

Women, Development and the Non-Aligned Movement

**by
Vida Tomsic.**

1990

FOREWORD

It is a great privilege for me to have been invited to address the problem of women, development and the non-aligned movement in the fourth lecture in memory of that great visionary, J. P. Naik. I have accepted this honour with a deep feeling of responsibility, and my task is certainly made no easier by the fact that this distinguished audience is familiar with the issues which I will attempt to discuss here.

I might add that I greatly value this invitation also because it gives me a welcome opportunity to continue my close association with your great country and its people. I visited India for the first time as long ago as 1952-53, as a member of the Yugoslav goodwill mission, and at that time I had the privilege of meeting Prime Minister Nehru and Indira Gandhi. Since then, I have remained actively interested in the growth of friendship between our two countries, and in the success of the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries, which owes so much to two great men of our era-Nehru and Tito. I am sure you know that the peoples of Yugoslavia share the same feelings. And when we speak of women and the Non-Aligned Movement, we think of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and we in Yugoslavia always remember with deep admiration and gratitude her work, her courage, dedication and devotion in the service of her people and the humiliated and oppressed peoples and countries in the world. We were therefore greatly encouraged to hear the inspiring words of Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi at the Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on the Role of Women in Development at New Delhi, April 1981.¹

The numerous contracts between Yugoslavia and India in the economic, political and cultural fields reflect the traditional cooperation between our two countries. A recent example of cooperation was the opportunity provided by the activities of the International Center for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries, when we joined together to elaborate a study on the role of women in developing countries,² in which distinguished experts from the Centre for Women's Development Studies and other Indian scholars took an active part. That study was one of the basic documents for the deliberations of the New Delhi Conference and thus constituted a very valuable contribution to the work of the World Conference at the end of the UN Decade for Women, held at Nairobi, Kenya, July 1985.³ I sincerely hope that this fruitful cooperation will continue at the bilateral and multilateral levels, and that my present sojourn here among you will make a modest contribution in this direction.

Vida
Tomsic

Preface

The Centre for Women's Development Studies initiated the annual JP Naik Memorial Lectures in 1981 with the twin objectives of acknowledging the remarkable contribution of the Late Prof. J. P. Naik to the inception of women's studies in India and of trying to communicate to the general public through the eminent scholars whom we invited for this purpose, the meaning and role of women's studies.

The second aim is important, to prevent some popular mis-conceptions, that women's studies is an exclusive area, unconnected with other major issues of society and development; that it does not require any knowledge of wider issues of change at local, national or international levels; nor any analytical and scholarly rigour, required of any sound scholarship. Many of our lecturers, Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, Prof. M. N. Srinivas and Prof. M. S. Gore are scholars whose names are not normally associated with women's studies or women's issues. This is not the case with Dr. Lucille Mathurin Mair and Dr. Vida Tomsic. Both have been associated for long with groups articulating the women's issue at the international level-i.e. within the UN system and the Non-aligned Movement. However, their involvement in the problems of development and distributive justice in a world characterised by massive inequality of resources and power-within and between nations, did not begin with women. Both are experts in the overall problems of international development strategy.

Vida Tomsic's life represents the ideal of women's studies, in which scholarship is not relegated to the ivory tower, but is involved in action for change, drawing new inspiration and awareness through such involvement in both action and scholarship. We could not have thought of a better person to explain the contribution of the Non-aligned Movement to the cause of women's equality than one of the architects of the constructive dimension of that movement. The deepening awareness of the intimate relationship between women's status and the nature of the development process, especially the third world countries owes a great deal to Vida Tomsic's efforts.

As an activist and a visionary she has not been tied by conventions of scholarship to what is on the ground as visible tangible realities. She is a visionary and accepts the challenge of giving shape to a future which is still unreal in most ordinary mortals' views. She was involved from the beginning in the concept of the New International Economic Order and took up the challenge of ensuring the incorporation of the women's issue as an integral part of that concept. She told me once "if we do not do it now, then the vision will be incomplete, distorted and will defeat its purpose."

Vida has been a great friend of India for a long time. In 1975 the National Committee on Women acknowledged this by honouring her as an outstanding friend of India. We in the Centre for Women's Development Studies have been fortunate to enjoy her affection and confidence. Working with her in a team was a great experience. It involved hardwork but was stimulating and rewarding.

We are grateful that she accepted our invitation to deliver the Fourth J. P. Naik Memorial Lecture in 1985. For students interested in the development of the Non-aligned Movement as a major forum in international development debates, this little book offers most valuable insights from a person deeply involved in the process. The appendices are extracts from the Report of the Second NAM Conference on Women and Development (April '85), which provide basic information on the NAM's strategies on the women's issue, as illustration of issues raised in the lecture.

29 January 1988
MAZUMDAR
New Delhi

VINA
DIRECTOR

1. INTRODUCTION

The issues of women, development and the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries (NAM) have been discussed and studied over the past decade from different points of view. Our knowledge and perceptions have been deepened and there have been new findings about each of these facets and a greater understanding of their interrelationship and interdependence. We now have an enormous amount of material.⁴

My problem is thus the amount of documentation-rather than the lack of it. However, a brief survey of the documentation and the literature shows us that each of the issues of women, development and the Movement of Non-Alignment, has been very intensively researched separately, but that the research on the interrelations and connections between them is only just beginning.

It would appear that the linkage and interrelation of these issues is not very clear and this might present a very special challenge, since it requires a greater understanding of the reciprocal influences between them. The World Conference of the International Women's Year 1975 gave the problem of women and development a global dimension and this linkage was from then on integrated in discussions and research at all levels-and including both macro and micro relations.

However, when we consider the issues of women and development, we are often confronted with different very questionable methodological approaches, in which there are no clear distinctions between the consequences and the causes of the problems and which thus often come to wrong conclusions. To a certain extent, we might even agree with the arguments to the effect that women are not beneficiaries of development but are only passive participants condemned to labour and drudgery, that development works against the advancement of women, that new technologies have only negative effects on women, etc. But when we consider the problems in greater depth, as a basis for action, these "discoveries" can only be a starting point for deeper analysis, for a study of the reasons and causes and their short and long-term consequences. We need an analysis of a more complex nature and data, which cover the broader aspects and interdependence of economic, cultural, social and political conditions at the local, national and global levels. At this point we are often faced with the problem, what is development, what are the models of development ?

It is largely owing to the experience and efforts of developing and non-aligned countries that the problem of the status of women is no longer being seen only as an issue exclusively concerning the women's movement, or as a humanitarian and legal problem, it has become one of the key questions of every country's development. The Decade led not only to a recognition of the needs and problems of women, but also to an awareness of the power that women represent. Their strength as actors in the production process (which was often not recognized) and in biological reproduction was clearly and massively demonstrated. At the end of the UN Decade for Women, the question could therefore also be turned around: not only what can the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement and governments do for women, but what do women contribute, what do they mean for the development of every country and of the world as a whole?

There has been considerable criticism of research and studies into the status of women which were undertaken on a sectorial basis, entirely divorced from all circumstances of a given society. And we are familiar with the negative consequences of the type of development whose goal is maximization of profits, merely economic growth. The separation of women, as the sex most concerned, tends to blur all the differences which exist between women themselves and to treat them as a separate social structure, thus rarely indicating the great class differences in the given societies. Nor are the extremist feminist women's movements which arise as a consequence of this situation able to do more than highlight and criticize the forms of men's discrimination against women in the existing social relations. No change can be brought about without a linking of all those social forces which are struggling for a society without exploitation, which is the essence of all discrimination.

Today we also know a lot about the negative consequences on women, on all people and also on economic development of individual countries, when the plans for economic development are drawn up following foreign models on the basis of foreign resources and technology, without popular participation, especially those plans which are directed only towards the achievement of export effects. Such technocratic approaches to economic growth have led to increasing social differentiation and the status of women only appears to have changed: their vulnerability and the discrimination against them have been exploited in order to achieve extra profits. Their wages are lower and they enjoy almost no health care or social security. And it is therefore no wonder that it was the non-aligned countries who in the world development debate pleaded for a development in which the human personality is a respected factor and the goal of development. Since all social inequalities find their reflection in the status of women, because of their discrimination, it is no coincidence that research into social development long ago discovered that the level of advancement of the whole society can be measured through the status of women. The status of women has thus become an indicator of development of every country and on the global scale.

The countries of the Movement of Non-Aligned have already proclaimed this perception and this increases their responsibility, since it could also be operationalized in their domestic and foreign policies and through mutual cooperation between these countries, specially in the struggle for the new International Economic Order. This is a struggle in which the power and influence of the on-aligned countries will depend on the extent to which they are able to develop their own resources and mutual cooperation.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi stated the vital connection between NAM and the fight for the rights of women in his Inaugural Address to the Conference of the Non-Aligned and other Developing Countries on the Role of Women in Development in Delhi (April 1985).

“The Non-Aligned Movement represents a very large majority of humanity of this earth. We have traditionally fought against imperialism, colonialism, racism, neo-imperialism, and neo-colonialism, and against all forms of discrimination and domination. We have fought for an equitable social and economic order. The fight for the rights of women is part of this large fight.”

It was this standpoint and appropriate action of the non-aligned and developing countries through the Group of 77 which produced the positive approach adopted in the “Nairobi forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000”. They did not permit the use of the present severe world crisis as an excuse to push the issue of women aside, to leave it until a better future has been achieved. On the contrary, we have discovered that the only way to win the struggle against poverty, hunger and demographic problems is through the fullest involvement of women as participants and beneficiaries of development.

There has been a gradual understanding of the strategic importance of the status of women for development and this has also led to a recognition that discrimination against women is not a women’s question to be fought by women alone, although the women’s movements and the activities of the United Nations in this area have been very important and instrumental in creating general awareness of this fact. But it was the struggle for the national independence and sovereignty of the former colonial countries that integrated the aspirations of the peoples of these countries for development in equality and justice in international policies. Some time was needed to clear up certain misconceptions, e.g., on national sovereignty and on the acceptance of the standards of human rights developed in the United Nations.

An understanding of the deep and, for human beings, vital interrelationship between the issues of women, development and the Non-Aligned Movement should lead us to a better perception of the interactions of different economic and administrative interventions in development. This could enable us to avoid many negative consequences, or at least we would be better equipped to manage them.

This approach requires more in-depth theoretical knowledge and scientific argumentation, more research into the interrelationship between the problems of the status of women and those of development on a multidisciplinary and cross cultural basis. There is a growing need for a redefinition of the existing measures and for a search for new more consistent and comprehensive standards related to the linking of both issues-women and development.

A study of the status of women in developing countries brings us face to face with the vital problems of everyday life in different societies, societies in which century-old traditions and habits are still alive, in which the prejudices against women's equality are strong, also on the basis of religious tenets and beliefs which are usually not inclined towards the full equality of women, and where modernization is strongly felt as a threat.

Thus, for example, the "evidence" that modern scientific and technological development works against women should encourage us, when introducing technological innovations, to take into account the deeper influences on the lives of all people, and of women in particular. We need enough data to permit us to draw up investment plans which take all these problems into consideration, so as to avoid any negative impact on, for example, the environment, migration, etc., and to for see all possible implications on the status of women and their families-meaning on their children. Where, as in the developing countries, the parents are undernourished and overworked, the future of their children is bleak. The weakness and ignorance are carried from generation to generation-and it is this cycle which development efforts must seek to break, since underdeveloped men and women have underdeveloped children. And we must also avoid assessments and appraisals which confuse the consequences and the causes, trying to identify those responsible for the discrimination against women: whether these be men, local or national governments, or whether the discrimination against women, which compounds all other forms of discrimination, is influenced by international relations.

The influence of international economic relations on the status of women and on people in general was strongly emphasized from the very beginning of the UN Decade for Women. A great deal of further research is needed in this area to enable us to ascertain the economic and political trends in the world and how they are likely to affect us – through the political, military, above all economic pressures, to which the developing countries are exposed and to undertake appropriate action.⁵

We believe that research into the international environment would enable us to identify in advance the signals of a coming evil. A great deal could be done to analyze and perhaps predict the dimensions of man-made catastrophes - a thing which is not yet possible in the case of natural catastrophes. The present profound world crisis, which has been spreading throughout the UN Decade for Women, makes such knowledge imperative.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi rightly stressed the essence of the (inter) dependence between developed and developing countries, saying in his Address to the Seventy-first Session of the ILO:

"We should not overlook the danger signals. Some developed countries are trying to solve the problem of unemployment through reducing or shutting out imports from developing countries. Protectionism in the developed world is growing just when developing countries are being enjoined to liberalise their trade regimes. Sometimes the concept of fair labour standards is invoked for perpetuating protectionism. But protecting employment in this way is bound to be a short lived affair. If the developing countries cannot export, they will not be able to import the goods and services produced by the developed countries. And the fastest growing markets are in the developing countries. Thus protectionism has wider ramifications. It concerns not only foreign trade policies, but the basic issue of the livelihood of millions in the poor countries."⁶

At the Nairobi UN World Conference at the end of the UN Decade for Women we identified the critical international political and economic relations as the major obstacle to the achievement of the goals of the Decade. Allow me at this juncture to quote from the 1985 report on the World

Social Situation to be discussed in these days in the UN General Assembly-a very somber but also provocative analysis of the major obstacles to social progress.

