WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1990

PART I: Abstracts and English Indices
This bibliography has been prepared on the subject of Women in Development which for many years has been treated as an area of emphasis by the member governments of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC). It is intended to complement the services of ECLAC/CDCC in the area of Women in Development, through the dissemination of information in this bibliography.

ECLAC/CDCC, Port of Spain extends its gratitude to Women in Development national focal points, non-governmental organizations, development agencies and individual researchers for sending bibliographical details of specific documents in the four main languages of the Caribbean region - Dutch, English, French and Spanish. The relevant abstracts have been prepared and the entries in the bibliography reflect this collaborative effort.

The bibliography includes non-Caribbean references which are relevant to Caribbean experiences and strengthen Caribbean information and analytical capacity concerning the subject of women in development.

The flow of publications in this area proceeds and as a result acquisition of bibliographical data continues. It is the intention of ECLAC/CDCC to publish updates from time to time, including the correction of errors and imperfections. Accordingly, feedback from users and notification of errors for rectification and improvement of future publications are welcome.

The 862 entries indicate the major women in development references in the Caribbean Information System for Economic and Social Planning (CARISPLAN). The sample entry indicates the elements of the format in which the records appear. Users seeking access to information closely related to women in development which is not included in this bibliography are invited to query the CARISPLAN data base for further reference.

Information is for action. With this bibliography ECLAC/CDCC, Port-of-Spain wishes to contribute in that direction.

Clyde C. Applewhite
Director
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INTRODUCTION

The present bibliography was prepared by the Women in Development (WID) Unit in close co-operation with the Caribbean Documentation Centre (CDC), both located at the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean. The publication reflects the significant growth of ECLAC's WID programme over the past five years, during which active acquisition has caused WID holdings at the CDC to increase from 171 to approximately 900 references.

The establishment of a database of these holdings was made possible through financial assistance of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). The WID Unit gratefully acknowledges the massive and meticulous work performed by Audrey Chambers, who formulated the print format and tirelessly went through countless accuracy checks of records and publication lay-outs; Monique Lagro and Ghyslaine Neill, who trod the first bumpy path, trying to identify a large portion of the material; the contributions of Marilyn Jones, Cathy Shepherd and others, who at different times worked on indexing, abstracting and editing; Claire Stoessel, who provided the official translations of new terms; and last, but not least, the ECLAC/CDC staff member whose expertise was indispensable for completion of the project, when the database grew too large for the computer and when specific formatting of the project results presented complex problems.

The rationale for this publication is primarily to satisfy the frequent demands on the WID Unit for information, previously not easily accessible to enquirers. To this end, UNIFEM provided financial assistance for the project, "Publication of a Bibliography on Women (RLA/87/W03)", with the following objectives:

(a) To facilitate project preparation and implementation by governmental and non-governmental organizations served by the programme;

(b) To improve the quality and raise the standards of research in the subregion; and

(c) To contribute to the establishment of a database on women in the subregion.

Participant feedback during the project's progress stimulated activities which enriched the quality of the database. In this regard, the decision to include as many comprehensive abstracts as possible, though time-consuming, proved an excellent one for the benefit of users. In addition to the Caribbean Information System for Economic and Social Planning (CARISPLAN) records on Women in Development, all Caribbean references acquired since initiation of the project and during the entire period of its implementation have been indexed. Abstracts appear in the original languages and a maximum of Caribbean references - published and unpublished - is included. The non-Caribbean references acquired in the context of the project appear with classifications and indexes.

Scope

The bibliography lists 868 references on Women in Development from the collections of libraries in CARISPLAN, a regional network for which the CDC serves as a co-ordinating centre.

Included are articles from serial publications, monographs and less widely distributed documents such as technical reports and conference papers.

While references to publications in English predominate, documents in the other three official
languages of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) - French, Spanish and Dutch - also appear.

**Arrangement**

The bibliography is divided into two main sections: the main entries and the indexes - author, subject, conference and geographic.

**Main entries**

Numbered consecutively, the entries have been classified into 15 broad subject categories (see Table of Contents) and are listed alphabetically by title within each category. A general category covers those documents which encompass more than two categories or which fall outside the assigned subject groups.

Four categories warrant further elaboration:

(a) Family/Family Planning - includes fertility, teenage pregnancy and female sexuality;
(b) Politics - includes feminism;
(c) Culture - includes communication, mass media, literature, religion and theatre;
(d) Women's organizations - includes governmental and non-governmental organizations;
(e) Bibliographies - includes documentation and information.

The Labour and Employment category contains with largest number of records (122) held by CARISPLAN in any one category. The predominance of Caribbean material in this category might be an indication of particular interest manifested in writing on that subject.

**Indexes**

The indexes offer alternative approaches to finding the material listed in the bibliography:

(a) The subject index provides for alphabetical arrangement by descriptor or subject heading. The standard descriptors of the Macro Thesaurus are used. For specific subjects in the literature on women, the "ISIS International Women's Data Base" (Santiago, Chile, 1988) and "A Women's Thesaurus" (New York, 1988) were also consulted. The project has thus joined the effort of these publications to raise consciousness about language used to describe and locate information by and about women;

(b) The geographic index collocates items relating to a particular country or region;

(c) The author index is arranged in alphabetical order by author, either persons, institutions or organizations, followed by the title of the documents in alphabetical order; and

(d) The conference index indicates the name, date and place of conferences, meetings, seminars, workshops, etc., for which papers included in the bibliography were prepared.

**Availability**

The publication was prepared with UNIFEM computer facilities, MINISIS and Mini-Micro CDS/ISIS software at the CDC and, in the final stages, the WordPerfect 5.0 package was used.

The database will be distributed in the printed form of this bibliography and, upon request, on
diskette to those agencies which wish to maintain an on-line copy on their microcomputers. The software programme required is the Mini-Micro CDS/ISIS package developed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and available free of cost. The bibliography and the diskette are available free of cost through the WID Unit or the CDC, at UNECLAC, P.O. Box 1113, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago.

Comments of users are welcome and will be taken into account during future up-dates.

Port-of-Spain,
April 1990
INTRODUCCION

Esta bibliografía fue preparada por la Unidad Mujer y Desarrollo (WID) en estrecha cooperación con el Centro de Documentación del Caribe (CDC), ambos ubicados en la Sede Subregional para el Caribe de la Comisión Económica de las Naciones Unidas para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL). La publicación refleja el crecimiento significativo del programa WID en el transcurso de los últimos cinco años. Durante este período, gracias a un programa activo de adquisiciones, las existencias de WID en el CDC aumentó de 171 a alrededor de 900 referencias.

La creación de una base de datos de estas existencias se hizo posible mediante el apoyo financiero del Fondo de Desarrollo de las Naciones Unidas para la Mujer (UNIFEM). La Unidad WID agradece sinceramente el trabajo tanto pesado como minucioso de Audrey Chambers al elaborar el formato de impresión y verificar infatigablemente un sinnúmero de registros y esquemas tipográficos; agradece también a Monique Lagro y Ghyslaine Neill, quienes abrieron el camino identificando una gran parte del material; a Marilyn Jones, Cathy Shepherd y otros, por haber llevado a cabo trabajos de indización, abstracción y corrección; a Claire Stoessel, quien proporcionó las traducciones oficiales de términos nuevos; y de último en orden pero no en importancia, al oficial de la CEPAL/CDC cuya pericia resultó indispensable a la realización del proyecto, cuando la base de datos excedió la memoria de la computadora, y cada vez que la disposición tipográfica específica de los resultados del proyecto presentaba problemas difíciles.

El objeto principal de esta publicación fue la de atender a las solicitudes, cada vez más frecuentes, dirigidas a la Unidad WID para obtener información hasta entonces poco accesible a los solicitantes. Con este fin UNIFEM proporcionó apoyo financiero al proyecto "Publicación de una bibliografía sobre la mujer (RLA/87/W03)", cuyos objetivos fueron los siguientes:

a) Facilitar la preparación y ejecución de proyectos por las organizaciones gubernamentales y no-gubernamentales beneficiarias del programa;

b) Mejorar la calidad y realizar las normas de la investigación en la subregión; y

c) Contribuir a la creación en la región de una base de datos sobre la mujer.

Las reacciones de los usuarios en el curso del proyecto estimularon actividades enriquecedoras para la base de datos. En este sentido, la decisión de incluir el mayor número posible de resúmenes integrales, aunque dicha operación demandara mucho tiempo, resultó de gran utilidad para los usuarios. Además del acervo bibliográfico sobre la mujer y el desarrollo del Sistema de Información del Caribe para la Planificación Económica y Social (CARISPLAN), todas las referencias caribeñas adquiridas desde el inicio del proyecto y durante todo el período de su ejecución fueron indizadas. Los resúmenes son en el idioma original y se incluye un máximo de referencias caribeñas - tanto publicadas como inéditas. Las referencias no caribeñas adquiridas en el curso del proyecto aparecen con clasificaciones e índices.

Alcance

La bibliografía contiene 868 referencias sobre la Mujer y el Desarrollo pertenecientes a los acervos de las bibliotecas que forman parte del CARISPLAN, una red regional para la cual el CDC sirve de centro de coordinación.

Se incluyen en ella artículos de publicaciones periódicas, monografías y documentos de distribución menos amplia, tales como informes científicos y ponencias de conferencia.

Aunque en la bibliografía predominan las referencias de publicaciones en inglés, figuran también
en ella documentos en los otros idiomas oficiales del Comité de Desarrollo y Cooperación del Caribe (CDCC) - francés, español y holandés.

Organización

La bibliografía está dividida en dos secciones: las entradas principales y los índices - de autores, de materias, de conferencias y geográfico.

Las entradas principales

Las entradas, con numeración progresiva, han sido clasificadas en 15 categorías amplias (véase tabla de contenido) y están ordenadas alfabéticamente por título dentro de cada categoría. Una categoría general cubre aquellos documentos que pertenecen a más de dos categorías o que caen fuera de las categorías temáticas seleccionadas.

Cuatro categorías merecen una explicación más detallada:

a) Familia/planificación familiar - incluye fecundidad, embarazo de adolescentes y sexualidad de la mujer;
b) Política - incluye feminismo;
c) Cultura - incluye comunicación, medios de comunicación, literatura, religión y teatro;
d) Organizaciones de mujeres - incluye organizaciones gubernamentales y no gubernamentales;
e) Bibliografía - incluye documentación e información.

La categoría Trabajo y Empleo contiene el número más grande de registros (122) que posee el CARISPLAN en cualquier categoría. La predominancia de material atinente al Caribe en esta categoría puede señalar un interés particular por este asunto por parte de los investigadores.

Índices

Los índices ofrecen una selección de vías de acceso al material al cual se refiere la bibliografía:

a) En el índice de materias se ordenan alfabéticamente los descriptores o encabeamientos. Se usan los descriptores estandarizados del Macrothesaurus. En lo referente a temas específicos de la literatura sobre la mujer, se consultaron también la "ISIS International Women’s Data Base" (Base de Datos Internacional ISIS sobre la Mujer) (Santiago de Chile, 1988) y "A Women's Thesaurus" (Thesaurus sobre la Mujer) (Nueva York, 1988). Así se aunó el proyecto a los esfuerzos de estas publicaciones dirigidos a crear conciencia acerca del lenguaje usado para describir y localizar información producida por las mujeres y sobre ellas;
b) El índice geográfico reúne las referencias a un país o una región determinada;
c) El índice de autores se ordena alfabéticamente por autor, sea éste una persona, una institución o una organización, y está seguido por una lista alfabética de los títulos de los documentos;
d) El índice de conferencias da el nombre, el lugar y la fecha de cada una de las conferencias, reuniones, los seminarios, talleres, etc., en el cual se hizo la ponencia incluida en la bibliografía.
Disponibilidad

La publicación fue preparada mediante equipo electrónico del UNIFEM, la programación MINISIS y Mini-Micro ISIS en la sede del CDC y en las etapas finales se usaron los programas WordPerfect 5.0.

La base de datos será distribuida bajo la forma impresa de esta bibliografía y, a solicitud, sobre diskette a aquellas agencias que deseen mantener una copia en línea en sus microcomputadoras. El software requerido es el Mini-Micro ISIS desarrollado por la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura (UNESCO) y disponible sin costo. Se puede obtener la bibliografía y el diskette gratis a través de la Unidad WID o el CDC, en la oficina de la CEPAL, P.O Box 1113, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad y Tabago.

Se recibirán con agrado los comentarios de los usuarios, y dichos comentarios se tomarán en cuenta en las actualizaciones futuras del documento.
INTRODUCTION

Cette bibliographie a été préparée par le Groupe "Intégration de la femme au développement" (WID) en étroite collaboration avec le Centre de documentation des Caraïbes (CDC), tous deux situés au siège sous-régional pour les Caraïbes de la Commission économique des Nations Unies pour l'Amérique latine et les Caraïbes (CEPALC). Sa publication reflète la croissance significative du programme WID de la CEPALC au cours des cinq dernières années. Pendant cette période, grâce à un programme actif d'acquisitions, le fonds WID du CDC a augmenté de 17 à environ 900 références.

Une base de données a été créée à partir de ce fonds grâce à l'appui financier du Fonds de développement des Nations Unies pour la femme (UNIFEM). Le Groupe WID exprime sa profonde reconnaissance du travail tant minutieux que volumineux réalisé par Audrey Chambers, qui élabora la disposition typographique et vérifia infatigablement d'innombrables registres et modèles typographiques; et remercie également Monique Lagro et Ghyslaine Neill, qui défrichèrent le terrain en identifiant une grande proportion du matériel; Marilyn Jones, Cathy Shepherd et autres, qui à divers moments effectuèrent un travail de catalogage, d'analyse et de correction; Claire Stoessel, qui fournit les traductions officielles des termes nouveaux; et en dernier mais non par ordre d'importance, le fonctionnaire de la CEPALC/CDC dont l'expertise s'avéra indispensable à la réalisation du projet, lorsque la base de données déborda de la mémoire de l'ordinateur, et chaque fois que la mise en page des résultats du projet présenta des problèmes complexes.

Le but principal de cette publication était de satisfaire aux demandes, de plus en plus fréquentes, adressées au Groupe WID en vue d'obtenir des informations jusqu'alors peu accessibles aux demandeurs. Dans ce but UNIFEM a fourni une assistance financière au projet "Publication d'une bibliographie sur la femme (RLA/87/W03)", dont les objectifs étaient les suivants:

- a) Faciliter la préparation et la mise en œuvre de projets par les organisations gouvernementales et non-gouvernementales clientes du programme;
- b) Améliorer la qualité et rehausser les normes de la recherche dans la sous-région; et
- c) Contribuer à la création dans la région d'une base de données sur la femme.

Des retours d'information provenant des participants au cours du projet ont donné lieu à des activités enrichissantes pour la base de données. À cet égard, la décision d'inclure autant de résumés à dépouillement intégral que possible, quoique cette opération ait pris pas mal de temps, s'est avérée d'une grande utilité pour les utilisateurs. En plus des documents sur la femme et le développement enregistrés par le Système d'information des Caraïbes pour la planification économique et sociale (CARISPLAN), toutes les références caribéennes acquises au cours du projet sont accompagnées de classifications et indexes.

Envergure

La bibliographie comprend 868 références sur la Femme et le développement provenant des fonds des bibliothèques faisant partie du CARISPLAN, réseau régional dont le CDC sert de centre ordinateur.

Parmi les références se trouvent des articles de publications périodiques, des monographies et des documents de distribution plus limitée tels que rapports scientifiques et communications de colloque.

Si les renvois aux publications en anglais sont prédominants, font également partie de la bibliographie des documents dans les trois autres langues officielles du Comité de développement et de
Présentation

La bibliographie est divisée en deux sections principales: les entrées principales et les indexes - des auteurs, des matières, de colloques et géographique.

Entrées principales

Les entrées, numérotées consécutivement, sont classées en 15 catégories thématiques vastes (voir Tables des matières) et présentées par ordre alphabétique à l'intérieur de chaque catégorie. Une catégorie générale couvre ces documents qui touchent plus de deux catégories ou qui ne tombent dans aucune des catégories thématiques retenues.

Quatre des catégories méritent une discussion plus approfondie:

a) Famille/planning familial - inclut fécondité, grossesse d'adolescentes et sexualité de la femme;

b) Politique - inclut féminisme;

c) Culture - inclut communication, média, littérature, religion et théâtre;

d) Organisations féminines - inclut organisations gouvernementales et non-gouvernementales;

e) Bibliographies - inclut documentation et information.

La catégorie Travail et Emploi contient le nombre le plus élevé (122) de registres détenu par le CARISPLAN dans une seule catégorie. La prédominance dans cette catégorie de documentation portant sur les Caraïbes signale peut-être un intérêt particulier pour ce thème de la part des chercheurs.

Les indexes

Les indexes fournissent un choix de points de départ pour la recherche bibliographique:

a) L'index idéologique offre une liste alphabétique des descripteurs ou des vedettes-matière. Les descripteurs employés sont ceux du Macrothésaurus. Pour ces thèmes spécifiques de la littérature sur la femme, la "ISIS International Women's Data Base" (Base de données internationale ISIS sur la femme) (Santiago, Chili, 1988) et "A Women's Thesaurus" (Thésaurus sur la femme) (New York, 1988) furent aussi consultées. Le travail s'ajoute donc aux efforts de sensibilisation de ces publications en ce qui concerne le langage employé dans la recherche et la description bibliographiques se rapportant aux affaires féminines;

b) L'index géographique rassemble les entrées portant sur un pays ou une région déterminée;

c) L'index des auteurs est présenté par ordre alphabétique des noms d'auteur, qu'il s'agisse d'une personne, d'une institution ou d'une organisation, et suivi des titres des documents par ordre alphabétique; et

d) L'index de colloques donne le titre, la date et le lieu des colloques, réunions, séminaires, ateliers, etc., lors desquels les documents figurant dans la bibliographie ont été présentés.

Disponibilité

La publication a été préparée moyennant l'équipement électronique d'UNIFEM et les logiciels
MINISIS et Mini-Micro CDS/ISIS au siège du CDC. Dans l’étape finale le progiciel WordPerfect 5.0 a été
employé.

La base de données sera distribuée sous la forme de cette bibliographie imprimée, et, sur demande,
sur disquette à ces organisations qui désireront garder une copie en-ligne sur leurs micro-ordinateurs. Le
logiciel requis est le progiciel Mini-Micro CDS/ISIS élaboré par l’Organisation des Nations Unies pour
l’éducation, la science et la culture (UNESCO) et disponible gratuitement. La bibliographie et la disquette
peuvent être obtenues gratuitement, à travers le Groupe WID ou le CDC, au bureau de la CEPALC, P.O.
Box 1113, Port-of-Spain, Trinité-et-Tobago.

Tout commentaire de la part des utilisateurs sera le bienvenu et sera pris en compte lors de la mise
à jour de l’ouvrage.
**Jobs, gender and development strategy in the Commonwealth Caribbean / Ralph Henry**


* Reviews development strategies pursued in the Commonwealth Caribbean since World War II and briefly considers their impact on the distribution of employment opportunities for men and women. It is generally accepted today that Commonwealth Caribbean countries will have to rely on external markets to provide much of the stimulus for their growth and development in the future. A worse state scenario of Caribbean economies in the late 20th century, based on current trends in the international economy, anticipates that they will remain export sectors passively incorporated into the international capitalist system, with essentially negative implications for employment and gender equity. An alternative strategy for structural transformation based on knowledge within the labour force, is proposed. Such a strategy, it is argued, is likely to be more gender-equitable.

**Country/Region**

**Descriptors**

**SAMPLE ENTRY**
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<td>University of the West Indies. Institute of Social and Economic Research (East Caribbean). Cave Hill Campus</td>
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<td>BBUWIML</td>
<td>University of the West Indies. Main Library. Cave Hill Campus</td>
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# Code to Geographical Units

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ABSTRACTS
RESUMENES
RESUMES

GENERAL
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001
Achievements of the United Nations Decade for
Women in Asia and the Pacific / ESCAP. Bangkok: ESCAP,
1987. x; 282 p. (ST/ESCAP/434) General
-----> CDC UN

* [UN DECADE FOR WOMEN+] [ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [ASIA AND THE
PACIFIC]

002
Amendments to A/CONF.116/PC/21 ... / by members of
the Group of 77 attending the 3d session of the Commission
on the Status of Women, Acting as the Preparatory Body for
the World Conference to Review and Appraise the
Achievements of the UN Decade for Women. New York, NY:
Commission on the Status of Women, Acting as the
Preparatory Body for the World Conference to Review and
Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for
Women: Equality, Development and Peace session, 3, Vienna,
4-13 March 1985. Limited
-----> CDC UN

* [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [WOMEN'S
STATUS] [UN SYSTEM] [DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY]
[WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [THE WORLD]

003
Análisis de la situación de la mujer en Venezuela /
Venezuela. Ministerio de la Juventud. Dirección General
-----> CDC 8358

* [PARTICIPACION DE LA MUJER] [ASPECTOS
SOCIALES] [TRABAJADORAS] [ESTRATEGIA DEL
DESARROLLO] [VENEZUELA]

004
Anti-feminist women / Paula J. Caplan. S.l.: s.n., n.d.
5 p. General
-----> CDC 6941

* [SOCIAL MOVEMENTS] [LIBERATION] [THE
WORLD]

005
Being female: reproduction, power, and change / edited
by Dana Raphael. The Hague: Mouton, 1975. xiii; 293 p. :
tbls. General
-----> CDC 4648

* [SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY]
[SOCIAL CONDITIONS] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [THE
WORLD]

006
Biological politics: feminist and anti-feminist
General
-----> CDC 4681

* [BIOLOGY] [FEMINISM+] [SOCIAL ROLES]
[WOMEN'S STATUS] [THE WORLD]

007
Black women and survival: a Maroon case / Kenneth
M. Bilby and Filomina C. Steady
-----> CDC 4631

* Using the Maroons as an example, suggests that the
.persistence of matrifocal institutions and the positive valuation
of women may represent strategies of adaptation in societies
.under constant threat of economic or military extinction.
Examines the valuation of women, Nanny in particular, and
their contribution to Maroon survival.
* [MAROONS+] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [JAMAICA]

008
Caribbean / Sonia M. Cuales, Peggy Antrobus, Lorna
Gordon, Cacos La Gonaive, Magaly Pineda
In: Morgan, Robin, comp., ed. Sisterhood is global: the
-----> CDC 4656

* Portraits of Caribbean woman, drawn from the
.experiences of noted scholars and activists, embrace the four
.primary language groups: "Fighting Until the End", by Sonia
M. Cuales, on the Dutch-speaking Caribbean islands; "A
Journey in the Making", by Peggy Antrobus and Lorna Gordon
for the English-speaking Caribbean; "Haiti: A Vacation
Paradise of Hell", by Cacos La Gonaive, with specific emphasis
.on Haiti and a focus on the Dominican Republic by Magaly
Pineda in "We Women Aren't Sheep," a contribution relevant

1
to the Spanish-speaking Caribbean. Contributors document women's traditional roles in Caribbean society and examine current constraints to full equality and participation in the development process. Common to all assessments is a recognition of Caribbean women's resistance to the divisive constructs of language, history, geography and variegated cultural patterns in a sustained defiance of the options for separateness. Perspectives are more significantly directed towards a focus on the commonalities among Caribbean women, which could be potentially a powerful unifying force. These studies define for the Caribbean woman a route to progress which recognizes her past as the source of her strength, defiance and resourcefulness and a present full of dynamism and challenge.

