are a prerequisite for equal participation of both sexes in development.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/WOMEN'S STATUS/WOMEN'S RIGHTS/RURAL WOMEN/NUTRITION/BIBLIOGRAPHY/INDIA/

Source: FAO, Distribution and Sales Section, via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF TRAINED SOCIAL WORKERS *380*

Social Work Forum: Journal of the IATSW, New Delhi. Special Issue: International Women's Year, vol. 13, no. 3, October 1975. 35 p.

On the occasion of the International Women's Year, this issue contains a number of articles related to the status of women in India:

1. The importance of being equal;
2. Domestic work is important, by Tara Ali Bang;
3. Dowry needs social disapproval, by R.G. Srivastava;
4. The fertility role receding, by Amita Bardhan and D.C. Dubey;
5. Social status of Anglo-Indian women, by D.K. Bhattacharya;
6. Delhi's female police, by Aruna Bhardwaj;
7. Women in industry, by A.K. Nanda.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR/WOMEN'S STATUS/SOCIAL CHANGE/EMPLOYMENT/INDIA/

Source: Indian Association of Trained Social Workers, 3 University Road, Delhi 110007, India.

OMER, Salima *381*

"Challenges of the Working Wife and Mother". Paper presented at the Asian Seminar on Total Health for the Family, Bangalore, 1981. 25 p.

The paper deals with the role expectations allocated to woman as mother and wife in the Asian context, the problems and challenges she faces and the kind of assistance that could be provided by the nuclear and extended family, the community, the employer, non-governmental organizations, the government and international agencies.

WOMEN'S ROLE/FAMILY RELATIONS/COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION/INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION/ ASIA/

Source: Social Development Division, Economic and Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

SOCIETY FOR RESEARCH ON WOMEN IN NEW ZEALAND *382*

Women's World: Houses and Suburbs. Aukland, 1976. 60 p.

A study of low cost housing in Aukland, its effect on the women who lived in the houses, and their attitudes to housing standards in the suburbs. (Notes by SRWNZ).

HOUSING/CULTURAL VALUE/URBAN WOMEN/NEW ZEALAND/

Source: Society for Research on Women in New Zealand (Inc.), National Secretary, P.O. Box 13078, Johnsonville, New Zealand.

SOCIETY FOR RESEARCH ON WOMEN IN NEW ZEALAND *383*

Those Who Care in Aukland. Aukland, 1979. 79 p.

A replication of previous SROW research in Wellington, this study reports case studies of women caring for dependents in the Aukland area. It focuses on the problems faced by those women, and the often neglected needs of those who care for handicapped children and for elderly parents. (Notes by SRWNZ).

SOCIAL WELFARE/SOCIAL PROBLEM/NEW ZEALAND/

Source: Society for Research on Women in New Zealand (Inc.), National Secretary, P.O. Box 13078, Johnsonville, New Zealand.

SOCIETY FOR RESEARCH ON WOMEN IN NEW ZEALAND *384*

Child Care in a Waikato Town. Hamilton, 1979. 82 p.

This study reports the results of research in the rural own of Cambridge. A random sample of 135 mothers with pre-school and primary-school children provided information on their household structure, husband's contribution to child care, activities, employment and child care arrangements and facilities used. Almost two thirds of the sample felt that a full-time child care centre was needed, though most would use it on a casual rather than a regular basis. Present child care arrangements were currently informal and unpaid. (Notes by SRWNZ)

CHILD CARE/NEW ZEALAND/

Source: Society for Research on Women in New Zealand (Inc.), National Secretary, P.O. Box 13078, Johnsonville, New Zealand.

MATTHEWS, Sarah H. *385*

The Social World of Old Women: Management of Self-Identity. Beverly Hills, Sage Publications, 1979. 192 p.

It deals with the social world of old people, but raises issues which affect all who are stigmatized and rendered powerless in our society. The women in this book attempt to fight back against those forces which tend to label them, indiscriminately, as useless or socially irrelevant. Despite its emphasis on the problematic aspects of the world of elderly women, this is not a 'self-help' type of book. It does, however, conclude with a set of ideas that directly confront those groups and individuals who are trying to came to terms with the final stage in the human life cycle. (Notes by SRWNZ)

WOMAN/AGED/

Source: Sage Publications, Inc., 275 South Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, CA 90212, U.S.A.

SOCIETY FOR RESEARCH ON WOMEN IN NEW ZEALAND *386*

What Shall I Do? Aukland, 1977. 64 p.

A study of 200 unmarried mothers in Aukland. Many aspects of their decision-making have been investigated, and the influence of age, ethnic origin, money, personal relationships and many other factors are discussed. (Notes by SRWNZ).

UNMARRIED MOTHERS/SOCIAL WELFARE/NEW ZEALAND/

Source: Society for Research on Women in New Zealand (Inc.), National Secretary, P.O. Box 13078, Johnsonville, New Zealand.

SOCIETY FOR RESEARCH ON WOMEN IN NEW ZEALAND *387*

Career, Marriage and Family. Wellington, 1976. 63 p.

The report describes a survey done in Wellington of married professional women with dependent children. It identified the factors which influenced these women in their career pursuits after the birth of their children. These were found to be the availability of part-time work, the age of the children, social pressures on working mothers and husbands' attitudes. (Notes by SRWNZ).

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN/CULTURAL VALUE/NEW ZEALAND/

Source: Society for Research on Women in New Zealand (Inc.), National Secretary, P.O. Box 13078, Johnsonville, New Zealand.

SOCIETY FOR RESEARCH ON WOMEN IN NEW ZEALAND *388*

Solo Mothers. Christchurch, 1975. 169 p.

This is a report of a survey in Christchurch, of women who were raising children on their own. Included in the discussion are housing, income and employment, the welfare of the children, and how mothers cope. Included are tables and the questionnaire. (Notes by SRWNZ).

UNMARRIED MOTHERS/HOUSING/INCOME/NEW ZEALAND/

Source: Society for Research on Women in New Zealand (Inc.), National Secretary, P.O. Box 13078, Johnsonville, New Zealand.

DINERMAN, Miriam *389*

Catch 23: Women, Work and Welfare. In Social Work, vol. 22, no. 6, November 1977. pp. 472-477.

This article concerns the economic situation of one-parent families headed by women. Such families are handicapped by child care costs, lack of marketable skills, and wage and job discrimination, and are thus highly vulnerable to poverty. The author's purpose in writing this article is two-fold:

1. to determine whether a policy goal of economic self-sufficiency is realistic; and
2. to identify areas of greatest need, so that public assistance may be directed accordingly.

FAMILY WELFARE/EMPLOYMENT/INCOME/WOMEN-HEADED FAMILIES/POVERTY/SOCIAL WELFARE/

Source: National Association of Social Workers, Publication and Business Office, 49 Sheridan Avenue, Albany, N.Y. 12210, U.S.A.

9. LEGISLATION

9.1 Studies on legal dimensions affecting women

INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION *390*

Women and The Law. In People, London, vol, 7, no. 3, 1980. pp. 3-25.

This special issue presents the following studies:

1. Righting ancient wrongs, by Kathleen Newland;
2. Twixt cup and lip, by Gisele Halimi;
3. The landless majority, by Kathleen Staudt;
4. Young people, fertility and the law, by John Paxman;
5. The law versus machismo, by Maggie Jones;
6. Reforming family laws in Asia, by Nani Soewondo;
7. Women who submit and are silent, by Mame Madiore Boye;
8. The law as a sacred weapon, by Mohamed Bouzidi;
9. Spain: an era of mental change, by Maggie Jones;
10. Ivory Coast: laws for the next century, by Jeremy Hammand;
11. The Philippines: fighting for real equality, by Irene Cortes;
12. Sri Lanka: the few and the many, by D.C. Jayasuriya.