“Persisting, stark disparities in wealth and opportunities between countries and between groups within countries give the idea of social progress the semblance of a privilege reserved for a minority of the world’s people. It is evident, however, that the material foundations for achieving widely shared social objectives exist on a global level, and that failure and pessimism derive not as much from limitations of the productive capacity of the world economy, as from the misdirection of resources and efforts which lead it to perform below potential most of the time and disastrously below capacity periodically. And yet inter-national co-operative efforts for the development of all nations and groups have lost part of their momentum and the resistance to a reasoned reshaping of international institutions and economic relations has, if anything, stiffened. This is also evident from difficulties encountered in peace-keeping, disarmament, and the diversion of resources from military to civilian uses. In this context of persistent underdevelopment and growing in-security the world social situation remains marked by violence against individuals and groups, denial of their human dignity through custom or repression and other similar impediments to social progress which do not depend primarily on economic resources and can be overcome by the determination of societies and their Governments.”⁷

However, the knowledge that foreign powers influence the macro level does not present us with an excuse not to be much more active, to eliminate internal sources of oppression and discrimination as well as to develop an atmosphere of mobilization of all people’s forces specifically among youth against the modern form of colonisation. This fight calls for much more technical and scientific knowledge and skills, specifically of women.

And last, but not least, in an era of the emergence of internationally recognized new generations of human rights (from the right to free decision on childbirth, to the right to development and the right to participation) the mobilization of all people to participate in planning, implementing and managing the programmes of development and to benefit from the fruits of development, is to be viewed as the central factor, the means and the goal of all development.

Of course one realizes how difficult it sometimes is to reach all the people and to enable them to participate and to influence decision making, even where that is the policy of the government and the leading social forces of the country. This is a question of the political system and the utilization of modern information media-and of the struggle against the abuse of political power and of the mass media.

The discussion on the issues of women, development and the Non-Aligned Movement should be understood as an action -oriented challenge: it should be of use to researchers in determining the mechanisms of reciprocal effects, interrelationships, acceleration and prevention-and its greatest use may be in informing and animating the people concerned.

The new message which the UN Decade for Women has brought is the orientation to fight the complex problems of the discrimination against women as a part of all forms of discrimination, and this, in turn, will have to lead to a perception of the most difficult problems of humanity and to a recognition of the necessity of maximum mobilization of all forces-governments and peoples-in order to achieve the urgent changes which are needed in every society and at the international level.

The “issue of women” has thus taken a long time to over-come the sectorial approach. Only recently has it begun to be globally presented as a general human issue. The activities of the non-aligned countries have made a vital contribution to this approach. The Non-aligned Movement is struggling against the vision of the world as divided into two blocs, against the spiralling search for balance in armaments on an increasingly higher and more terrible level, as well as against the conception of the world of the future as the victory of one Superpower’s model of social organization over the other’s. If the world is not only to survive but to offer long-term

opportunities for a better life to all its inhabitants, then it is obvious that, in the face of these severe political and economic crises, all states have to take stock of their actions up to the present and then embark on the conception of new perspectives for the future.

In this jubilee year of the United Nations, when we are again trying to find our way back to the basic foundations of this irreplaceable international organization, in the year in which we are closing the UN Decade for Women and celebrating International Youth Year, the international community should accept the messages of both events: Equality, Participation, Development and Peace-and recognize the fact that none of these slogans can be fulfilled separately without the fulfillment of the, other, each conditions the others!

Permit me now, to consider some individual aspects of the problem we are discussing here.

II. ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

In the historical perspective, we might say that the leading political and social forces have always consciously merged the whole complex of women's issues into the issue of the social system or social changes-dictated by time. Conscious women and the majority of progressive people also envisage a complex change, for which they are struggling, or alternatively, against which they are marshalling all their forces. The most drastic example of this was in the period between the two world wars and during the Second World War in Europe. One of the basic principles of Nazi fascism was that women-who had enjoyed a considerably high social status in the time after the October Revolution in the Soviet Union and had gradually gained more rights in some developed European countries-should return to their children, the kitchen and the Church. Women's and other progressive movements in countries where neofascist and neo-nazi excesses are again taking place must be conscious of this fascistoid ingredient in contemporary attacks on women's rights and must take steps to prevent the manipulation of some of the social problems, such as unemployment, for example, in such a way as to undermine the equality of women, to revive racist theories, or similar.

It was natural that the United Nations organization which emerged after the Allied victory over fascism and nazism included the requirement for complete equality of women as one of the basic principles of the UN Charter. The UN Charter became the first international agreement in which equal rights for men and women were accepted as an inalienable principle which, like the equality of nations, and human rights is vitally important for social progress and a better life in freedom.

During the four decades of the UN endeavours for human rights and against all forms of discrimination we have come to understand the importance of the status of women in the family and in society for the overall social development of the community. We have a vast amount of literature on the women's question and on the history of women's age- old struggle against discrimination. We know what mighty opponents some women fighting for political and other rights have had to face throughout history and what cruel methods were used to eradicate any thought of the equality of women. But now the time has come when the "women's issue" has become an important question in every society, connected with the profound social transformations which accompany the fundamental changes in productive forces, in the methods of production and in the concomitant production relations. It was the same when national and anti-colonial liberation struggles mobilized all people and discovered what a decisive factor women were. The technological and political revolutions are still in progress: from the times when steam and later electric power made larger production units possible, which employed masses of women outside the family household economies, the women's question received a new dimension. The family, as the basic unit for production and reproduction, underwent deep changes...

According to the laws governing human history discovered by Marx and Engels, the classics of scientific socialism, industrial production permitted and required the massive involvement of women in production outside the family household and-by making them economically independent-provided a realistic foundation for the profound changes in the family and in society

which we still face today, when scientific and technological developments have caused a further revolution in methods of production and in production relations.

When considering the causes of discrimination against women, the founders of scientific socialism did not overlook women's specific biological function, which had been the first cause for a division of labour between the sexes. That division of labour had not yet meant subjection. In the development of the class society and with the establishment of private ownership of the means of production, the patriarchal form of the family came into being, and completely disfranchised women, so that they became a piece of private property themselves and in due course the interests of private ownership prevailed in all human relations. To eliminate women's subordinate position in society and the family, the legal equality of the sexes is not enough. As pointed out in Engels' work, "The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State",⁸ legal equality would only open the way to the discovery of the real nature of women's subjugation. Engels pointed out that after the legal equalization of the sexes it would be shown that the first prerequisite for the emancipation of women would be the reintroduction of women's work in public activities, and that this in turn required a profound change of the individual family as the social and economic unit.

The term "family" in scientific socialism is not used to describe all the forms in which the "production of people" is carried out in various societies. Usually the "family" is taken to mean the prevailing form of patriarchal family. This form of family came into being on the basis of private ownership and gave the owner all rights in respect of the other members of the family. Labour and other forms of contribution to family and to community life became subordinated to the owner who, as such, controlled labour and "his" family.

Once they come to realize the interaction between private ownership of the means of production and its related class production relations, patriarchal family and the state, the revolutionary forces will be able to control the processes which will abolish the exploitation of labour, discrimination against women, and the state as an instrument of class rule over people. The genial Engel's disclosure of this intimate link between the form of family relations, private property and the state as a supreme class instrument in a given society, gave a global dimension to the struggle for women's equality. At the same time it projected the achievement of women's equality as a part of the struggle against the exploitation of the workers, and more-as a part of the economic and political process of the withering away of the state... The importance of the discrimination of women for a class society is obvious.

In the capitalist system cheap femals labour is exploited on a mass scale. On the pretext that women have to return to their "natural" roles as mothers and housewives, women are paid less than men for the performance of identical work.

The affirmation of women as equal creative personalities in the society requires a change in marital and family relations and in household organization. These relations are not given once and forever as "natural". They depend on the available productive forces, on the prevailing production relations, and on the political and legal system, moral code, value systems and the level of political consciousness of the people.

Step by step, modern industrialization and technology are abolishing the former reasons for the division of labour according to sex. Women are increasingly active in the economy. But the processes by which care for the members of their families or their households is transferred to social institutions and services, and the work in the household is reduced and divided up among all members of the family, are progressing very slowly. While women are already working outside the family household, there is still no change in their share of the tasks of looking after the family and that is becoming a severe constraint on the advancement of women. This also makes it difficult for them to participate in decision making, even where the legal provisions are given. There is no considerable evidence from the developed countries that economic growth alone is not resolving this contradiction.

These processes must be consciously adopted and accelerated (as is the case under the socialist self-management system in Yugoslavia and in different forms in other socialist societies) so that working people, in togetherness and solidarity, can, through workers' self-management, secure for themselves a better life, organize children's education, nutrition, health protection, etc.-in other words, so that everything that once used to be the function of the family becomes a collective effort, with the parents as the most interested and active citizens in this process. The public social organization of these activities cannot be conceived only as "help for women". The utilization of modern knowledge and technology brings structural changes into the economy and into society. Suitable social services can be created only within the context of the development of the entire country, with the maximum participation of all the people who are involved in this development. And this process should benefit all members of the family, in particular the children.

The approach of a country's leading political forces, of the government, makes a big difference, e.g., when the employment of women outside the family household is definitely or temporarily "accepted" until such time as the society or the individual family is rich enough to keep women in their "natural" roles as mothers and housewives. This point of view is then the basis for strong discrimination against women in all dimensions-beginning with education and job opportunities. This is the essence of the vital connection between the position of women and the struggle for far-reaching social changes. Unless there is a decisive standpoint and an appropriate political will on the part of the influential forces in society, the results of economic growth could be negative as regards the status of women. The transformation of marital and family relations cannot be the result of spontaneous accident, it calls for constitutional and legal provisions, for education and a conscious struggle for new human values. The status of women is thus the key element in the development of every society. The conservative forces fight for dependent women, the future depends on educated and active women. However, even before all the material and other conditions have been created for changing the social status of women and for changes in the family and in the household (e.g. the organization of child care institutions), women themselves must take an active part in the transformation of economic and social relations, despite the difficulties of a double burden, etc. They, together with progressive and revolutionary men, must be the factor of change. The struggle for such profound social changes is a part of the struggle of the working class for the emancipation of labour, for control over the entirety of social reproduction by the working people. This is why there can be no question of a struggle between women and men, between the sexes. But the remnants of the patriarchal mentality live on, not only in the male section of society. It is also a heavy ballast in women's minds. Scientific socialism warns against sidetracking the struggle into a battle between the sexes. Finally, consciousness is determined by the objective living conditions and not vice versa, so changes in the material and social conditions of life and work can become a solid base for creating new values and new ethics.

Surveys of events in the world confirm that this is the direction of development. The changes in development patterns and trends, which are reflected in the rapid growth of the productive forces, technological advancement and the expansion of industries, have brought changes in the participation of women in the labour forces of both developed and developing countries.

In developing countries, women represent 32 percent of the labour force in 1985, taking all regional disparities into account, while in developed countries they constitute 41 percent of the labour force. In 1950 the share of women was 28 percent and 28 percent respectively.

The increased participation of women in the production process in quantitative terms has not, however, brought qualitative changes, either at the workplace or outside it. Women workers are concentrated in a limited number of sectors, they work in a narrow range of low-skilled, low income jobs, particularly in labour-intensive sectors which are sensitive to market fluctuations and characterized by poor working conditions, inadequate safety measures and lack of job security. The most extreme form of these conditions is found in free-trade zones where the majority of the workforce is constituted of women, who are young and underpaid.

There has been repeated criticism from the non-aligned countries of the models of industrialization from developed countries, which not only led to greater dependency on imported technologies, etc., but also disrupted social context and structure, so that women were marginalized or employed as unqualified workers without protection of any kind.