* [WOMEN'S STATUS] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [FEMINISM+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

099
Caribbean Celebration: Decade for Women, Bridgetown, 29-31 March 1985. General
-----> CDC 6916

* The celebration consisted of a workshop forum and a festival exhibition. The former consisted of eight workshops focusing on women as productive workers, women in social development, and women and the process of change. Each of these sections is preceded by an introduction and concludes with recommendations. Summaries of these papers are supplied in Appendix I. With regard to women as productive workers findings revealed: that women in agriculture are regarded as invisible and the supply of support services, such as credit, marketing facilities, and storage, is inadequate. The attitude of rural women, particularly young women, towards agriculture and perceptions of their role in the agricultural sector and the society as a whole were negative. Recommendations focused on developing small-scale farming with government assistance; changing regulations and laws, and agricultural policy with regard to support services; and changing attitudes towards agriculture through a series of programmes such as workshops. Women and employment reveals that discrimination persists because of structural, attitudinal and self-imposed factors. The role of women is not regarded in national development and thus the interrelationship of social and economic factors is ignored. Women's employment remains on the periphery of national development. Recommendations focused on defining women's relationship to production, enhancing women's self-perception as workers, introducing support facilities, and providing regulations to safeguard women's rights, women in social development. Discussed women and the formal education system, non-formal education for women, and woman-centred health care and family services. Findings include: the school curriculum made no explicit differentiation by sex yet little effort was made to discourage students from gravitating towards traditional male/female streams; constraints of staff and money; need for a positive self-image; and for accreditation of non-formal education. Recommendations included: programmes to reorient students to non-traditional options, closer co-ordination and co-operation among all agencies working on women's issues; supplying support and half-way services; provide information on laws, policies and services; and implement public education programmes. Women and the process of change discusses mechanisms for social change; women, the media and communications; and women in culture.

010
-----> CDC 4635

* [WOMEN'S STATUS] [SOCIAL CONDITIONS] [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [THE WORLD]

011
-----> CDC 2668

* [WOMEN'S RIGHTS] [SEX DISCRIMINATION] [CONVENTIONS] [THE WORLD]

012

Of: Cumper, Gloria; Ng'ambi, Daisy; Burrows, Noreen Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: explanatory documentation prepared for Commonwealth jurisdictions. 4 v. General
-----> CDC 6379

* [SEX DISCRIMINATION] [CONVENTIONS] [COMMONWEALTH] [THE WORLD]

013
-----> CDC 6379

* [SEX DISCRIMINATION] [CONVENTIONS] [COMMONWEALTH] [THE WORLD]

014
-----> CDC 1737

* Gives detailed information on the situation of Cuban women in the areas of education and training, employment,
health and nutrition and political participation. Includes a review of legislation relating to the condition of women and discusses the role which the mass media plays in promoting the equality of the sexes and women's incorporation in production. Chapters are also devoted to describing the status of rural women and the work carried out by the Federation of Cuban women.

015 UN Decade for Women: Its Impact and Legacy / Irene Tinker, Jane Jaquette

016 UN Decade for Women: Perspectives from the Commonwealth Caribbean / Joycelin Massiah

World Conference of the International Women's Year, Mexico City, 19 June - 2 July 1975. General


019 English-speaking Caribbean: A Journey in the Making / Peggy Antrobus, Lorna Gordon


022 * [EDUCATION OF WOMEN] [WORKERS] [HEALTH SERVICES] [LEGAL STATUS] [MASS MEDIA] [POLITICAL PARTICIPATION] [RURAL WOMEN] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [FEDERATION OF CUBAN WOMEN+] [CUBA]

015 * [WOMEN'S STATUS] [UN] [UN DECADE FOR WOMEN+] [THE WORLD]

016 * States that for women in the Caribbean, the challenge of the future is to create dynamic and innovative strategies designed to eradicate societal attitudes which foster gender inequalities, and to ensure that gains achieved during the Decade are translated into practice which would make a real difference to women and men alike. The article discusses the initiatives, activities, strategies and research emanating from the region as a result of the UN's decade focus on "one half of the world's population". The constraints which prevent full recognition of women's contribution to their societies are discussed. States the overriding constraint is the deeply rooted attitudes which persist in denying that women have any other contribution to make to society but their sexuality and their reproductive ability.

017 * [WOMEN'S ROLE] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [UN DECADE FOR WOMEN+] [ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS] [SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS] [DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

018 * Discusses the initiatives, activities, strategies and research emanating from the region as a result of the UN Decade's focus on "one half of the world's population". The constraints which prevent full recognition of women's contribution to their societies are discussed. States the overriding constraint is the deeply rooted attitudes which persist in denying that women have any other contribution to make to society but their sexuality and their reproductive ability.

019 * Against a background of political "flag" independence, and a black bourgeois government as yet devoid of indigenous political consciousness, the article describes the status and participation of women in the Caribbean. Women are seen as generally marginalized by sex-role stereotyping, which defines the nature and content of their education and the nature and value of their productive labour. To avoid stereotyping, a synoptic portrait of different female types is given e.g., the market woman/higgler/vendor, domestic helper, doctor, housewife etc. The article concludes with a description of the growth of Caribbean female self-discovery and the formation of women's groups, such as WAND (Women and Development Unit of the University) and the Sistren working-class theatre collective in Jamaica.

020 * [WOMEN'S STATUS] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

021 * [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [ITALY]

022 * [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [NATIONAL PLANS] [REGIONAL PLANS] [WOMEN'S RIGHTS] [THE WORLD]

* [SOCIAL CONDITIONS] [SEX ROLES] [LATIN AMERICA]

Female status and male dominance in Montserrat, West Indies / Yolanda Theresa Moses. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms Intit., 1976. xii; 267 p. : tbls. General

* [SEX ROLES] [THEORETICAL OR METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENTS]


* [SOCIAL CONDITIONS] [SEX ROLES] [WORKERS] [SEXUAL DIVISION OF LABOUR+] [PATRIARCHY+] [WOMEN] [MIDDLE CLASS] [WORKING CLASS] [MEN'S ROLE] [MONTSERRAT]


* [EDUCATION OF WOMEN] [EMPLOYMENT] [WOMEN'S RIGHTS] [LEGAL STATUS] [POLITICAL PARTICIPATION] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]


* [WOMEN'S STATUS] [EQUAL OPPORTUNITY] [PEACE] [INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [THE WORLD]


* [SOCIAL CONDITIONS] [FAMILY] [POLITICS] [CUBA]

Gender, race and class in the Caribbean / Rosina Willshire-Brodber


* [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [RURAL DEVELOPMENT] [KENYA]

The paper examines gender relations in the Caribbean from slavery to the present, placing the analysis of gender within the concept of race and class. Argues that the dominance of race, colour and class in Caribbean colonial society, made the issue of gender peripheral to an understanding of power, dominance and change. While race and class remain central concerns in the post-independence era, independence sharpened the contradictions in gender relations. Concludes that women's subordination and exploitation in the Third World in general, cannot be divorced from the wider issue of inequality in the world system and the
Getting ahead and out a hand / Patricia Mohammed

Since Independence from the United Kingdom in 1962 there have been equal educational and economic opportunities for women. During the period of the oil boom, 1974 to 1981, these were taken up avidly by women, with equal school enrollment at primary and secondary levels for females. Males and females are equally entitled to selection for entry into secondary, technical, vocational or university level education. There are no general restrictions on women working. Women, however, are concentrated in underpaid sectors like that of domestic service but there are no real obstacles to female entry into predominantly male dominated professions other than those caused by poverty or cultural restrictions. At present men and women enjoy equality in law to a great degree. Anomalies do exist and for the most part affect women who because of poverty or lack of education may be unable to fully exploit their privileges. Women have benefitted through other developments in the society, such as through the Family Planning Association. Political power and political life though not closed to women have been largely dominated by men. The reasons for this may be largely cultural as many women feel unwilling to get into the political sphere. Over the years there has been the growth of a large, articulate and economically secure group of women as seen in the various areas of employment where women are visible: magistrates, lawyers, journalists, doctors, media workers. Women have also very easily entered the predominantly male occupation of taxi driving without any discouragement from male taxi drivers. Nevertheless, there is a backlash felt by all women regardless of class, ethnicity, professional standing or position whereby, violence is used as a mechanism for controlling women.
Action of the second half of the decade and discusses the effects of the UN Decade for Women.

- [UN DECADE FOR WOMEN+] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [PROGRAMMES OF ACTION+] [THE WORLD]

037  
Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, 3, Mexico City, 8-10 August 1983. Limited  
-----> CDC UN

- Set against the conceptual framework especially with regard to class and family situations of women. Updates information regarding the situation of women in sectors of education, employment, health, housing, political participation, administrative machinery, incorporating the areas of environment, energy, science and technology.
- [WOMEN] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [LATIN AMERICA]

038  
-----> CDC 6401

- [RURAL WOMEN] [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [THE WORLD]

039  
-----> CDC 2282

- Aims to pay homage to the many women of the Americas who have made and continue to make important contributions to the cause of women, and subsequent development of their respective countries. The women were selected and biographies submitted by their countries to the Inter-American Commission for Women. There are also biographies of pioneers and presidents of the Commission.
- [BIOGRAPHIES] [LATIN AMERICA] [NORTH AMERICA]

040  
-----> CDC 9430

- A collection of testimonies blended to produce a collage of Caribbean womanhood, Lionheart Gal claims no affiliation to any of the contemporary theories of feminism; rather it dissects universal woman and extracts that part that is peculiarly Caribbean, particularly Jamaican, and recognizable by its unique history and tales of suffering, joy and struggle. The stories echo across the last forty years of Jamaica's history, and in Ford-Smith's words reverberate 'with the impact of so called 'development' on women." Reflections from earlier times present Ni, the Maroon leader of the eighteenth century to provide comparisons and contrasts that define the Jamaican woman today. The tone for the book's theme of courage and struggle and developing consciousness is set in Ford-Smith's introduction in which the heroic character and exploits of Ni, also known as Nanny the Maroon, are juxtaposed with the stereotypical subservience of the Caribbean woman portrayed as nanny, "instinctively maternal, perpetually self-effacing, kind-hearted and loving, the compliant servant who loved her oppressor". Concludes that these two images may not, in fact, be as opposite as they may at first appear to be. The stories, as testimonies of real-life experiences, perpetuate the tradition of oral history and cover a wide range of women's experiences which are underscored by discriminatory practices: labour, migration, sexuality. It defines and makes distinct new theories on Caribbean feminism.
- [WORKING CLASS] [LIFE HISTORIES+] [MOTHER] [SEXUALITY] [MIGRATION] [DOMESTIC VIOLENCE+] [SISTREN+] [JAMAICA]

041  
Mechanisms that contribute to the maintenance of discrimination against women and ways of promoting their equality in Trinidad and Tobago / Lynette Seebaran, Joaquin St. Cyr. Port of Spain: s.n., 1987. iii; 64 p. : tbs. General  
-----> CDC 7232

- The women of Trinidad and Tobago are still socialized into a pattern of behaviour of dependence on the male, their social status depending on their marriage partners, not on their own achievements. Discrimination against these women is thus rooted more in the attitude, images and the conditioning, from birth, of women and men into feminine and masculine roles respectively, rather than overtly blatant discrimination such as might be embodied in laws or regulations. Few women therefore, have, enjoyed power or authority in the public realm such as politics, trade unions, or other formal organizations in Trinidad and Tobago. In order to eliminate discrimination, it is recommended that a national policy on women compatible with the overall national development strategy be formulated. The structure, manpower, funding and other resources of national machinery for women must be strengthened. The educational system must be reformed to encourage women to participate in the full range of subject options in the secondary and post secondary school system; more facilities ought to be provided for the training of women at the technical and vocational level and a systematic examination of the curriculum material in schools be undertaken to eliminate gender stereotyping. Women must also be encouraged to enter the more remunerative industrial, commercial and managerial activities. Legislation ought to be reformed especially in the areas of divorce and family law, domestic violence and sexual harassment or sexual prejudice in the workplace.
- [SEX DISCRIMINATION] [EQUAL OPPORTUNITY] [SOCIAL ASPECTS] [CULTURAL FACTORS] [LEGISLATION] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

042  
-----> CDC 3771
* Cudjoe argues that the social and political institutions of Trinidad and Tobago, have failed to keep pace with the deep-going structural changes that its citizens demand. Therefore, greater focus ought to be placed on the nature of social relations and more attention given to the complexities of the individual. Indigenous cultural values must form the core of a national ethos and the nucleus of any form of social reconstruction, even revolution, should be the people of the village community. The monograph also offers a clear insight into the status of women and provides a critical approach to the achievements and limitations of Eric Williams, both as a scholar and as a politician.

* [SOCIAL ASPECTS] [CULTURAL VALUES] [POLITICAL ASPECTS] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

043

Movimientos sociales / Fernanda Sostres. Montevideo: Grupo de Estudios sobre la Condición de la Mujer, 1984. 16 P.

Investigacion sobre la Mujer e Investigacion Feminista: Balance y Perspectivas de la Decada de la Mujer en America Latina, Montevideo, 8-11 December 1984. General

-----> CDC 6427

* [SOCIAL MOVEMENTS] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [LATIN AMERICA]

044

La Mujer y las necesidades humanas basicas / Elena Díaz Gonzalez


-----> CUECOUH; CDC Serial

* Se plantea la situación subordinada de la mujer a nivel mundial, y se expone el proceso histórico-económico en que esta se ha desenvuelto. En dependencia de los sistemas sociales así ha sido la participación femenina parcializada y subestimada. La lucha por las mejoras económicas y sociales de la mujer se expone detalladamente en un entorno mundial. Se toma como ejemplo practico la participación actual de la mujer en Cuba, apoyándose en diagramas y tablas que muestran su crecimiento ocupacional, las ramas productivas en que se ocupan y sus por cientos en las mismas. Se señala la puesta en vigor del código de familia en 1975, que establece la igualdad de la mujer, social, económica y políticamente. Se perfilan las fases de la integración futura femenina en el ámbito de la Cuba revolucionaria.

* [DERECHOS DE LA MUJER] [DERECHOS HUMANOS] [NECESIDADES BASICAS] [STATUS DE LA MUJER] [CUBA]

045


Pensar la Mujer Joven: Problemas y Experiencias Preliminares, Santiago, 3-5 diciembre 1984. General

-----> CDC 4678

* [YOUTH] [SOCIAL CONDITIONS] [ECONOMIC CONDITIONS] [LATIN AMERICA]

046


-----> JMNPA

* Expresses his philosophy and opinions on several topical issues as he addressed students, businessmen and professionals, 1976-1982. Offered as reference material for all interested in national development. Includes a profile of the speaker.

* [PRIVATE SECTOR] [SOCIAL PROBLEMS] [TRAINING] [YOUTH] [JAMAICA]

047


-----> CDC UN

* In pursuit of the goals and objectives of the Decade for Women and in accordance with its mandate to ensure the full integration of women in development, the Government of Jamaica's Women's Bureau has developed a variety of projects and programmes beneficial to women. The report presents case studies of three of these: the Women's Centre, the St. Elizabeth Bammy Project and the Sistren Theatre Collective. The Women's Centre, is the first attempt in the Caribbean to deal with the problem of uninterrupted education among young women, due to early pregnancy. The Bammy Project aims at harnessing unemployed skilled resources for cassava processing. The Sistren Theatre Collective uses drama to analyze and comment on the role of Jamaican women, to educate participants as they educate the public and to provide a supplementary income to participants. The report describes the background objectives and work plan of the projects and evaluates their success.

* [GOVERNMENT POLICY] [SISTREN+] [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [JAMAICA]

048


-----> CDC 6406

* Symposium presentations examined a broad range of issues including: women and employment, health, education, and women and the media as they relate to the Jamaican experience and also looked at some of the events and developments affecting women regionally and globally. The symposium reports represent a stock-taking exercise at the end of the UN Decade and observes that despite the strides made in the establishment of some women's support systems, major
problems still exist. In education, concerns are raised on the issues of curricula stereotyping, lack of opportunity for women to develop entrepreneurial skills, deficiencies in training in marketable skills, insufficient exposure to non-traditional areas and the perpetuation of the subordination of women in Jamaica fostered by the socialization process. Employment concerns relate to a continuing ignorance among many women of their rights as workers, the absence of women in high ranks of the trade union movement and negative effects of the 807 programme and the Free Zone system. The health issues focus on stress-related diseases and ill-health resulting from strenuous working conditions. A paper by journalist Barbara Gloudon expressed concern with the abuse of the dignity and image of women in media presentations. This, the paper observes, continues to undermine women's positive role in family and society. Makes an appeal against misrepresentation, stereotyping and the use of women as images and subjects for commercial gain.

* [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [DEVELOPMENT PLANNING] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [JAMAICA]


* Prepared specially for International Women's Year 1975, this document pays special attention to the needs of women. It examines the situations where men have been given different rights and privileges such as in education and training, employment and wages, political, social, cultural and family life.

* [WOMEN'S RIGHTS] [JAMAICA]


* Consists of two sections, the first one dealing with individual reports on Barbados, Dominica and Guyana and the second section which summarizes the preceding country reports. Identifies the social and cultural factors which perpetuate discrimination against women in these countries and provides recommendations for dealing with the situation. In all three countries, women have played an important role in the agricultural sector which has provided employment for a large number of women. Other traditional posts held by women in these countries include domestic service, cottage industry, clerical, teaching and nursing. At all levels of employment there has been sexual discrimination with regard to the remuneration for men and women. In all three countries the majority of income-earning women perform a double-shift in that after completing income-earning activities they must then tend to the household operations. The obstacles to women's attainment of equality with men are largely rooted in traditional ideologies and patterns of behaviour which are reflected in the social and economic structure in which they operate. The traditional value system places great emphasis on male dominance and leadership in public places and family, at the same time according low status to the reproductive role of women. Recommendations proposed suggest the need for changes in the attitudes of both men and women which can influence male/female relationships, the assignment of roles within the household, teaching practices, educational material, the choice of educational courses by females and other activities associated with the educational system and practices at the workplace. The establishment of a system to monitor the situation of women, the provision of adequate supporting services and the effective use of mass media is also proposed.

* [SEX DISCRIMINATION] [EQUAL OPPORTUNITY] [SOCIAL ASPECTS] [CULTURAL FACTORS] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [GOVERNMENT POLICY] [BARBADOS]


* Identifies the social and cultural factors which encourage the continuation of discrimination against women in the English-speaking Caribbean. Women in these countries have always worked, occupying traditional posts such as nursing and teaching and thereby remaining virtually non-existent in managerial and administrative posts traditionally reserved for men. Legislative measures enacted by the Governments of these countries have somewhat improved the situation of women, but the situation varies from country to country. The survey reveals that the obstacles to women's attainment of equality with men are largely rooted in traditional value-systems and patterns of behaviour which places great emphasis on male dominance and leadership in public places and the family, at the same time according low status to the reproductive roles of women. Women employed outside of the home are in fact working a double shift in that they are also responsible for household operations. There is a need for changes in the attitude of both men and women which can influence male/female relationships, the assignment of roles within the household, teaching practices, educational material, the choice of educational courses by females and other activities associated with the educational system and practices at the workplace. Recommendations have been proposed such as the establishment of a system to monitor the situation of women, the provision of adequate support services, selected legal issues, the effective use of the mass media and the establishment of bipartite machinery to facilitate discussions on issues relating to women as members of the labour force and improving the ability of Government Departments and non-Governmental organizations to deal effectively with issues.

* [SEX DISCRIMINATION] [EQUAL OPPORTUNITY] [SOCIAL ASPECTS] [CULTURAL FACTORS] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [LEGISLATION] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

Organizing for popular development: focusing on women / Projects Promotion Ltd.
In: Doing Social Work for Change (Kingstown), n. 2. 1984. p. 25 : illus. Limited
-----> VCMF; CDC Serial

Comments on actions necessary to bring about social change in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. This issue focuses on women in society and International Women’s Day 1984.

-----> CDC 5583

Comprises clippings in both Spanish and English for 1986. Releases are predominantly from INSTRAW. The clippings are concerned with the need to stress the degree of female participation in development. Stresses that social and economic links define women’s role in development. The clippings also indicate the lack of adequate data on the role of women.

-----> CDC 6449

Comprises clippings in both Spanish and English for 1986. Releases are predominantly from INSTRAW. The clippings are concerned with the need to stress the degree of female participation in development. Stresses that social and economic links define women’s role in development. The clippings also indicate the lack of adequate data on the role of women.

13 p. General
-----> BBUWIML

The speaker outlines specific activities which the Business and Professional Women’s Club can undertake to improve the situation of women. Abortion and rape are two areas where much remains to be done. The need for women to create a new self-awareness is stressed as well as the need to arouse public concern and education in matters that relate to the welfare of women.

Report / UWI. Department of Extra Mural Studies;
the conference passed several major resolutions on child maintenance, abuse, family counselling, the rights of the illegitimate child, women’s participation in politics, equal pay, maternity leave and sexual violence. Health and nutrition resolutions include: the pursuit of productive employment for the aged, and the general development of policies for health care and other essential services for the elderly.

- [HEALTH] [NUTRITION] [LEGISLATION] [EMPLOYMENT] [BAHAMAS]


Meeting of Regional and International Agencies Concerned with Women in Development, 4, Basseterre, 27 April 1988. General

-----> CDC 9426

* Summarizes reports given by CARICOM Secretariat, CIM, CIDA, Commonwealth Secretariat, WAND, ILO, ACCC and ECLAC. Cites understaffing, underfunding and insufficient training of Women’s Desk personnel as factors limiting effectiveness. Concerns also raised about the need for training in the area of policy analysis and impact analysis to assist in the formulation of national policy, as well as for training to facilitate women’s increased political participation. OAS commented on the relationship between structural adjustment of regional economies and employment and advancement opportunities for women. Disappointment expressed by CIDA with respect to national tendencies to stress economic survival at the expense of social issues. CIDA also announced new policy for development assistance and expansion of its funding programme. Meeting called for rationalization of meetings, production of yearly calendar of events of all agencies, the possible creation of a Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development and increased information on focal points of activity and the people involved.