LAW/WOMEN'S RIGHTS/WOMEN'S STATUS/ADOLESCENT/FERTILITY/PHILIPPINES/SRI LANKA/ASIA/

Source: International Planned Parenthood Federation, 18-20 Lower Regent Street, London SW1Y 4 PW, United Kingdom.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS *391*

The Legal Status of Rural Women: Limitations on the Economic Participation of Women in Rural Development. FAO Economic and Social Development Paper No. 9. Rome, 1979. 70 p.

This report focuses on the legal status of rural women, their rights to real property and other productive resources, and ability to participate on equal footing with men, in rural economic development. It examines those laws which create hardships for rural women and points out at the need for reform and new legislation to ensure the full participation of women in rural economies.

LAW/WOMEN'S STATUS/WOMEN'S RIGHTS/RURAL WOMEN/RURAL DEVELOPMENT/BIBLIOGRAPHY/ AFRICA/ASIA/LATIN AMERICA/MIDDLE EAST/

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Publications Division, via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

KIDWAI, M.H. Shaikh *392*

Women Under Different Social and Religious Laws (Buddhism, Judism, Christinaity, Islam) Delhi, Seema Publications, 1976. 168 p.

The book presents a descriptive detailed outline of the status of women under Buddhism, Judism, Christinaity and Islam. While presenting the description with regard to traditional customs, laws, and attitudes towards women, it points out that among the four religous, Islam accredited more equality and dignity to women.

CULTURAL VALUE/RELIGION/BUDDHISM/JUDISM/CHRISTIANITY/ISLAM/WOMEN'S STATUS/

Source: UNESCO Library, Darakarn Building, 920 Sukhumvit Road, Bangkok, Thailand.

SHAHANI, Leticia Ramos *393*

International Labour Standards for Working Women: Good or Bad? Paper submitted to the Asian Trade Union Women Seminar on Population and National Development, 14-27 October, Manila, Philippines, 1973.

The author lists various ILO instruments relating to the rights of women workers, which have been adopted by the Philippines. These labour standards have helped considerably in bringing about the acceptance of working conditions which reflect the unique requirement of women's work. She emphasizes that implementation does not depend so much on legal enforcement but on economic, social, and cultural support. The Philippine case where fear of unemployment has continually inhibited women from filing formal complaints is cited. Accordingly, one requisite for the enforcement of equitable labour standards is the evolution of a value system which recognizes women and men as equals (Notes by NCRFW).

LABOUR STANDARDS/LEGISLATION/CULTURAL VALUE/

Source: National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women, 1145 J.P. Laurel Street, San Miguel, Manila, Philippines.

MORGENSTERN, Felice *394*

Women Workers and the Courts. In International Labour Review, vol. 112, no. 1, July 1975. pp. 15-28.

In times of rapid political, economic and social change, the trend of judical decisions concerning women workers and their problems at work and in society may be one of the more reliable indicators of women's status. On this basis, the author offers a summary of certain key decisions of recent years, and of emerging coherent patterns. She concludes that the new judicial awareness of women workers' rights and problems, and the general tenor of the decisions handed down, are encouraging signs. The decisions fall into two main categories: those bearing on problems of equality of opportunity and treatment, and those relating to the protection of women's functions in the family.

LAW/WOMEN'S RIGHTS/EMPLOYMENT/FAMILY WELFARE/

Source: International Labour Review Publications, International Labour Office, CH-1211, Geneva 22, Switzerland.

INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON POPULATION AND LAW *395*

Annual Review of Population Law 1976. Massachusetts, 1977. 184 p.

In this review and analysis of national and international laws which bear directly or indirectly on population factors, the status of women is considered. Laws, constitutions, legislations, regulations, legal opinions, and judicial decisions are listed, first by subject and second by country and organization, thus presenting a broad review of the legal rights of women throughout the world.

POPULATION POLICY/FERTILITY/FAMILY WELFARE/CHILD/SOCIAL WELFARE/EDUCATION/MIGRATION/STATISTICAL DATA/

Source: The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts 02155, U.S.A.

SOUTHEAST ASIAN REGIONAL CO-OPERATION IN FAMILY AND POPULATION PLANNING *396*

Law and Population: A Report on South and Southeast Asia Regional Seminar on Law and Population, Inter-governmental Co-ordinating Committee. Jakarta, Indonesia, 21-24 July 1975. 329 p.

The purpose of this four-day seminar was to review, the basic principles governing possible legal changes specifically intended to further respect for human rights and to promote family planning programme in the countries of the ESCAP region. In considering laws relating to family planning, the importance of taking into account those which essentially define the legal status of women, was recognized. Laws concerned with the minimum age for marriage, polygamy, divorce and inheritance, women's education, employment and political status, all have bearing on the success of family planning. Participants attempted to gather information on country experience in liberalization of legislation in relation to family planning, and in the improvement of the status of women.

LAW/POPULATION GROWTH/HUMAN RIGHTS/FERTILITY/POPULATION POLICY/CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD/WOMEN'S RIGHTS/WOMEN'S STATUS/MARRIAGE/STATISTICAL DATA/ASIA/

Source: Inter-governmental Co-ordinating Committee, Southeast Asia Regional Co-operation in Family and Population Planning, P.O. Box 550, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE SCIENTIFIC SUTDY OF POPULATION and *THE EUROPEAN CO-ORDINATION CENTRE FOR RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION IN SOCIAL SCIENCES* *397*

Law and Fertility in Europe, A study of Legislation Directly or Indirectly Affecting Fertility in Europe, edited by Maurice Kirk, Massimo Livi Bacei and Egon Szabady. Dolhain, Belgium, Ordina Editions, 1975. 2 vols.

Demographers, sociologists and jurists from twenty-one European countries have contributed reports which made up the body of this volume. Each report describes the national framework of law and statutory regulations within which the norms of family life are set, i.e. the legal structure which regulates marriage and divorce, fertility behaviour, family planning, health care for mothers and infants, and welfare systems directed to the support of young children, particularly those in single-parent and broken families. Each report explains how current laws define the status of women in economic and social life, and discusses the bars to women attaining full and real equality with men. Taken as a whole, the reports show the distinctions in basic social assumptions between "socialist" Europe, "Catholic" Europe, and the "Western Democracies". Such a comparative approach is demonstrated in the four introductory chapters, whch offer a European perspective which may be relevant to Asian countries, on marriage and divorce, family planning, social security and the status of women.

LAW/FERTILITY/MARRIAGE/FAMILY PLANNING/HEALTH SERVICE/WOMEN'S STATUS/SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTOR/RELIGION/

Source: Ordina Editions, 9 route de Goe, 4830 Dalhain, Belgium.

INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION. IPPF PANEL ON LAW AND PLANNED PARENTHOOD *398*

Law and Planned Parenthood: A Handbook Compiled and edited by John M. Paxman. London, 1980. 116 p.

This handbook presents an overview of the law on subjects linked to family planning, considers the ways law restrains the development of family planning programmes, explores the various approaches which have been adopted around the world to eliminate, overcome or avoid these restraints. It also considers how the law has been utilized to make freedom of choice in family planning matters possible. Topics under discussion include regulation of contraceptive drugs and devices, sterilization, pregnancy termination, utilization of health and auxiliary personnel, status of women and information and services for adolescents.

LAW/FAMILY PLANNING/INFORMATION DISSEMINATION/CONTRACEPTIVE PRACTICE/STERILIZATION/ABORTION/PARAMEDICAL PERSONNEL/WOMEN'S STATUS/ADOLESCENT/BIBLIOGRAPHY/

Source: International Planned Parenthood Federation, 18-20 Lower Regent Street, London SW1Y 4PW, United Kingdom.

JAYASURIYA, D.C. *399*

Legal Dimensions of Population Dynamics: Perspectives from Asian Countries. Mt. Lavinia, Sri Lanka, Associated Educational Publishers, 1979. 174 p.