The statistical data show that the majority of women live in the villages, where they bear the brunt of the agricultural work, food productions and rural development. The percentage of women in the rural areas varies from country to country, from 87 percent in the least developed countries to 14 percent in the highly developed and socialist countries. According to the data, women do from 60 to 80 percent of all agricultural work, under very bad conditions (usually they do not own the land, technology is not available to them, nor sources of financial credit), not to mention the well-known negative influence of unplanned and profit-oriented agricultural policies.⁹

Until very recently, this enormous amount of work which women do was not visible and not counted as a contribution to the national economy. Women also undertake many other activities, which are also invisible and for which we still have only incomplete data. The estimates that women perform two-thirds of the global work in “paid” and “un-paid” activity reflect the fact that the majority of women are overburdened and overworked but that at the same time their capacities are underutilized.

Women are expected to perform all household tasks and bear family responsibilities, either as mothers and wives, or, increasingly, as heads of households. This double exploitation of women should not encourage us to merely seek measures to protect women as victims of overwork—sending them back “home” under the patriarchal authority. It calls for measures which harmonize and strengthen the role of women in their productive and reproductive functions. Social welfare measures, humanitarian and/or demographic policies cannot be sufficient unless they are accompanied by the creation of conditions at the workplace, in the family and in society, under which women can unfold their full potential as a factor of development. Integrated and participatory measures are needed to enable woman to achieve their aspirations and satisfy their needs in critical areas, issues and choices in the developmental strategy for economic growth and a more, humane use of material and human resources.

For instance, the political participation of women as one of the forms of participation, has always been indicative of their position in general, as well as of the level of democracy in society. Today, there are only very few developing countries where national laws exclude women from formal political processes. However, data on a global basis indicate an enormous disparity between women’s formal political equality and their actual participation in economic and social life.

If we look more deeply into the structures of the political decision-making bodies, we find that the majority of male workers are also excluded from political life (as regards political, parliamentary and other functions). So the question should actually be put differently: what changes are needed in the political system to allow the working people to become the real decision makers? This is the basis of the Yugoslav system of workers’ and social self-management. The essence of this system is in the decentralization of authority and in the development of direct decision-making by the working people in economic, political and social life (in factories as well as in social services). This is a process by the which the state is becoming an instrument of the working people.

Other forms of popular participation, through trade unions or cooperatives are important also for women, but generally less developed than women’s non-governmental organizations—ranging from international to national and grass-root level organizations. Many of these have a long history of fighting for political rights for women, campaigning for changes in laws and national policies and participating in democratic and civil rights movements, peace movements and ecological movements. The UN Decade for women witnessed a reactivation of women’s organizations and the emergence of new women’s groups which were directed less towards fighting “male” supremacy than to increasing the emphasis on collective action for articulating women’s concerns and increasing women’s visibility to development planners and decision-makers. The importance

of the role of non-governmental organizations lies particularly in their function as mobilizing mechanisms and organizing agencies of working women, protecting their interests, particularly in the informal sectors and providing necessary supportive services. Sometimes they act as mediators between government and the people and between coordinating agencies for the provision of developmental inputs and services, as well as pressure groups and catalysts for the development of cadres and local leadership potential and organizational skills.

The UN Decade for Women “Equality, Development and Peace”, which increased our knowledge and understanding of various aspects of the role and position of women in development through intensive research and analysis, threw light on many “women’s questions”. We were able to note that the approaches to these issues have changed and matured. Perhaps we could sum up the positions which have been reached as follows:

- The end of UN Decade for Women is strongly marked by the general recognition that the status of women does not reflect the injustice to one sex only and that the conditions under which the majority of women live cannot be changed by mere educational, humanitarian and social measures, not by women alone and not for women alone.
- The causes of the unequal conditions under which the majority of the populations-of both sexes and all ages- live today lie far beyond the natural preconditions: in the prevailing systems of exploitation in individual countries and in the existing international relations.
- The special character of the discrimination against women is due to the traditional division of labour between the sexes and the patriarchal form of the family, based on private ownership over the means of production. Due to the supremacy of the rights of private ownership over the rights deriving from work, women remain anonymous workers in the subsistence family household, dependent housewives or unequal workers when employed in industrial production.
- Such a status of women, including the underestimation of the importance of their contribution to the economy and of their active participation in overall development, constitutes an obstacle to the socioeconomic development of every country-insofar as development is understood as a real change and improvement of the life of the whole population.
- The elimination of the causes of all aspects of discrimination therefore necessarily calls for synchronized action, for structural changes in the economy and in other spheres of life at all levels-national and international- with the active participation of women as equal partners and agents in the processes of production and reproduction of societies.
- The globality of women’s problems lies not in the unique fate of women as a sex, but in the fact that the discrimination against women is a part of general crisis of socio-economic and political relations within countries and of international relations. A solution could be sought in a process of development, which also changes socio-economic relations and the existing international economic order. At the very beginning of the UN Decade for Women it was stated that the struggle of women for a change of their status is a natural ally in the struggle against all forms of exploitation, discrimination and national oppression
- Any action towards the improvement of the status of women, particularly with regard to motherhood, household and family, cannot be undertaken on merely humanitarian principles as a “help” to women, for it can only be successful if it is conceived within the entire social, economic, cultural and political framework of a country.
- The struggle for the promotion of the status of women is, therefore, an integral part of every struggle for national liberation-it is present in every anti-colonial and anti-

imperialist movement and connected with the action for the continuous economic and social development of every country for the benefit of the working people and the poor.

The process of long-term and far-reaching changes must be introduced together with new technologies and production forces and applied on planned terms for comprehensive development, rejecting the models and values generated by the systems of exploitation and discrimination. The struggle, which is in progress in all countries to achieve such a new status for every human being as a factor and subject of development, is in fact what we call socialism as a worldwide process.

III. WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT

Only very recently have people begun to understand development and its close interrelationship with the status of women. It was the UN Decade for Women which stressed this relationship, at least as far as documentation is concerned, although the achievement of the equality of women as part of social progress was among the basic principles of the United Nations, which the peoples and countries set up to promote prosperity all over the world.

In the early years of its existence, the United Nations dealt with the legal aspects of the position of women: women's issues were debated only in the bodies concerned with human rights. In 1947 the special Commission on the Status of Women was established, with the mandate to work towards the elimination of the most obvious forms of discrimination in the civil and personal rights of women. The only criterion was the legal status of men, with whom women should achieve equality. The problems of the socio-economic status of men, class differences in society and the conditions for a true enjoyment of human rights by both sexes, were not on the agenda of the United Nations at that time. It was only after progress had been made in the adoption and codification of the basic principles of equality in marriage, political life, education and labour that it became evident that the real enjoyment of these rights involves far more than mere legal reforms. Since the beginning of the seventies, a qualitatively new approach has been emerging with regard to the question of what to do with all these written, legal norms on the equal status of women. According to the periodical UN Reports on the World Social Situation, the de facto position of women has not been improving as a result of the introduced legislation, but has even, in some cases, deteriorated. In the course of the preparation and adoption of the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade (1970-1980) the theme of "Women and Development" emerged. The discussion on this topic made it clear that development is not merely economic growth. There was a growing recognition that the normative approach to the status of women in national and international law was of limited usefulness and that de jure equality is not sufficient. Nor could the sectoral and paternalistic approach to the role and position of women satisfy their aspirations.

The attitude towards the concept of women as partners in development was that in developing their countries, they would create the conditions for their own emancipation. However, there was no immediate answer to the question of what women could contribute to the endeavour for accelerated development and what they could expect to get from development, nor was there any agreement as to the roots of the discrimination against women and the ways and means to eradicate them. Time and again we are faced by dilemma, where to seek the sources of discrimination against women: in "male" exploitation or, "natural law", in the backwardness of the society or in the social structures, in anachronistic production relations or in the backwardness in the "heads" of women and men?

During the preparations for the International Women's Year Conference, the question of women was increasingly connected with other questions of the world social and economic situation, particularly with the population problem and family planning in the International Population Year, 1974.

Demographic research has directly related the backwardness, economic inactivity and illiteracy of women with high fertility rates. The direct participation of women in politics and in the economy, the employment of women outside the households and public concern for children came to be seen as important factors for accelerated development and in particular for the checking of the population explosion.

Development and profound social changes are the prerequisites for free, responsible and socially active parenthood, as was stressed at the International Conference on population in Bucharest in 1974. The world energy crisis was a dramatic warning signal of a global crisis of international relations. It was in this situation that the Nonaligned Movement rallied the majority of countries in the struggle for changes in the international economic and political order.

The negative experiences which many developing countries have had with regard to the problems of development had led them to formulate this demand for the New International Economic Order. After achieving political independence and sovereignty, they had realized that this achievement in itself was not enough and that it could even be threatened, unless it was supported by appropriate opportunities with regard to economic and social development which were suited to their requirements and the historical and other circumstances of their countries.

The world's recognition of the problems of development and its willingness to support efforts in this direction was obvious at the World Conference in the Women's Year 1975 in Mexico City, and the UN Decade for Women which followed the Conference and which opened a new page in the approach to the issue of women and development. This approach is characterized by a conviction of the interrelationship of the every day problems of women, men and children with the problems of world relations, and the interests and desires of the developing countries for political and economic emancipation.

There was a strong tendency to separate the problem of the status of women as a specifically "women's" issue which women discuss for women, and which is in essence directed against the "male" society. The neo-feminist movements, particularly in the Western countries did to a large extent take this position. There were even those who said that the efforts for the establishment of the New International Economic Order did not concern women, since it does not say anything at all about them.

But while the UN Decade for women was still in progress, the world economic crisis was escalating and analyses showed that the front in this struggle cannot run between the sexes, but that all movements (peace, ecological, labour, student, women's) are at the same time movements for changes within countries and in international relations. Thus in many countries these movements are beginning to join forces. The Declaration of Mexico and the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year, as well as the Copenhagen Programme of Action (1980),¹⁰ successfully connected the crucial problems of women with the general problems of the world and the necessity for change. They became not only the programme for the UN Decade for Women, but were also incorporated into the International Strategy for the Third UN Development Decade.¹¹

During the intensive preparations for the Nairobi World Conference an evaluation of the achievements was made by all groups inside the UN structures: the developed, socialist and developing countries (Group of 77).

The Nairobi Conference stated that, at the beginning of the Decade there were more reasons for optimism due to the promising development outlook. In 1985, at the end of the Decade, people in almost all countries, especially in developing countries are faced with crucial problems which will be decisive in shaping the future of the contemporary world: the slow-down of economic performances, cuts and shortages in basic needs and services such as food, education, health, housing, growing population, demographic problems, migrations, accessibility of new frontier technologies, environmental problems, not to mention the heavy burden of the armaments race,

armed conflicts and political and military threats to the sovereignty of some countries- and the threat presented to the whole of humanity by sophisticated nuclear weapons.¹²

It was important that many developed countries also gave considerable support to the endeavours of the Group of 77 to link women's problems to global changes. The experience in a developed countries had shown two things: that economic development in itself does not mean the end of discrimination against women, and that the political and economic conditions in the world are raising the spectra of armed conflicts and unemployment, particularly for women (on the principle of last in, first out).

At the end of the Decade, through active cooperation of all countries in the United Nations, it was possible to develop and adopt by consensus the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies for structural changes within and between countries to overcome the crises by development, encompassing all aspects of human life, where women are perceived as equal and dynamic factors and valuable assets.

The NAM Conference in New Delhi (April 1985) assessed the significance of this NAM activity for the UN Decade for women:

“The intervention by non-aligned and other developing nations in the global debate on women's equality, development and peace has introduced totally new dimensions, giving to the debate a political, international and developmental character in place of the earlier approaches, which viewed issues surrounding women's status as essentially a social and cultural phenomenon. Within the United Nations system, which had viewed the issue of women's status as basically a social development issue, unconnected with international development strategies and problems, (there) has developed a favourable direction which must be encouraged.”¹³

In their search for optimal ways and means to transform their policies and aims into action, the non-aligned and other developing countries introduced the concept of individual and collective self-reliance into their political programmes and activities, including those on the international scene. This concept comprises strategies of socio- economic development which are based on the mobilization and utilization of the community's own resources, both material and human. Such a concept of development creates conditions for a free and multi-dimensional development of men and women in harmony with the interests, needs and goals of the human community. Men and women must therefore be subjects and not merely objects in the development process; they must have the possibilities to contribute to the creation of their own reality. Development also implies satisfying both material and non-material needs, the respect of human rights and equality, and the abolition of all forms of discrimination.