- [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


-----> CDC 3550

* The report is represented in two volumes; the first is composed of a general report in which commission’s material is correlated and the second contains individual papers, and memoranda from individuals and organizations. Volume 1 examines traditional attitudes, the legal status and education of women, employment, health and family life. Volume 2 provides background papers on education, both past and present and discusses some demographic aspects of the employment of women. Also includes reports and legal advice on almost every aspect of social life (marriage and divorce, physical and mental health, labour laws and their application to women, citizenship, guardianship).

- [EDUCATION OF WOMEN] [LEGAL STATUS] [WORKERS] [WOMEN’S PARTICIPATION] [SOCIAL STATUS] [BARBADOS]


-----> CDC 4912

* Contains individual papers submitted by members of the Commission on the law as it relates to women: the employment, placing and promotion of women in the public and private sector, the historical background to the position of women in Barbadian Society; the role of women in society; the mental and physical health of women; trends in family life, women’s roles with respect to the one-parent family; women in politics and public life; women in the church; and abortion.

- [LEGAL ASPECTS] [SOCIAL ROLES] [WOMEN’S PARTICIPATION] [WOMEN’S STATUS] [BARBADOS]


-----> DMP

* Evaluates the achievements made by women in Dominica during the Decade for Women 1976-1985 in the areas of education, employment, health and nutrition, food, housing, political participation and legislation aspects that give women equal rights. Indicates that difficulty was experienced in obtaining relevant information especially substantiating statistics. Highlights the need for appropriate information-gathering mechanisms and the necessity for sufficient well trained staff for this purpose. Numerous tables are included in the text.

- [WOMEN’S ORGANIZATIONS] [WORKERS] [WOMEN’S RIGHTS] [UN DECADE FOR WOMEN+] [DOMINICA]


-----> CDC UN

* [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [UN DECADE FOR WOMEN+] [THE WORLD]

068 Review and appraisal of progress achieved and obstacles encountered at the national level in the realization of the goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for


------> CDC UN

* [WOMEN'S STATUS] [EQUAL OPPORTUNITY] [PEACE] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT] [THE WORLD]


------> CDC 7103

* Workbook is divided into four sections. The first section explains the meaning and importance of International Conventions, describing how they are made and "come into force" and suggesting how they can be used to enhance the condition of women in a country. Also includes a glossary of terms and a country chart on which can be recorded whether one's country has signed and/or ratified the 44 conventions. In the second section are separate worksheets for 17 UN and one UNESCO convention which are of relevance to women, and these are arranged by subject matter. Each worksheet gives the names of the convention and its purpose. A very brief summary of those parts of its contents most important to women is included along with provisions for implementing the Convention. Includes also information about when the Convention was adopted; the number of countries which signed the draft; the date it entered into force and the number of ratifications which had to be filed to make its provisions legally binding. Points out that the number of countries which had ratified the Convention by 31 March 1983. Following this information are a series of questions to be answered which will make clear the status of the Convention in one's country. Chart appearing at the conclusion of the section record each country's position on each of the 18 Conventions. In the third section, twenty-six ILO Conventions which primarily relate to work conditions and employment rights of women are presented. Appendices in the last section include information on UN bodies referred to in the Workbook, a bibliography and the full texts of one UN and ILO Convention.

* [CONVENTIONS] [WOMEN'S RIGHTS] [UN SYSTEM] [THE WORLD]


------> JMNPA

* Seeks to provide information to assist in solving the many-faceted problems of women in development. Elicits from statistical data between 1970 and 1978 that though there are far more males in the labour force; a higher percentage of the male labour force than of the female is employed; generally women tend to be employed below their potential. Uses the criteria of family, education and religion to show how the social system impacts on women. Discusses briefly: legislation of the 1970's which sought to improve women's condition; political and administrative appointments of women; women's organizations; some programmes to improve women's competence. Looks at areas of employment, home economics syllabuses in educational institutions and government ministries; the achievements of the Women's Bureau - established to improve the status of women. Decides that Jamaican women are leaders in their community and should no longer be kept on the periphery of socio-politico-economic development. Rural women are strongly motivated by the desire to achieve social mobility for their children. Despite theoretical equality, women are treated as second class citizens and must find ways to change this situation. Lists several avenues through which they could participate more meaningfully in national development. Concludes that appropriate data are urgently needed to facilitate a precise assessment of the status of women.

* [LEGISLATION] [RURAL WOMEN] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [WORKERS] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [JAMAICA]

071 Role of women in the seventies; a sociological perspective / Grace Bason


Caribbean Regional Seminar on the Role of Women in the Seventies, St. George's, 7-11 July 1975. General

------> CDC 1671

* Examines the social structure of the Caribbean, characterized by the usual features of underdevelopment and the measures proposed to alleviate these problems, against which the author examines the role of women in a changing society as partners with men and as workers. Includes a summary of discussion which covers recommendations made. These are that educational training and texts be amended to remove inherent assumptions that women's roles are inferior to those of men; that family life education be incorporated at all levels; that a study be undertaken on the implications of family disruption and instability for the development of Caribbean societies and that a Regional Centre be established for collection and distribution of literature and assistance in the development of relevant programmes.

* [WOMEN'S ROLE] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


------> CDC 4676

* [RURAL WOMEN] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT] [THE WORLD]

Significance of the Grenada revolution to women in Grenada / Rifa B. Joseph


World Conference of the International Women's Year, Mexico City, 19 June - 2 July 1975. General

-----> CDC 7210

* The Suriname Government has set itself the objective of establishing a new social order based above all, on the equality of all citizens regardless of race, religion, sex or civil status. In implementing this objective, it had established a national advisory council for women’s liberation, to advise on the development and improvement of governmental policy, as well as on the legal measures to be taken to ensure equality of rights and opportunities in the fields of education, work and social welfare. The Government had repealed the law limiting the legal capacity of married women and had set up a committee to establish an inventory of the provisions of fiscal law, labour legislation and nationality law, which perpetuated inequality between men and women, and to review agreements in connection with equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value; maternity protection and discrimination in respect of employment and occupation. On the practical level, the Government had built day-care centres to assist working mothers, and schools, health services and water supply systems were established in rural, isolated areas, in an effort to eliminate urban/rural inequality.

* [WOMEN’S RIGHTS] [WOMEN’S STATUS] [GOVERNMENT POLICY] [GRENADA]

13


* Paper presents an overview and critique of recent trends in research, which incorporate gender into sociological studies on class, status and social mobility. Emphasis is placed on an examination of the crisis in social mobility of women, their occupational status and the class parameters which impact upon women's participation in the development process. Author confronts one of the major controversies in research which concerns the relevant unit of analysis for the study of class and status: individual, household or larger collectivity. Draws parallels between the separation of the individual from the household and the process of separation embodied in the capitalist mode of production. Supports the concept which considers production in its totality as a process of reproduction, involving biological reproduction and childrearing. This, combined with individual production outside of the household, contributes to the formation of social class structures. Analysis based on studies of male mobility; comparisons between conventional research methodologies and new approaches which consider men and women as independent subjects; the interdependence of partners and the position of the individual and household in studies of class.


* Identifies needs of women in different socio-economic activities focusing on education, health and employment. The 1980 census indicates that: 1) 46% of the total population was 14 years old and under; 2) females accounted for 49.4% of the total; 3) women tend to live longer than men; 4) teenage pregnancies accounted for nearly 21% of live births; 5) an increasing number of babies were born out of wedlock; 6) over half the population of 15 years and over never married; and 7) women tend to marry at an earlier age than men. A labour force survey in 1984 revealed considerable under-employment among women; 29% of employed women work in the government service and a further 26% in community services. Tables are supplied.

* Women in Cuba: the revolution within the revolution / Johnnetta B. Cole


* The chapter contrasts the conditions of Cuban women in the 1950's before the revolution, with the years after, indicating the accomplishments as well as problem areas that still exist. Before the Revolution, the plight of women was particularly harsh. Approximately 464,000 women were unemployed and their education level was dismally low. Machismo and racism were additional bolsters to oppression. The revolution wrought significant changes in a 20-year period. Women were incorporated into the work force and given preferential access to a variety of goods and services. However, there are still problems in the area of women's participation in political leadership. The subjective problems - machismo and sexism that keep women out of the workplace, leadership and full participation in the life of the country - are more difficult to remove.


* Women in development: the revolution within the revolution / Johnnetta B. Cole


092

093

094
techniques in data collection designed to extract information on the status of women. Contains tables showing data on women in education, health, housing, the labour force, occupations, industry, agriculture, commerce and opportunities for obtaining credit. In addition, the publication documents some milestones in the progress of Guyanese women from the conferment of property rights in 1904 to the signing and ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women as well as the enshrinement of the principle of equality for women in the Guyanese constitution in 1980.

095 Women in Latin America: the situation as regards the implementation of the regional plan of action / CEPAL. Santiago: CEPAL, 1979. 46 p. (E/CEPAL/CRRM.2/L.2)
Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America, 2, Macuto, 12-16 November 1979.


Caribbean Regional Seminar on the Role of Women in the Seventies, St. George's, 7-11 July 1975. General


National Statistics on Women Project. General

101 Women of tomorrow: issues and alternative futures / Rik Scarce

* [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [THE WORLD]

Women's place in Caribbean social change / Honor Ford-Smith.


* Stresses that Caribbean feminism was not imported from Europe and North America in the 1970s. Argues that there are common misrepresentations regarding the role of women in Caribbean history. Utilizing the examples of Nanny, the Maroon warrior leader, and the case of the slave women at the time of Emancipation, the tradition of female leadership of the Caribbean women is illustrated. Argues that the status of housewife is a relatively new image in the Caribbean. The activities of the slave women and the working class woman clearly refutes the housewife ideology. Points out that the first significant reforms for women in the twentieth century came after the waves of protests and demonstrations of 1918 and 1919. Various cultural and political organizations like the Group and the Working Women for Social Progress (W.W.S.P.) in Trinidad, and the Committee of Women for Progress (CWP) and Sistren in Jamaica are cited. States that none of the early organizations challenged the image of woman as housewife. Also that although their activity in protest was strong, their absence from leadership meant that many of their demands have either never been achieved or have taken fifty years to achieve. Points out that the housewifization of the black Caribbean woman has accelerated to unprecedented heights. The argument is that riots are caused by instability which is caused by a lack of proper family life, a well-defined programme of social work, and an elevation of the status of women. Thus the woman's role has continued to be defined first and foremost by their obligation to the home. Concludes that women's position cannot be said to be improving in any linear way. Major watersheds of social change in the Caribbean have not necessarily affected women as automatically or as beneficially as is often assumed.

* [FEMINISM+] [MAROONS+] [WORKERS] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [SOCIAL CHANGE] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


* Programme outlines the seminar's objectives, as an investigation of traditional disciplines as taught and researched in the Caribbean and an exercise in determining the comparative advantages and disadvantages of conventional disciplinary approaches as opposed to the feminist multi-disciplinary approaches in the Social Sciences. Includes full programme and a listing of participants and resource persons.

* [CARIBBEAN REGION]

Women, the centre of development / Nafts Sadik


* [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [THE WORLD]


* The magazine provides a profile of women and their activities and contains articles under the broad headings of history and education; business and industry; healthful living; the family; agriculture; religion; cultural arts; politics; the media and tourism.

* [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA]


* [DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [EQUAL OPPORTUNITY] [PEACE] [INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [THE WORLD]


* [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [WOMEN'S ROLE]
110 Caribbean women and development: a re-assessment of concepts, perspectives and issues / Peggy Antrobus


* The conclusion of the United Nations' Decade for Women, 1975-1985 has presented opportunities not only for taking stock for the actual condition of women in respect of their progress toward development and equality, but also the re-examination of theories which have informed strategies of economic, social and political development in human society generally. As a contribution to this latter task, this paper argues for a people-centred rather than merely growth-centred approach to development. It calls for the adoption of "non-formal and participatory methodologies" to effectively integrate women into the processes and rewards of economic and political development.

* [DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [DEVELOPMENT THEORY] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


* [SOCIAL INDICATORS] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [THEORETICAL OR METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENTS]

112 Concepts in feminist theory: consensus and controversy / Amrita Chhachhi


* Feminist theory must be seen as an expression of the social, economic and political context within which it emerged as well as a synthesis of past intellectual traditions. With this in mind, the paper sheds some light on the critique of white Anglo-Saxon feminist theory by Black and Third World feminists. Most feminists agree that a sexual division of labour exists in every human society; most feminist anthropologists agree also that in all known kinship based societies there is a gender hierarchy based on male dominance. What feminists do not agree on is the root/cause/basis of male dominance or 'patriarchy'. Patriarchy denotes a structural system of male domination which represents an analytical advance and constitutes the essence of feminist theory. Four approaches within feminist theory are analyzed critically. The first sees the basis of patriarchy in either female or male biology; the second sees the basis of patriarchy in social and material relations; the third treats patriarchy as an ideological structure; and the fourth rejects patriarchy in favour of an alternative conceptual framework - the social relations of gender.

* [SOCIAL THEORY] [FEMINISM+] [PATRIARCHY+]


Conference of Commonwealth Caribbean Government Statisticians, 7, Port of Spain, 6-12 September 1978. General

* Considers some of the general problems of use of the family concept, particularly with respect to the state of development of theory and research and the limitations which have resulted from studying the family in the context of the household. Studies the West Indian case where among the population of Negro descent the family is seen to exist in many forms. Notes that the conventional approach to analysis of family structure and the basis of its formation is of limited utility.

* [FAMILY] [HOUSEHOLD] [ECONOMIC ANALYSIS] [THEORETICAL OR METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENTS]


* [ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [STATISTICS] [DATA COLLECTING] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

115 Dim light at the end of the tunnel: a critique of the integration of women in development approach / Roberta Clarke


* Reviews the Integration of Women in Development Approach (its theory and practice) which formed the dominant activities of the Decade. Asserts that this approach was misdirected and suggests that its inadequacies stem from an incomplete understanding of women's subordination. Contends that if the totality of women's concerns are to be effectively
addressed, then relevant development planning must be grounded in a discourse based on an understanding of class structures, of modes of production and distribution and the ways in which these combine with masculine dominance to reinforce women's subordination in the Caribbean.

* [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [UN DECADE FOR WOMEN+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


* Assembles research interests and projects of academic researchers and practitioners engaged in women studies in the region, the latter group being actively engaged in the development of women's issues. The overall aims of the publication are to: identify the nature and the scope of research and related activity; stimulate co-operation and communication among researchers; supplement existing directories. Includes a list of institutions engaged in women's research, national government departments responsible for women in development and a name index.

* [DIRECTORIES] [WOMEN'S STUDIES+] [RESEARCH WORKERS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


* Coloquio Internacional sobre la Investigacion y la Enseñanza Relativos a la Mujer, 1, Montreal, julio 1982. General

* [WOMEN'S STUDIES+] [SEX ROLES] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [WOMEN] [SOCIAL SCIENCES] [THE WORLD]

118 Expatriate-expert: a review of Tulane University Operations Research Project Conference / Eudine Barrileau


* Questions project design, methodology and evaluation. Of nine specific project reports the following examples are given: the effect of family life education on contraceptive use and pregnancy among teens, St. Kitts-Nevis; reducing teenage pregnancies in St. Lucia; and the feasibility of operating adolescent clinics in Dominica. Projects involved family planning officials and health personnel at the administrative and field level. Problems occurred in both these project formulation and design phases. The easy abandoning of objectives, lack of pilot surveys, inadequate training, and sloppy research indicated a lack of details on how to achieve objectives, of knowledge of the factors involved and accurate data, and of testing or assessing means. Concludes that there was no relation between objectives and implementation. Problems with project implementation could have been avoided if attempts were made to incorporate Caribbean researchers. States that the conference had left the impression that researchers had spent considerable resources attempting to address rapid population growth, but after four years, they had come no closer to understanding the problems and therefore, were unable to prescribe solutions.

* [FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES] [PROJECT EVALUATION] [PROJECT DESIGN] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


Investigacion sobre la Mujer e Investigacion Feminista: Balance y Perspectivas de la Decada de la Mujer en America Latina, Montevideo, 8-11 December 1984. General

* [RESEARCH] [LATIN AMERICA]


* [FOOD POLICY] [RESEARCH] [SEX ROLES] [INDONESIA]


Meeting of Experts on "Theoretical Frameworks and Methodological Approaches to Studies on the Role of Women in History ...", Paris, 13-16 November 1984. Limited

* [RESEARCH METHODS] [DATA COLLECTING] [LATIN AMERICA]


Congreso Internacional Interdisciplinario sobre la Mujer, 1, 1981. Limited

* [WOMEN'S STUDIES+] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [LATIN AMERICA] [THE WORLD]

123 Identification of priority research issues on women in Asia and the Pacific: a report on research and research


125 Indicators of women in development: a preliminary framework for the Caribbean / Joycelin Massiah


Women in the Caribbean Project Conference, St. Phillip, 12-16 September 1982. Restricted


130 Network analysis: a suggested model for the study of women and the family in the Caribbean / Dorian L. Powell

* The article discusses the characteristics of social network analysis, namely, the notion of density of social networks, the application of the network approach to the study of resource allocation, the concepts of multiplexity, reciprocity in social relationships and symmetry. Examines social networks as social support systems. Proposes a social network model, which illustrates inter alia, network interaction in the area of child rearing. The chapter also gives a brief account of methodological considerations.

* [FAMILY] [MODELS] [NETWORK ANALYSIS] [SOCIAL NETWORKS+] [CHILD REARING] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

131 Notes on the social relations of gender / Kate Young
Inaugural Seminar: Gender in Caribbean Development, St. Augustine, 7-20 September 1986. General
-----> CDC; 9532

* Briefly sketches elements to be considered in any attempt to analyze women's position in society. Defines 'gender' as the socially acquired characteristics of masculinity and femininity; 'gendering' as the complex process by which gender is acquired; and the 'social relations of gender' as the socially constructed behaviours enacted between men and women. A basic premise of feminism is that the relation between men and women is essentially a power relation in which women have less power. Argues that using the 'social relations of gender' as a conceptual tool has the merit of revealing the existence of women's power and avoiding the pitfalls of overstressing the ability of all men to coerce women in all circumstances. There is a need to analyze women's situation from a number of perspectives and to strive for a holistic view. Psychosocial, socio-biological and socio-political referents for further research are discussed.

* [SOCIAL THEORY] [FEMINISM+] [GENDER ANALYSIS+] [RESEARCH NEEDS] [THE WORLD]

-----> CDC 9535

* [RESEARCH METHODS] [ANDROCENTRISM+] [SEX] [GENDER ANALYSIS] [THEORETICAL OR METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENTS]

Women in the Caribbean Project Conference, St. Phillip, 12-16 September 1982. Restricted
-----> CDC 2533

* Report on the objectives, design, administrative organization and operational experience of the Women in the Caribbean Project. The project was conceived as an exploratory attempt to identify the broad spectrum of issues confronting women, as they were defined by women themselves and to utilize the insights gained in the process to help to develop skills, policies and programmes which could impact on the quality of thought and action devoted to the welfare and development of women in the region.

* [PROJECT DESIGN] [RESEARCH METHODS] [RESEARCH PROJECTS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

134 Participation of women in socio-economic development: indicators as tools for development planning: the case of the Commonwealth Caribbean / Joycelyn Masalah
-----> CDC 6114

* Proposes a model framework for collecting indicators which could illuminate the variety of life situations in which Caribbean women are involved. The purpose of the model is the construction of an index of well-being for Caribbean women for use as a basis for planning and policy formulation. Attempts an initial assembly and analysis of data from the 1970 Population Census, government statistics and other reports. From this data a selection of indicators for the proposed model are made. The inadequacy of available data is noted. Finally the paper provides an illustrative tabulated application of the model to the case of woman-headed households in the Caribbean.

* [DEVELOPMENT PLANNING] [ECONOMIC INDICATORS] [SOCIAL INDICATORS] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

Women in the Caribbean Project Conference, St. Phillip, 12-16 September 1982. Restricted
-----> CDC 2538

* Demonstrates the usefulness of the pilot survey in data collection by examining the methodology and select findings of the Women in the Caribbean Project pilot survey which was conducted as a means of testing the interview schedule of the final survey. The survey was designed to provide insights into the life experiences of Caribbean women from their own perspective and the interview schedule took the form of a series of sector studies covering household composition, demographic characteristics, education, family and kinship, work activities and organization and group membership. The pilot survey demonstrated the suitability of the questionnaire as a method of data collection; pointed out inadequacies in the questionnaire such as duplicated or ambiguous questions and the need to expand the original age-range; and facilitated the anticipation of problems which would arise in the field. Four general recommendations arising from the selected findings.
are: the need for a programme to encourage the removal of role stereotypes; the need for women's attitudes to change regarding the ideal-typical role of male breadwinner; the need for programmes aimed at increasing women's involvement in capital-intensive activities; and the need to encourage women's participation in formal politics.

* [DATA COLLECTING] [METHODOLOGY] [SOCIAL SURVEYS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

136

Programmes for family planning and for women's development in the CARICOM region / Peggy Antrobus. Cave Hill: WAND, 1983. 20 p.

Seminar for Women Leaders, s.l., 21-24 November 1983. General

-----> CDC 4190

* Report gives an overview of family planning programmes and those in women and development. It strongly advocates the establishment of a firm link between the two clusters of programmes. Such a partnership may be exercised most effectively in the areas of research, policy, programme design and implementation, training and resources.

* [WOMEN'S STATUS] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

137


-----> CDC 6387

* [INMIGRANTES] [ANALY DEMOGRAPHIQUE] [DONNEES STATISTIQUES] [CANADA]

138


-----> CDC 9531

* Proposes new directions in research based on accepted new knowledge of the significance of gender determinants in socio-economic and political analyses and urges the inclusion of the theoretically and methodologically challenging element of race within the purview of class analysis. Argues that the proposed intellectual stock-taking would be more pertinent to the current imperative to determine how each mechanism of oppression in the class/race/ gender conundrum impinges on the other and determines the way in which the other is experienced. From this basis, the writer suggests there would emerge clearer perspectives on the status of the Caribbean woman in relation to work and economics, politics, power and organization as well as in relation to developments in science and technology. Paper acknowledges some studies along these lines already conducted and others currently in progress by the Women and Development Studies Programme, the DAWN research programme and Women's Vision and Movements and also lists a vast range of research questions to be considered.