This volume presents a comprehensive discussion of population policies, family planning programmes, and population laws relating to abortion, status of women, family function, fertility control methods, and environmental protection from the perspective of more than 20 countries in the Asian region. It examines the relationship between law and population change from a regional perspective. It also contains a comparative survey of laws and regulations which have a bearing on family planning programmes.

LAW/FAMILY PLANNING/POPULATION DYANMICS/POPULATION POLICY/ABORTION/WOMEN'S STATUS/DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS/BIBLIOGRAPHY/ASIA/

Source: D.C. Jayasuriya, 40/12 Swarnadisi Place, Off Koswatte Road, Nawala, Sri Lanka.

9.2 Comparative and country-specific data

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES *400*

The Status of Women in Law: A Comparision of Four Asian Countries by Betty Jamie Chung and Ng Shui Meng. Occasional Papers Series, no. 49. Singapore, October 1977. 63 p., tables.

This paper examines and compares the legal status of women in the People's Republic of China, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand. These four countries are chosen for the differences in their cultural backgrounds: Confucianism in Taiwan, Islam in Malaysia, Catholicism in the Philippines, and Buddhism in Thailand. The focus of the discussion is on marriage and family laws, inheritance laws, and property laws. An attempt is also made to relate the legal status of women in these four countries to the social, economic and political status of women in their respective countries.

LAW/WOMEN'S STATUS/WOMEN'S RIGHTS/MALAYSIA/PHILIPPINES/THAILAND/

Source: The Editor, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Cluny Road, Singapore 10, Republic of Singapore.

UNITED NATIONS. CENTRE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS *401*

Law and The Status of Women, edited by the Columbia Human Rights Law Review, 1977. 371 p.

International Women's Year 1975 gave needed impetus to research on the status of women in many countries, and numerous non-governmental organizations undertook studies within their fields of interest. One of these, the International Advisory Committee on Law and Population, focused on legal status. The Committee invited lawyers from 15 countries covering various geographic regions and a variety of legal systems to write monographs on the legal status of women in their respective countries. Monographs from India, Indonesia, Iran and the Philippines appear, among others, in this publication.

LAW/WOMEN'S STATUS/INDIA/INDONESIA/ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN/PHILIPPINES/

Source: United Nations, Sales Section, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

AUSTRALIA WOMEN'S BUREAU *402*

Protective Legislation for Women, Women's Bureau, Department of Employment and Youth Affairs, Canberra, Australia, 1980. 28 p.

This document summarizes the main research which has been or is being undertaken on protection for women as specified in Federal awards, state legislation and state awards and determinations. Summaries of the reports on legal provisions are presented together with information on sources.

LEGISLATION/WOMEN'S STATUS/AUSTRALIA/

Source: The Women's Bureau, Department of Employment and Youth Affairs, P.O. Box 399, Cenberra City 2601, Australia.

NATIONAL LABOUR CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL *403*

Guidelines for Employers. Equal Employment Opportunities for Women, 1980. 13 p.

This booklet presents information on the establishment and requisits of an equal employment opportunity (EEO) programme, and gives examples of EEO tasks.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY/LEGISLATION/AUSTRALIA/

Source: The Women's Bureau, Department of Employment and Youth Affairs, P.O. Box 399, Canberra City 2601, Australia.

AUSTRALIA WOMEN'S BUREAU *404*

Maternity Leave Provisions, Women's Bureau, Department of Employment and Youth Affairs, Canberra, Australia, 1979. 59 p.

It presents facts on the needs of working pregnant women. A comparative sample of maternity leave provisions in commonwealth organizations is presented in relation to eligibility, length of entitlement, effect on service, payment, super-annuation and return to work. Some overseas information is included.

MATERNITY/LEGISLATION/AUSTRALIA/

Source: The Women's Bureau, Department of Employment and Youth Affairs, P.O. Box 399, Canberra City 2601, Australia.

BANGLADESH INSTITUTE OF LAW AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS *405*

Legal Status of Women in Bangladesh, by Salma Sobhan. Dhaka, 1978. 53 p.

This study examines women's legal position in Bangladesh in terms of their status and role in the society. It focuses on the need for greater recognition of women's rights and their equality with men. The author discusses the provisions relating to women under the constitution the civil and personal laws of Muslims, Hindus and Christians, as well as the customary rules of four tribal areas in Bangladesh.

LAW/WOMEN'S STATUS/WOMEN'S ROLE/WOMEN'S RIGHTS/MUSLIM/ETHNIC GROUP/BANGLADESH/

Source: Bangladesh Institute of Law and International Affairs, 501 Dhanmondi R.A., Road No. 7, Dhaka-9, Bangladesh.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT *406*

Profile of Bangladeshi Women: Selected Aspects of Women's Roles and Status in Bangladesh, by Susan Fuller Alamgir. Dhaka, June 1977. 96 p.

Part I, on women's legal and social status, concentrates on the laws and customs relating to women's inheritance and property rights, marriage and divorce, with emphasis on the legal rights of Muslim women, but including information on Hindu and Christian women.

Part II, on the rural sector, reveals the inadequacies and gaps in knowledge about rural Bangladesh women.

WOMEN'S STATUS/WOMEN'S RIGHTS/RURAL WOMEN/BIBLIOGRAPHY/BANGLADESH/

Source: United States Agency for International Development, Mission to Bangladesh, US Embassy, Adamjee Court, Motijheel, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

BANGLADESH MAHILA SAMITY *407*

The Status of Women in the Eye of Law in Bangladesh. Proceedings of a seminar, Dhaka, 10-12 December 1977, edited by Zebunnessa Rahman. Dhaka, 1978. 104 p.

The seminar papers and discussions concentrated on certain existing laws on marriage, system of dowry and gifts, divorce, inheritance and guardianship. An appeal was also made for the establishment of Bangladesh Family Law Courts headed by women judges to facilitate in expeditious disposal of matters relating to family laws.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS/LAW/WOMEN'S STATUS/ISLAM/MARRIAGE/FEMALE EMPLOYMENT/BANGLADESH/

Source: Bangladesh Mahila Samity, New Baily Road, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

THE FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF HONG KONG AND THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN LAWYERS *408*

The Legal Aspects of Family Planning and A Study of the Legislations Relating to Women and Children in Hong Kong.

Part four of this report is on "The Law and Women in Hong Kong" in which it had coded some significant changes in legislation to protect women as well as equalizing the rights and status of women in Hong Kong. (Notes by the Hong Kong Council of Social Services).

LEGISLATION/FAMILY PLANNING/WOMEN'S STATUS/HONG KONG/

Source: The Family Planning Association of Hong Kong and the International Federation of Women Lawyers, 152 Hennessy Road, Hong Kong.

HONG KONG GOVERNMENT *409*

Protection of Women and Juveniles

Chapter 213 of the revised edition 1964 Ordinance and Subsidiary Legislation. This chapter is the amendment of the law in Hong Kong relating to the protection of women and juveniles. (Notes by the Hong Kong Council of Social Services).

LEGISLATION/WOMEN'S STATUS/HONG KONG/

Source: The Hong Kong Council of Social Services, Duke of Windsor, Social Service Building, 15 Hennessy Road, 13/F, Hong Kong.

AHMAD BIN MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM *410*

"The Status of Women in Family Law in Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei". Malaya Law Review 7(1) 1965: 54-94 and 8(2) 1966. pp. 233-269.

The paper deals with the family law of non-Muslims pertaining to the status of women in Malaysia and Brunei, including the laws of the States of Malaya; the laws of Singapore, Sarawak, Sabah and Brunei. It discusses laws on marriage, divorce, guardianship, maintenance, rights of unmarried women and inheritance rights of women. It also quotes declarations, coventions and principles adopted by the United Nations in relation to equal rights of men and women in marriage and family laws. (Notes by the Ministry of Education, Malaysia).