This is also a reflection of the needs of the present very crucial moment in the world crisis, which calls for the active mobilization of all material and human resources. Women, being a significant part of these resources, have a great potential, which could well make a decisive contribution to the efforts which we will have to make in every country to overcome the present crisis. What is needed now are adequate planning and guidelines, availability of information to permit and stimulate mobilization and participation of the people in decision making in all forms and on all levels, and to provide women and men with all the opportunities which they need for active participation and affirmation in all their roles. This is also the path towards changes in marriage, the family and household relations, in view of women's increasing economic independence and emancipation.¹⁴

In regard to the activity of the NAM in this field, it is necessary to draw attention to some of its specifics. The countries which were connected with the NAM at its beginning were also among the initiators and bearers of the development concepts which had finally emerged in the Decade. It is very important that the non-aligned countries elaborated the interrelationship between women's equality and development and peace. But a direct engagement did not come about until after the Mexico Conference. The Ministerial Conference in August, 1975 in Lima directed its appeal to act

within the UN and to back the activities which had been developed within the “family” of the UN. The Fifth Summit in Colombo in 1976 nominated a special group of countries responsible for these problems.¹⁵ From the very beginning, a concern for the well being of their whole populations governed the activities of the NAM countries. Thus, the orientations for action in all the important fields of life have been involved. During the Decade, however, cooperation among the non-aligned countries was especially intensive in the field of “women in development” and made a significant impact on the general approach of the UN to this issue.

Above all, the non-aligned countries repudiated the idea that in the growing world crisis women would be pushed aside. It was the non-aligned and other developing countries in the Group of 77 who had struggled against the tendencies to treat the women’s issue as a nonpolitical, humanitarian one. They presented arguments which were decisive for the adoption of the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women in the middle of the hardest crisis. The inclusion of Women’s needs and interests into plans means the multiplication of the strength of their countries’ self-reliance strategy.

The Decade revealed how much women had contributed to their countries. The mobilizing women is the way out of the crisis, an orientation which was accepted in Nairobi as well.

The Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held last September in Luanda (Angola) urged all states to commit themselves to the expeditious implementation of the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies, aimed at promoting the full realization of the objectives of equality, development and peace.¹⁶

The fact is that the non-aligned and other developing countries have emphasized that their development can be achieved only through maximum participation of the people, that is, of both men and women - in all spheres and at all levels of life, work and decision-making-in the priority-setting, design and implementation of measures for change. Active popular participation, in all its various forms, constitutes the basic ingredient of the strategy of individual and collective self-reliance of the developing countries. The policy of individual and collective self-reliance provides an appropriate framework for the search for such development, since it is based on the sovereign rights of states to control and develop their natural and human resources, and to promote international cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual assistance. By mobilizing their own human and material resources and fostering their collective self-reliance, the developing countries contribute to the establishment of new economic relations in the world for the common good, in the interest of the majority of the people of developing and developed countries.

The participation of women as equal partners in the economic, social and political development of the country it requires legal and socio-economic changes at the national as well as global levels. This participation will of course have different forms - in local communities, in the economy, including workers’ self-management - depending upon the socio-political and economic system of each country.

The Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries has - apart from the responsibilities and actions at the national level - the possibility of pursuing mutual cooperation and actions in the crucial areas of development which are of common interest. So far, the summit meetings of non-aligned countries have identified twenty-three areas of economic cooperation, including the area of the role of women in development.¹⁷ If we are to follow-up on what we have agreed upon, there is ample space for the concrete elaboration of the possibilities to include relevant aspects of the role and position of women into all other areas of mutual cooperation. It is therefore necessary to encompass all phases of this cooperation, from its design to its implementation and assessment - The recently established Research and Information System for non-aligned and developing countries, which is aimed at conducting research on international economic issues and developing an information system useful to developing countries, could be supportive to our efforts in this regard. The Conference of non-aligned countries in New Delhi called for such an approach in April, 1985:

“...The non-aligned and other developing countries are investing considerable efforts in the establishment of mutual links, especially in those fields where cooperation could speed up development, through a number of areas of economic cooperation, as well as through various other forms of economic and technical cooperation which have been particularly supported by the Group of 77. However, the role of women as a factor of development has rarely been taken into consideration in the design and practical implementation of the projects for economic and technical cooperation among developing countries. It is becoming increasingly clear that the concept of integrated development and the sustained elaboration and integration of the role of women as a factor of development – through coordinated activity of the non-aligned and other developing countries supported by the United Nations and other international organizations – could contribute to a better adaptation of the economic and technical cooperation among the developing countries to the concrete conditions and actual needs of the people”

The recommendations of the meetings of the non-aligned and other developing countries on the role of women in development – in Baghdad (1979), Havana (1982) and New Delhi (1985), together with the documents of the UN conferences and meetings, represent a solid basis for further elaboration of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries in all fields of mutual interest.

Positive action of this kind for economic and technical cooperation by the non-aligned and developing countries could not only benefit their citizens but also support the demands of NAM and developing countries for global changes in the direction of equality, development and peace. There are already many research and training centers in existence in non-aligned and developing countries. These range from centers for women’s studies as specific institutions to specific projects inside various broader institutions. Besides these national centres, there are also important bodies for women’s issues in the system of the United Nations (the UN Commission on the Status of Women; the Committee on the Elimination of the Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which supervises the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of the Discrimination against Women; the Voluntary Fund for Women’s Development; the UN International Research and Training Institute, for the Advancement of Women INSTRAW). Besides these specific bodies with their networks of focal points, there are departments or projects within almost all UN bodies which monitor the policy of the integration of the women’s dimension in their fields of activity, (ILO, WHO, UNRISD, UNICEF, UNDP, UNIDO, etc.), as well as intergovernmental bodies for economic and technical cooperation among developing countries such as the International Center for Public Enterprises (ICPE) in Yugoslavia. If all these channels are to be utilized for the benefit of women and for the development of the countries, an agreed methodology and a unified system of statistics and indicators to measure the position and advancement of women will be needed.

Extracts from the 'NEW DELHI DOCUMENT ON WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT'-Conference of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on the Role of Women in Development, New Delhi, 1985

DESIGNING OF NEW APPROACHES AND FORWARD LOOKING STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVES OF THE UN DECADE FOR WOMEN UPTO YEAR-2000

204. The objectives of the UN Decade of equality, development and peace have yet to be realised in a substantial manner. The approaches and strategies for achieving these objectives need to be designed in the context of the existing obstacles and the gaps where no action has taken place. The fundamental approach has to be based on the recognition that women at present occupy a secondary status to men as a result of historical, social, cultural and economic factors. All the strategies, there-fore have to be aimed at removal of this basic distortion and taking up positive measures to enable women to have access to productive resources and a right not only to participation in the development processes but also a right to growth and advancement in all sectors.

205. While formulating strategies the dual responsibility of women relating to productive and reproductive roles has to be recognised. The formulation of strategies should have a strong undercurrent of recognition of women's pivotal role in the society rather than being apologetic about her limitations which may result from her child bearing and child rearing responsibilities. The access of women to productive resources is one of the basic strategies for women's advancement. This would necessarily mean that apart from discarding the theory of project specific approach in favour of 'integrative approach' there should be specific transitional strategies which result in substantial change in the source control, like land tenure, investment. patterns, access to information and communication.

206. At the global level the forward looking strategies should serve as guidelines for action by different Governments keeping in view the local conditions and availability of resources. Approaches will have to be two-pronged first to take programmes which will directly affect women and lead to their growth in all sectors and confer on them equal rights through legislative and administrative actions and the second would be to ensure that the society moves in a direction which will assist and support women's-progress rather than be a hindrance to it. These basic premises should underline the adoption of strategies for women's advancement in all sectors.

207. There are certain obstacles to women's development which cut across all sectors and cannot be dealt in isolation. Apart from the reproductive role, women perform most of the household chores such as fetching water from wells, cooking and cleaning and most of child care responsibilities. They are involved in processes of production and food processing which involve monotonous activities with little skills. A use of appropriate village technology would save some household drudgery and would act as a time and labour-saving device for women. Under remuneration of women workers add to the invisibility of women. To make matters worse, domestic violence against women is being accepted as a way of life. Wife beating, wife abuse and desertion are not uncommon features.

208. Keeping in view the above, strategies would have to be evolved to create awareness amongst policy makers and programme implementers of the multi-farious activities that women are engaged in. Secondly, social supports have to be provided to women to enable them to perform their dual responsibilities. These would include social security coverage, maternity and health benefits and life insurance. Adequate transport facilities both in the rural and urban areas need to

be developed which will not only increase her mobility but also reduce her drudgery as she has to carry out heavy loads and walk long distances in rural areas. Further, Institutions like after-care home, girls short-stay homes and training centres and programmes are specially designed to rescue them from certain special situations of destitution and exploitation. These programmes need to be implemented with an element of professionalism in their management.

209. Social inputs should be built into all development programmes like accessibility to water and fuel and provision of nutrition which are essential inputs of development of women to help them to avail of equal employment opportunities with men.

210. One of the forward looking basic strategies should be to provide women title to land and property. This would be applicable to women living in rural and urban areas and those working in agriculture or industry. Women should have control over capital assets acquired with their income. However, the number of women failing in this category would be negligible. It is, therefore, necessary that women should have joint, ownership rights to all property acquired after marriage. Suitable legislation may be enacted for this purpose.

211. To create an atmosphere in which it is possible for women to acquire an equal status it is necessary to evolve a strategy to create awareness in the society regarding women's roles responsibilities and rights in the present day context. While developing a strategy for creating awareness existing agencies, who have functioned in this area, should be identified and their assistance solicited. The leader at the village level, whether they are school teachers, political leaders or religious leaders, who are responsible for influencing the thought process and value system, need to be identified as a special target group for creating awareness. Any development programme, where a group of women got together, whether it is education, employment nutrition or health programmes should have a special component for awareness building.

212. Enrolment of women publicity operated mass communication networks and in education and training should be increased. The employment of women within the sector should be promoted and directed towards professional, advisory and decision-making positions. Organisations aimed at promoting the role of women in development as contributors and beneficiaries should be assisted in their efforts to establish effective communications and information networks.

AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

213. Ensuring women not only opportunities for but actual ownership of land is a new strategy that could stimulate a different type of structural change which would be equitable and more conducive to acceleration of rural and agricultural development. The World Congress on Agrarian Reforms recommended varied forms of ownership, including joint and co-ownership. Such a recognition of women's role and status by the State would undoubtedly stimulate a series of changes in perception, in relationship and in attitudes within rural society as well as at other levels of the community.

214. This basic strategy would also influence investment patterns and improve women's access to services and inputs such as credit, technology, fertilisers, tools, training. It would also give women the chance to ensure priority to the production of food to meet the families needs.

215. At the policy level such a strategy also calls for balance between production of cash crops to meet foreign exchange requirements or urban market demands on the one hand, and food production for family consumption on the other, and achieving a balance between pricing and wage policies and the need of a food scarcity strategy for the poor.

216. The need to improve official data on the subsistence sector cannot be over emphasised. It is however, necessary to ensure gender analysis of own account producers and wage workers

in all such studies. It is imperative to undertake careful field research in regions and sectors where there is a declining trend, in food production.

217. Food aid policies also need careful review to examine their long- term impact on food programmes, self-sufficiency as well as women's status and nutrition of their families.

218. Recommendations or decisions to improve women's access to farmer training programmes, extension services, appropriate technology, credit and other inputs have most often remained unimplemented for lack of adequate infrastructure and failure to understand differences between men and women's capacities to benefit from such services, when they are provided on institutional basis. Rural women's family responsibilities reduce their mobility. A strategy for improving women's access to training and technological information Therefore has to rely more on delivering such services at the grass root level.

219. A general complaint from women in, development project has been that the choice of training often with supportive services like childcare activities do not reflect rural women's specific needs. When women want training in sericulture or pisci-culture it is often noted that they are offered training in some handicraft or tailoring embroidery.

220. Education curricula in most developing countries do not contain subjects on practical agriculture which would be meaningful and useful specially in rural areas. Rural parents, therefore, are unwilling to send their daughters and even sons to general broad based schools. To overcome this school curricula should include practical agricultural and allied subjects: secondly specialized agriculture schools including agricultural home management subjects should be set up in rural areas to prepare girls for not only life in these areas but also for higher education in agriculture.

221. The promotion of participatory organisations of rural women as key instruments for women's and rural development hinges on the methodology for such intervention.

Who should promote such Organisation? Discussions during the last Decade have stressed the need for some mediating agency to sustain and nurture such organisations, without discouraging the growth of initiative. The Baghdad Conference had advocated recognition of the importance and complementary role of women's organisations in the field, and proposed government assistance financial and otherwise, to encourage women's Organisation to act:

- (i) as mobilising agencies for the masses of women particularly poor women in rural and urban areas:
- (ii) as liaising and coordinating agencies for delivering all development inputs:
- (iii) as organising agencies of women in unorganised occupations in both rural and urban areas to protect exploitation and providing supportive services for child-care.
- iv) as agencies to make women aware of the importance of exercising their legal, economic, cultural and political rights.