* [SOCIAL SCIENCES] [WOMEN'S STUDIES+] [FEMINIST SCHOLARSHIP+] [GENDER ANALYSIS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

139


-----> CDC 7219

* [ROLES SEXUELS] [PRODUCTION ALIMENTAIRE] [POLITIQUE ALIMENTAIRE] [RECHERCHE] [INDONESIA]

140


Meeting of Statisticians, Women in Development Personnel and Researchers, St. Michael, 29-31 July 1986. General

-----> CDC 7262

* The meeting stressed the importance of data collection and statistical analysis in the promotion of the integration of women in development as articulated in the Forward Looking Strategies of the UN Decade for Women and the need for innovative approaches and methodologies to argument existing documentation. The meeting further proposed a re-examination of the concepts and definitions of households, (composition and structure, heads of household and economic activity of women) to determine their applicability to the Caribbean situation.

* [STATISTICAL ANALYSIS] [DATA COLLECTING] [HOUSEHOLD] [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

141


Women in the Caribbean Project Conference, St. Phillip, 12-16 September 1982. General

-----> CDC 3260

* The objectives of the conference were to provide a forum for researchers to present preliminary findings of the project concerned with the Role of Women in the English-speaking Caribbean; demonstrates the relevance of academic research to the planning process; produce proposals for action programmes which can be incorporated into ongoing development programmes; and expose the concepts and methodological techniques developed by the project. The document summarizes the proceedings of the two plenary sessions concerned with the organization and methodology of the project, three panel discussions concerned with its implications and the panel discussion which reviewed the entire undertaking. Presents workshop reports on such issues as "Male perceptions of women in Barbados", "Women in public life and women in the family".

21
* [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [RESEARCH PROJECTS] [RESEARCH METHODS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

142

Women in the Caribbean Project Conference, St. Phillip, 12-16 September 1982. General
----- > CDC 2541

* Summarizes the findings and recommendations of the Women in the Caribbean Project survey in St. Vincent and reports on follow-up workshops held to discuss the Project's research findings. Four hundred and seventy women responded to the survey and information is presented on their background characteristics and attitudes to education, family and kinship, work and membership in organizations. Makes recommendations regarding education and skills training and work, family life education and women's organizations.
* [SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES]

143
----- > CDC 5756

* Objectives were to: 1) develop a model of 'bottom-up development' which would influence official government policy in planning and designing national programmes to ensure the full participation of women at all levels in the process of national development; 2) engage rural women in a process of development through which they would examine their economic and social contribution to the development of their community, develop their ability to take leadership and decision-making roles in the community, and generally improve the quality of their own lives and that of their community. The most important feature of the project is said to be the degree and the extent to which large numbers of community members have participated in collecting and analyzing information and in all stages of planning, organizing and implementing community projects and activities. Through their participation they have become aware of their abilities and have gained self-confidence and improved self-esteem. A note to funders is that if they are serious about community participation in development projects, they need not only channel funds to local agencies etc., but also to consider and adopt more flexible and open approaches and conditions for funding, more realistic timeframes for developments, more creative user-based assessment of programmes, etc.
* [COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT] [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [RURAL COMMUNITIES] [RURAL DEVELOPMENT] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [RURAL WOMEN] [SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES]

144
CRIAW Conference, 12, Quebec City, 11-13 November 1988.
----- > CDC9274

* [SEXUAL DIVISION OF LABOUR+] [RURAL WOMEN] [LIFE HISTORIES+] [RESEARCH METHODS] [LATIN AMERICA]

145

Investigacion sobre la Mujer e Investigacion Feminista: Balance y Perspectivas de la Decada de la Mujer en America Latina, 8-11 December 1984. General
----- > CDC 6392

* [RESEARCH] [LATIN AMERICA]

146
Some theoretical considerations on social class, class consciousness and gender consciousness / Sonia M. Cuales


Inaugural Seminar: Gender in Caribbean Development, St. Augustine, 7-20 September 1986. General
----- > CDC 9532

* Begins with the premise that an analysis of the history of class formation, racial and ethnic composition and relations with the metropolitan countries, is essential to an understanding of gender relations in Caribbean society. Defines 'gender' as the social construction of femaleness and maleness and elaborates the Marxist theory of social class with reference to women's position in society. Some theories have likened the relationship between class inequality and gender inequality, to a marriage. The author suggests that this relationship is almost a 'visiting relationship' in the Caribbean.

* [GENDER ANALYSIS+] [SOCIAL CLASSES] [CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS] [SOCIAL THEORY] [MARXISM] [FEMINISM+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

147

----- > CDC 9561

* Life stories drawn from the experiences of two Trinidadian women of East Indian descent whose contrasting background and social status form the backdrop for an investigation of the gender, race and class dialectic: How do factors of birth, social status, family, life chances and experiences influence a woman's life. The women chosen for the case studies are Dropatie Naipaul, mother of author V.S.
Naipaul, who by birth is a member of one of the oldest and most prestigious Indian families in Trinidad; and Ruth Dassie Parsan, born Ruth Dassie Singh of Trinidad-born Indian parents in the then largely rural district of El Socorro, now an active commercial centre and working-class urban district bordering the fertile agricultural area of Aranguez. Mrs. Naipaul is 25 years older than Mrs. Parsan. Their lives have varied, not only as a result of circumstances of birth - one is Brahmin, born into a wealthy and prestigious family; the other married beneath her caste and has known great poverty and deprivation, but also because they were born and grew up in different parts of Trinidad. Their perceptions of race, class and society differ, but each holds on to the common factor of their uniqueness as Indian women conforming to the conventions of their tribe. Author sees the need for feminists and sociologists to note the message drawn from the lives of these two women. The interviews indicate that while their lives revolved around different social circumstances, their adherence to tradition with respect to male/female and family relationships remained similarly intact. They have not, however, been passive actors within the constructs of their lives. They are seen to be at times adept at making a virtue of necessity and at others capable of determining their own goals. Each woman, the author concludes, is still the product of her race and class and assigned gender role, while at the same time their life histories illustrate a defiance of common expectations of them as members of these specific groups.

* [RACE RELATIONS] [LIFE HISTORIES+] [EAST INDIAN WOMEN] [SOCIAL INEQUALITY] [GENDER ANALYSIS] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]


----- > CDC 7218

* [EDUCATION] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [STATISTICAL DATA] [SOCIAL INDICATORS] [DOMINICAN REPUBLIC]


----- > CDC 2536

* Summarizes the findings of the Women in the Caribbean Project survey which was conducted in Barbados from March to June 1981. Presents information on household composition and social amenities, education, family and kinship, work activities, employment status of respondent's partners, perceptions of work, income-earning activities, sources of livelihood, support of household, spending and saving patterns, child-care arrangements and ownership patterns. In the light of the survey findings, recommendations are made concerning curricula reform, vocational training for women, family life education, upgrading of skills of women in traditional areas, and organization and group membership. Information on the survey design and methodology is not given.

* [FAMILY] [HOUSEHOLD] [KINSHIP] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [BARBADOS]


----- > CDC 6436

* [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [RESEARCH METHODS] [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [LATIN AMERICA]


----- > CDC 4686

* [WOMEN'S ROLE] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [THE WORLD]

152 Theory and practice in feminist research: a Caribbean experience.


----- > CDC Serial

* Prior to 1980, research relevant to women was carried out by social anthropologists and demographers with little focus on their problems and needs. Current research centres on providing a clearer understanding of women's lives. Policy-makers in the public sector have been targeted as having the greatest potential for generating change. Although women are increasingly occupying higher level technical and administrative positions, women's issues are seen as having low status and so have not been properly addressed. Projects aimed at redressing this have been conducted by the University of the West Indies through the Women in the Caribbean Project of the Institute of Social and Economic Research and the Women and Development Unit. New relationships between research and teaching, influenced by the feminist movement can be seen in the work of Sistren Theatre Collective of Jamaica and the Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action (CAFRA). A third phase of research is seen in the work conducted by CARICOM and ECLAC.

* [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [RESEARCH] [RESEARCH PROJECTS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]
-----> CDC 6203

* Attempts to focus on some important areas of change related to roles and relationships between women and men within the Caribbean - within the home, the education system, the media, and the wider society. The preamble is that to promote further changes in the relationships and to build a more caring society, both parties need to be released from existing stereotypes. Sessions are structured to promote maximum participation of the individual within the small groups. Each is designed to draw on the experiences of all participants, to encourage each person to express feelings, ideas, attitudes and to build greater awareness of how these affect behaviour. An underlying principle of these sessions is that change will not occur unless the individual perceives the need for change. An attempt is therefore made to highlight conscious/unconscious attitudes and values and to help the individual to understand the process by which these are shaped. Another premise on which training sessions are developed is that most of the participants are seriously concerned about becoming more effective youth and community workers. The module therefore provides the opportunity for individuals to review their own behaviour and consider alternatives. Each topic has the following format: topic, objectives, materials, activities, outcomes.

  * [SOCIAL CHANGE] [SOCIAL ROLES] [TRAINING] [MEN] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

Women and agricultural change in Latin America: some concepts guiding research / Fiona Wilson

-----> CDC Serial

* One is not yet in a position to draw simple conclusions from the existing research literature in answer to the question of how the lives of rural women are affected by the process of commercialization in agriculture. The most serious problem inhibiting generalization has been the underlying conceptual and political differences among commentators. This article explores and illuminates these conceptual differences, discusses the basic weakness of the 'impact model' (of agricultural change on women) most commonly adopted up to now, and indicates directions taken by alternative conceptualizations that stress the interplay of relations of gender with relations of class and ethnicity.

  * [AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT] [RESEARCH METHODS] [LATIN AMERICA]

-----> CDC 9554

* Examines the psychological impact on women of existing social structures, traditions and cultural values, alongside the realities of women's identity and consciousness. A class perspective on the issue indicates the boundaries of income levels, occupation and male-derived status which combine to create differences in behaviour and attitudes between women across the class spectrum. A challenge is presented to feminist scholarship to address major questions pertaining to class and gender studies. Among these being issues of whether there are inherent differences in the quality of life between working class and middle class women; whether teenage mothers experience adverse effects from early motherhood. The balance between occupational reality and family life of female politicians. Urges, as well, consideration of other factors relevant to the experience of the Caribbean: economic conditions, migration, overseas economic support to households, and developing trends in drug abuse, teenage prostitution and crime.

  * [SOCIAL CLASSES] [SOCIALIZATION] [GENDER STUDIES+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

-----> CDC 3842

* [COLONIAL COUNTRIES] [HISTORY] [SOCIAL CHANGE] [THE WORLD]

Women and Health: a Sistren participatory workshop / Joan French

Inaugural Seminar: Gender in Caribbean Development, St. Augustine, 7-18 September 1986. General  
-----> CDC 9532

* Describes the methodology of a workshop given by members of the Sistren Theatre Collective on 'Women and Health'. The aims of the workshop were to demonstrate a participatory methodology for the investigation of an issue; to show how the exploration of women's particular experience can be used to arrive at a feminist perspective; and how to draw conclusions about political action from an analysis of the issue.

  * [METHODOLOGY] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [HEALTH] [SISTREN+] [JAMAICA]

Women and health: a Sistren participatory workshop: an analysis of method / Patricia Mohammed

Inaugural Seminar: Gender in Caribbean Development,
St. Augustine, 7-20 September 1986. General

* Analyzes the participatory methodology of a workshop on 'Women and Health', given by the Sistren Theatre Collective and identifies issues which need to be considered in applying the methodology to women's studies in the Caribbean.
  * [METHODOLOGY] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [HEALTH] [JAMAICA]

159


* Statement on the marxist/feminist dialectic which notes that gender inequality cuts across class, race and culture, thus creating a feminist challenge to dissect its component parts and cultivate a new paradigm for social reconstruction. Analyzes the power-subordination relationship between men and women and the condition of women on the basis of four major characterizations: bio-gender-universal; gender-status-universal; gender-status-stratum-specific; and gender-status-specific. In this context the author illustrates the limitation of class analysis and recommends a greater focus on ethno-sociological realities of woman in her specific structure and cultural milieu.
  * [FEMINIST THEORY] [GENDER ANALYSIS] [GENDER STUDIES+] [RACE RELATIONS] [SOCIAL INEQUALITY] [THEORETICAL OR METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENTS]

160

Women in the Caribbean Project: an overview / Joycelin Massiah.


Women in the Caribbean Project. General

* Details the major objectives of the project which are to: (1) identify the subjective meaning of the social realities which women face, the way these realities are manifested and the consequences at the individual, community and societal level; (2) devise a theoretical framework which would integrate the analysis of women's roles as they are affected by processes of social change; (3) generate data relevant to policy making for women; (4) identify appropriate mechanisms for the dissemination of research results and for incorporating these results into ongoing development programmes; and (5) produce a cadre of women who would be adequately equipped with the necessary research skills to conduct good research in general. In summary, the project was conceived as an exploratory attempt to identify the broad spectrum of issues confronting women as defined by the women themselves.
  * [SOCIAL RESEARCH] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]
women are disadvantaged for a number of reasons, principally training opportunities. It is felt that women's access to all types of information, particularly industrial data, is severely constrained and that their awareness of their potential is limited. Recommendations are therefore made for international programmes geared toward the full integration of women in development. International and bilateral agencies in offering training programmes should work closely with governments to ensure involvement on the part of women. An even greater level of involvement could be achieved if planners and administrators were cognizant of the existence of both the formal and vernacular languages. Annex includes a report on women in relation to industrial development in the Caribbean.


Brief on Women's Affairs Bureau / Guyana. Women's Affairs Bureau, 1983. 11 p. Limited


Regional Meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean in Preparation for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, Havana, 19-23 November 1984. Limited

Contributions to the appraisal of the United Nations Decade for Women and to the design of strategies for the future / CEPAL, Santiago: CEPAL, 1984. vii; 57 p.: tbs. (LC/L.313) (Conf. 77/4)


Caribbean Regional Workshop on the Integration of Women in the Industrial Planning and Development Process, Georgetown, 6-12 May 1984. General

According to the main findings of the workshop, women are disadvantaged for a number of reasons, principally those of poverty and the restrictive nature of education and training opportunities. It is felt that women's access to all women / R. B. Dixon. Washington, DC: US. AID, 1980. iii; 105 p. : tbs. (AID Program Evaluation Discussion Paper, n. 8). General

* [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [AFRICA]

* [PROJECT EVALUATION] [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [THE WORLD]

* [GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [NATIONAL PLANNING] [GUYANA]

* [COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT] [THE WORLD]

* [GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [UN DECADE FOR WOMEN+] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [DEVELOPMENT POLICY] [THE WORLD]

* [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [DEVELOPMENT PLANNING] [GOVERNMENT POLICY] [JAMAICA]

* [WOMEN'S ROLE] [SEX DISCRIMINATION] [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [DEVELOPMENT PLANNING] [THE WORLD]

Energy for women's income-generating activities


* [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [ENERGY CONSUMPTION] [THE WORLD]


Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America, 2, Macuto, 12-16 November 1979. General

* The publication begins with a conceptual study of the more general social relations and structures which affect the situation of women. Presents specific types of women and families in the development processes of the region. Special attention is given to aspects concerning the family, education and employment, which have been given priority in the various mandates of the General Assembly and which are major fields for the social action of women. Finally, some guidelines are presented for establishing priorities, strategies and policy measures that might help improve the situation of women. The purpose of this publication is to enhance the discussion of the question of the integration of women into development in order to facilitate the formulation of working hypotheses, frame the analysis in the broader context of development and, ultimately provide tools for effectively improving the living conditions of Latin American women and their families, particularly those of the lower income groups.

* [DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY] [EDUCATION OF WOMEN] [EMPLOYMENT] [GOVERNMENT POLICY] [FAMILY] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [LATIN AMERICA]

Haitian approach to development. Port of Spain: CEPAL, 1979. (CDCC/IV/CRP/7)


* Outlines the Haitian approach to development. Describes briefly the present economic and social situation. Outlines the development goals of Haiti, and the planning methodology for achievement of these goals. Gives a brief review of the role of the Haitian woman in development.

* [DEVELOPMENT PLANNING] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [HAITI]


ECLA. CDCC Session, 6, St. George's, 4-10 November 1981. General

* A summary of developments for the seven programme activities is given. Work on the elimination of language barriers is said to be impeded because of lack of funding. In transport and communication, progress is reported in maritime projects, and the inauguration of the Caribbean Postal Union has been postponed. In international trade the way has been set for co-ordination of activities by the appointment of an advisor to the CARICOM/ITC Trade Information System Project. In the activity on integration of women in development, areas of focus include, assistance to women's desks, Caribbean legislation on women, and collaboration and co-ordination among organizations with women's programmes. Reports are also given for science and technology, cultural retrieval and animation, and audio-visual production and distribution. Projections for 1981-82 as regards the Caribbean Information System include the continuation of the publication of CARISPLAN Abstracts, and follow-up of networking efforts in agriculture and science and technology. On the subject of removal of language barriers, regarded as a very important project, it is suggested that the Committee may wish to pursue the matter through the Government Ministers responsible for Unesco affairs and through an appeal to the regional ECLA as well as the UN General Assembly. Recommendations are also made in the areas of the social sector, energy and national resources, agriculture and industry.

* [COMMUNICATION] [TRADE] [INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT] [ENERGY] [AGRICULTURE] [TRANSPORT] [SCIENCE] [TECHNOLOGY] [CDCC] [INFORMATION SYSTEMS] [CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT] [WORK PROGRAMMES] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


Caribbean Regional Workshop on the Integration of Women in the Industrial Planning and Development Process, Georgetown, 6-12 May 1984. Limited

* Within the framework of recent efforts to develop programmes aimed at expanding the production base of CARICOM member states, the paper presents a number of issues considered crucial to women's participation in industrialization and suggests some general courses of action. Among the issues presented is the need for women to take a more active part in the job creation process. To achieve this end, it is proposed that public awareness programmes
emphasize the opportunities for women to become actively involved in industrialization. The document concludes with excerpts from a study on regional industrial programming in CARICOM countries.

178
-----> CDC 6447

• [CARICOM] [INDUSTRIAL PLANNING] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

179
-----> CDC 6907

• [INDUSTRIAL SECTOR] [INTERNATIONAL TRADE] [EMPLOYMENT] [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [LATIN AMERICA] [ASIA AND THE PACIFIC]

180
-----> CDC 4670

• [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [AFRICA]

181
INSTRAW, women and energy
-----> CDC Serial

• [INSTRAW+] [ENERGY] [THE WORLD]

182
-----> CDC 9870

• [DIRECTORIOS] [DESARROLLO ECONOMICO Y SOCIAL] [LATIN AMERICA]

183
-----> CDC 4924

• [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [THE WORLD]

184
-----> CDC UN

• [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [CEPAL] [WORK PROGRAMMES] [LATIN AMERICA]

185
-----> CDC 3349

• [DEVELOPMENT PLANNING] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [THE WORLD]

186
Integration of women into development: activities of the CEPAL secretariat in the Caribbean, Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Santiago: CEPAL, 1981. 6 p. (F/CEPAL/MDM/8/Add. 2) General
-----> CDC UN

• Reviews the activities of the CEPAL Secretariat aimed at fostering the integration of women into the development process. Delineates the areas which should be given priority if the goals of the programme are to be achieved. Such areas include the establishment of national machinery, training, the integration of women into the process of development planning. Technical assistance in project formulation, legislation, research, international and regional co-operation.

• [ECLAC] [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [WOMEN] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

187
Integration of women into development: conceptual framework and policy guidelines / CEPAL

Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America, 2, Macuto, 12-16 November 1979. General
-----> CDC UN
In view of the general situation of the region, it is suggested that a satisfactory strategy should: give priority to the poor rural and urban sectors; be a part of the global national or regional development programmes and strategies; be based on an integrated and multisectoral approach; take into account the role of the family in the daily and generational reproduction of individuals and the role of women, as specified for the different class situations. Other approaches are outlined, among which is one that attempts to detail a minimum group of activities. These include: 1) the provision of stable employment, with an adequate minimum income and a place of work close to the family unit for the head of the household; 2) programmes of health, housing, education and basic infrastructure services aimed at lightening the burden of domestic work and allowing women to take up other activities; 3) programmes to organize families in neighbourhood or community associations; 4) adoption of legislative measures to support objectives.

* [SOCIAL POLICY] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY] [LATIN AMERICA]

188

Involving women in energy programmes and projects / INSTRAW


----> CDC Serial

* [ENERGY SOURCES] [ENERGY] [PLANNING] [THE WORLD]

189


----> CDC 7220

* [WOMEN’S PARTICIPATION] [PROJECT EVALUATION] [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [THE WORLD]

190


----> CDC UN

* [POLITICA DE VIVIENDA] [POLITICA ECONOMICA] [DOMINICAN REPUBLIC]

191


----> JMNP A

* Outlines a project to stimulate national economic development through youth employment. Fixes the cost at J$10.6 million for 2 years; the local input J$9.350,000, foreign US$928,571. Names the borrower, the Community Economic Organization (Project Development) Company, government-owned under the Ministry of Parliamentary and Regional Affairs. Gives origin of the company, its organization and functions. Explains how staff of 64 will be recruited. Indicates administrative and management procedures. Its purpose is to restrain rural/urban migration, generate employment especially where unemployment is high and rife among women and youth. States that each sub-project will be carefully evaluated and monitored, points out that market research will be carried out by project analysts, explains arrangements for personnel training. Details projected disbursing of the funds and amortisation plans. Shows geographical distribution of projects. Lists some possible projects. Includes appendices.

* [PROJECT DESIGN] [YOUTH] [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [EMPLOYMENT CREATION] [JAMAICA]

192


----> CDC UN

* [GOVERNMENT POLICY] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [WOMEN’S RIGHTS] [WOMEN’S PARTICIPATION] [AFRICA]

193


----> CDC 6411

* [NATIONAL LEVEL] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [THE WORLD]

194


----> CDC 4692

* [DEVELOPMENT PLANNING] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [WOMEN’S PARTICIPATION] [DEVELOPMENT POLICY] [ASIA AND THE PACIFIC]

195


----> CDC 9533

* [DERECHOS DE LA MUJER] [PARTICIPACION DE LA MUJER] [PLANIFICACION DEL DESARROLLO] [LATIN AMERICA] [THE WORLD]
ECLA. CDCC Session, 3, Belize City, 12-18 April 1978.

* Draft project that attempts to establish the need for programmes applicable to the Caribbean sub-region, in order to promote the integration of women into social and economic development. It implies that an understanding of the family structure in the region would gear development projects specifically to urban and rural marginal women who represent the majority of the Caribbean population. Self-help projects are proposed as the most natural form of development, and ideas for project implementation included.