LEGISLATION/WOMEN'S STATUS/REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE/MALAYSIA/

Source: Ministry of Education, Educational Planning and Research Division, 21-23 Floor, Bank Pertanian Building, Leboh Pasar Besar, Kuala Lumpur 01-23, Malaysia.

INDIAN COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT *411*

Awareness of Legal Rights Among Women and Their Status, by B.N. Mukherjee, New Delhi, 1975. 23 p.

The majority of women, particularly those belonging to rural areas, are not aware of their constitutional rights. On the basis of data obtained from a sample survey (1972) conducted in Haryana, Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya, an attempt was made to estimate the extent of knowledge on the part of married women of recent laws passed to improve their position, and to verify whether or not variables, such as type of family in which the wife lives, extent of restriction imposed on her, and frequency of radio listening are related to the amount of knowledge regarding women's legal status.

LAW/WOMEN'S STATUS/WOMEN'S RIGHTS/DATA ANALYSIS/INDIA/

Source: Council for Social Development, 53, Lodi Estate, New Delhi 3, India.

UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG *412*

The Position of Indian Women in the Light of Legal Reform, by Angeles J. Almanas-Lipowskey, 1975. 217 p.

This socio-legal study of Indian women analyses some of the factors which influence the position of women in the family and at work after their status has been changed by legislation. A comparison between the legal and the actual position of Indian Women at work and in the family brings to light some of the problems left unsolved after women are granted equal civil rights, special protection at work, and an increase of rights in the family. The study also seeks to examine the question of the effectiveness of legal reforms, which reflect westernoriented ideals of equality between the sexes. It further attempts to find out how far reforms raise the status of women in family law and ways to encourage partnership in marriage when these legal reforms are interpreted and applied by the Indian courts of law.

WOMEN'S STATUS/LAW/SOCIAL CHANGE/EMPLOYMENT/INDIA/

Source: South Asian Institute, University of Heidelberg, Wiesbaden, Germany.

TUFTS UNIVERSITY. FLETCHER SCHOOL OF LAW AND DIPLOMACY *413*

Law and Population Growth in Iran. Law and Population Monograph Series No. 21. Medford, 1974. 33 p.

A pamphlet on law and population increase in Iran, it covers cultural factors and traditional heritage, the role of Islam, comments on legislation relating to family planning, contraception, abortion, minimum age of marriage, maternity benefits and social security. Recommendations on population policy, equal opportunity and women's rights are offered.

LAW/ISLAM/FAMILY PLANNING/CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS/CULTURAL VALUE/POPULATION POLICY/ WOMEN'S RIGHTS/ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN/

Source: Tufts University, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Medford, U.S.A.

THE FEDERATION OF WOMEN LAWYERS *414*

"Current Legislation in Peninsular Malaysia: Some Thoughts for International Women's Year, 1975". Commentary by K.L. Devaser, Mehrun Siraj and Fatimah Hamidon at the Malaysian Law Conference, 13-15 October 1975, Kuala Lumpur.

This paper presents and discusses legislation which discriminate against women, pointing out the way they are discriminatory; and recommends amendment accordingly. It touches upon legislation which pertains to guardianship of children, succession, income tax assessment, citizenship, immigration, social security, pension, and age of retirement. The author also points out example of legislation which discriminate against men. It recognizes that absolute equality among humans is a physical impossibility, but the law should not add to the discrimination. Argues that much of the legislation is anomalous in the present time when the social position of women has changed so much from their traditional role. (Notes by the Ministry of Education, Malaysia).

LEGISLATION/WOMEN'S STATUS/MALAYSIA/

Source: Ministry of Education, Educational Planning and Research Division, 21-23 Floor, Bank Pertanian Building, Leboh Pasar Besar, Kuala Lumpur 01-23, Malaysia.

NEPAL WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION *415*

Proposal for An Expanded Nepal Women's Organization Legal Services Project. July 1981. 44 p.

Napali women, who live under a patriarchal system, face problems associated with:

1. lack of knowledge of the favourable changes in Napali law which can benefit them; and
2. lack of practical ways to assert their new rights since they lack funds to hire a lawyer of one is available.

This proposal aims to confront these two obstacles by conducting a legal literacy campaign for poor women, and by establishing a network of legal services.

LEGISLATION/PROPOSAL/WOMEN'S RIGHTS/DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/NEPAL/

Source: Nepal Women's Organization, Women's Multiservice Centre, Pulchowk, Patan, Nepal.

JOHNSON, Dianne *416*

Aspects of the Legal Status of Women in Papua New Guinea: A Working Paper. Melanesian Law Journal, vol. 7, no. 1 and 2, December 1979. pp. 5-82.

This article presents in detail the legal aspects related to the status of women in Papua New Guinea. It includes regulations on sexual conduct, custumary and non-customary marriage, employment, maternity, property and inheritance rights.

LEGISLATION/WOMEN'S STATUS/PAPUA NEW GUINEA/

Source: The Melanesian Law Journal, University of Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.

JAVELLANA, Yolanda Q (ed.) *417*

Women and the Law. Round table conference: achieving for women full equality before the law. Quezon City: Phoenix Press, 1975. 120 p.

The edited volume contains a series of lectures by women lawyers of the country. The main theme underlying the conference is the need for corresponding reviews in Philippine law to keep up with the changes in culture, traditions, and customs which affect women's status. The editor and contributors cite specific legislation on the rights and obligations of Filipino Women and discuss their performance in politics, government, education, business, and labour. (Notes by NCRFW).

LEGISLATION/CULTURAL VALUE/WOMEN'S STATUS/PHILIPPINES/

Source: National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women, 1145 J.P. Laurel Street, San Miguel, Manila, Philippines.

ROMERO, Flerida R.P. *418*

"Legal Status of Filipino Women Under the Country's Laws". Paper presented at the Zonta International Study Tour, Manila, October 1981. 17 p.

The paper reviews historical and contemporary developments of the legal aspects of the status of women in Philippines society. In addition to legal matters, it analyses a number of obstacles to economic equality in the areas of culture, government, and economics. The paper also brings out some proposed amendments to the law to enhance the status of women.

LAW/WOMEN'S STATUS/NATIONAL MACHINERY/CULTURAL VALUE/PHILIPPINES/

Source: U.P. Law Centre, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines.

CORTES, Irene R. *419*

Women's Rights Under the 1973 Constitution. Paper presented at the Albino Z. Sycip Lecture Series, 31 July. College of Law, University of the Philippines, 1973, 23 p.

The author looks into existing laws and how these affect the legal status of women not only as a matter of rights and privileges but also of duties and responsibilities. She points to the legal rights and socio-economic advantages which are enjoyed by only a handful of Filipino women and the need for the members of this groups to concern themselves with the problems of the majority women who are less privileged. She discusses the status of women in Philippine law and with respect to political rights, citizenship, family relations, parental authority, legal separation, family planning, educational opportunities, and employment opportunities. (Notes by NCRFW).

LEGISLATION/WOMEN'S STATUS/PHILIPPINES/

Source: National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women, 1145 J.P. Laurel Street, San Miguel, Manila, Philippines.

10. NATIONAL MACHINERY AND WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN *420*

National Machineries for the Advancement of Women: Selected Case Studies, United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), United Nations, New York, 1980. 79 p.

The booklet presents the different structures of national machineries set up to integrate women in the mainstream of national political economic and social life in a few selected countries. It describes the roles, objectives, composition, achievements and other characteristics of the machineries and examines thier relevance to the needs of women. Data is drawn from Governments responses to two questionnaires formulated by the United Nations and from other sources. Sections refer to full-fledged ministries, bureaux, departments or divisions, commissions, committees or councils, political organs and other national machineries. A worldwide inventory of the different machineries is presented by region.

NATIONAL MACHINERY/WOMEN'S STATUS/ASIA AND PACIFIC/PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH/ INDIA/PAPUA NEW GUINEA/NEW ZEALAND/

Source: International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT *421*

Seminar for Public Administration Officers in Women's Problems: Outline of Lectures, Government of Japan, 1981. 113 p.