222. There is a growing feeling that that efforts of women's organizations to play such a role may be somewhat limited where the women's organizations represent a heavily urban middle class membership with little experience of rural areas. It has been suggested that the range of these "Intermediaries" may be expended by including other non-governmental organizations which share a conviction in participatory development with some sensitiveness to women's issues, as well as educational and research institutions engaged in women's development activities in some sphere, such as adult literacy, health nutrition, childcare etc. it is felt that such a strategy would not only widen the ranks of intermediaries but also contribute to a process of combination of organizational with information gathering and communication skills. At the same time such a strategy could also contribute to involving educational institutions more directly in rural development and increase their concern for women.

INDUSTRIALISATION

223. To improve women's position in industry, a number of measures would be to be incorporated in the industrial policies of developing countries.

- changes in education, which would enable women to improve their position in industrial employment and to acquire transferable skill through various forms of vocational and informal training:
- legal arrangement covering all aspects of industrialization, from investment codes to regulations, which would provide for better general treatment of labour in industrial. In this connection, there should be regulatory measures in the free exporting zones to ensure that social costs are also covered. However, it must be recognized that collective action by the developing countries is needed for the successful legislation and implementation of such measures.
- extension of employment opportunities in accordance with human resources development policies:
- adoption of technologies which ensure stability of employment and professional progress of women workers:
- establishment of overall social control, and of schemes for genuine worker's participation in management and decision-making:
- elaboration of criteria for determining the size of enterprises in various industrial branches and the ways of organizing them; promotion of small and medium size enterprises in developing countries; establishment of industrial cooperatives:
- sectional development, the transfer of technology and know-how as well as training of personnel:
- strengthening of self-reliance in industrial policy through industrial cooperation among developing countries exchange of information and experience through ECDC/ TCDC programmes and projects.

224. All efforts should be concentrated towards promoting self-reliance in industrial production which would equally benefit women. The technological innovations should be such that women should benefit both as consumers and users of new technologies. A special thrust will have to be given to industrial policy which would enable women to benefit through changes and advances in technology and economy.

225. Strategies for promotion of infrastructure facilities for women in the informal sector is an essential input which should be given priority. These facilities include procurement of raw material, counseling, designing, marketing and access to credit.

226. An important and essential step to assist women in getting access to credit from financial institutions is that they must be able to provide collateral. To enable this to happen suitable legislative enactment need be enacted to ensure that women have collateral in all matrimonial property.

227. Strategies for better access to credit would include the following:

- the legal framework of the financial institutions and banking houses need to be reviewed keeping in view the constraints faced by women;
- the procedures need to be simplified for women who do not have an exposure to banking and financial institutions;
- it may be useful to have in the financial institutions a separate cell dealing with women which would assist women to prepare projects and tackle the procedural formalities;
- this may be done by assisting and establishing women's banks which could provide legal framework in which women can be partners in immovable property with their husbands so that the problem of collateral could be tidied over;
- making women aware of the credit facilities available;

- assisting rural women and making them aware of the services available and to equip them the necessary technological and other skills.

EDUCATION, TRAINING CULTURE AND MASS MEDIA

228. In view of the crucial importance of cultural values in the dynamics of development, it will be essential to enhance the role of women and to promote new cultural values that take into account existing social realities and support the efforts to build a different future. Integral development, which subserves equal participation in development, i.e. production and decision-making, will enhance the role of culture in the development context. Women need to be viewed not as marginal producers or providers of an auxiliary workforce, but rather as equal partners in the promotion of development.

229. Educational institutions will have to play an active role in the promotion of the development of such new cultural values. Hitherto, their contribution has been inadequate. Structurally, pedagogically and philosophically educational institutions need to play a far more active role in the development of a new cultural ethos that can contribute to the realisation of the goals of comprehensive development of human material. This also requires that they internalize the concern for the equality of women and the enhancement of their role-in their curricula, pedagogic method, Organisation and research agendas.

230. A strategic inter-relationship between education and cultural and socio-economic development which integrates concern for the emancipation of woman would have to be characterized by respect for the specific cultural features of a particular environment and clearly define the cultural and developmental function of education in social transformation and support the process of educational reform.

231. Home makers may be considered as a target group for training both in the formal and informal educational sectors, men should also be encouraged to acquire such training. The labour of home makers should be recognized as technical and professional.

232. In this connection, the promotion of new knowledge about women and new perceptions of the role of women in development should be viewed as an instrument for educational and cultural development for younger generations. The promotion of such studies as an instrument for enhancing the role of women in development, through educational and training institutions and agencies responsible for research and information has emerged as a critical need. Such an approach would be most appropriate within the areas of cooperation among the non-aligned countries in order to eliminate the dependence on external aid-with possible risk of distortions. In view of the fact that the role of women in development has been acknowledged as an important component of the research and information system that is being promoted within the movement of the non-aligned countries it is suggested that this component could be included through a combination of research, teaching and information dissemination.

233. The incorporation of the aspects of the role of women in development in existing teaching/training and research institutions may reduce investments in physical and administrative infrastructure-and improve the prospects for integrating particulating women's problems, issues and concerns within all educational institutional disciplines, instead of allowing them to remain a separate marginal activity, whose isolation makes it ineffective. National, regional and international network of such institutions should be encouraged to share and expand their experiences, which would help to increase their competence and strengthen the ties of intellectual and developmental cooperation among non-aligned nations. Such efforts would help to increase the extent and improve the quality of data needed by national governments. They would also make it possible to train an increasing number of cadres to take up the various functions identified as necessary for the advancement of women in development. Above all the incorporation of studies of this kind within the educational system and in training institutions would help promote the needed cultural transformation. Science and technology, which could be powerful instruments for

the advancement of the role of women in development, have so far usually by-passed women because of their educational and other handicaps. Science and technology have also often been misused to marginalise women and revise their status. It is therefore important not merely to facilitate the access of women to science and technology, but also to ensure that practitioners will be aware of the problems involved in the employment of women in this area. It would be useful to introduce these concerns as early as the training stage.

234. In particular, developments in the field of communication technology and communication sciences pose a critical challenge to the decisions of the non-aligned countries to enhance the role of women in development. If these new developments are not harnessed in accordance with the policies for the advancement of women, they will continue to be used by social forces which oppose the equality of women and development, and help to strengthen and perpetuate values and behavioural norms that thrive on the subordination of women. The transfer of technology in some of these fields has already had consequences which militate against the improvement of the status of women.

235. The recent trend among media professionals in developing countries towards greater realism in their portrayal of social problems is a potentiality for correcting media's role in women's development. Realizing, however, must be used to inspire people to struggle for change. A search for new options in human relationships, the reshaping of social institutions, political and economic structures and cultural values, would go a long way towards integrating women into the world of the media, and enable the media to play a more positive role in integrated development. It is now increasingly realised that information is a vital resource central to the exercise of political, economic and cultural power amongst peoples. The right to communicate is also a fundamental human right. The inherited international system and the dissemination of communications some countries, particularly the most, powerful in world trade, commerce and exchanges. It has also resulted in inequalities in information flows as well as biased, tendentious and unbalanced interpretation of the news to the disadvantage of developing countries. The non-aligned and other developing countries have sought to ensure the decolonisation of information and of concrete steps for the establishment of a new international information and communications order. This would require concerted action to overcome the domination by transnational news agencies and corporate structures of the international mass communication media of distribution of news around the world. It would promote dialogue and understanding through diversification of sources of information and elimination of inequalities in information flows around the world. This also calls for closer cooperation among media and information services of Non-aligned and developing countries. The need to correlate the general process of decolonisation of information to greater receptivity towards the problems faced by women in development is an important aspect of the struggle for the establishment of a new information and communication order.

236. In the past, there has been a one-way flow of information from the developed to the developing countries and from government to the people. The goals of self-reliance and participatory development, which are being actively pursued by the non-aligned countries involve a shift from excessive reliance of the developing countries on foreign resources towards a mobilization of their indigenous resources, which would make these countries less vulnerable to external pressures and develop their own potential for growth. The new information and communication technology, the "microchip revolution", has considerably magnified the power of the media. Satellite communication has exposed millions of people to new information. The strengthening of the autonomous capacities of the individual countries and improvement of the organisational framework and media content will depend on the socio-political context of each country.

237. Women are today an important factor in the strategy of self-reliance and the media could be much to create public awareness of the role of women and their potential. There are a number of steps which the media could take at various levels to strengthen the role of women as equal partners in development.

- a democratization of the structures and control of the communication media could contribute to the representation and participation of women in the media at the decision making levels;
- more informed women should be involved in media training programmes;
- communication and advertising policies involving participation by women could be developed;
- media content could be improved through coordinated efforts for increased interaction between non-governmental and research organisations in formulating guidelines for monitoring programmes;
- listeners and viewers from consumer groups or NGOs action groups, etc. could be effectively utilized to create an awareness of women's issues and to evolve common strategies for the promotion of more positive approaches to women's issues;
- various international seminars; conferences and export group meetings which have already covered a wide range of issues connected with women and the communication media indicate the need for further in-depth studies, research, training for women in communication technology, the organisational framework including the development of a code of ethics with regard to the presentation of women in media, and using traditional folk media to encourage participation of women.
- horizontal communication and cooperation among developing countries in this field could be strengthened in order to create an awareness of issues of common concern, identifying solutions to common problems and areas of cooperation.

Women's programmes should not be viewed in isolation, although these programmes are directed specifically to women. Women's issues and images are reflected in other programmes as well. All these programmes follow a certain pattern and ideology, and hence there is a need for monitoring and analysing all these programmes.

- Monitoring should not be confined to portrayal of women. It should be comprehensive enough to include analysis of the "approach" to the subject, the way in which it is presented, its relevance, utility, and the values which the programmes project.
- Broadcasting and telecasting organizations should have strong research units. Independent research institutions, institutes of mass communication, universities, social action groups should be encouraged to participate in monitoring, planning and production of programme.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

238. Programmes need to be launched in areas of science and technology where women can equally participate, and which will be beneficial to women by increasing their productivity and reducing the drudgery are as for instance:

- post harvest technology;
- energy plantation programmes, using modern semi cultural and agronomic practices practices;
- cultivation, processing and use of traditional medicinal plants;
- improved designing and fabrication of implements used by women;
- Organisation of training programmes to improve the skills of women through scientific methods both in organised land unorganised sectors.
- programmes in medical sciences and health-care delivery systems including nutrition, child welfare etc.
- popularisation of science and creation of a scientific temper in the country;
- development of software for dissemination of information and creating an awareness about the important applications of science and technology;
- training of women in modern electronics and computers;
- Organisation of a larger number of job-oriented training and re-training programmes to employment in research organisations public and private sector institutions.

- extensive and intensive studies on the use and development of various energy forms;
- development of science and technology based entrepreneurship programmes to enable women to improve their economic standards and to provide opportunities for gainful self-employment.

239. A greater involvement of women in scientific and technological development would therefore require:

- popularisation of scientific and technological knowledge and skills in order to enable their further development, by mass media, through changes in school programmes, and through all participatory and community development activities (specially in agriculture but also in other areas, e.g. household activities, health, education, housing etc.
- an increase of the level of scientific and technological self-reliance by developing national scientific and technological potentials maximization of TCTD possibilities and introduction of selective transfer of technology system.
- changes in the traditional attitudes towards women by enabling them to fully participate in scientific and technological development, by stimulating their involvement in various forms of education and training;
- establishment of linkages between the existing traditional technologies and know-how and the new technologies. The involvement of women in the strengthening of these links could provide a firm basis for self-reliance and ensure a certain continuity in the development of authentic and original approaches, thus avoiding imitative modernization and developing participatory research as well as relating scientific and technological development to the specific needs of the country:
- establishment and strengthening of cooperation among developing countries in the areas of information on scientific and technological knowledge and devices, transfer of technology and exchange of experience on application of science and technology in development, joint research etc.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

240. The global strategy of "Health for All by 2000" adopted by the Thirty-Fourth World Health Assembly in 1981, which emphasizes basic health protection, the primary health care approach and Organisation of an effective health care and health information system, identified priorities for health cooperation and drew up an Action Programme, stressing the need for a review of a number of policy orientations in the areas of primary health care, health information and monitoring system, community involvement in health programmes, prevention of infectious diseases, development of national services of health care and health education, production, distribution, and consumption of drugs, and protection of the human environment. Existing statistics indicate the need for women's participation in the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade to be implemented on a priority basis.