* [SELF-HELP] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

Plan of action for women in the CARICOM region; draft / CARICOM. Georgetown: CARICOM, 1985. 9 p.
Seminar on the Integration of Women in Development in the Caribbean, Kingston, 6-10 June 1977. General

* The action plan makes distinction between social and economic aspects of the process of women's integration in Caribbean development. Proposals for economic integration call for an increase in job-training programmes; access to a wider range of occupations; full incorporation of women into the labour force and, given the agricultural base of most Caribbean economies, the upgrading of women's skills in agriculture as well as support for programmes to increase women's participation in agricultural projects. Hindrances to social integration identified as gender biases in schools curricula, media stereotyping - women's disproportionate responsibility for care and upbringing of children; ignorance on human reproduction, adolescent pregnancy, and inadequate health services. The plan also highlights the need for research and data collection, restructuring of education and training
programmes, removal of legal disabilities, improvements in health, housing and other social services and the use of mass media for general public awareness. Also recommends the adoption of policies for women's political participation, the strengthening of institutional machinery and joint regional approaches.

* [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [DEVELOPMENT PLANS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


-----> CDC 4708

* Organizational profile, policy framework and seminar papers aimed at re-thinking and re-educating women's role in the development process, with specific reference to the relationship between women's participation in the informal sectors of the economy and currently accepted models of development. Changes are suggested in definitions and concepts of development theory and planning which would address the issue of defining models of integration of women into development more suited to the realities into developing countries than to Western models. Recommendations are made under the headings - issues of policy design, methodological approaches to incorporating women in development programmes, research and data collection and training and dissemination of information.

* [DEVELOPMENT PLANNING] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [CARIBBEAN REGION] [THE WORLD]

203 Promoting and accelerating women's participation in development programmes in the Caribbean through technical cooperation among developing countries / Peggy Antrobus; UN. High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries. S.I., 1981. 30 p. (TCDC/2/13)

High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, New York, NY, 1-8 June 1981. General

-----> CDC UN

* Caribbean experiences and a review of issues of TCDC relating to women in development are outlined. Issues are that in spite of great social and economic participation, women tend to be low-paid and low-skilled, they are employed in traditional occupations, and have limited scope even in access to resources and services. The level of their participation indicates underdevelopment. The work of WAND is noted in the planning of programmes, and it is felt that these should be incorporated into larger programmes which could provide access to more substantial resources, avoid isolation from "mainstream" programmes and sensitize programme managers and agencies to women's concerns and strengths. Conclusions include, that any agency wishing to promote women's participation in development programmes through TCDC will have to devise new strategies which will take account of the conceptual, structural and administrative problems inherent in the "women's component" in over-all development programmes. The effectiveness of strategies for change depends on the extent to which they maintain contact with women at every level of the society, their accessibility to these women and their responsiveness to the values and programmes women define for themselves. A major recommendation is that governments of developing countries and UN organizations should work through women's professional organizational networks, in the identification and implementation of TCDC programmes for women.

* [WORKERS] [TCDC+] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


-----> CDC 6909

* Responses indicated that a structure has been put in place for national machineries and the development of programmes for the advancement of women. A policy was, however, still being formulated. Equal opportunity in education, training and employment is being pursued. The percentage of female managers in banking and credit institutions is insignificant but the questionnaire does not indicate discriminatory disadvantages for women seeking credit.

* [GOVERNMENT POLICY] [DEVELOPMENT PLANNING] [DOMINICA]


-----> CDC 6908

* Responses indicate a positive thrust towards full equality for women, though efforts appear to be sometimes hindered by economic constraints. Priorities for the next decade are: data collection and analysis on women, training for women and financial management programmes and projects for women. The questionnaire notes women's adaptability to new technologies, family planning awareness, and also indicates participation by women in decision-making processes relating to research and development. There is extensive participation by women in rural development but discriminatory practices exist with respect to agricultural credit.

* [GOVERNMENT POLICY] [DEVELOPMENT PLANNING] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [GUYANA]


Practices listed for the next decade are policy formulation, training and research. In the promotion of women's equal participation, the questionnaire states that no major obstacles have been encountered, and that women are becoming "more involved" in all aspects of national life.

* [GOVERNMENT POLICY] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [DEVELOPMENT PLANNING] [MONTESERRAT]


Meeting of Women in Development Planning, St. Lawrence, 12-14 May 1980.

* Priorities for the next decade include: training, research and development of indicators, data collection and analyses. The questionnaire indicates a need for funding for field research and for small, income-generating, money-saving projects.

* [GOVERNMENT POLICY] [DEVELOPMENT PLANNING] [SAINT LUCIA]


Expert Group Meeting on Social Support Measures for the Advancement of Women, Vienna, 14-18 November 1988.

General

* Priority listed for the next decade are policy formulation, training and research. In the promotion of women's equal participation, the questionnaire states that no major obstacles have been encountered, and that women are becoming "more involved" in all aspects of national life.

* [GOVERNMENT POLICY] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [DEVELOPMENT PLANNING] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT + ] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


* Presents summary of the discussion on progress achieved, formulation of strategies for the advancement of women up to the year 2000 and concrete measures for overcoming the obstacles to the realization of the goals and objectives of the UN Decade. With regard to education, a great increase in primary and vocational and technical education and training for women in different fields was noted. The increase in unemployment, persistence of rural work and the difficulties of gauging non-remunerative work of women in agriculture and in the household were among the problems mentioned. In the field of health while the coverage of services had broadened there were limitations to access. Outlines a strategy at the national, regional and international levels.

* [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT + ] [DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY] [LATIN AMERICA]

Meeting of Ministers with Responsibility for the Integration of Women in Development, 2, Georgetown, 17-18 March 1983.

----- > CDC 7168

* [INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [NATIONAL POLICY] [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


----- > CDC 4304

* [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [DEVELOPMENT PLANNING] [THE WORLD]


Meeting of Ministers with Responsibility for the Integration of Women in Development, 3, St. John's, 16-17 May 1985. Restricted

----- > CDC 7169

* [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [DEVELOPMENT Projects] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


Meeting of Officials with Responsibility for the Integration of Women in Development, 3, St. John's, 14-17 May 1985. Restricted

----- > CDC 7211

* Includes statements, comments and progress reports from WAND, the CARICOM Secretariat, CARIWA, ECLAC as well as procedures adopted for selection of delegates to the Nairobi Conference. Notes concerns expressed by WAND and other women's organizations on the effects on women of the structural adjustment process. Criticism is made of the CDB's lack of focus on women in its study of structural adjustment and a call made for a re-definition of the concept of development taking into account women's unremunerative work; the link between women's productive and reproductive roles; and the existence of gender hierarchies in households and in the society.

* [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS] [OBSTACLES TO DEVELOPMENT] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


Caribbean Regional Workshop for Women in Small Island States, St. George's, 22-26 June 1981. Limited

----- > CDC 3553

* Focus of the five days was a series of internal workshops on developing skills in communication for use in organizing group activity and effective integration of women's needs and abilities into government and community plans. Field trips enabled participants to share experiences and gain knowledge from the experiences of other women. The final session produced some thoughtful and innovative results, including plans to work towards the setting up of a women's desk in those countries where none as yet exist. Appendices include excerpts from Maurice Bishop's address and issues arising from the UN Decade For Women conference in Copenhagen.

* [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [SMALL STATES+] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


----- > CDC UN

* Report of a workshop which examined the relationship between government policy and budgetary measures and the services and benefits actually available to women. Research study and workshop focused on government policy and expenditure in health, education, social welfare, agriculture and extension services as well as on issues concerning the legal status of women. Women's major concerns in these areas were measured against established programmes and policies revealed that, while budget allocations were adequate, there were deficiencies at the level of government action. Report recommends greater access to subsidized facilities; textbook standardization; teacher training for adolescent development; curriculum restructuring relevant to national development needs; increased spending on non-formal adult education; upgrading of health services and staff training; skill development in agriculture and the establishment of legal provisions for the protection of women, children and the support of family structures.

* [GOVERNMENT POLICY] [HEALTH] [EDUCATION OF WOMEN] [SOCIAL SERVICES] [EXTENSION SERVICES] [LEGAL STATUS] [SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES]

- Outlines the major objectives and strategies required for addressing priority health problems of women in the Caribbean. Also indicates that the WHD Workshop was successful in achieving its goal of formulating a draft sub-regional Plan of Action and in identifying available resources necessary for progress. The Workshop attempted to establish a time frame for meeting the specified objectives. The major goal of the Workshop was to examine the fundamental question of the effectiveness of organizational infrastructure for planning for women's health in development; the central machinery responsible for women's affairs; and the sensitivity of governments to women and development issues at every level. Contains recommendations for guiding the development of the sub-regional Plan of Action as well as proposals regarding the structure and functions of National Focal Points.

* [HEALTH SERVICES] [DEVELOPMENT PLANNING] [HEALTH] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

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Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, 3, Mexico City, 8-10 August 1983. Limited

- Gives a comprehensive view of activities carried out by ECLA on the integration of women in development from August 1979 to December 1982. Describes the legislative framework, main policy orientations, programmes, organization and lines of action of these activities, examining them according to different criteria: planning, participation in meetings, formulation of diagnostic analyses and strengthening of national and regional capacity. Projects activities for the period 1983-1985 which will emphasize: the strengthening of capacity of national mechanisms to integrate women's problems into planning; the strengthening of ECLA's capacity to identify policy and programme questions concerning women and a regional appraisal of the situation of women. Summaries of ECLA studies and reports on the integration of women in development completed since the Second Regional Conference, and projects implemented by ECLA from August 1979 to December 1982 are contained in Annexes.

* [ECLAC] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [WORK PROGRAMMES] [LATIN AMERICA]

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* Chief objective of the meeting was to initiate discussions on the formulation of a draft national policy on the status of women in Trinidad and Tobago: to suggest possible operational structures or systems which would allow for a regular update of sectoral data on women, and to review the scope of existing services and perceived needs from the perspective of women within each sector. Investigations and discussions were held on labour and income, education, health, social welfare and legislation. Findings included: inequality in the work-force; a lack of health provisions for women; discriminatory provisions in the country's legislation; the unavailability of data disaggregated by gender; and a lack of uniformity as regards the definition of users. Recommendations include: a proposed follow-up to the study focusing on women in non-traditional activities; social support services; meaningful, quality jobs for women; science and technology for women; and improvement of maternal and child care; a draft organigram for the restructuring of the national machinery on the status of women operating with one administrative body and a Women's Bureau; the preparation and circulation of a draft policy; that representatives of each sector inform the relative statistical officers of specific needs for disaggregation of sectoral data by gender; the improvement of available resources; and the need for a discussion of the list of parameters to be used in assessing women as beneficiaries of public services.

* [DEVELOPMENT PLANNING] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [GOVERNMENT POLICY] [SEX DISCRIMINATION] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]
Objectives of the workshop were to examine planning and monitoring mechanisms used by organizations in Dominica concerned with women's development, and to develop a framework for gender planning, monitoring and evaluation. Participants worked in groups to develop a framework for analyzing the impact of income-generating projects on women and analysis of main issues women face, strategic points of leverage and resources available to effect change.

Selected guidelines and checklists for women in development / INSTRAW. Santo Domingo: INSTRAW, 1986. 8 p. General

The objective of this paper was to emphasize the importance of women's involvement in water supply and sanitation projects and to underline the various tasks required to achieve the UN Decade for Women objectives with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of these activities through the integration of women's participation. Experience has shown that women, as primary users and managers of water resources and as the principal influence on family sanitary habits, can contribute a great deal to the better planning, functioning and utilization of the improved facilities when provided appropriate training and support. The question therefore is how best to approach, train and support women for these levels of
involvement in the project cycle at the community level.

* [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [WATER SUPPLY] [SANITATION] [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [THE WORLD]

231

Towards a regional information and communication strategy for women / CEPAL. Santiago: CEPAL, 1983. iii; 43 p. (ECEPAL/CRM.3/F.6)

Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, 3, Mexico City, 8-10 August 1983. Limited

----- > CDC UN

* The flow of information necessary for the integration of women is underscored. Outlines factors to be considered in the formulation of programmes. Proposes a strategy to strengthen mechanisms of information and communication. On an operative level, a network of institutions to deal with the circulation and exchange of information is suggested. The need to make resources available for carrying out the strategy proposed is stressed.

* [INFORMATION NETWORKS] [COMMUNICATION] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

232

Trinidad and Tobago experience / Joaquin St. Cyr


----- > CDC 4708

* Examines matters related to population structure, legal protection, employment, income distribution, education, health and social services. Attributes obstacles pertaining to women's full participation in the development process to the level of social and economic development in the society and to the historical and cultural factors which determine traditions, customs, beliefs and attitudes. Notes that while, theoretically, equal opportunity for women exists in education and there is no overt gender discrimination, factors of socialization appear to determine occupational choice. Direct government-initiated programmes for women are included. Other support services are provided by non-governmental organizations. An action plan is identified to sensitize the population on issues affecting the integration of women, remove discriminatory provisions in law, review curricula to encourage wider participation in non-traditional areas, to improve health and social services, to cultivate among men a more healthy attitude towards women as equal partners in home-making and as breadwinners.

* [WOMEN'S STATUS] [ECONOMIC ASPECTS] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [SOCIAL ASPECTS] [GOVERNMENT POLICY] [PROGRAMMES OF ACTION+] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

233


----- > CDC 7145

* [DEVELOPMENT PLANNING] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [GOVERNMENT POLICY] [ASIA AND THE PACIFIC]

234

Women and new energy technologies / INSTRAW


----- > CDC Serial

* [ENERGY] [NEW TECHNOLOGY] [THE WORLD]

235

Women and planning: the need for an alternative analysis / Peggy Antrobus. Cave Hill: UWI. Women and Development Studies Project (Cave Hill, BB), 1989.


----- > CDC 9558

* Paper admits to a reversal of a position taken earlier which viewed structural adjustment policies as failing to take women into account. Argues instead that further analysis indicates a gender ideology which assigns certain roles and characteristics to women. Far from not taking women into account the policies are described as being grounded in a set of assumptions about the roles into which most women have been socialized. Given this background, a call is issued for a re-assessment not only of conventional approaches to women and planning, but also for a questioning of assumptions fundamental to prevailing women in development studies. Proposals for an alternative analysis of women in development are presented on the basis of an acknowledged failure of approaches which placed emphasis on the "how" of incorporating gender into planning processes. The new approaches favoured by the author pose a different set of questions: Who does it?; In what socio-economic and political context?; Within what framework of assumptions and values? Paper suggests an alternative analysis grounded in feminist theory, which would embrace theories of development and social change; relate experience at the micro-level of sector, community, project or household to that of macro-economic analysis, addressing at the same time issues of both human agency and structure; a recognition of concepts of development and under-development as being related more to imbalances of power than to the presence or absence of resources; a holistic approach to economic analysis and the incorporation of the feminist principle in all aspects of development planning with progress measured by use of other checklists and other evaluation mechanisms. Recommends a redefinition of development and the adoption of approaches which link technical skills with processes which take into account political and cultural sensitivities, as well as feminist action for connecting women's experiences at the level of their communities to the processes of sectoral and national planning.

* [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [DEVELOPMENT PLANNING] [FEMINIST ANALYSIS+]
Women and public policy: beyond the rhetoric of integration to a focus on "mainstreaming" gender analysis in the development planning process / Gwendoline Williams. Cave Hill: UWI. Women and Development Studies Project (Cave Hill), 1989. General

[CARIBBEAN REGION]

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Education and health care services and certain social welfare programmes financed from the resources of the national budget, are assessed to see how far they meet the needs of the female population. The long-term objective of the study is to provide hard data for use in a regional programme aimed at involving women in the social planning process and providing basic information on women as beneficiaries of Government social services.

* [WOMEN'S STATUS] [LABOUR FORCE] [NATIONAL BUDGET] [SOCIAL SERVICES] [SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES]

239

Women as recipients of services in the national budget of St. Christopher and Nevis / Leslie Wade; CDCC. Port of Spain: ECLAC. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean., 1986. 80 p.: tbs. (LC/CAR/L. 254) General

* Study documents present status of women in St. Kitts-Nevis, with the stated objective of accelerating full integration of women into the development process. Examines law, health, employment, educational opportunity. Shows that, although women enjoy de jure equality with males, disparities continue to exist with respect to opportunity and expectations. Provides demographic, economic and social indicators. Annex lists 17 recommendations including the need for disaggregation of data according to gender, with particular reference to mortality and morbidity statistics, enrolment in educational institutions by subject areas, training opportunities and access to credit.

* [NATIONAL BUDGET] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [DEVELOPMENT PLANNING] [SAINT CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS]

240

Women as the recipients of services from resources allocated in the national budget of Dominica / Myrtle D. Bishop. Port of Spain: ECLAC. Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, 1986. 18 p.: tbs. (LC/CAR/R.197) Restricted

* The status of women in Dominica was examined and it was found that with regard to their legal status their interests were largely taken into consideration. The 1981 census was analyzed to determine: 1) the structure of the population; 2) union status of female population and births; 3) educational attainment of female population. Studies on female participation in the labour force revealed that women were still concentrated in traditional female occupations; played a significant role in the agricultural sector; were employed in labour-intensive activities in the manufacturing sector. Problems women encountered in the labour market included low wages, unemployment and subtle discrimination. The census showed disparities in distribution of income between males and females. The following service sectors: education, health, welfare, youth development, economic and commercial, services in the exclusive interests of women, were investigated. The allocation of the budget in education and health services was examined. Briefly discusses the benefits of having well-educated women and women having proper access to health facilities and health education. Activities and functions of the Women’s Bureau are discussed.

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* Prefaced by a description of the status of women in the country, including the legal status and place in the population structure, the study examines the extent of participation by women in the labour force, civil service and their economic status. Findings show that although traditionally women have participated actively in the social, cultural, political and economic life of the society, no explicit attempts have been made in development planning to provide reliable information on the need and potential contribution of women, over and above their domestic and nurturing roles. A detailed summary is provided of women as recipients of services (health, education, welfare) from budgetary resources.
Caribbean governments would do well to apply the insights provided by the Decade to the wider society.

Women: a major source of energy / INSTRAW


* [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT] [UN DECADE FOR WOMEN] [PROGRAMMES OF ACTION] [DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY] [ECONOMIC POLICY] [FEMINISM] [DAWN] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

245

Women: a major source of energy / INSTRAW


* [ENERGY CONSUMPTION] [THE WORLD]

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
DESEARROLLO ECONOMICO Y SOCIAL
DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL


* [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [WORKERS] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT] [AFRICA]

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* [ENERGY CONSUMPTION] [THE WORLD]

Blacksmith, baker, roofing-sheet maker: cash incomes for ruralization / Marilyn Carr


* [RURAL WOMEN] [CASH FLOW] [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [THE WORLD]

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Blacksmith, baker, roofing-sheet maker: cash incomes for ruralization / Marilyn Carr


* [RURAL WOMEN] [CASH FLOW] [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [THE WORLD]

Caribbean women: the impact of race, sex and class / Gloria I. Joseph


* [WOMEN'S STATUS] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

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Caribbean women: the impact of race, sex and class / Gloria I. Joseph


* [WOMEN'S STATUS] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

249


* [INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT] [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [THE WORLD]

250


* [WOMEN'S STATUS] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

251


* [WOMEN'S ROLE] [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [THE WORLD]

252

Dominican Republic: program for development of micro-enterprises / Susan M. Sawyer, Catherine Overholt.


* [WOMEN'S ROLE] [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [THE WORLD]

253

Dominican Republic: program for development of micro-enterprises / Susan M. Sawyer, Catherine Overholt.


* [PRODEM], a programme for development of micro-enterprises in the Dominican Republic, stated as its objectives the need to increase income among the poor, create new jobs and strengthen precarious jobs. An evaluation conducted during the course of the project indicated that
PRODEME was successful in reaching entrepreneurs among poor urban dwellers, that is, until a gender-based review was undertaken. A new picture later emerged. Although women constituted a large percentage of the poor, their status was not accurately reflected either in official statistics as an indicator of their needs nor by their inclusion in the PRODEME project. Data are reproduced to show percentages of households in which women are the primary source of income (21 per cent among urban slum dwellers; 52 per cent among women factory workers) as well as the contribution made by women to male-headed households. The project review conducted against this background revealed evidence of disparities between men and women in the allocation of project resources. Eighty per cent of the owners and 89 per cent of employees in the micro-enterprises project were male and 62 per cent of women employed earned less than the minimum wage, compared to 5 per cent of the male employees. The review resulted in a proposal to reformulate the scope of the project for greater involvement of women.

[DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [SEX DISCRIMINATION] [SMALL ENTERPRISES] [EMPLOYMENT] [DOMINICAN REPUBLIC]


------> CDC 3509

* Analyzes one hundred and twenty seven working-class households in Kingston, Jamaica to show how women-headed households cope with dependence in an insecure and inadequate wage economy based on international monopoly capital. Demonstrates that working-class households, with a male partner/spouse in residence have greater access to resources and are less dependent on alternative income strategies found in the informal sector of the economy, than households headed by and dependent upon the labour of women.

* [HOUSEHOLD INCOME] [WORKERS] [FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS] [WORKING CLASS] [JAMAICA]


CARIWA Conference, 2, s.l., 16-19 April 1974. General

------> BBUWIML

* The paper defines the ultimate goals of economic development in the Caribbean as (1) the absence of poverty, of chronic unemployment and of demeaning job activities (2) the dominance of internal decision-making over the level and pattern of economic activity (3) equitability in the distribution of income. Aspects of a development strategy for the Caribbean are outlined and include emphasis on agriculture and agro-based industries, labour-intensive manufacturing industries, and promotion of efficient methods of small-scale production. The role of women is defined in the framework of the human element needed to implement this strategy. Their special contribution relates to the position of women in the running of the household, the predominance of women in culinary activity, and the subtle influence which women exert on all aspects of male endeavour.

* [ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT] [DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


------> CDC 7291

* Analyzes global impact of export-led industrialization by developing countries. Attempts comparative analysis of performance in different export processing zones and examines production structures of EPZs. States that profiles of EPZ companies indicate a transient quality. Mentions the view that EPZs have not been a universal success story. Concludes that in-depth research is required for a re-appraisal of the economic and social functions of EPZs.

* [TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS] [FREE EXPORT ZONES+] [THE WORLD]

256 Farmers, merchants and entrepreneurs / UN Development Fund for Women. New York, NY: UN. Development Fund for Women, n.d. 28 p.: illus., maps General

------> CDC 6919

* [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [UNDP] [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [THE WORLD]

257 Femmes et developpement en Amerique Latine et aux Caraibes / Andree Michel


------> CDC 9549

* This article demystifies the concept of development and the productivist economic development model, particularly in relation to agricultural and industrial production and to statistics concerning women's work and households. The author concludes that it is essential to change unidimensional development thinking to take into account from the beginning the victims of this type of development among which women are the most numerous.