The articles presented in this document are:

1. Outline of Public Administration Relating to Women's Problems;
2. Working women in Japan;
3. Improvement of status and welfare of women;
4. Industrial homework in Japan;
5. Women's education in Japan;
6. Maternal and child welfare;
7. Improvement of living of households engaged in agriculture, forestry and fisheries;
8. Priority targets for the second half of the period covered by the "National Plan of Action: for the Promotion of Measures Relating to Women";
9. The status of women in family law;
10. National women's education centre;
11. Working youth in Japan.

WOMEN'S STATUS/EMPLOYMENT/EDUCATION/FAMILY RELATIONS/LEGISLATION/NATIONAL MACHINERY/JAPAN/

Source: Planning and Co-ordination Unit, Women's Division, Ministry of Labour, Tokyo, Japan.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE ROLE OF FILIPINO WOMEN *422*

Proceedings of the National Women's Congress, 4-5 January, 1980. 90 p.

The congress is designed to document and assess the performances of the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women "Balikatan sa Kauhlaran" (Co-operation for Progress) units, and to determine action programmes for the next five years. Contributors to this document are various representatives from governmental and non-governmental organizations.

NATIONAL MACHINERY/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION/PHILIPPINES/

Source: National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women, 1145 J.P. Laurel Street, San Miguel, Manila, Philippines.

KBIMAN, Carol *423*

Women's Networks: The Complete Guide to Getting a Better Job, Advancing Your Career and Feeling Great as a Woman Through Networking. New York, Lippincott and Crowell, Publishers, 1980. 210 p.

Women's networks evolve as a result of the increasing awareness among women that there is need for each other. This book on women helping women outlines important aspects of networking, and the dynamics of different kinds of women's networks such as those involved in business, professions, health, sports, political movements, art, and special support categories: wives, mothers, divorced women, battered women etc. The book also provides guidelines on how to set up a women's network.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS/NETWORKS/BUSINESS/POLITICS/SUPPORT GROUPS/PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS/

Source: ESCAP Library, 1st Floor, Service Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC *424*

Expert Group Meeting on the Development of Women's Organizations in Rural Areas, 1–7 August 1978. Bangkok 67 p.

The conference documents include five case studies on women's organizations from the Philippines Indonesia, Malaysia, India and Pakistan, other papers on identification of variables and methods for the establishment and strengthening of rural women's organizations, and recommendations on measures and policies on changes required at the national level to enhance the establishment and maintenance of these organizations.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS / NATIONAL MACHINERY / PHILIPPINES / INDONESIA / MALAYSIA / INDIA / PAKISTAN /

Source: Social Development Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC *425*

Development of Women's Organizations in Rural Areas. Two Case Studies from the Philippines and Indonesia, 1978. 88 p.

The first out of two reports in this document is entitled: "Applied Nutrition Rural Prototype in a Philippine Village: A Case Study on Rural Women's Role in Community Life". A description of the nutrition project background and operations is presented together with an evaluation of the degree of attainment of project objectives. The second report is a case study from Indonesia involving the role of formal and informal leaders' wives at Serpong.

RURAL WOMEN/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION/NUTRITION/LEADERSHIP/PHILIPPINES/INDONESIA/

Source: Social Development Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Buildings, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

INDIA. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION *426*

Development of Village Level Organizations for Rural Women. Department of Rural Development, Report of the Working Group, June 1978. 26 p.

A growing government concern for women and their problems led to the meeting of this working group. The report includes an assessment of the existing village level programmes for women, and proposals for a new programme concentrating on previously neglected areas. The findings and recommendations of the working group are addressed to policy makers and planners.

RURAL WOMEN/INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION/DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/GOVERNMENT AGENCY/INDIA/

Source: Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Government of India, New Delhi, India.

BRUCE, Judith and MARSHALL, Alex *427*

Family Planners Find the Invisible Networks. In Populi, New York, vol. 3, no. 4, 1976. pp. 25–29.

Traditional and modern women's groups, by carrying family planning services and information, perform a service for their members, help raise their status and establish themselves as a development resource. This article discusses the financial and moral contributions of these private organizations, and stresses the advantage of using a structure already part of people's lives to carry family planning advice and services.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION/FOREIGN AID/FAMILY PLANNING/WOMEN'S STATUS/

Source: United Nations Fund for Population Activities, 485 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

BRUCE, Judith *428*

Women's Organizations: A Resource for Family Planning and Development. In Family Planning Perspectives, New York, vol. 8, no. 6, November–December 1976. pp. 291–297.

Women's organizations, political, professional, welfare, religious, commercial, governmental, non-governmental, and development oriented, are expanding the base of family planning services, and creating new social and economic opportunities for women. The article describes the activities of some of the organizations, such as the Nepal Women's Organization, the Thai Nurses Association, the Social Welfare Society of Pakistan and the Korean National Council of Churches.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION/FAMILY PLANNING/WOMEN'S STATUS/NEPAL/PAKISTAN/THAILAND/PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH/

Source: Family Planning Perspectives, 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10010, U.S.A.

BANGLADESH. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE *429*

Report on Social Welfare Mothers' Clubs Under Rural Social Service, by Jowshan Ara Rahman. Dhaka, 1977. vol. 2. 52 p.

The Social Welfare Mothers' Clubs (SWMC) are created by and sustained within the broad framework of the Department's Rural Social Service Project. The Mothers' Clubs aim at lessening effects of poverty illiteracy, ill health and undernourishment, especially among rural women. The report discusses the activities of the SWMC relating to population in Bangladesh, in the conviction that the quality of life of rural women cannot be improved without timely and appropriate family planning activities.

MOTHERS' CLUB/MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH/RURAL WOMEN/INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ STATISTICAL DATA/SOCIAL WELFARE/BANGLADESH/

Source: Social Welfare Department, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

MIES, Maria *430*

Peasant Women Get Organized, Institute of Social Studies, the Hague, Netherlands, 1982.

The study deals with the successful attempts of illiterare agricultural labourer women in Andhra Pradesh, Nalgonda District, India, to form a "multipurpose women's organization". The women used this organization to defend themselves both against the harassment and the wife beating of their men as well as against the exploitation of the landlords. The paper raises some questions regarding the common understanding of separate women's organizations as being disruptive of class organizations. The study shows that the contrary is true (Notes by the author).

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION/WOMEN'S STATUS/INDIA/

Source: Institute of Social Studies the Hague, Netherlands.

PARK, Hyung Jong (et al) *431*

The Korean Mothers' Club Programme. In Studies in Family Planning, New York, vol. 7, no. 10, October 1976. pp. 275–283.

The Mothers' Club Programme was one of the first attempts in Korea to mobilize existing channels of interpersonal communication at the village level, to promote family planning and assist field-workers. Between 1968 and 1975, over 28,000 clubs were organized involving over 700,000 women in most of Korea's villages. This article reports the results of a 1973 national survey of 450 club leaders and a census of women in 25 villages. A brief history and an overview of the programme are also presented, and the impact of the programme is discussed in relation to general socio-economic development.

MOTHERS' CLUB/FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME/RURAL WOMEN/STATISTICAL DATA/BIBLIOGRAPHY/ REPUBLIC OF KOREA/

Source: The Population Council, 245 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

CORY, Jenny *432*

Role of Women in National Development in the Pacific. Women's Services Division, Department of Community and Family Services, Papua New Guinea, 1980. 17 p.

A description of the structure and functions of governmental and non-governmental organizations for the advancement of women in the Pacific region is presented in this paper.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS/NATIONAL MACHINERY/PACIFIC/

Source: Women's Services Division, Department of Community and Family Services Division, P.O. Box 130, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.

BUCK, Nirmala *433*

Note on Women's Organizations – The Indian Experiences and Its Evaluations. A background paper prepared for the ESCAP Regional Preparatory Conference for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, New Delhi, 5–9 November 1979. 31 p.