241. On the basis of the Medium-Term programme on TCDC for Health for All (1984-89) and in view of the need for an acceleration of the development of national health care capabilities and the establishment of focal points for TCDC/in the area of health, some priority activities may be identified:

- introduction of effective health surveillance system at the national level, of health indicators for target setting and formulation of national priorities and plans of action, and of appropriate system for assessing the strengths and weaknesses of national health programmes :
- linking of health policies and programmes with economic development and those facilities which can directly reduce women's drudgery and work burden and directly improve their health situation, i.e, provision of adequate housing, water supply, sanitation, health regulations at the workplace, and health protection of women, particularly those working in the informal sector of the economy who are not covered by social protection policies :
- integration of maternal and child health care with family planning services and accelerated development of national capacities through development of health institutions and infrastructures, and increase of the number of health experts and particularly health workers :
- involvement of women's organisations in primary health care activities and their representation on national and local health councils :
- promotion of health education and indigenous systems of health care. The formal health system has destroyed the indigenous knowledge of women as providers of family health, Studies on indigenous medical practices and supportive system in families used by women, should be undertaken:
- industries which are important for the development of health care system. The developing countries could evolve suitable mechanism for cooperation in training and development of human resources, collaborative introduction of ECDC/TCDC programmes for the promotion of research, joint programming, exchange of information and references, and exploring the application of low-cost technologies for water supply and waste disposal.

242. Progressive national policy should tackle low level of literacy, provide free health service, the expansion of security services, specially in rural areas, low and unstable income, lower health and nutritional levels, teenage pregnancies and early marriage have to be checked effectively.

Liberalization of birth control methods and providing adequate legal support can be of much assistance.

243. To break through the vicious circle of poverty, high fertility and mortality, calls for a more careful and humane public policy, with a judicious balance between individual choice and dignity and promotion of a sense of responsibility among parents to ensure a better future for all children. This could be further stimulated and promoted through various forms of technical assistance at various levels as well as enriched through mutual exchange of information and experience among developing countries.

244. Environmental issues in their broadest social context are most relevant for women. The increasing marginalization of certain sections of the population, growing poverty and deprivation of the masses, decreasing food production, the energy crisis and human environmental degradation in many developing countries are symptoms of a pattern of growth and resource utilization which is geared to existing power structures and prevents a large section of the population from satisfying its basic needs. The multidimensional problems facing developing countries are interconnected, but often these connections are not understood by those who formulate sectoral policies. In the long run, social development policies will have to be closely integrated with economic development policies and a strong commitment to the improvement of the quality of life. The methods and instruments of analysis and planning of socio-economic development should therefore take adequate account of environmental issues.

APARTHEID

245. Unique among systems now existent, the policy of apartheid has been declared a crime against humanity. The role prescribed for African women within the apartheid system—as solely that of controlled reproducers of exploitable labour—is the very antithesis of the general and specific objectives of the Decade for Women, and an affront to women undermining their status everywhere. The failure of the international community to take effective action against apartheid has allowed it to expand and its institutional violence to affect the lives of both women and men throughout Southern Africa. The International Convention for the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of apartheid places a responsibility upon governments to take unilateral and collective international action, in accordance, with decisions of the United Nations and the OAU.

246. Effective measures should be taken to terminate all collaboration with the racist regime of Southern Africa in the political, military, diplomatic and economic fields with a view of eliminating untold misery and loss of life of the oppressed people, the majority of whom are black women and children.

247. The forward looking strategies should take into account the destabilizing effects of apartheid on the economic infrastructure of neighbouring independent African States, which impedes the development of the sub region.

248. Institutionalised apartheid in South Africa and Namibia as realized in the day to day political, legal social and cultural life remains an enormous obstacle and hindrance to advancement, equality and peace in the African region.

249. The U. N. and the international community must strengthen their resolve to see the abhorrent apartheid system eradicated and Namibia freed from the forces of occupation. Due to South Africa's position in the international political and economic structure the international community has the greatest responsibility to ensure that peace and human dignity are restored to Southern Africa.

250. The Forward Looking Strategies should aim at the speedy and effective implementation of the Security Council resolution 435(1978) for the independence of Namibia. The total and

unconditional liberation of Namibia should be a major objective of the Forward Looking Strategies, which should also aim at the improvement of the condition of women and children.

251. The international community must insist upon effective implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) for the independence of Namibia and United Nations resolutions calling for sanctions against South Africa, its isolation and abandonment of its racist policies. All efforts should be made for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African forces from Angola.

252. Women together with their governments should strengthen their commitment to the eradication of apartheid and support to their struggling sisters in all possible ways. To this end women and women's organizations should keep themselves constantly informed on the situation of women and children under apartheid, disseminate information widely and build up awareness in their countries about the situation, by organising national solidarity and support committees where these do not yet exist as a means to educate the public on the evils of apartheid and its brutal oppression on women and children in South Africa and Namibia.

253. The international community should provide greater moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements. ANC and SWAPO and the African States bordering Namibia and South Africa in their struggle apartheid.

INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS

The role of Government

254. The strategies for action in the area of institutional supports will be of a varied nature. The importance of the institutional mechanisms cannot be under-rated as they are the instruments through which developmental plans and programmes get transformed into reality. In almost all countries the question is not of the absence of Government machinery at field level but the absence of an identified mechanism for women's development and this absence is felt all the more acutely at the lowest unit/ village unit. There should be one multipurpose paid woman worker who should be armed with information about various sectoral programmes and should be familiar with the procedure of getting benefits under the multifarious programmes. She should be in a position to not only assess the needs of the women but be able to liaise effectively between the women and various functionaries at the field level. Immediate attention has to be paid, therefore, to the lowest levels where the plans are operationalised. This does not, however, imply that the institutional framework at the intermediate and national levels need be neglected. Coordination, therefore, would be the corner stone activity for ensuring that the multi-sectoral approach becomes effective.

255. With the object of promoting the complete equality of both sexes, governments should guarantee women and men equality before law and for attaining facilities for equality of educational opportunities, equality in employment conditions including remuneration and social equality independently of marital status and with access to the whole sphere of economic activities.

256. The Governments also have the obligation to create conditions which promote the implementation of judicial norms which stipulate equality among men and women, opportunities to receive free primary and general education, equality of employment conditions and protection for women (during and after) maternity.

257. Monitoring is essential for assessing the effectiveness of the organisational structure in terms of performances. In all sectors the system of data collection needs to be improved not only qualitatively and quantitatively but also has to be essentially sex based. Only sex based data can help in projecting the critical needs of women and identify areas of activity for further planning and programming.

258. The next strategy should be for developing the growth of recipient/participatory organisations at the field level. We should have dynamic instruments not only for the advancement of the women but also for the improvement of the quality of the development process as a whole. The support to growth of such organisations like voluntary organisations and women's cooperatives should be done systematically by providing resources, information and recognition and financial assistance.

259. In some cases, the efforts of non-governmental organisations have provided some support to break the isolation of these grass root groups. The NGOs have often played the role of an intermediary, providing the needed support to the grass root groups, helping to establish direct communications between them and development agencies, and also helping to develop networks of grass root groups to enable them to learn from each other. An important strategy for governments to consider is recognition of some organisations/institutions as intermediaries to increase the government's reach, to obtain the needed feedback from the grass roots and to raise the level of information and knowledge at both ends.

260. The concept to intermediaries provides a new channel for organisations/institutions outside the government to play a role in advancing the status of women in development, and help operationalize some of the strategies already accepted. The concept of an autonomous intermediary supported by government resources and acting as a channel of communication between grass-root groups and government without the negative features of a patron-client relationship at either end, offers an operational instrument to implement some of the accepted strategies.

261. The intermediary agencies could be educational institutions, research institutions, regional or national level voluntary organisations, These intermediary agencies may have the responsibility of carrying out field research to monitor and evaluate the reach of the existing development programmes, to promote grass-root organisations and to help them to formulate projects according to their needs and priorities, to liaise with various official agencies to obtain necessary resources for such projects/activities to organise some basic services such as adult education, legal literacy, child care, health and population advice, education, basic training and accountancy, book keeping, etc., for which the institutions can fund resources within themselves or with the assistance of some experts.

262. Research on women in development, which has evolved during the Decade as an important instrument for the advancement of the role of women has been useful, since it has been instrumental in the collection of empirical information which has, to date, provided most of the data to assess the impact of various development policies on women. It has sensitized the people involved in development planning and administration by posing issues resulting from their empirical investigation and promoted an ideological climate and public concern thus raising the level of consciousness among women and others.

263. So far, such studies have primarily been confined to research and have made little impact on the training and value transformation of younger generations. The promotion of such studies as an instrument for enhancing the role of women in development, through educational and training institutions and agencies responsible for research and information has emerged as a critical need. Such an approach would be most appropriate within the areas of cooperation among the non-aligned countries in order to eliminate the dependence on external aid with the possible risk of distortions. In view of the fact that the role of women in development has been acknowledged as an important component of the research and information system it is suggested that this component could be included through a combination of research, teaching, and information dissemination.

The role of public and private enterprises

264. The public and private enterprises should be provided with guidelines within the framework of national development programmes indicating the special steps expected from them for taking up a promotional role of development for women. Government should activate the growth of public and private enterprise by giving concessional facilities and liberalising licencing policy. Besides the Government should take the following measures.

- more emphasis on clarity of aims and objectives, a regular review of the current status of women, including job profiles for the improvement of the position of women in training programmes, social welfare measures relating to child bearing and child rearing, provision of creches and the allocation of specific responsibilities to appropriate national institutions;
- preparation of concrete action plans which should include both short-term and longterm strategies in the area, of manpower planning recruitment system, promotional opportunities, incentives, training and women's representation at the management level. Accompanying these should be a statement for the performance evaluation criteria;
- identification of areas of activity in which women are currently not represented but can be recruited. The women human resource development plans should include specific component on the employment of women;
- efforts should be made to involve more women in on-going training courses, particularly management training, as well as to develop the curricula of these courses with an emphasis on the role and responsibilities of public enterprises in the advancement of women.
- in view of the need to involve more women at higher levels of management, special training programmes for the induction of women at these levels of enterprise management could be stimulated and developed as a short-term measure;
- fuller involvement of women workers and men workers alike in decision-making processes as well as in forms of management at all levels of enterprise Organisation, which is seen as an essential means their advancement, parallel with improvement of public enterprises management patterns and efficiency.
- public enterprises should exploit their opportunities of generating employment in downstream and up-stream activities with which they are related. This is of particular significance in the case of subcontracting to public sector ancillaries. Some case of subcontracting to women's cooperatives and to regional development corporations, which stimulate small businesses, could also promote both employment and enterpruship among women. However, steps must be taken to ensure that such practices are not detrimental to the position of women or to the overall regional development;
- an agreed system of performance evaluation arising from the predetermined corporate plans should identify the evaluation criteria for each social objective, including the objective of advancing the status of women. Whenever possible, an attempt should be made to quantify the criteria;
- The existing or/and newly created mechanisms at the national level responsible for scrutinizing the policies and practice and their contributions towards the socio-economic objectives of development could advise governments on the formulation of policies through which public enterprises could act as "model employers" and real promoters of the status of women, and could also undertake regular evaluation and monitoring of these efforts of public enterprises.

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

265. Legal provisions for women's political participation notwithstanding, the political status of women across the developing world still remains abysmally unequal. Formal political rights which do exist in most countries have remained outside the reach of the large majority of women, However, the decade has evidenced an increasing trend towards participation by women through their own organisation. They have focused on many issues of their own survival and concern, some of which are specific to women and some of wider concern for the society as a whole.

266. Such efforts at articulating women's concerns need to be acknowledged far more in the analysis of political development than they have been before. They also need to be taken note of more deliberately by formal political organisations such as parties and trade unions than they have done so far.

267. Unlike in many developed countries the women's movement in developing countries have placed a higher emphasis on issues of survival and development that affect not only themselves but all members of society. They have gone to considerable efforts to avoid charges of separatism by seeking alliance and offering solidarity with other popular groups in the hope that women's issues will be recognised as Important general issues in development. Confrontations with men, trade unions, and/or the state have taken place only when the latter persisted in ignoring women's needs or indulging in hostile action. There is ample evidence of women from developing countries rejecting the separatist approach of some western feminists. At the same time, the Decade has certainly increased the awareness among many women and men of the gross violations of women's basic rights and needs. The spread of this awareness and the emergence of movements for mobilizing women is one of the most positive gains of the Decade. Women have unequivocally condemned imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, foreign aggression, racism, zionism and violence in all parts of the world. Through their organisations women have sought to establish links within and outside their countries and regions to increase solidarity on those issues, in demands for stoppage of the arms race and particularly of nuclear armaments and testing and the bevy investment in armaments which restricts resources for urgent development measures: They have protested against civil war and wars with neighbours.