* [DEVELOPMENT THEORY] [AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION] [INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION] [EMPLOYMENT] [BASIC NEEDS] [LABOUR FORCE] [HOUSEHOLD] [LATIN AMERICA]

258 Finding the support: a study of strategies for survival / Christine Barrow


------> JMNPA; CDC Serial

* Presents six case studies of poor Barbadian women ranging in age from 27-59 years and their strategies for
survival which come from four major sources of support: (1) the family home, (2) own earnings, (3) male partner and (4) older children. Lack of education and training, a preoccupation with motherhood; insufficient child care facilities and attitudes of male partners are the major factors which are identified as barriers to the acquisition of gainful and steady employment. The author concludes that the livelihood of these women illustrates a cultural duality which incorporates (1) the African and (2) the Anglo-Protestant life styles. The study and attitudes of male partners are the major factors which are older children. Lack of education and training, a survival which come from four major sources of support: (1) the formal sector and cannot articulate their perceptions, values and problems and devise strategies for their survival. Notwithstanding this, the women acknowledge a socio-economic context which they have little power to change thus rendering them vulnerable.

* [POVERTY] [UNEMPLOYMENT] [INCOME] [SURVIVAL STRATEGIES+] [BARBADOS]


Women's Action for Progress Caribbean/Central America, 1, Miami, [20-23 May 1984]. General

-----> CDC 7115

* The initial objective of the conference was to stimulate a dialogue addressing the economic role of women in the area affected by the Caribbean Basin Initiative. This report contains excerpts, transcripts and summaries of presentations made at the conference. It comprises ten sections on the following: small business; credit; agriculture; women in the Caribbean Basin; and economic survival via private voluntary-corporate collaboration. Focus was placed on the Caribbean Basin Initiative legislation, opportunities for women, and the development of assistance programmes to benefit the business woman. Special emphasis was placed on the duty-free treatment programme afforded by the CBI and small enterprise development, citing examples of women who use their acquired skills, local resources and local markets in order to produce and market goods and services usually centred around food, clothing and shelter. Also presents papers on women accessing financing from banks and the benefits for Caribbean economies and U.S. business from barter/countertrade.

* [WOMEN'S ROLE] [ECONOMIC ASPECTS] [CARIBBEAN BASIN INITIATIVE+] [SMALL ENTERPRISES] [AGROINDUSTRY] [CREDIT] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


-----> CDC 3456

* [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [FINANCING] [REVOLVING LOAN FUNDS+] [VOLUNTARY FUND+] [THE WORLD]


-----> JMNP

* Examines the economic activities and linkages of the informal sector, suggests a policy framework and recommends appropriate actions to improve the situation. The sector consists of rural workers who, being displaced by technology, migrated to urban centres. Describes the composition of the sector - the poor, women, illiterate, with low capital/labour ratios, low incomes, obsolescent capital goods, operating on the fringes of the formal sector and unable to benefit from industrial incentives. There are some 122,000 persons in this group. Has little data on how many participate in industrial activities, but lists some areas where members operate e.g. food, footwear, furniture, construction, domestic service. Some ad hoc case studies were relied on for data. Strong linkages exist between both sectors in the Kingston Metropolitan Area (KMA), especially in service industries, clothing and footwear. Suggests that policy makers aim at reducing the informal sector by upgrading rural conditions; increase employment in the formal sector and narrow the gap between incomes in the two sectors; improve the lot of those at subsistence level; decentralize economic activity of KMA viv-a-vis other urban centres. Includes in appendices detailed analysis of the prospects of some selected activities and the case studies which form the basis of the discussion.

* [INFORMAL SECTOR] [UNDEREMPLOYMENT] [BARBADOS] [JAMAICA]


Social History Workshop, Mona, 8-9 November 1985. General

-----> CDC 9247

* Study of urban hucksters, higglers and hirelings, making histiographic connections to the Yoruba ancestry of those, mainly women, engaged in this form of internal marketing. An examination is made of what the author sees as a neglected area of research - the urban slave economy. Study records the use of regulatory and suppressive measures by authorities to restrict this type of activity and notes evidence of the significance of higglering as an economic institution with implications for what is described as "the post-emancipation future". Also points to evidence which dispels the myth of laziness in slave communities.

* [INFORMAL SECTOR] [URBAN AREAS] [SLAVERY] [MARKETING] [DOMESTIC TRADE] [BARBADOS] [JAMAICA]

263 Household economic strategies in Kingston, Jamaica / Lynn A. Bolles, A. Lynn.


-----> JMNP
uses a sample of 127 urban working women and households to prove the theory that, with the formal sector dependent on unreliable foreign capital to generate employment, members of the informal sector must develop other means of survival, with formal links. Sees the situation arising form the state of the country's economy in the 1970s. Illustrates the supportive relationships in the informal sector with instances of higglering, pilfering, the assignment of household chores, sharing of resources with other urban and rural relatives. Concludes that the Jamaican economic situation demonstrates the ill effects of basing development programmes on foreign investment.

INFOMAL SECTOR] [URBAN AREAS] [WORKERS] [JAMAICA]

How are the women in our market coping with recession? / Market Facts and Opinions Ltd. Port of Spain: Market Facts and Opinions Ltd., 1986. 22 p. General

* Surveys Trinidadian women about the economic situation of the country. Due to the economic recession and the devaluation of the Trinidad dollar, Trinidadian women face the challenge of buying less goods for more money. These women are more concerned with the social implications of the situation, rather than the actual severity of the situation. They believe social unrest to be a real possibility due to rising unemployment and companies going into receivership. In order to receive additional income, and to cope with the recession, Trinidadian women employ tactics such as home gardening or producing items that could be easily marketed. They also practice grocery budgeting, buying only necessary goods when cash is low, postponing convenience items until there was more money available. Through networking, the best prices for the best goods were obtained by the women. Despite high prices, product performance is an important criterion to Trinidadian women. There is some experimentation amongst various brands, but depending on the importance of a particular item, performance usually wins over price. Customer service is very important to these women who are not hesitant to voice dissatisfaction over a product. However no one store in particular receives loyal patronage, with instances of higglering, pilfering, the assignment of household chores, sharing of resources with other urban and rural relatives. Concludes that the Jamaican economic situation demonstrates the ill effects of basing development programmes on foreign investment.

** ECONOMIC RECESSION] [CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR] [MARKET STUDIES] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]


* Uses a sample of 127 urban working women and households to prove the theory that, with the formal sector dependent on unreliable foreign capital to generate employment, members of the informal sector must develop other means of survival, with formal links. Sees the situation arising form the state of the country's economy in the 1970s. Illustrates the supportive relationships in the informal sector with instances of higglering, pilfering, the assignment of household chores, sharing of resources with other urban and rural relatives. Concludes that the Jamaican economic situation demonstrates the ill effects of basing development programmes on foreign investment.

** FINANCIAL POLICY] [MONETARY POLICY] [ECONOMIC GROWTH] [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION]
that capitalist development in Jamaica created the necessary conditions for greater female membership in the working-class by providing employment in the manufacturing sector. Female working-class consciousness was underscored by the high rate of female labour force participation in the society, and a traditional ideology that acknowledged the importance of women as economic providers for their households. Job security, however, was diminished by international financial and political events. In one case, the departure of a once booming export-oriented garment industry left thousands of women jobless. Women made adjustments in the productive and reproductive functions of their households, cognizant of Jamaica's position in the global market and its effects on their own lives.

* [IMF] [WORKING CLASS] [WORKERS] [INDUSTRIAL SECTOR] [ECONOMIC POLICY] [JAMAICA]

270
----- > CDC UN

* [URBAN AREAS] [LATIN AMERICA]

271
Notes on the meaning and significance of development / Norman P. Girvan

Inaugural Seminar: Gender in Caribbean Development, St. Augustine, 7-20 September 1986. General
----- > CDC 9532

* The past 35 years have seen an evolution in concepts, models and strategies of development in the Caribbean. Three concepts of development are discussed: development as economic growth, development as growth and structural change and development as a multi-faceted process. The Lewis dual economy model of "economic development with unlimited supplies of labour" and the centre-periphery model of development/underdevelopment are considered. Finally, development strategies pursued in the region are addressed. These are industrialization by invitation, statist development and structural adjustment export-led development. Concludes that the injection of the gender dimension into discussion on development will serve to enrich the understanding of the problematic of development.

* [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [ECONOMIC MODELS] [DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

272
----- > CDC 9249

* Deals with the economic value of higglering. Traces adjustments made to the system to meet modern socio-economic demands, resulting in a new class of higgler engaged in an informal commercial trading sector dealing in imported consumer goods. Includes case studies and analyses of structures, skills and motivational factors. Woman-dominated, higglering is seen as a symbol of strength, endurance, courage and independence in the Jamaican woman and a vital contributor to the internal economy.

* [INFORMAL SECTOR] [JAMAICA]
Projects for women in the Third World: explaining their misbehaviour / Mayra Buvinic

-----> CDC Serial

* The International Center for Research on Women (ICRW) addresses the phenomenon of the preference for and the prevalence of welfare projects for poor women in the Third World and explains the contradiction between economic-based intentions and welfare-oriented implementation. The aim of projects directed towards low-income women of the Third World since 1975 is to increase women's economic participation in development. However, most government programmes continue to concentrate on the promotion of traditionally feminine, sex-segregated, low-productivity activities for women. While policy and project objectives and women's needs all call for increasing women's productivity and incomes, social and welfare tasks prevail in projects for poor women throughout the Third World. Three related explanations suggest that firstly social rather than economic projects are encouraged. Such projects are small-scale, situation-specific, use limited funds and resources, are implemented by women and benefit only women. Secondly the institutions have expertise in the welfare sector and thus concentrate efforts in this area. Thirdly welfare projects require fewer funds and so receive more attention. Central to solutions proposed is education. The report stresses that women-only institutions should be replaced by integrated development institutions. Women-based and integrated agencies would complement each other. This development rests on the willingness of national and international development agencies to commit significant financial resources in support of economic-based policies and programmes.

* [PROJECT EVALUATION] [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [THE WORLD]

Report / of Seminar on Caribbean Women and their Participation in Economic, Political and Social Development. 22 p. (E/CEPAL/CDC/62)

-----> CDC UN

* This document reports on the attendance and organization of the seminar. Gives a summary of the debates, the main areas discussed being, women in the development process - employment, health, and education; the situation of infants; and women's organizations. Includes a list of recommendations to CEPAL regarding a) the creation by CEPAL of adequate machinery to enhance projects and programmes and their implementation; b) the holding of meetings and seminars as a means of increasing the exchange of experiences and information; c) the holding of a Workshop for training of women on the identification of requirements and the development, management implementation and assessment of projects.

* [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

Results of the seminar "Rural Women and Development" / Genevieve Lejeune. Bruxelles: CINTERAD, 1985. 30 p. (DOC. 84.07/34)

-----> CDC 4690

* [RURAL WOMEN] [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [AFRICA]

-----> CDC 1731

* [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [PROJECT EVALUATION] [PROJECT REQUEST] [THE WORLD]


Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, August 1979. General
-----> CDC 5506

* [SCIENCE] [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [TECHNOLOGY] [SOCIAL CONDITIONS] [THEORETICAL OR METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENTS]


-----> CDC 9270

* Identifies the social, political and economic consequences of structural adjustment policies on women and argues for official recognition of the relationship between women's productive and reproductive roles in policy formulation. Analysis is specific to the English-speaking Caribbean where 35 per cent - 45 per cent of households are headed by women and where, by tradition, women place high value on child-bearing and mothering. It is pointed out further that whether or not women head households their economic responsibility for children, when combined with high levels of
fertility and, in many instances, their responsibility for supporting extended ‘domestic networks’, places them in the poorest group in society. In this context, the author notes the impact on women of devaluations, cuts in subsidies and social services, the removal of price controls, the emphasis on export-oriented production in export processing zones along with other economic measures characteristic of structural adjustment programmes as well as the issues of foreign debt repayments and extra regional pressures to earn foreign exchange. The Jamaican experience is illustrated and questions raised about effects of these policies on women in the labour force where evidence has been accumulated with respect to exploration, job insecurity, and the movement of women away from more indigenous manufacturing and agriculture sectors which provide more opportunities for employment of women than do the more highly capitalized, high technology operations of the export-oriented foreign-owned industries. Calls for a re-focusing of the development effort taking into account the essential links between women’s productive and reproductive roles and the inadequacies and contradictions inherent in policies which seek to promote growth at the expense of meeting basic needs as well as for official recognition of women’s productive roles in the calculation of Gross Domestic Product.

* [WOMEN'S ROLE] [GOVERNMENT POLICY] [STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT+] [EMPLOYMENT] [JAMAICA]


-----> JMNPA

* Investigates social agencies operating in the Kingston Metropolitan Area (KMA) from which marginal groups may benefit. Uses 1970 census data and other works to define KMA and identify ‘most marginal’ sections. Looks at some socio-economic characteristics of KMA such as: unemployment and housing and shows that most residents are poor and lack basic services. Residents of the marginal sections have sub-standard facilities and exist at levels below national or parish average. Considers in detail government and non-government provision of services for women, children and youth through children services and youth programmes, educational and vocational services; special services for the disabled; maternal and child health and nutrition; general services and community-based organizations. Finds them mostly inefficient and limited by budgetary constraints and shortage of staff. Examines eight such organizations which satisfy the criteria of stability and flexibility of organizational structure and proven track record. Finds them capable and willing to participate in any development programme for the areas they serve. Recommends for UNICEF involvement, labour-intensive income generating activities with a training component, designed initially for women and youth. Explains information gaps to be closed if upgrading is to be implemented and identifies eight other areas to be more fully investigated.

* [CHILDREN] [SOCIAL CONDITIONS] [SOCIAL SERVICES] [YOUTH] [URBAN AREAS] [JAMAICA]

283 Some types of poor women in Latin America / CEPAL.


Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development, 2, Macuto, 12-16 November 1979.

-----> CDC UN

* Some important aspects of poor women in Latin America are covered in the six types outlined; also addressed are the variations between their living situations. Two methodological problems are seen to emerge 1) the difficulty of studying women apart from their family unit, 2) the shortage of relevant information which would permit a deeper analysis of each type. Among generic features common to all the types, however, are, the lack of power and social organization of women, the discrimination to which they are subjected, and the difficulties in incorporating them into work of higher productivity, which is linked to their poor qualifications and the low incomes that they can attain. It is seen as essential, then, to define the field better and to design more suitable techniques for studying it more scientifically. As long as poor women continue to be an unmeasurable entity, it is felt that the possibilities of concrete action by them to improve their situation will be distanced, further increasing the gap separating them both from other women and from men belonging to other social classes.

* [POVERTY] [SOCIAL ASPECTS] [SOCIAL RESEARCH] [LATIN AMERICA]


-----> CDC 9254

* Examines Jamaica's higglering system as a pre-capitalist traditional sector operating within the context of current economic, social and political perspectives. Makes linkages between unemployment and the growth and characteristics of higglering. Study describes nine categories of higgler and makes calculations with respect to levels of income and comparative economic status. Concludes that higgling is dominated by women and recommends that national development plans take account of skills acquired by higger.

* [INFORMAL SECTOR] [MARKETING] [DOMESTIC TRADE] [JAMAICA]


-----> CDC 4689

* [RURAL WOMEN] [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [THE WORLD]
Theories of women in development in the Caribbean: the ongoing debate / Lynn A. Bolles


Inaugural Seminar: Gender in Caribbean Development, St. Augustine, 7-20 September 1986. General

• Theories of women and development unlike traditional neo-classical and Marxist theories of development, begin and end with a feminist perspective. The paper discusses theoretical differences within some feminist development models, focusing on the work of four scholars: Esther Boserup's landmark study, Woman's Role in Economic Development; and the feminist Marxist critique of the study by Lourdes Beneria and Gita Sen; Beneria's analysis of the definition and measurement of women's activities (paid and domestic labour); and Helen Safa's examination of women's industrial work and critique of export processing plants. Of relevance to the Caribbean is Beneria's concept of 'making a living' instead of 'earning a living' to describe the ways in which women 'make do'; and the incorporation of domestic activities in compiling indicators of women's labour.

- [DEVELOPMENT THEORY] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [LABOUR FORCE] [SEXUAL DIVISION OF LABOUR+] [HOUSEWORK+] [INDUSTRIAL WORKERS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


- [UNIFEM+] [WORK PROGRAMMES] [TRAINING] [CASE STUDIES] [THE WORLD]


General Assembly Session, 36, New York, NY, November 1981. General

- [UN DECADE FOR WOMEN+] [VOLUNTARY FUND+] [THE WORLD]


- [ENERGY RESOURCES] [THE WORLD]

• Voluntary Fund projects conclude that women do participate in the development process but under unequal conditions. Traditional duties and attitudes continue to deter equality. Women are often the most effective initiators of development. Thus, the Fund, because of its interfacing role between women and development, is a guardian for effective transition from subsistence activities to more sophisticated activities. Projects in the employment category include both small-scale industry and income-generating group activities among which are garment factories, pottery production, animal husbandry and handicrafts production. Concern for the environment and energy sector was assisted through seminars and workshops. A revolving loan fund became central to fund projects enabling access to credit and providing a forum for credit education. Projects proved more effective if local and national women's organizations and agencies existed. Clearly cultural and political environments, plus external monetary factors have to be taken into account since the "social sector", traditionally comprised of poor women, is most severely affected by monetary fluctuations. Analysis of projects by region and special sectors, is supported by tables illustrating the action of the Fund. Still under study is the question that women entrepreneurs in one country proved to have greater potential than men for creating additional work-places. Future operational features include providing further direct technical co-operation assistance. Special initiatives and more co-operation are geared for projects. Further assistance will be provided by such groups as the UNDP.

- [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [DEVELOPMENT PLANNING] [VOLUNTARY FUND+] [PROJECT EVALUATION] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [THE WORLD]


- [ECONOMIC CONDITIONS] [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [THE WORLD]

Woman: an energy resource for research, development, and demonstration in new and renewable sources of energy / M.R. Leet; ISCD. 11 p.

UN Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, Nairobi, 10-21 August 1981.

- [ENERGY RESOURCES] [THE WORLD]

Women and development in Latin America and the Caribbean: lessons from the seventies and hopes for the future / Lourdes Arizpe


Seminar on Another Development with Women, Dakar, 21-25 June 1982. General
...> CDC Serial

* Analyses the situation of women in Latin America and the Caribbean during the 1970's, contrasting the priorities of Western feminist movements (equal pay for equal work and sexual and psychological autonomy), with those of Third World women (the right to adequate employment and to primary services). Considers that the 70's witnessed the development of political underdevelopment in countries which had had strong constitutional regimes and also economic and social development, but that this was dependent capitalist development in many cases which brought an added burden of poverty and subordination to women in low-income households. Suggests that new experiences will change former priorities during the 1980's in both the Third World and the West. Highlights recent events in the Third World which have changed women's strategies for equality and development, in particular the failure of national independence or socialism to automatically improve the position of women. Concludes that strategies for the advancement of women need to give different groups of women different opportunities and that self-reliance must not lead to autarchy.

* [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [SOCIAL MOVEMENTS] [WOMEN'S RIGHTS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

293


Conference of Caribbean Economists, 1, Kingston, 2-6 July 1987. General

...> CDC 7227

* Articulates feminist perspective of the economy that recognizes the household as a focal point for understanding the labour process and linkages between production and reproduction and adopts this feminist ideology in an examination of ways in which women are integrated into the economic system in the Caribbean through participation in the "informal sector" or "underground economy". Observations are made against the background of declining island economies and trends in the international divisions of labour. Emphasis on higglering.

* [INFORMAL SECTOR] [ECONOMIC ANALYSIS] [HOUSEHOLD] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

294

Women and economic development: a focus on entrepreneurship / Lois Stevenson


...> CDC Serial

* [ENTREPRENEURS] [ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT] [THE WORLD]

295

Women and energy in the implementation of the Nairobi programme of action / INSTRAW. Santo Domingo: INSTRAW, 1984. 16 p. (INSTRAW Background Paper, n. 2). General

...> CDC 3360

* [ENERGY] [PROGRAMMES OF ACTION+] [THE WORLD]

296

Women and industrialization in developing countries / UNIDO. New York, NY: UN, 1981. iii; 81 p. ID/251 General

...> CDC UN

* [INDUSTRIALIZATION] [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [THE WORLD]

297


...> CDC 3359

* [POVERTY] [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [THE WORLD]

298

Women and social production in the Caribbean / Kate Young, Marcia Rivera Quintero; Institute of Development Studies and Centro de Estudios de la Realidad Puertorriquena. San Juan: CEREP, 1982. 143 p.: illus.

Seminar on Women and Social Production in the Caribbean Area, San Juan, 23 June - 24 July 1980. General

...> CDC 4663

* The report contains abstracts of the papers presented at the seminar and provides an overview of discussions. Topics include: incorporation of women into the mainstream of employment, so that they may make a more effective contribution to the development of their country; and the need for women to challenge men's privileges, as well as the inequalities of capital. Also included are reports of a number of workshops held throughout the period. It was thought that the discussions had provided a much greater awareness of the lack and fragmentation of knowledge about women. They also served to heighten feminist commitment and promote further feminist research and scholarship.

* [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

299


AAAS National Annual Meeting, Texas, 3-8 January 1979. General

...> CDC 4632

* [TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE] [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [RURAL DEVELOPMENT] [COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT] [THE WORLD]

* Over sixty per cent of the major undertakings in the Caribbean, in both the private and public sector are externally funded. The reports submitted at the end of these projects indicate to those who are interested how closely the objectives initially determined have been met and will often influence whether or not further support is forthcoming. Women in the Caribbean are involved in projects at all levels; although they may not carry the title of Project Manager, they have performed that role for many years within their homes. This involved the management of time and money. The techniques of project management must be adhered to and results fully documented so that they can be held accountable and improve their internal control. The basic principles of project management are the same whether one deals with commercial ventures or not-for-profit projects. The social implications of emotional stress and bad will that are created by the lack of accountability in both types of situations cannot be over-emphasized. Through this paper, the author highlights techniques of project management in a non-technical manner. Some methods of accounting to financiers, sponsors and interested parties will also be presented.

* [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT] [PROJECT MANAGEMENT] [PROJECT APPRAISAL] [PUBLIC SECTOR] [PRIVATE SECTOR] [NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

Women entrepreneurs, economic development and change / Rein Peterson, Klaus Weltermair


* [ENTREPRENEURS] [ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT] [THE WORLD]


* The study focuses on young women and combines survey data and anthropological materials to bring a new perspective to bear on the problem of breaking into the vicious circle of hunger, poverty, illiteracy and early childbearing. The aim of the study is to provide some helpful insights for future research and action in this field: highlights the experiences of young women in four developing countries including the Dominican Republic.