The paper traces in a descriptive manner the evolution and expansion of women's organizations in India, especially in rural areas, and their structures, objectives and effectiveness as brought out in related literature.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION/INDIA/

Source: ILO Publications, International Labour Organisation, CH-1211, Geneva 22, Switzerland.

JAIN, Devaki *434*

Women's Quest for Power: Five Indian Case Studies. Ghaziabad, Vikas Publishing House, 1980. 272 p.

The book discusses five efforts in which Indian women have organized themselves, in large numbers, in pursuit of better food, clothing, shelter, and better conditions of life. The first chapter describes a trade union formed by the unorganized self-employed in a city; the second looks at the institutional structure of a renewed co-operative enterprise formed by women who work in a dairy industry; the third examines a successful commercial enterprise, based again on household production of a processed food item; the fourth chapter examines the impact of the commercialization of folk art where women are the main artists; and the fifth is the story of a direct action movement generated by women in the northeastern state of India against male alcoholism.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/WOMEN'S STATUS/BIBLIOGRAPHY/INDIA/

Source: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., Vikas House, 20/4 Industrial Area, Sahibabad, Distt. Ghaziabad, U. P., India.

BHUPALAN, F.R. *435*

"The Status and Role of Women in Malaysia". Paper presented for an ASEAN Meeting, 20–21 December, Jakarta, 1975.

It discusses the role, functions, and achievements of the National Council of Women's Organizations. Among the achievements are the acceptance by the government of equal pay for equal work, separate assessment of Income Tax for working women, and the pensionable status of married women. It further discusses the role of women in society, in the political and economic field and in education, showing that inequalities exist between men and women. It emphasizes the importance of improving the status of women in these various fields and suggests means of doing so. It recommends greater participation of women at the policy-making level and stresses the importance of the International Women's Year in raising the general awareness of women's multiple roles. (Notes by the Ministry of Education, Malaysia).

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION/WOMEN'S STATUS/EDUCATIONAL/MALAYSIA/

Source: Ministry of Education, Educational Planning and Research Division, 21–23 Floor, Bank Pertanian Building, Leboh Pasar Besar, Kuala Lumpur 01–23, Malaysia.

MANDERSON, Lenore *436*

The Shaping of the Kaum Ibu (Women's Section) of the United Malays National Organization. Signs, Journal of Women in Culture and Society. Vol. 3, no. 1. Autum 1977. pp. 210–228.

This paper discusses the development of the Kaum Ibu (Women's Association) as an auxiliary of the United Malays National Organization (UMNO). It suggests that the change of status of the Kaum Ibu from being a relative independent women's association to being a single adjunct of the UMNO, with limited representation in its hierarchy, reflects the generally accepted view of the supportive role of women.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION/POLITICAL PARTICIPATION/MALAYSIA/

Souce: Dr. Lenore Manderson, The University of New South Wales, P.O. Box 1, Kensington NSW, Australia 2033.

THE FORD FOUNDATION *437*

Women's Organizations in Pakistan: A Preliminary Identification, by Molly Mayo. Islamabad, 1976. 35 p.

The paper looks at the work of voluntary groups, professional groups and researchers concerned with women's activities in Pakistan. It is necessary to identify the organizational means through which women work. The identification of the organizational means through which women work is a necessary step to improve the situation of women, and it is preliminary to determining where exchange of information between groups can be mutually beneficial. Guidelines used as terms of reference for looking at organizations include: 1) origin and background; 2) structure; 3) areas of concern; 4) scale and scope; 5) research; 6) publications; and 7) action programmes.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION/PAKISTAN/

Source: The Ford Foundation, 2 Street 61st, Shalimar-7, P.O. Box 1043, Islamabad, Pakistan.

PAKISTAN. MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE *438*

Pakistan: Women's Week, 18–24 October 1976. 20 p.

As a follow-up of the International Women's Year 1975, Pakistan observed a Women's Week within the country and its foreign missions abroad. The objectives of the National Organizing and Co-ordinating Committee on Women's Activities in Pakistan, were to express appreciation of the work of women, and to create an awareness among women of their rights, privileges and responsibilities as given in Islam and the Constitution. This brochure, containing articles on women's role in Islamic Republic of Pakistan and a 19–point declaration on the rights of women, was brought out on the occasion.

RURAL WOMEN/INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR/EMPLOYMENT/WOMEN'S RIGHT/LAW/PAKISTAN/

Source: National Organizing and Co-ordinating Committee for Women's Activities in Pakistan, Ministry of Social Welfare, Local Government and Rural Development, Islamabad, Pakistan.

SCHOEFEEL, Penelop *439*

"The Origins of Contemporary Women's Associations in Western Samoa", 1979. Journal of Pacific Studies No. 3.

This article discusses the origin of women's associations or women's committees and how the different colonial administrations utilized these groups in community development programmes. It also highlights the fact that these committees originate from the inherent structure of the socio-political hierarchy of women in Samoan Society.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS/WESTERN SAMOA/

Source: Prime Minister's Department, Women's Advisory Committee, Apia, Western Samoa.

11. BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOURCES AND DIRECTORIES

11.1 Some general and sectoral bibliographies

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND *440*

Bibliographic Supplement to UNICEF Guide List ISIS: Women and Development. September 1977. 143 p.

A selected bibliography of current publications and other resources on women's and girl's activities related to: food and nutrition, handicrafts and domestic arts, home, family and child welfare, literacy, marketing, co-operatives, consumer education and labour-saving practices.

EDUCATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY/TRAINING/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION/SOCIAL WELFARE/HEALTH/

Source: Specifications Office, Supply Division, UNICEF, United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY. INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES IN EDUCATION *441*

Women in Development: A Selected Annotated Bibliography and Resource Guide, by Linda Gire Varrus, et al. Non-formal Education Information Centre. Annotated Bibliography No. 1. East Lansing, MI, 1980. 69 p.

Focusing on the dynamic interaction of changing socio-economic conditions and processes, and its effect on the situation of women, this volume presents annotated references, journals and periodicals, bibliographies and organizations dealing with women and development.

BIBLIOGRAPHY/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/INFORMATION CENTRE/PERIODICAL/

Source: Michigan State Univesity, College of Education, Institute for International Studies in Education, Non-formal Education Information Centre, 513 Erickson Hall, East Lansing, MI 48824, U.S.A.

UNIVERSITY MICROFILM INTERNATIONAL *442*

Current Research on Women's Studies. A Catalogue of Doctoral Dissertations, 1981–1982. July 1982.

The catalogue contains a selection of doctoral dissertations on women's studies, recently submitted to North American Universities, full-text copies of which are available at UMI.

BIBLIOGRAPHY/DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS/WOMEN'S STUDIES/

Source: University Microfilm International, 30–32 Mortimer Street, London WIN 7RA, England.

RIHANI, May *443*

Development as if Women Mattered: An Annotated Bibliography with a Third World Focus. Prepared under the Auspices of the Secretariat for Women in Development of the New Trans-Century Foundation. Occasional paper no. 10, 1978. 136 p.

This annotated bibliography includes 287 entries organized by sectoral concern and geographic region of focus. It presents some general observations on the situation of women based on the review of documents.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/THIRD WORLD/BIBLIOGRAPHY/

Socrce: New Trans-Century Foundation, 1789 Columbia Road, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20009, U.S.A.

ASIAN AND PACIFIC CENTRE FOR WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT *444*

A Selective List of Documents on Women in Development in the ESCAP Region. January, 1980. 60 p.

It lists 149 documents on women in development in the ESCAP region. Some entries are accompanied by annotations. Part I consists of documents presented at meetings and the second part contains general literature.

BIBLIOGRAPHY/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/ESCAP REGION/

Source: Social Development Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC *445*

Reading Profile on the Status of Women. Bangkok, 1980. 161 p. (ST/ESCAP/112).