268. Governments which recognise this potential force as a positive one could harness it to promote the arms of development and peace. Governments which reject this force may crush the movement for the time being but may find themselves weaker as a result.

269. While the long-term strategy lies in changes in value system, socialisation process and removal of prejudices and stereotypes, certain immediate strategies could lead to the enhancement of women's role in political life. The first of these would be reorientation of the leadership of political parties, trade unions and other political organisations to remove their existing biases and values and perceptions about women. This could be achieved through participatory training and exposure to better information about women's roles.

270. Reorientation of the responsibility of women's wings in political organisations and trade unions where they exist is also called for to enable them to serve as two way communication channels-from the leadership to women at the grass roots and from the grass roots to leadership.

271. A practice of communication to women through all channels, of national, developmental and global issues to increase their understanding and participation is necessary.

272. Voluntary women's organisations which play some role in educating and helping other women in various ways should accept a new task-to make women socially and politically aware regarding issues, their rights and the need for them to participate actively.

273. Provision of support services such as child care facilities, other ways of sharing household responsibilities and reduction of women's work burdens at home to release time for political participation is essential.

274. An active campaign against customs convention and practices that seek to obstruct women's participation in all types of political activity must be undertaken.

275. Investment should be made in research and communication to remove myths of women's non-participation in political affairs with a view to change men's and women's perceptions.

276. The important strategy, however, is to promote effective grass root organisations of women in rural and urban areas with access to information, resources and channels of communication to increase their effectiveness in the political mobilisation of women, and to increase the scope for women to participate in decisions that affect their lives as well as the vital problems of the society at the local, national and international levels.

LEGISLATION

277. In spite of many progressive legislations, there is a great need for more legislations to help their full participation of women in economic, social and political development for the protection of women from discrimination. Cumbersome lengthy procedures, ineffective machinery for implementation, lack of information regarding legal enactments and expensive legal aid are some of the reasons for this gap between the de jure and de facto status of women.

278. To ensure effective implementation of legislations, it is necessary not only to make the judiciary appreciate the spirit behind the laws, but also to re-orient the executive about the needs of women. Some of the steps that need to be taken are:

- i) Spread of legal literacy among women. Simple pamphlets on the existing laws need to be published. These pamphlets should be translated into regional languages also.
- ii) Training of paralegal personnel, to act as legal guides to women, specially with regard to labour and social legislations.
- iii) Use of mass media to spread knowledge about social legislations.
- iv) Opening of Counselling and Legal Aid Cells, Educational Institutions and voluntary organisations should be mobilised for this work.
- v) Setting up of family courts to try cases under personal law.

PEACE

279. For ensuring women the right to equality and development it is necessary that peace should exist at the international level. Traditional wars, the threat of nuclear warfare, external domination, aggression, imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid, and the denial of the right of peoples to self determination and independence are major obstacles to the socio-economic development and particularly to the social advancement of women. Peace would imply absence of conditions of war, violence and hostilities at the national and international levels and international promotion of social justice and equality.

280. For more than three decades, Palestinian Women have faced difficult living conditions in camps and outside, struggling for the survival of their families and the survival of the Palestinian people who were deprived of their ancestral lands and denied the inalienable rights to return to their homes and their property, their right to self-determination, national independence and sovereignty. As is stated in paragraph 227 of document A/CONF. 116/PC/21 of the report of the Secretary General on Forward-Looking Strategies until the year 2000, Palestinian women “are vulnerable to imprisonment, torture, reprisals and other oppressive practices” by Israel in the occupied Arab territories. The confiscation of land and the creation of more settlements has affected the lives of Palestinian women and children. Such Israeli measures and practices are a violation of the Geneva Convention. The Palestinian women as part of her nation suffers from discrimination in employment, health care and education.

281. The situation of violence and destabilization which exists in Southern Lebanon and Golan Heights put Arab women and children who are living under Israeli occupation in severe situations. Lebanese women are also suffering from discrimination and detention. Therefore, all relevant United Nations resolutions, in particular Security Council resolutions 508 and 509, should be implemented.

282. The implementation of the Programme of Achievements of Palestinian Rights should be kept under review and coordinated between the United Nations agencies and units concerned with emphasis on the role of Palestinian women in preserving their national identity, traditions and heritage and in the struggle for sovereignty. Palestinian people must recover their right to self-determination and the right to establish their independent State in accordance with all relevant United Nations resolutions. The special and immediate needs of Palestinian women and appropriate provisions made. United Nations projects should be initiated to help Palestinian women in the fields of health, education and vocational training. Their living conditions inside and outside the occupied territories should be studied by the appropriate United Nations units and agencies assisted as appropriate by specialized research institutes from various regions, the results of these studies should be given broad publicity to promote actions at all levels. The international community should exert all efforts to stop the establishment of new Israel settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza strip. Palestinian women should be allowed to enjoy security in a liberated homeland also in accordance with United Nations resolutions.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

283. The continuing war between Iran and Iraq endangers peace, stability and development and has negative consequences for the entire region, exposing it to international conflict and the dangers of outside interferences. The Ministers and Heads of Delegations reiterated the need to exert all possible efforts to contribute to the implementation of the principles of Non-Alignment with regard to this conflict in order to find a peaceful, just and honourable solution to this unfortunate conflict, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of Non-Alignment which would bring comprehensive peace and security to the region.

Central America and Caribbean countries

284. The state of violence and instability in Central America and Caribbean countries poses a serious hindrance in the achievement of peace in the region. Therefore, it is a must to emphasise the principles of non-interference, self-determination, non-use of force in solving the problems in the region. There is need to help in finding just political solutions through peace proposals.

Western Sahara

285. There is concern over the situation of the region and its consequences for women and children. A fair and lasting solution in accordance with the United Nations Charters, UNGA resolution 1514 (XV), the principles of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the decisions of the UN and OAU, necessarily requires the implementation of the relevant resolution of the OAU and the UN.

286. As women's interest can exist only in a situation of peace it is necessary they should also be in a position to promote peace. For this purpose women need to be represented adequately at national and international forums specially in the UN and its related specialised agencies where they can make their voice heard and also ensure that women's issues are recognised and dealt with effectively.

287. Educational publicity for promoting values relating to peace should be taken up through the media of publication films, TVs. etc. Efforts should be made to eliminate incitement to hatred, bigotry, discrimination, injustice, war, public and domestic violence. A different and essential dimension of peace is to wage a tireless and serious fight on violence committed against women.

288. While it has become increasingly evident that the problem of physical and mental abuse of women is of far greater magnitude than was believed it is common for some to take violence against women in certain areas for granted, for example, marital violence against women is a manifestation of the inequality of women's economic status and physical inferiority compared to man. Therefore, women should be trained in the art of self-defence as a part of physical training in schools and colleges, to avoid physical molestation and abuse.

289. There are various types of violence of which a woman is a victim which include domestic violence, non-domestic violence particularly facing of violence in a custodial situation, rape, sexual harrasment, pornography and advertisement prostitution and the trafficking in women.

290. In most countries violence committed against women has been recognised and legal enactments have been passed to safeguard women against violence like rape, wife-beating, custodial violence, trafficking etc. Further in most countries, Government and non-governmental agencies have taken up programmes for rehabilitation of the women who have become victims of violence by providing institutional and non-institutional support including support of psychiatrists, legal advisers and other experts.

291. However, there are various obstacles which stand in the way, of affectively checking this malady. One such obstacle is the desire of the victim to maintain silence as she realises that the culprit cannot be easily brought to book while she will suffer more trauma in the court-room and in the society. This leads to lack of authentic data available regarding crime against women.

292. The legislative procedures are such that in many cases evidence is required. Since the crime is normally committed within the four walls of a room and not in public, such evidence is lacking.

293. The police is not sensitised to deal with such crimes in a more sympathetic manner taking into consideration the social implications.

The basic strategies for countering violence against women are:

- The legal umbrella to be strengthened;
- Administrative devices to be made effective to tackle crimes against women;
- The government should make special efforts for the collection of data to determine the cause and extent of violence against women;
- A directory of organizations and individuals working in the area of women should be prepared, so that women would know where assistance would be available and certain gaps would be identified;
- Constructive and positive information programmes be developed to heighten public awareness and to improve attitude towards women's inequality;
- Training programmes for the police in handling violence against women;
- Educational programmes for police, lawyers, judges and the community regarding violence against women.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, BILATERAL AND MULTI-LATERAL- FOR THE FULL INTEGRATION OF WOMEN, PARTICULARLY RURAL WOMEN, IN THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

294. Being a global issue, the advancement of women in development should be reflected in all aspects of international cooperation for development. This being the case, the role of women should be analyzed and the improvement of their status promoted through all the existing modes of international cooperation at all levels. This would require various forms of cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries, cooperation between these countries and developed countries, and overall cooperation within the system of the United Nations, including ECDC/TCDC, which are global systems of cooperation and a new dimension of international cooperation involving developing and developed countries and international organizations.

COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

295. Mutual cooperation is an important and valuable instrument for the promotion of the rational and efficient use of human, material, financial and technological resources of developing countries, and thus for the advancement of their collective self-reliance and welfare.

296. Since the very inception of the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries, the non-aligned countries have been pursuing mutual co-operation. The programme of economic cooperation adopted by the Movement covers twenty-three areas of cooperation; raw materials, trade, transport and industry; monetary and financial cooperation; scientific and technological development, technical cooperation and consultancy; food and agriculture; fisheries; insurance; health; employment and human resources development; tourism; transnational corporations and foreign private investment; sports; research and information system, nuclear energy for peaceful purposes; telecommunication; international cooperation for development; housing; standardization, weights and measures and quality control; education and culture and the role of women in development.

297. The area of cooperation on the role of women in development should become an integral aspect of all other areas through which cooperation among the non-aligned countries is pursued, and consideration of this aspect should be ensured in all phases of cooperation, from design to implementation and assessment.

298. Cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries has also been prompted through various forms of economic and technical cooperation (ECDC/TCDC) at different levels, from country level to sub-regional, regional and inter-regional levels, covering the vital areas which offer opportunities for taking full advantage of the existing and potential complementarities of developing countries.

299. In view of the need to implement these programmes in a comprehensive, coherent and integrated way and considering the fact that they are interlinked indicates their close inter-linkages, Ways and means should be sought to ensure the involvement and participation of all concerned members of society, and particularly of women, with a view to harmonizing their productive and social roles, and thus making it increasingly possible for them to release their potential for development. All these programmes should devote special attention to the possible impacts on the people concerned in general, and on women in particular, and make efforts to assess these impacts.

300. The role of the Group of 77 in planning, coordinating, monitoring and implementing follow-up actions and evaluating these activities should be broadened with a view to include consideration and promotion of the integration of women as an important aspect in the current and planned development programmes. With the inclusion of this component, ECDC/TCDC programmes would be better adapted to the concrete situations and actual requirements in the developing countries.

COOPERATION WITH DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

301. Cooperation between developed and developing countries is being undertaken on the basis of a great variety of arrangements, bilateral and multilateral, at all levels. So far this cooperation has been insufficient and requires a new character and dimension at the international level, which should be in keeping with the needs and priorities of developing countries.

302. Quite often, specific programs and projects concerned with women have been divorced from the overall development programs of the country.

303. Cooperation between developed and developing countries can or should be strengthened by the incorporation of the aspect of the role of women in development and consideration of the impacts of such cooperation on the status of women.

304. Decision taken during the UN Decade for Women mandated the UN organisations which are active in the field of development to devote greater attention to the integration of issues relevant to women into their work programs. The UN organisations have been dealing with these issues mainly by establishing special bureaus, units and focal points. However, this has not been sufficient, since women's departments have tended to operate in isolation. It will, therefore, be necessary to widen the scope and objectives of the activities of so-called women's desks' to incorporate women into an on-going and planned programs. This, however, requires additional methodological efforts in terms of research and development.

305. The UN system should ensure that women achieve through the cooperation of their governments adequate representation at all levels, specially at higher levels, within the UN system and its related specialised agencies and also ensure that women's issues are recognised and dealt with effectively throughout the UN system. The UN Secretariat should have informal consultations with Delegations to ensure that more number of women got into the UN system. Further, in all Conferences organised under the auspices of the UN system. It should be ensured that women's issues are taken on the agenda so that they are not by-passed.