* [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT] [YOUTH] [DOMINICAN REPUBLIC] [MALAYSIA]


* [ECONOMIC CONDITIONS] [EMPLOYMENT] [INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [DEVELOPMENT POLICY] [THE WORLD]


* [RURAL WOMEN] [TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT] [ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS] [SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS] [THE WORLD]

Women: food and energy providers of the Sahel / Y. Sokona, K. Traore, L. Bobo, D. Ireland, M. Baide.


* [FOOD SUPPLY] [ENERGY] [COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT]


* The article seeks to detect how gender relations are reproduced both in the labour market and in the labour process in the case of the flower industry in the Sabana of Bogota. An analysis is made of how the exchange and use of labour power in this sector of production is largely conditioned by the female nature of the labour capacity. Describes the general characteristics of the Sabana area, including family structure and analyses the social historical context in which the flower industry emerged in Colombia. The main part of the article presents data on the volume and value of annual exports of flowers; area and employment per flower variety; employment industry; the civil status, composition of the household unit, education, reasons for incorporation, income,
additional resources, age and employment term of florist workers. Describes the labour process operations on the flower farms, focusing on activities performed, social relations in the labour process and gender criteria. Concludes that the data presented suggest that gender relations of domination are reproduced in the labour market and in the labour process.


-----> CDC 6425

* [DOMESTIC WORKERS] [WORKERS] [WAGES] [LATIN AMERICA]


Análisis Estadístico de la Mujer en el Mercado de Trabajo a través de Encuestas de Hogares, Montevideo, 3-6 June 1985. Restringido

-----> CDC UN

* [PARTICIPACION DE LA MUJER] [DISCRIMINACION BASADA EN EL SEXO] [ANALISIS ESTADISTICO] [ENCUESTAS DE HOGARES] [TRABAJADORAS] [LATIN AMERICA]

309 Apuntes acerca de la utilización de los recursos laborales femeninos en Cuba / I. León Bilbao


-----> CUJUCEPLAN; CDC Serial

* El presente articulo plantea algunas consideraciones generales sobre la situación del empleo de los recursos laborales femeninos en Cuba a lo largo del periodo revolucionario y en el periodo perspectivo mediato. Examina cuestiones comprendidas en el orden teórico acerca de esta problemática a partir de la experiencia desarrollada en otros países socialistas, particularmente en lo que concierne a los aspectos económicos, sociales, demográficos, etc, que se deriven de la incorporación de la mujer al trabajo social. Su objetivo fundamental es el de contribuir al análisis de algunos problemas que se vinculan con el establecimiento de una estrategia adecuada en el campo de la utilización racional de los recursos laborales femeninos.

* [EMPLEO] [TRABAJADORAS] [CUBA]


* Presents information on the current patterns and child care needs of 300 low income women in urban Santo Domingo and 40 low income women in the rural community of Oviedo. Seeks to determine the effects of current child care forms on the labour force participation of women and the well-being of children. Finally, it presents women's needs and recommendations of alternatives which meet these needs.

* [CHILD CARE] [LOW INCOME] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [LABOUR FORCE] [DOMINICAN REPUBLIC]

311 Cambio económico y trabajo femenino / Silvia Laens.


-----> CDC 6413

* [ECONOMIC REFORM] [WORKERS] [THE WORLD]


-----> CDC 3444

* Within the context of a changing social and economic environment, the paper describes changes in the degree and nature of female participation in the labour force. More specifically, the employment and family formation experiences of women between 25-29 and 35-39 in 1978 are examined. The paper also presents an analysis of the interrelations of female labour force participation, marriage and fertility for each age group. One finding that deserves some attention is the clear indication that post-marital employment is negatively related to marital disruption. Moreover, female labour expansion has a strong negative effect on fertility. It must be noted that these findings, though relevant to Santo Domingo, are not necessarily conclusive for rural areas and small towns in the rest of the country.

* [WORKERS] [MARRIAGE] [FERTILITY] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [EMPLOYMENT] [DOMINICAN REPUBLIC]


-----> CDC 9546

* [COMERCIANTES] [DIVISION SEXUAL DEL
Communication policy and development: women's work / Heather Royes

Seminar on Women and Media Decision-making in the Caribbean, Kingston, 28-30 September 1981. General

* Discusses the development of the media in the Third World and stresses the need for Caribbean media workers to lobby for a flexible policy network in communication, if the media is to be used to solve or at least reduce some of the socio-economic problems affecting the region. Affirms that women must infiltrate the higher levels of decision-making in the media and seek to influence communication policy if they want to advance the cause of women in the media.

* [COMMUNICATION POLICY] [MASS MEDIA] [WORKERS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

315

Cuando trabajar es un infierno: las mujeres y la nueva division internacional del trabajo / Magaly Pineda.

* [DIVISION INTERNACIONAL DEL TRABAJO] [DERECHOS DE LA MUJER] [DOMINICAN REPUBLIC]

316

Cuando trabajar es un infierno: las mujeres y las zonas francas en Republica Dominicana / Magaly Pineda.

* [DERECHOS DE LA MUJER] [DIVISION INTERNACIONAL DEL TRABAJO] [ZONAS DE LIBRE EXPORTACION] [DOMINICAN REPUBLIC]

317

Descentralizacion productiva e trabajo femenino: un estudio de caso na industria de confeccao no Brasil / Alice Ranjel de Paiva Abreu.
Investigacion sobre la Mujer e Investigacion Feminista: Balance y Perspectivas de la Decada de la Mujer en America Latina, Montevideo, 8-11 December 1984. General

* [FAMILY] [WORKERS] [INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTIVITY] [BRAZIL]

318

Divisao sexual do trabalho: o trabalho tambem tem sexo / Elisabeth Souza Lobo G.
Montevideo: Grupo de

Investigacion sobre la Mujer e Investigacion Feminista: Balance y Perspectivas de la Decada de la Mujer en America Latina, Montevideo, 8-11 December 1984. General

* [SEX DISTRIBUTION] [WORKERS] [BRAZIL]

319

Dominican rural women: an evaluation report / Lilian Braslavsky;

* Focuses on women and rural capitalist development. Studies rural women's participation in the following contexts: the domestic unit, the community, the agrarian capitalist enterprise and the nation's economy. A brief synopsis of prior research reports is given and the social relations of production as related to historical change are outlined. Women are analyzed in terms of their double determination: the social inequalities in a class system and their subordinated position in the sexual division of labour. They function as a cheap labour force, reserve labour, and as an agent that lowers the reproduction costs of the labour force. The research here focuses on the role of women in reproduction, i.e. generational reproduction, a social reproduction and a reproduction of the labour force. Objectives are basically to question the traditional views regarding women's contribution to productive work and income generation; to analyze the sexual division of labour and its consequences for the strategies of reproduction of the domestic units; to analyze the degrees of capitalist development and their relation to the levels of female proletarianization and functioning of the agrarian labour market; to explore the relation between the magnitude and intensity of women's reproductive work and the corresponding impact on female participation in economic, social and political activities; finally to analyze the power relations between the sexes. Both the case studies and the National Survey on Rural Women are used. Evaluation guidelines cover agrarian structure, social differentiation and strategies of reproduction; women's economic participation and the occupational structure; the sexual division of labour; and the non-economic mechanisms of subordination. Concludes that the present research has succeeded in bringing to the fore a comprehensive discussion on the real contribution of women to the material reproduction of rural households in the Dominican Republic. Among the recommendations made is that the present feminist debate be included in the assumed hypothesis and the formulation of statistical procedures and calculation models be completed.

* [RURAL WOMEN] [DOMESTIC WORKERS] [SOCIAL INEQUALITY] [OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [CAPITALISM] [DOMINICAN REPUBLIC]

320

Du travail domestique comme deuxieme journée de travail des haitiennes / Mireille Neptune Anglade


* [FAMILY] [SOCIAL INEQUALITY] [OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [CAPITALISM] [DOMINICAN REPUBLIC]
* This article examines the place occupied by domestic production in women's lives in rural and urban Haiti and its relationship to their work in the labour market, analyzing both types of production as accomplished in one location and in two different ones. Domestic production is considered here under three aspects: the specific conditions of procreation, the relationship between types of unions and childcare, and household work per se.

* [RURAL WOMEN] [DOMESTIC RELATIONS] [CHILD CARE] [HOUSEWORK+] [HAITI]

321

Emerging from under-development: women and work in Cuba / Carollee Bengelsdorf, Alice Hageman


----- > CDC 1393

* Women make up 40% of the Cuban population. Assuming that the task ahead is the full integration of women into the revolutionary effort to create the material and social foundations of communism, the paper examines changes that have taken place in women's participation in the labour force since the revolution. Women's education and employment in pre-revolutionary and revolutionary Cuba are compared: while the goals of education have been largely successful, women's participation in the labour force has not been without contradictions. Biological determinism continues to underlie the reasoning which justifies the reinforcement of a sexual division of labour and women's domestic obligations -the "second shift"- which are responsible for the high drop-out rate of women workers and the under-representation of women in the leadership ranks. The contradictions undermining the collectivization of household tasks in the public sector and the recent national campaign against sexism are discussed and it is concluded that the degree to which these are resolved will be the measure of Cuba's success in achieving a truly liberated society.

* [SEX DISCRIMINATION] [SEXUAL DIVISION OF LABOUR+] [EDUCATION OF WOMEN] [EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES] [WORKERS] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [CUBA]

322


----- > CDC 3142

* The study seeks to identify the extent to which women in Barbados are involved in employment, the demographic factors associated with such involvement and the changes that have occurred over a period of time. It focuses on the use of quantitative macro-level data because of their availability and because they more readily permit an understanding of the linkage between the growth and structure of the working force with that of the population as a whole: information is also presented in graph and tabular form.

* [DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS] [EMPLOYMENT] [BARBADOS]

323


----- > CDC 7296

* [TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS] [EMPLOYMENT] [FREE EXPORT ZONES+] [LIBERIA]

324


----- > CDC 7296

* Examines the investment of multinational enterprises in Asian export processing zones, its impact on unemployment, the type of employment generated and the number of jobs created. Focuses on the experience of developed Asian countries, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Sri Lanka. Study reveals 20 per cent per annum increase in exports of manufactures in two decades, from the 60's, with developing Asia commanding a market share of 75 per cent of all exports of manufactures by developing countries. Comparisons with newly industrialized Asian economies, Hong Kong and South Korea, show, in developing Asia, a significant high contribution to the total volume of exports by multinationals. Attributes EPZ-type investment policy directions to world-wide restructuring of industry, and global strategies of multinationals. Study notes that, while multinationals benefit from access to a cheap and sometimes educated workforce, EPZ production demands low skill and low capital levels and manufacturing activity is mainly in the areas of garments and electronic assembly production, with no apparent mechanism for technology transfer from the industrialized countries. Author observes that zone employment has no "substantial effect on unemployment in the region". Further analysis of the employment factor revealed a tendency towards short-term employment and income for a new and rotating segment of workers, i.e. young, female workers without work experience and with few other employment opportunities. Admits to inconclusive analysis on the question of conditions of work and labour relations. Offers no perspective on possibilities for alternative development options.

* [TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS] [FREE EXPORT ZONES+] [EMPLOYMENT] [UNEMPLOYMENT] [WORKERS] [ASIA AND THE PACIFIC]

325


----- > CDC 7292

* Examines changes in Brazil's domestic conditions of production and provides data on economic performance over a fifty-year period. Points out that, while foreign capital and multinationals have had a prominent role in the rapid growth of Brazil's exports of manufactured products, it is not accurate to place this economic activity in the context of export processing zones. Authors argue that "no
fully-fledged EPZs exist in Brazil.

* [EXPORTS] [EXPORT-ORIENTED INDUSTRIES] [TRANSGLOBAL CORPORATIONS] [FREE EXPORT ZONES+] [BRAZIL]


* Background data on enclave industries and export-led industrialization strategies in Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and Jamaica. Study notes shift from import-substitution strategies adopted in the 1970s to strategies of specialization in export production: textiles and garments in Jamaica; electronics in Barbados; and petro-chemicals in Trinidad. It charts the course of multi-national enterprises, involvement in export-led industrialism providing statistics on export value, employment and levels of direct foreign investment.

* [TRANSGLOBAL CORPORATIONS] [EXPORTS] [FOREIGN INVESTMENTS] [EMPLOYMENT] [FREE EXPORT ZONES+] [EXPORT-ORIENTED INDUSTRIES] [EXPORT PROCESSING ZONES+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


* Each country study examines the participation of women in the labour force in general and industry in particular: government projects to create income-generating activities for women; the education and training of women, facilities for credit and technical assistance, and problems encountered by women in the labour force. Societal group, and individual factors affecting women's participation are considered, and recommendations are made for improving the position of women in the labour force. These recommendations address training, small-scale operators, productive activities, support services, factories, agriculture, child-care facilities, and the respective governmental organizations responsible for women's affairs.

* [EDUCATION OF WOMEN] [WORKERS] [EMPLOYMENT] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]


ILO/DANIDA Regional Seminar for Women in the Labour Movement, Bridgetown, 11-16 February 1979. General

* Brief historical background of women in employment in the Caribbean during the time of slavery. Places female activity in the Caribbean in global perspective, but admits to the fact that official statistics are misleading, because of unrecorded data for women who do their own housekeeping.

Examines the low status of women in employment as compared to the status of males, the types of employment normally associated with women and the higher rate of employment among women than among men. Analyses the causes for the imbalance, these being discriminatory attitudes, customs, institutional practices and legislation, along with the stereotyping of jobs, and the feeling by women that they are emotionally, physically and intellectually inferior to men. Suggests that it is the Caribbean women who should work towards changing these attitudes and removing the obstacles. Recognizes the role that institutions, agencies and organizations as well as governments can play in changing this state of affairs. Outlines the aims of the Women and Development Unit.

* [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [WORKERS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


* Considers an International Action Plan for improving the position of housewives. Assesses the dimensions of active wives groups: 80% to 85% in the national economy, the demographic institutions by age, education level, marital status, religion, place of birth, mass-media, housing. Refers to the female capacity at home and at market place. Estimates the Haitian wives income and conclusion about the education function in the lives of Haitian wives.

* [HOMEMAKERS+] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [HAITI]

330 Export industrialization and women / ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean; CDCC. ECLAC; CDCC, 1989. 8 p. General

* [TRANSGLOBAL CORPORATIONS] [INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOUR] [EXPORT-ORIENTED INDUSTRIES] [EXPORTING INDUSTRIES] [WAGE POLICY] [FREE EXPORT ZONES+] [CARIBBEAN REGION] [THE WORLD]

331 Female factory workers attitudes and realities / Victoria Durand-Gonzalez. Cave Hill: WAND, 1983. 6 p.: tbls. (Concerning Women and Development). General

* A 1982 study of 133 assembly line workers in Antigua and Barbados confirms that women are over-represented in export processing industries in the Caribbean. Interviews with managers, personnel officers and production engineers reveal that stereotypical perceptions of female biological and psychological traits account for this over-representation. Contrary to the male perception that a woman's wage supplements that of a man or provides the frills for the household, the study shows that the majority of women engaged in export processing jobs are working out of economic necessity.

* [WORKERS] [EXPORT-ORIENTED INDUSTRIES]
Female labour force participation and fertility: an exploratory study of Jamaican women / Dorian L. Powell


* Discusses fertility levels of women as a variable in their environment in the labour force. Selects three associated variables for consideration: age, union/marital status and place of residence. The data used is taken from the 1970 Population Census of Jamaica. Of specific relevance to this paper is the participation of women in family building activities in exchange for or in conjunction with work outside the home. Finds that Jamaican women display a relatively high level of economic involvement along with high levels of family building activities. Supports the hypothesis that there exists an inverse relationship between employment and fertility. The three indices of fertility used indicate consistently lower fertility levels for working women. Indications are that married women have the lowest participation rates and the highest levels of fertility. Notes the high level of participation for women who have disrupted unions. Points out that regional variation in female labour force participation further suggests the influence of several factors.

* [FERTILITY] [MARRIAGE] [WORKERS]


Conference of Caribbean Historians, 12, St. Augustine, 29 March - 4 April 1980. General

* The paper deals with the problem of oppression both at home and in the work place; the type of work women are generally given; their participation and role in unions; the social conflicts they face as members of the proletariat and part of the labour movement; their eagerness to support their "candidates" in the political arena and their credibility as electors: also looks at women's organizations.

* [SOCIAL ROLES] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


Les Femmes, la Division International du Travail et le Developpement: Table Ronde, Chantilly, 27-30 Mai 1980. General

* [WORKERS] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS] [FRANCE]


Small Garment Industry for Women MOT/81/W01/A/72LAC-34. General

* Assessment of an ongoing project designed to encourage self-sufficiency and raise incomes among rural and urban women. Major project activities include: production of school shirts, training in industrial sewing skills, and management accounting. This document represents an evaluation made of the project after one year and observes several benefits to participants - improvement in skills, planning ability, team work adjustments, financial independence and personality development.

* [TRAINING] [CLOTHING INDUSTRY] [INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS] [WORKERS] [MONTSETRAT]


* Documents the 17 year struggle (1963-1980) of a working class Trinidad woman against the company with which she was employed and against the trade union which supported the company. Describes the author's experience of oppression as a wage worker and progressive trade unionist and expresses an understanding of the women's question in class terms distinguishing between the struggle of women as a sex and the struggle of women as wage workers. Argues that only a strong militant and united working class organization can effectively represent women in Trinidad and Tobago. Attacks the established trade union movement for its undemocratic policies, penchant for compromise, neglect of working class education and ultimate suppression of the class struggle and discusses inadequacies at the work place which militate against workers rights - the absence of job classification and safety provisions. The failure to inform workers or involve them in decision- making and the denial of opportunities for advancement and of equal rights for women workers.

* [COLLECTIVE BARGAINING] [TRADE UNIONS] [WORKERS' REPRESENTATION] [WORKING CLASS] [WORKING CONDITIONS] [WORKERS] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]


* [WOMEN'S STATUS] [HOUSEHOLD] [WORKERS] [WAGES] [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [THE WORLD]


* [WOMEN'S STATUS] [H O U S E H O L D] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [INDUSTRY] [INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS] [MONTSETRAT] [THE WORLD]

53
* Video gives insight into the activity cycle of women traders, highlighting their problems and sensitizing the public as well as the traders themselves on the need for action to improve the situation of traders. Duration: 20 minutes.

* [INFORMAL SECTOR] [DOMINICA]

339

Guadeloupe and Martinique: ethnocide and traditional employment / Latin American and Caribbean Women's Collective


----> CDC 3433

* Against the background of a worsening economic and social situation and "departmentalization" status, women's employment in the French West Indies is discussed. It is found that women are exposed to super-exploitation - 40% are economically active and 35% are completely unemployed as against 20% of the men. The chapter also discusses ideological oppression within the context of marriage and the family, and the exacerbated sexual oppression experienced by most women. The role of the education system in reinforcing women's inequality is also dealt with, for it adapts the female labour force to the needs of the colonialists. The chapter concludes with the observation that French West Indian women have not yet begun to deal with their particular problems, and highlights deliberate attempts to destroy the culture of the people.

* [EMPLOYMENT] [WORKERS] [GUADELOUPE]

340


----> CDC 3263

* The objectives of this study were to gain reliable knowledge about the women in electronics and to give women factory workers the opportunity to define and articulate the problems they confront. The paper offers a short history of the export-oriented industrialization strategy in St. Lucia: a demographic portrait of female factory workers including ethnic origin, educational attainment and literacy: a survey of health and safety conditions on the job: an overview of perceived work-related problems and the workers' perception of management's work force requirements. The report concludes with an evaluation of the consequences of export-oriented industrialization and of the dilemma confronting women factory workers. Appendices include sample interview schedule and a list of export manufacturing enterprises, foreign or jointly owned by local and foreign investors.

* [ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY] [WORKERS] [EXPORT-ORIENTED INDUSTRIES] [SAINT LUCIA]

341


Meeting of Experts on "Theoretical Frameworks and Methodological Approaches to Studies on the Role of Women in History ..., Paris, 13-16 November 1984. Limited

----> CDC 3294

* [LABOUR] [INDUSTRIALIZATION] [NETHERLANDS]

342


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----> CDC 6423

* [WORKERS] [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [URUGUAY]

343

Idea in good currency and how it grew: the informal sector / Lisa Peattie.


----> CDC Serial

* [INFORMAL SECTOR] [THE WORLD]

344


----> CDC 7193

* [ECONOMIC GROWTH] [WORKERS] [LABOUR FORCE] [TEXTILE INDUSTRY] [MODERNIZATION] [STANDARD OF LIVING] [BRAZIL]

345

Impact of industrialization on women: a Caribbean case / Eva E. Abraham-Van der Mark


----> CDC 4106

* Provides an example of the marginalization of women as a result of industrialization. The advent of the Shell oil refinery (1918) and its highly mechanized techniques provided no employment for lower class women. Industrialization brought with it the end of agriculture and crafts in which women played an important role. In the seventies unemployment of women was more than 28% and in all areas the supply of female labour is many times larger than the number of jobs available. Even though social mobility for individuals and groups has increased and a growing percentage
of women in the upper and middle strata is joining the labour force, the position of black lower class women has come from relative autonomy to increasing dependency.

* [WORKERS] [INDUSTRIALIZATION] [UNEMPLOYMENT] [NETHERLANDS ANTILLES]

346


Caribbean Regional Workshop on the Integration of Women in the Industrial Planning and Development Process, Georgetown, 6-12 May 1984. Limited

-----> CDC UN

* Gives an overview of the industrialization policies pursued by CARICOM countries and examines women's participation in the manufacturing sector. While women predominate in the textile, wearing apparel, leather and electronics industries, and constitute 50 per cent of the workforce in the food processing and paper products industries, few managerial posts are held by women. In spite of the training facilities available in all countries, women and men still cling to traditional skills. The problem of day-care centres for working mothers, and income-generating activities for unemployed women, are also discussed.

* [INDUSTRIALIZATION POLICY] [WORKERS] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [INDUSTRY] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

347


Consultation on Curriculum Development in Women's Studies, Georgetown, 1-5 May, 1989. General

-----> CDC 9432

* Paper defines informal sector as a form of economic activity undertaken by individuals who are either not absorbed in the labour market or have opted to remain outside of it. The main purpose of their activity is to gain or complement an income which is used for subsistence or improvement of living conditions. Describes women's entry into the informal sector as determined by necessity, based on a Caribbean reality of a high percentage of women having sole responsibility for their own economic well being and that of their families. Notes and illustrates by data provided, the omission of women's economic contribution in official statistics and establishes a relationship between the formal and informal activities for unemployed women, are also discussed.