The Reading Profile on the Status of Women is the preceeding version of this compilation. The profile lists 259 docements, out of which 151 are retained in the version, and it is divided, into 10 broad categories.

BIBLIOGRAPHY/WOMEN'S STATUS/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/

Source: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

GADJAH MADA UNIVERSITY. POPULATION INSTITUTE *446*

Breastfeeding, Postpartum Abstinence and Fertility: A Literature Review, by Marie Clair Malingreau. Report Serice No. 16. Jogyakarta, 1979. 45 p.

This paper reviews studies pertaining to the relationship between natural fertility, lactation and post-partum sexual abstinence. Evidence from historical populations as well as data from developing countries are also presented to illustrate the birth spacing impact of nursing and post-natal sexual abstinence.

BIBLIOGRAPHY/LACTATION/FERTILITY/

Source: Gadjah Mada University, Population Studies Centre, Bulaksumur G-7, Jogyakarta, Indonesia.

WHALEY, Sard (ed.) *447*

Women Studies Abstracts. New York, Rush Publishing Co., 1982.

Women studies abstracts, issued quarterly, list down current publications in a variety of topics related to women. All editions include an annual index.

BIBLIOGRAPHY/WOMEN'S STATUS/

Source: Women Studies Absracts, P.O. Box 1, Rush, N.Y. 14543, U.S.A.

SECRETARIAT FOR WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT *448*

Women in Development, A Resource List. Trans-Century Publication, 1979. 86 p.

The resource list is composed of 1,000 entires on women's studies, classified into 12 categories. Author and country indexes are provided. Listed publications may be ordered from the source.

BIBLIOGRAPHY WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/

Source: Secretariat for Women in Development, 1789 Columbia Road, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009, U.S.A.

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL *449*

Women and World Development: An Annotated Bibliography, by Mayra Buvinic et al. Washington, D.C., March 1976. 162 p.

The compendium focuses on the effects of socio-economic development and cultural change on women, and on women's reactions to these changes. The "Critical review of some research concepts and concerns" that precedes the annotated references summarizes areas in which research is being done and suggests directions for future study. Over 400 entries are included, identified by geographical region of focus within nine main subject categories: 1) general

studies on women in development; 2) the impact of society on women's roles and status; 3) women's behavioural patterns and customs; 4) socio-economic participation of rural women; 5) women's education; 6) socio-economic participation of urban women; 7) women and health, nutrition and fertility; 8) women's formal and informal associations; and 9) women, law and politics.

BIBLIOGRAPHY/HEALTH SERVICE/EDUCATION/WOMEN'S STATUS/FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/FERTILITY/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION/

Source: Overseas Development Council, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.

FOOD AND AGRICUTLURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS *450*

Women and Family in Rural Development: Annotated Bibliography, Rome, 1977. 56 p.

This bibliography emphasizes the importance of the role of women in the family and in activities, related to population and rural development. It is developed in line with the United Nations Women's Decade.

BIBLIOGRAPHY/RURAL DEVELOPMENT/WOMEN'S STATUS/RURAL WOMEN/EDUCATION/

Source: FAO, Distribution and Sales Section, via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100, Rome, Italy.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY *451*

Non-formal Education and the Role of Women and Families in Human Resources Development. Institute for International Studies in Education. Non-formal Education Information Centre. Topical Acquisitions List No. 4. East Lansing, Mich., July 1976. 29 p., mimeo.

Containing 306 bibliographic items, this acquisition list focuses on the regconition and identification of women as crucial human resources in national development. It describes and evaluated non-formal education programmes whose primary clientele are women and families. The list is divided into 8 sections: 1) the status of women in society; 2) women's role in economic development; 3) strategies for the integration of women in development; 4) women and education; 5) non-formal educational training for women; 6) mass media and communication strategies; 7) bibliography and resources; and 8) conferences and seminars on women in development.

BIBLIOGRAPHY/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/WOMEN'S STATUS/EDUCATION, NON-FORMAL/MASS MEDIA/

Source: Institute for International Studies in Education, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, U.S.A.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION *452*

An Introduction to the Social Science Literature on "Women's Place and Fertility in the Developing World, by Nancy Birdsall, Interdisciplinary Communications Programme, Annotated Bibliography, vol. 2, no. 1, September 1974. 39 p.

This annotated bibliography includes articles, monographs and books on the relationship between women's place and fertility. It refers to the mounting body of research findings concerned with alternate roles and activities which remove women from household duties for at least some portion of their reproductive lives. An index containing addresses of relevant organizations and publishing houses is provided.

BIBLIOGRAPHY/WOMEN'S STATUS/FERTILITY/EMPLOYMENT/SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTOR/

Source: Interdisciplinary Communications Programme, Smithsonian Institution, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington D.C. 20036, U.S.A.

11.2 Subreginonal and country-specific bibliographies

THE FORD FOUNDATION *453*

Women in Their Society: A Selected Bibliography of Pakistan and other Islamic countries. Islamabad, Pakistan, January 1976. 32 p.

The bibliography lists academic, periodical and popular literature which has been published in English on the subject of women in Pakistan and other Islamic countries. The material is divided into two subject areas: social sciences and humanities. It is intended as a starting point for continued documentation of the diverse material on women in Pakistan.

BIBLIOGRAPHY/EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT/HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING/LAW/MARRIAGE/PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH/INDIA/INDONESIA/ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN/PAKISTAN/

Source: The Ford Foundation, 2 Street 61st, Shalimar 7, P.O. Box 1043, Islamabad, Pakistan.

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES *454*

The Status of Women and Fertility in Southeast and East Asia. A Bibliography with Selected Annotations. Books/Monographs Series No. 8, by Betty Jamie Chung. Singapore, 1977, 167 p.

This bibliography is the product of a project involving the collection of materials relating to the status of women and fertility in seven southeast and east Asian countries. The first part of this document comprises a review of the current status of women in southeast and east Asia and a note on the extent of interest in the problem of women's status in each of the seven countries as reflected by the materials collected. The second part is composed of annotated references.

BIBLIOGRAPHY/WOMEN AND FERTILITY/WOMEN'S STATUS/INDONESIA/MALAYSIA/PHILIPPINES/ REPUBLIC OF KOREA/REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE/THAILAND/

Source: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Cluny Road, Singapore 10, Republic of Singapore.

INDONESIAN INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES *455*

Selected Indonesian Periodical Articles on Women and Womanhood, 1952–1976, compiled by Hendrarta Kusbandarrumsamsi. Jakarta, 1978. 38 p.

From periodicals published in Indonesia between 1952 and 1976, this special bibliography draws articles on various subjects, including abortion, birth, divorce, education, emancipation, farming, language, law, marriage, pornography, pregnancy, prostitution, psychiatry, sex, welfare and women and society.

BIBLIOGRAPHY/FERTILITY/EDUCATION/LAW/CULTURAL VALUE/MARRIAGE/WOMEN'S STATUS/ INDONESIA/

Source: Indonesian Institue of Sciences, Project for the Development of Social Sciences, Documentation and Information Centre, P.O. Box 3065/Jkt, Jakarta, Indonesia.

DASGUPTA, Kalpana *456*

Women on the Indian Scene. An annotated bibliography. Sponsored by the YWCA of India. New Delhi, Abhinav Publications, 1976. 391 p.

This annotated bibliography on Indian women contains entries on 823 publications dealing with their role, problems and status from ancient period to the time of publication. The revised materials include published monographs, seminar papers, books, research reports and article from periodicals searched throughout Indian libraries.

BIBLIOGRAPHY/WOMEN'S STATUS/INDIA/

Source: ESCAP Library, 1st Floor, Service Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MALASYA *457*

Bibliograft Wanita (Bibliography on Women), July 1981. 31 p.

This brief bibliography includes documents on the status of women from the Malaysian National Library Collection.