306. Working linkages within and between these organisations, as well as with the Branch for the Advancement of Women of the Contra for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, should be established in order to integrate activities oriented towards providing benefits not only to women, but, through the advancement of the role of women, to the overall developing countries. The UN Secretariat should ensure that

women's issues are integrated into the broad range of UN's activities particularly in the priority sectors,

307. In this context the United Nations should particularly promote and support ECDC/TCDC programmes in various fields.

308. The Non-Aligned and other developing countries should support the work of the UN system in pursuing these aims through active participation and should make their contribution by ensuring that these aspects become an integral part of their activities. The non-aligned and other developing countries should coordinate to put forward proposals to the bodies and agencies of the United Nations that their activities should ensure the participation of women and the assessment of the impact of their activities on the role and position of women in developing countries. One such proposal could be that Indicative Planning Figure (IPF) of the UNDP should include these aspects.

309. The Non-Aligned and other developing countries should provide an impetus to other international organisations-inter-governmental and non-governmental-by promoting an integral approach to development and to consider the role of women accordingly. The Non-Aligned and other developing countries could devote particular attention to and provide support for the joint institutions of the developing countries which are active in this field. The Non-Aligned countries recognise the work of ICPE on the role of women as a factor of development, in the elaboration of the study on the Role of Women in Developing Countries. They invite ICPE to continue to work in this field. The non-aligned and other developing countries are invited to collaborate, through their institutions and experts, with ICPE as a joint institution of developing countries on this subject, as well as to joint ICPE, if they are not yet members.

310. The lack of reliable data prevents the assessment of relative improvements in women's status in the various sectors. It is, therefore, essential that the statistical Commission and the Commission the Status of Women and INSTRAW co-operate at the institutional level in the collection, analysis and utilization of statistical data on the question of women.

311. It is necessary to support and expand technical and economic activities for women by means of collaboration with international development assistance agencies. In this respect, the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women is particularly recognised for its innovative contribution in the area of development and technical assistance for disadvantaged women and its continuation and expansion beyond the Decade with emphasis on the objectives of equality, development and peace is considered of vital importance to the development-needs of women.

312. In the field of communication there is ample scope for international cooperation specially regarding information relating to sharing of experience of women and projecting activities relating to the role of women in development in mass media in order to enhance both the awareness of accomplishment as well as the tasks that remain to be fulfilled. In this area implementation of the Action Programme on media cooperation set out at the Conference of Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries held in Jakarta in January 1984 needs to be carried out.

313. It is also necessary to strengthen the activities of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, which performs through its network modes of operation an important role in this field, and to request, in particular, the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to appraise what has been done to improve the status of women, to increase their financial support.

314. Special efforts should be made at both the national and regional levels to ensure that women should have equal access to all aspects of modern science and technology particularly in the educational system. The use of science and technology can be a powerful instrument for the advancement of women. Special research to evolve appropriate technology for rural women should be carried out and existing and new technology should be disseminated as widely as possible. The co-ordination of such activities in the region should be the responsibility of the

regional commissions, in cooperation with other inter-governmental bodies and agencies that deal with the status of women in technology.

315. Government and non-governmental organizations should organize regular training programmes that are aimed at improving the status of women workers and widening women's access to and improving their performance in managerial positions in the sectors of employment or self-employment. In this connection the United Nations is urged to support programmes on networks and exchange of expertise in vocational training being carried out by regional and subregional organizations.

316. Regional and subregional groups have an important role to play in strengthening the roles of women in development. Existing regional and subregional information systems on women should be reinforced. A stronger data and research base on women should be developed in the developing countries and in the regional commissions in collaboration with the relevant specialized agencies and the sharing of information and research data should be encouraged. Information systems at the national level should be strengthened, and where they do not exist, should be established.

317. Global, regional and subregional organizations should be strengthened through injection of additional human and financial resources and through placement of more women in policy and decision making levels of these bodies.

318. Exchange of information at bilateral and multi-lateral forums in critical areas on women's development needs to be promoted, for example exchange of experiences, with success and failures, in the establishment of national machineries and exchange of research activities and women studies. In particular governments of non-aligned countries as well as non-government organisations in these countries; should organize study tours and exchange programmes for officials and women leaders responsible for women programmes and projects and facilitate constant contact between such officials and women leaders.

ACTION PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION OF FUTURE ACTIVITIES OF NON-ALIGNED AND OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

319. The Programme of Action adopted at previous meetings of Non-Aligned Countries on the role of women and the United Nations Conferences of Mexico and Copenhagen maintain their relevance and therefore constitute the basis for the design, implementation and realisation of the means and strategies to be used in the field of women's development by the year 2000. The Action Programme which the Non-Aligned countries may adopt during the period 1985-2000 would emerge from the strategies designed in the context of the work done and the existing and emerging obstacles. The action programme may be focussed on the following:

- continuation and re-doubling of the efforts to put in practice the necessary structural changes to eliminate gender-based subordination and inequality as well as all other types of oppression and to make the role of women visible in various sectors of development, in various agencies and instrument for government action, such as the legislature, the judiciary, planning agencies, public enterprises, specialised agencies created by governments for particular aspects of economic and social development, finance institutions, etc.
- concerted efforts to be taken for the eradication of illiteracy through formal and informal systems;
- access to health coverage for all by 2000 AD with special emphasis on health surveillance with focus on malnutrition, animal, natal and post natal care;
- provision of adequate housing, water supply, sanitation facilities and taking up of special measures in order to reduce the hours and the distance and the heavy constraints;

- development of software for dissemination of information and creating awareness about applications of science and technology;
- evolving strategies for women to get ownership of land, access to credit, technology, fertilizers, better tools and machinery;
- promoting self-reliance in industrial production by providing infrastructure facilities;
- provision of the necessary infrastructure, resource and cadre support for planning and execution of governmental policies in this regard:
- reviewing, monitoring and evaluating policies and programs and their impact on women in development and vice versa-from an integrated and coordinated point of view;
- promotion of value transformation; in view of the long-term objective of the advancement of the role of women in development;
- integration of efforts made by voluntary agencies and NGOs in the field of women's development in the public policy;
- further research and training of all those involved and concerned in promoting the status of women; information gathering systems should be promoted in order to provide essential inputs for governments' policies and actions;
- enhancement of the opportunities for women to take part in decision making as fully informed citizens;
- access of women as well as of men, to information on the decisions taken by their government, on available assistance and agencies and structures from which to obtain such support;
- raising of the special efforts for dissemination of knowledge in all fields. This is where communication technology and traditional communication channels should be harnessed:
- exchange of information and experience, as well as consultative arrangements at various levels, particularly at the regional and inter-government levels. In this matter a number of international, regional or inter-regional institutions might be requested to assist in the identification of communication channels;
- elaboration of guidelines for all bilateral and multilateral technical cooperation programmes to ensure the incorporation of relevant aspects of the role of women in development. The UNDP Indicative Planning Figure should also incorporate these aspects for basic programmatic action;
- inclusion of the question of the role of women in development in the preparation of plans for negotiations at all stages of the project cycles at different levels of regional and international cooperation, so as to ensure that the results of these projects will not be in conflict with national objectives;
- incorporation of a social impact analysis into all projects to avoid negative results. Non-aligned countries' cooperation could help to develop the necessary methodology for such analysis;
- Continuation of the work already initiated by nations and international research institutions in refining up an adequate analysis, conceptual and methodological and identification of indicators which can measure the work done by women, especially in food production and agriculture. Time series data should reflect the real position of women within the context of overall long term trends in development. Research should include gender-specific analysis to illustrate the types inequality which still require measures to overcome them.

320. The Movement of Non-Aligned and other developing countries have decided to work continuously towards linking the forward looking strategies for development, equality and peace till the year 2000; bearing in mind that peace has an essential impact on development: so as to emphasise the important role of women in consolidating peace and international cooperation.

321. The Non-Aligned and other developing countries may consider adopting strategy for continued appraisal of the performance of member countries to ensure women the right to equality and development. In the immediate future the Non-Aligned countries may consider meeting at Nairobi during the Conference to be held in July 1985 to further coordinate the positions arrived at

the New Delhi Conference. In order to attain a fruitful and coordinated action during the UN Conference on Women which will be held in Nairobi, the Conference calls upon the coordinating countries on the role of women in development of the Non- Aligned Movement to hold wide-ranging consultations with all interested members of the Movement as well as other developing countries on the various topics of the conference.

322. The Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned and other Developing Countries on the role of Women in Development meeting in New Delhi April 10-11 aware of National, Regional and International preparatory activities that have been undertaken all over the World in preparation for the holding of the UN Decade for Women Conference scheduled to be held from 15th to 26th July, 1985 at Nairobi, Kenya and further aware of the outcome of the 3rd U.N. Preparatory Commission's Meeting at Vienna, Austria from 4th to 13th March, 1985, expresses the wish that appropriate ways and means within the U.N. System be used for the expeditious finalisation of the work of the Preparatory Commission so as to ensure the holding of the U.N. Decade for Women Conference at Nairobi, Kenya as scheduled.

323. The Conference recommends that the non-aligned and other developing countries follow closely the progress achieved in favour of women and envisages the holding of conference at a Ministerial level every 5 years up to the year 2000 to evaluate this progress.

FOOTNOTES

1. United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace. Report of the Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned and other Developing Countries on the Role of Women in Development (New Delhi: 1985). New York: UN, 1985 A/40/365.
2. The Role of Women in Developing Countries: A Study. Ljubljana: International Centre for Public Enterprises (ICPE).
3. World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace (Nairobi, 1985). Report, New York: UN, 1985 A/Conf.116/28.
4. E.g. numerous research studies, analyses and UN documents prepared for the World Confernces on Women in Mexico (1975). Copenhagen (1980) and Nairobi (1985), as well as bibliographies, among which also Selected Bibliography on the Role of Women in Developing Countries. Ljubljana: ICPE, 1979 (vol.1). 1980. (Vol.II), 1985 (Vol.III).
5. The United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) has since 1983 been elaborating a consolidated study on the Role of Women in International Economic Relations, encompassing a series of research studies in trade, money and finances, technology, industry and agriculture. It is concentrated on "the interlinkage between the micro and macro levels of economic and their impact on the role and position of women" as confirmed by the UN General Assembly Resolution 38/104.
6. Provisional Record. International Labour Conference, Seventy first Session. Geneva: ILO, 1985.
7. Survey of Recent and Prospective Trends and Fundamental Changes in the field of Socio-Economic Development. 1985 Report on the World Social Situation. New York: UN Ecosoc, 1985. E/CN5.1985/2.

8. Engles, F.: Poreklo porodice, privatne svojine I drzave (the origin of the family, private and the state.) Beograd: Kultura, 1967.
9. World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations for Women: Equality, Development and Peace. (Nairobi, 1985). World Survey on the Role of Women in Development. New York: UN, 1985. A/Conf.116/4; Women in Economic Activity: A Global Statistical Survey (1950-2000). Santo Domingo: ILO, INSTRAW, 1985.
10. World Conference of the International Women's Year. (Mexico City, 1975). Report. New York: UN, 1975 E/Conf. 66/34: Programme of Action for the Second Half of the UN Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace. World Conference of the UN Decade for Women, Copenhagen, 1980. New York: UN, 1980. A/Conf.94/34.
11. International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. New York: UN, 1981. DPI/ 689; Review and Appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. Report of the Secretary General. New York: UN, 1984. A/39/171.
12. World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations for Women: Equality, Development and Peace. (Nairobi, 1985). The Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women. New York: UN, 1985. A/Conf. 116/28.
13. United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace. Report of the Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned and other Developing Countries on the Role of Women in Development (New Delhi: 1985). New York: UN, 1985 New York: UN, 1985. A/40/365. para 34.
14. Conference on the Role of Women in Development of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries (Bagdad, 1979). Final Report. Baghdad: General Federation of Iraqi Women, 1979; Meeting of the High-Level Experts of Non-Aligned Countries on the Role of Women in Development. (Havana 1981). Report, Havana, 1981.
15. the Countries coordinators are the following: Algeria, Bangladesh, Congo, Egypt, Guyana India, Jordan, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tunisia, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.
16. Conference of Foreign Minister of Non-Aligned Countries (Luanda, 1985). Final Declaration, Economic Part, Beograd: Jugoslovenska stvarnost, 1985, para XXX(11).
17. These areas of cooperation are the following: raw materials; trade, transport and industry; money and financial cooperation; scientific and technological development; technical co-operation and consultancy; food and agriculture; fisheries; insurance; health; employment and human resources development; tourism, transnational corporations and foreign and private investment; sports; research and information system; nuclear energy for peaceful purposes; telecommunications; international co-operation for development; housing; standardization, weights and

measures and quality control; education and culture and the role of women in development.