BIBLIOGRAPHY/WOMEN'S STATUS/MALAYSIA/

Source: National Advisory Council on the Integration of Women in Development, Bahagian Penyelarasan Palaksanaan, Jabatan Perdana Menteri, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

SHRESTHA, Indira *458*

An Inventory of Information Resources on Women in Nepal. Kathmandu, 1978. CEDA Paper No. 4. Background paper for "Women of Nepal: Approaches to Change".

This bibliography includes published and unpublished materials on Nepalese women, with emphasis on "development related" works. Subheadings include anthropological studies, women in education, women in law, women at work, women's health, and population.

BIBLIOGRAPHY/EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT/HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING/LAW/NEPAL/

Source: Centre for Economic Development and Adminsitration, Kathmandu, Nepal.

UNIVERSITY OF WAIKATO. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY *459*

Women's Studies in New Zealand, 1974–1977; A Pilot Bibliography-Directory, compiled by Rosemary Seymour. Hamilton, 1978.

This pilot bibliography-dirctory provides a historical record of teaching, research and other activities in New Zealand by or related to women in all aspects of life during the period 1974–1977. It is divided into 3 parts: bibliography-research, bibliography-teaching and directory.

BIBLIOGRAPHY/DIRECTORY/RESEARCH SUMMARY/NEW ZEALAND/

Source: University of Waikato, Department of Sociology, Private Bag, Hamilton, New Zealand.

UNIVERSITY OF WAIKATO. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY *460*

Women's Studies in New Zealand, 1978: A Bibliography-Directory, edited by Rosemary Seymour, Hamilton, 1978. 157 p.

A second volume in a projected annual series, it records information on persons engaged in research in the area of women's studies and on their published or unpublished work as well as on institutions, associations, bodies, periodicals and events of significant relevance to women.

BIBLIOGRAPHY/WOMAN/DIRECTORY/NEW ZEALAND/

Source: University of Waikato, Department of Sociology, Private Bag, Hamilton, New Zealand.

JOHNSON, Dianne *461*

Women in Papua New Guinea: A Selected Bibliography, 1981.

This bibliography lists 254 articles and books with focus on women in Papua New Guinea. Most of these materials can be consulted in the Papua New Zealand National Library and the University of Papua New Guinea.

BIBLIOGRAPHY/WOMEN'S STATUS/PAPUA NEW GUINEA/

Source: Women's Services Division, Department of Community and Family Services Division, P.O. Box 130, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.

UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES *462*

The Filipino Woman : A Preliminary Bibliography, compiled by Rosita Matro. Population Institute. UPPI Bibliography Series No. 2. Manila, October 1975. 34 p., mimeo.

This bibliography is divided into two parts. In part I, the entries are grouped by subject under 10 broad categories; urban migration and employment, urban living and trade unions; health, nutrition, family planning, and population; co-operatives, credit and self-help women's organizations; women's roles and status; legal status of women and their political participation; and educatin and communication. The second part includes titles available at the University of the Philippines Population Institute Library.

BIBLIOGRAPHY/WOMEN'S STATUS/LAW/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION/EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT/ PHILIPPINES/

Source: The Library, Population Institute, University of the Philippines, Padre Faura, Manila, Philippines.

ANGANGCO, Ofelia R, SAMOSON, Laura L, and TERESITA, M. Albino *463*

Status of Women in the Philippines: A Bibliography with Selected Annotations, Quezon City: Alemars–Phoenix Publishing House, Inc., 1980. 98 p.

The book is intended to serve as a meaningful guide toward clarifying the status of women in the Philippines. To highlight the number and extent of previous attempts at understanding the Filipino Women, a preliminary listing of relevant literature is provided together with selected annotations. A brief review of the literature is also included to stimulate critical reflection and invite further study on the problematic aspects of the Filipino Women's status. (Notes by NCRFW).

BIBLIOGRAPHY/WOMEN'S STATUS/PHILIPPINES/

Source: National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women, 1145 J.P. Laurel Street, San Miguel, Manila, Philippines.

VELEZ, Ma. Cristina (ed.) *464*

Images of the Filipina: A Bibliography. Manila: Ala-ala Foundation, 1975. 219 p.

An overview of the literature from the precolonial period to the present, portraying the Filipina in her multifaceted role in society. It contains a chronological listing of works from 1889 to 1975 with annotations, including an author and a subject index. (Notes by NCRFW).

BIBLIOGRAPHY/WOMEN'S STATUS/PHILIPPINES/

Source: National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women, 1145 J.P. Laurel Street, San Miguel, Manila, Philippines.

POPULATION CENTRE FOUNDATION *465*

Women in the Philippines: Annotated Bibliography., n.d. 37 p.

This bibliography is a compilation of summaries of documents related to the status of women in the Philippines. The majority of these documents are available at the population library of the centre.

BIBLIOGRAPHY/WOMEN'S STATUS/PHILIPPINES/

Source: Population Information Division, Population Centre Foundation, P.O. Box 2065, Makati, Metro Manila, Philippines.

11.3 Directories

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL STUDIES *466*

Catalogue of Agencies Reaching Poorest Women in India. For Swedish International Development Authority by the Institute of Social Studies. New Delhi. Roopak Printers, Delhi, 1980. 110 p.

A catalogue of 90 agencies scattered across 20 states in India, engaged in work with women from the less privileged sections of society. Descriptions include: name, address, year started, genesis, coverage, objective, present and future activities, and assessment.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION/DIRECTORY/COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION/SOCIAL WELFARE/EDUCATION/TRAINING/INDIA/

Source: Institute of Social Studies, M–1 Kanchenjunga, 18, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-110001, India.

SINGAPORE NATIONAL LIBRARY *467*

Women – A Booklist. Singapore, 1975. 21 p.

A selected list, limited to the holdings of the National Library of Singapore, to stimulate public interest in the issue of women in society and convey a general perspective, ranging from the traditional role of women to the modern concept of women's emancipation, namely, historical approach, women in non-western societies, women in western societies, women in the work force, marriage, family and community, family planning, divorce, women's liberation, women's suffrage, psychology of women, education of women, the sexuality of women and biographies of notable women in Asia.

BIBLIOGRAPHY/WOMEN'S STATUS/EMPLOYMENT/EDUCATION/FAMILY PLANNING/FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION/

Source: Central Adult Section, National Library, Republic of Singapore.

BARRER, Myra E (ed.) *468*

Women's Organizations and Leaders Directory, 1975–1976. Washington, D.C., 1975. vp.

The directory was compiled for those seeking information about women, their organizations, and leaders who are active in the promotion and advancement of equal rights and opportunities for women. It contains five main indexes: alphabetical, geographical, subject and two periodical indexes, with more than 10,000 main entries and over 17,000 names of individuals and organizations.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION/

Source: Today Publications and News Service, Inc., National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20045, U.S.A.

ASIAN AND PACIFIC CENTRE FOR WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT *469*

Directory of Fellows and Consultants, Bangkok, June 1980. 71 p.

A directory of persons who have participated in APCWD sponsored activities from 1977–1980.

DIRECTORY/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/ASIA AND PACIFIC/

Source: Social Development Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

UNITED NATIONS ASIAN AND PACIFIC CENTRE FOR WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT *470*

APCWD Women's Resource Book, 1979. New York, International Women's Tribune Centre, January 1980. vp.

It contains information on APCWD's work programme, personnel, activities and publications. It also contains information on regional groups working for the advancement of women in Asia and Pacific. It also presents country directories with lists of names, addresses, functions and activities of the non-governmental organizations and governmental departments that are concerned with the integration of women in development. The section on funding and technical assistance contains information on United Nations, governmental and non-governmental funding agencies including guidelines on how to draw up project proposals.

DIRECTORY/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION/WOMEN'S PROGRAMME/INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE AGENCY/ESCAP REGION/

Source: Social Development Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Building, Radjamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

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