* [INFORMAL SECTOR] [DATA ANALYSIS] [FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS+] [DATA COLLECTING] [ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

348


-----> CUBNC; CDC 4186

* Este informe se rindió con vistas a dar a conocer la incorporación de la mujer a la fuerza laboral del Banco Nacional de Cuba y su capacitación técnica. Ademas se expone su adecuada participación en las áreas de dirección del organismo, incluyendo una breve intervencion del Ministro Presidente sobre la necesidad de incrementar aun mas esta participación femenina.

* [CAPACITACION] [TRABAJADORAS] [BANCO NACIONAL DE CUBA+] [CUBA]

349


Conference of Caribbean Economists, 1, Kingston, 2-6 July 1987. Limited

-----> CDC 9070

* Discusses the phenomenon of the underground economy, classifying and analyzing varying approaches. An integrated perspective is developed and the manifestation of the underground economy in the Guyana society analyzed logically.

* [HIDDEN ECONOMY] [INFORMAL SECTOR] [GUYANA]

350


-----> CDC 3434

* [PROSTITUTION] [CHILDREN] [POLITICAL PRISONERS+] [SEX TOURISM+] [SEXUAL SLAVERY+] [TORTURE] [VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN+] [THE WORLD]

351


-----> CDC 4659

* [EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES] [EQUAL OPPORTUNITY] [EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES] [EDUCATION OF WOMEN] [VOCATIONAL TRAINING] [THE WORLD]

352

Jobs, gender and development strategy in the Commonwealth Caribbean / Ralph Henry

In: Mohammed, Patricia, ed.; Shepherd, Catherine, ed. Gender in Caribbean development: papers presented at the

--- CDC 3445

* Reviews development strategies pursued in the Commonwealth Caribbean since World War II and briefly considers their impact on the distribution of employment opportunities for men and women. It is generally accepted today that Commonwealth Caribbean countries will have to rely on external markets to provide much of the stimulus for their growth and development in the future. A worse state scenario of Caribbean economies in the late 20th century, based on current trends in the international economy, anticipates that they will remain export sectors passively incorporated into the international capitalist system, with essentially negative implications for employment and gender equity. An alternative strategy for structural transformation based on knowledge within the labour force, is proposed. Such a strategy, it is argued, is likely to be more gender-equitable.

* [DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY] [EMPLOYMENT CREATION] [EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

353


--- CDC 4636

* [WORKERS] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [WORK AT HOME] [TEXTILE INDUSTRY] [INDIA]

354


--- CDC 7190

* [UNEMPLOYMENT] [LABOUR FORCE] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [WORKERS] [ASSEMBLY-LINE WORK] [INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT] [MEXICO]

355


--- CDC 3768

* [ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT] [EMPLOYMENT] [WORKERS] [TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE] [THE WORLD]

356


--- CDC 9525

* Phase I of a programme oriented research project with three major objectives: to analyze and assess the impact of export-processing enclave industries on national development and on women factory workers in the Eastern Caribbean (OECS); to conduct a needs assessment for funding for a programme to meet the special requirements of women workers; to initiate through the research process a sub-regional network for discussion, collaboration and overall support services with respect to women workers in industry as well as in other sectors of the economy. Report relies heavily on data pertaining to St.Vincent and to a lesser extent, Dominica, with relevant statistics and analyses related to St. Kitts/Nevis, Montserrat, St. Lucia, Grenada, Antigua and Barbados. Principal research components include analyses of global and local economic factors as they relate to enclave industrialization in the OECS sub-regional grouping; the history and nature of Caribbean women's labour force participation, case histories of labour disputes; observations and illustrative accounts of women's status in the trade union movement; and a summary report of workshops held in St. Vincent. Emphasis placed on studies of conditions and characteristics of female dominated garment and electronics industries. Data provided on female labour force participation rates over a decade reveal modest increases in all OECS states, with the exception of Dominica where report notes a 24.6 per cent decline in 1970 in female labour force participation from 71 per cent in 1960; in addition to an overall decline in traditional and own-account female workers, not absorbed in the industrialization thrust. Other analyses and statistical data provide background information on contribution of manufacturing to GDP; literacy and educational status of women; female emigration; female headed households, birth rates and fertility, and women's health issues. Profiles the enclave industries in terms now commonly descriptive with respect to their impact on national development noting their weaknesses in providing forward and backward linkages in relation to local economies; the tendency to operate solely on the basis of self-interest with no commitment to the developing economy and the effects on the growth of local manufacturing, regional economic co-operation and multilateral relations. Conclusions point to the need to build stronger ties with the labour movement and to expand the project's agenda.

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* [DOMESTIC WORKERS] [URBAN COMMUNITIES] [BRAZIL]

Participacion de la mujer en el mercado de trabajo e ingresos salariales femeninos / Alicia Melcar, Ana Maria Teja. Montevideo: Grupo de Estudios sobre la Condicion de la Mujer, 1984. 34 p. : tbls.

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* [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [WORKERS] [LABOUR FORCE] [WAGES] [LATIN AMERICA]

Participacion de la mujer en los mercados de trabajo en Latinoamerica / H. Kirsch; CEPAL Division de Desarrollo Social


* Utilizing recent census and household survey data, this paper examines the position of women in Latin American labour markets from the following perspectives: levels of economic activity, employment, unemployment and underemployment characteristics and occupational stratification. The norms which define women's role in society as well as local cultural economic systems are decisive in all these areas. However, the pattern of women's participation is not just a matter of sexual discrimination but is differentiated according to social class and income level. Some improvements for women have been made over the last decade but these gains have been modest and the position of women in the labour force continues to be marginal. The fate of women in the labour force is linked to the basic problems associated with the prevailing style of development in Latin America and their inability to gain full and equal participation is a function of this development pattern. The probability of meaningful change is dependent on the degree to which fundamental reforms are made in the structure of production and consumption, income distribution and the power structure. Otherwise only a small minority of women may be expected to significantly improve their labour force status as a result of expanded educational systems, economic modernization and pressure group activity.

* [ECONOMIC DISCRIMINATION] [EMPLOYMENT] [LABOUR MARKET] [OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE] [WORKERS] [LATIN AMERICA]


* El estudio trata sobre el empleo femenino, analiza la situacion de la mujer trabajadora a partir de 24 entrevistas en profundidad realizadas a representantes de grupos ligados a la promocion de la mujer fundamentalmente a la mujer trabajadora y a investigadora(s) de los fenomenos sociopoliticos del pais, por considerarlos importantes en la toma de desiciones en el sector publico y privado. Plantea que la poblacion femenina economicamente activa es de alrededor de 300,000 mujeres y que el desempleo es dos veces mayor en mujeres que en hombres, que la incorporacion de la mujer al trabajo esta ligada con determinadas formas de organizacion y funcionamiento de la produccion econimica en un determinado momento historico.

* [TRABAJADORAS] [OPORTUNIDADES DE EMPLEO] [DESEMPLEO] [DOMINICAN REPUBLIC]


* Once a distinction is made between entrepreneurial skills and managerial skills, definitions of each area become more tangible. This paper makes such a distinction. The focus is on women's participation as entrepreneurs, with special reference to the informal sector where women engage mainly in inter-island trade in agricultural produce. The study is conducted against the background of common perceptions which allocate to a majority of Caribbean people, and women in particular, a status of entrepreneurial impoverishment. Observations are also based on a comparative analysis of women and the formal sector and, in this regard, factors which are said to inhibit participation are taken into account. These are stated as the tendency to avoid risk-taking; the home as the primary source of respectability for women; and family responsibilities. It is noted, however, that these characteristics are less pertinent to the situation of the female entrepreneur in the informal sector, and a class assessment is introduced to support this observation: that limitations to participation may be associated with the extent to which income-generating alternatives are available to women. In the informal sector, comprising in the majority women of lower social grades these inhibiting features tend to be less discernible, says the author: "A woman with little alternative choices may have to develop attitudes and mechanisms which force her to set aside respectability, family responsibilities and the hesitation to take risks." Profiles are presented to illustrate the reasons for women's entry into the informal sector, the skills and abilities
they develop or harness and the economic significance of their work. The hardships they experience are also documented. Conclusions refer to the need for equity with the formal sector in provision of support systems for entrepreneurs in the informal sector, and gender inequality is seen to be central to the problems encountered by women in the sector. Recommendations indicate that solutions to problems may be found in increased gender-awareness in all aspects of education and training, changes in regulations which place constraints on women traders, trader organisation and pressure groups and the introduction of programmes and projects designed to upgrade women's trading practices.

* [ENTREPRENEURS] [INFORMAL SECTOR] [WOMEN OWNED BUSINESS] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


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-----> CDC 6432

* [INDUSTRIAL WORKERS] [MONETARY CIRCULATION] [WORK AT HOME] [WORKERS] [MEXICO]

365 Perceptions on recruitment, training, salaries and promotion of women in media


Seminar on Women and Media Decision-making in the Caribbean, Kingston, 28-30 September 1981. General

-----> CDC 2718

* Expresses the view that the existence of sexual discrimination against female media personnel, often reflects a national pattern of attitudes, regulations and even laws and is consequently not regarded as an issue of urgent importance. Posits that it is the duty of women who have attained eminent positions in the field to defend the interests of their female colleagues and urges women journalists to convey the viewpoint of their sex.

* [DISCRIMINATION] [WORKERS] [JOURNALISTS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


General

-----> CDC 6441

* Report, covering a six month period, outlining institutional framework, costing requirements, and operational problems related to a garment manufacturing project in Guyana. It records good production rates, satisfactory product standard and good team spirit among the participants of mainly rural women.

* [RURAL WOMEN] [TRAINING] [INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS] [CLOTHING INDUSTRY] [GUYANA]


-----> CDC 6442

* Progress report on UNDP/ECLA Garment manufacturing project, identifying a new production line of sleepwear. Identifies problems of unreliable electricity supply and the unavailability of regular merchant services. The project succeeded in achieving good production rates, improvement in quality, good team spirit and productive utilization of idle time when power cuts disrupt the work programme.

* [TRAINING] [MARKETING] [INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS] [CLOTHING INDUSTRY] [WORKERS] [GUYANA]

368 Productivity in the workplace and domestic responsibility / Rhoda E. Reddock


-----> CDC Serial

* States that over the last decade, the international women's movement has been successful in analysing and generating a wealth of knowledge on the problem of women's continued subordination in human society, and uses this article to examine the area of domestic labour or "housework", which is one aspect of that problem. In so doing the writer defines the following concepts: "the sexual division of labour", "the economic value of housework", "the sexual division of labour in the workplace" and "men and the sexual division of labour", while showing how they relate to "productivity in the workplace and domestic responsibility". Finally, the article forecasts trends for the future and offers a possible alternative for a solution to the problem.

* [WOMEN'S STATUS] [WORKERS] [SEXUAL DIVISION OF LABOUR+] [HOUSEWORK+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

369 Professional Jamaican women - equal or not? / Elsa A. Leo-Rhynie, Marlene Hamilton


-----> CDC Serial

* Findings indicate an improvement in the ratio of professional women to men during the 1970s, but this is most marked in "typically feminine" careers such as teaching. Sex role discrimination against women still seems to operate within
professional circles, although attitudes have improved somewhat. It would appear, however, that professional women tend to rationalize their careers in terms of their suitability for women. Further changes in attitudes seem imperative: for men, in accepting the woman's worth as an equal, and for women, in not selecting careers only because they have been designated "woman's work".

- [PROFESSIONAL WORKERS] [SEX DISCRIMINATION] [JAMAICA]


- Study of domestic service as an activity within the informal sector as well as in the context of the inherent class conflicts between employer and employee. Focuses on the nature of domestic service in terms of the work portfolio and the "work codes" that have developed. Analysis takes into account and makes distinction between domestic roles and domestic service. Observations on domestic roles are made against the background of Jamaican middle-class family structures and interrelationships, with emphasis on the emotional stakes central to the power balance between husband and wife. The function of domestic service is seen as primarily that of a resource for the wife/mother, which is utilized more to perpetuate the sexual division of labour than to allow for greater autonomy outside of the household by the employer. The organization's structure in domestic service is described as one in which the employer creates and maintains a personalized though subordinate relationship, establishing social distance in the midst of intimacy; seeking to maintain sexual neutrality while exercising dominance in the form of maternalism. Captured in this complex dichotomy of employers' expectations as against their own desire for a relationship based on respect and fairness, the women workers continue to express a wish for unionization and a more neutral form of protection. Study also presents information on sexual harassment, work conditions and tenure and physical violence, where this was noted. Concludes that domestic service is a highly selective occupation, in which women workers show a strong tendency towards identification with their social reproductive roles and one in which the survivors in the sector are those who acquire for themselves a sense of empowerment gained through a transfer process that alters the attitudes of the employer.

- [INFORMAL SECTOR] [DOMESTIC WORKERS] [LABOUR RELATIONS] [WORKING CONDITIONS] [JAMAICA]


Colloque "Femmes et developpement", Quebec, 12 Novembre 1988. General

- [INFORMAL SECTOR] [DOMESTIC WORKERS] [LABOUR RELATIONS] [WORKING CONDITIONS] [JAMAICA]

Realidad colombiana / ed. por Magdalena Leon; Asociacion Colombiana para el Estudio de la Poblacion. Bogota: Asociacion Colombiana para el Estudio de la Poblacion, 1982. v. 1, 209 p.

Of: Leon, Magdalena, ed. Asociacion Colombiana para el Estudio de la Poblacion. Debate sobre la mujer en America Latina y el Caribe; discusion acerca de la Unidad Produccion Reproduccion. 3 v. General

- This volume, which is part of a collection of articles on women in the Caribbean and Latin America is divided into four parts. The first part deals with peasant economy and agro-industry: it analyzes the development of capitalism in the Garcia Rovira and El Espinal regions and its repercussions on women's jobs; examines the changes experienced by women who abandoned a home-based agriculture to work in the flower industry. Part II contains five articles on subjects relating to 'production and reproduction of the urban work force'. In Part III, two fundamental topics are discussed, abortion and the sexual pleasure of women. The last part of the volume contains three articles under the heading Politics and Ideology.

- [WORKERS] [EMPLOYMENT] [CAPITALISM] [COLOMBIA]


Investigacion sobre la Mujer e Investigacion Feminista: Balance y Perspectivas de la Decada de la Mujer en America Latina, Montevideo, 8-11 December 1984. General

- [WORKERS] [SERVICE INDUSTRY] [NEW TECHNOLOGY] [LATIN AMERICA]


- Contains memoranda submitted to the Commission, background papers on the education of women, and demographic aspects of female employment and the findings of a survey on the work attitudes of the female population not attending school.

- [EDUCATION OF WOMEN] [EMPLOYMENT] [EMPLOYEE ATTITUDES] [BARBADOS]
Researching women's work: 1985 and beyond / Joycelin Massiah


-----> CDC 9532

* The UN Decade for Women (1975-1985) activated a wealth of research on women which recognized women's productive and reproductive roles in society and emphasized women's contribution to economic development. Three methodological concerns of research on women's work have been the definition and the measurement of women's work and the reasons why women work. The major empirical issues which have emerged in the research debate include women's contribution to household support; role incompatibility; occupational segregation and housework. Except for some highly innovative initiatives, particular strategies to enhance women's income-earning ability, have had limited success. The role of research in addressing this problem, is outlined. Findings of the Women in the Caribbean research project, illustrate the analysis.

* [RESEARCH] [RESEARCH PROJECTS] [EMPLOYMENT] [HOUSEWORK] [WORK AT HOME] [SEXUAL DIVISION OF LABOUR] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

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-----> CDC 9543

* Reiterates four arguments generally put forward to justify the establishment of Export Processing Zones (EPZs): to satisfy demand for jobs in the shortest possible time; as a stimulus for entry into the international market; to capitalize on the existence of significant local resources, including energy, efficient infrastructure and educated labour; and to provide valuable linkages to the domestic economy. On the basis of empirical evidence, the paper disputes the short-term job creation factor and places emphasis on analysis of the three remaining propositions. The study puts into context two basic realities: Caribbean competitiveness in terms of satisfying investment needs and industrial restructuring of developed economies based on technical change. The highly mechanized garment industry, a feature of EPZ production, is cited as an example of the process of job elimination by high technology processes. Also noted is the effect on competitiveness of EPZ proliferation in Third World countries. Caribbean policy makers are urged to undertake independent analysis of the implications of technical change for general international competitiveness of Caribbean economies.

* [ECONOMIC POLICY] [ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT] [EMPLOYMENT CREATION] [UNEMPLOYMENT] [FREE EXPORT ZONES] [CLOTHING INDUSTRY] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

377

Role of women in developing countries, with emphasis on Trinidad and Tobago / Selwyn R. Cudjoe


-----> CDC 3771

* Offers from an historical perspective an insight into the status of women in Trinidad and Tobago. Suggests that such a discussion begin by viewing women as objects and workers. States that East Indians were semi-slave labourers of an oppressive socio-religious culture whereas black women as slaves were subjected to special abuse as a sexual object and as a worker. Emphasizes the oppression of women as workers in a capitalist society, and as persons in a male-dominated culture and suggests that the social characteristics of women are shaped by the nature of their work in society. Suggestions made concerning the role of women are: to fight against U.S. imperialism, against unemployment and poverty, for a progressive educational system, for autonomy and freedom.

* [WOMEN'S ROLE] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

378


-----> CDC 380

* [SURVEYS] [WORKERS] [THE WORLD]

379


-----> CDC 4313

* [BANKING] [THE WORLD]

380


-----> CDC 7234

* [MODERNIZATION] [SEX ROLES] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [LABOUR FORCE] [THE WORLD]

381

Sex role socialization and labor market outcomes / Mary E. Corcoran, Paul N. Courant
American Economic Association Annual Meeting, 97, Dallas, 28-30 December 1984. General

* [SEX DISCRIMINATION] [EQUAL OPPORTUNITY] [EQUAL PAY] [SOCIALIZATION] [SEX ROLES] [THEORETICAL OR METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENTS]

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Investigacion sobre la Mujer e Investigacion Feminista: Balance y Perspectivas de la Decada de la Mujer en America Latina, Montevideo, 8-11 December 1984. General

* [TEXTILE WORKERS] [SEX ROLES] [WOMEN] [THE WORLD]

383


* [SOCIOLOGY] [WORKERS] [HOUSEWORK+] [THE WORLD]

384

St. Lucia's female electronics factory workers: key components in an export-oriented industrialization strategy / Deirdre M. Kelly


* Examines the impact of export-oriented industries (EDI) on 106 women employed in electronics production, an export-oriented industry, in St. Lucia. Discusses the demography of female workers, the status conferred by factory work, perceived work related problems, women as trade unionists and migration as an option. Concludes that EDI offers women very few transferable skills, little job security, and subsistence level incomes. Such a labour force cannot contribute to national development in the long run. Also concludes that women feel exploited. Recommends improved working conditions through Government enactment of minimum wage rates or trade union recognition legislation; enforcement of safety and health regulations; factory managers listening to workers' suggestions.

* [INDUSTRIAL WORKERS] [WORKERS] [EXPORT-ORIENTED INDUSTRIES] [ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY] [WORKING CONDITIONS] [SAINT LUCIA]

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* Although nearly 23 percent of all professional staff in United Nations posts subject to geographical distribution are women, few changes have actually occurred since 1982 with regard to the improvement of the status of women in the UN Secretariat. Also, while overall statistics seem to indicate progress, they hide serious inequalities in grade level distribution, in distribution by occupation, and in geographical distribution. At the senior officer level and above, women are still very scarce, the majority being found in service-oriented functions in administration and language posts in the Secretariat. The bulk of this group comes from only two regions of the world. This indicates the need to expand and strengthen the network of recruitment sources in order to achieve a significant change in the status of women. Governments and non-governmental organizations alike can encourage women to consider international careers. Also, career development and promotion mechanisms within the UN Secretariat ought to be strengthened, so that all women will participate fully in the organization's substantive work.

* [UN SYSTEM] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [EQUAL OPPORTUNITY] [WORKERS] [THE WORLD]

386

Street foods as income and food for the poor / Irene Tinker, Monique Cohen


* [FOOD POLICY] [VENDORS] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [INCOME] [DIET] [THEORETICAL OR METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENTS]

387

Street trading in Transkei - a struggle against poverty, persecution, and prosecution / Nicoli J. Nattrass


* [INFORMAL SECTOR] [DEALERS] [SOUTH AFRICA]

388

Survey of women professionals in Jamaican electronic media / Marlene Cuthbert


Seminar on Women and Media Decision-making in the Caribbean, Kingston, 28-30 September 1981. General

61
A survey of women professionals in the Jamaican electronic media shows that while Jamaica has a higher proportion of women media professionals than most countries of the world, the proportion is not representative of the size of the female population. Other findings are: women are under-represented at senior and management levels, 25% of AM radio programmes and 36% of local television programmes are produced and/or presented by women; and women comprise 79% of the mass communication degree students at the University of the West Indies.

* [BROADCASTING] [WORKERS] [JAMAICA]

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* Examines statistics from Barbados and Jamaica to highlight the level of the problem in the region, and shows the extent to which (1) the historical and cultural socialization of the region, (2) the educational system, (3) the worldwide economic realities, (4) Governmental policies on industrialization and (5) technological advancement, all contribute to the situation in the Caribbean. Finally, the writer gives a set of recommendations which would assist in alleviating this problem.

* [UNDEREMPLOYMENT] [UNEMPLOYMENT] [CARIBBEAN REGION]
Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, 4, Guatemala City, 27-30 September 1988. Limited

Women and Lome III / Andree Vanderhaeghe
In: Courier, n. 91, 1985. pp. 75-77. General


Meeting of Experts on "Theoretical Frameworks and Methodological Approaches to Studies on the Role of Women in History ...", Paris, 13-16 November 1984. Limited

Women and plantation labour in the Caribbean: coping with crisis and calamity / Janice Jiggins

Women and seasonality: coping with crisis and calamity / Janice Jiggins


Conference on Occupational Segregation, s.l., 21-23 May 1975. General


* [RURAL WOMEN] [RURAL AREAS] [EMPLOYMENT] [WORKERS] [RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION] [WORKING CLASS] [INFORMAL SECTOR] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [LATIN AMERICA]

* [WORKERS] [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [LOME CONVENTION+] [AFRICA]

* [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [WOMEN'S RIGHTS] [EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES] [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [LATIN AMERICA]

* [PLANTATIONS] [WORKERS] [DIVISION OF LABOUR] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]
Women are better suited: women in industrial development in the Caribbean / Victoria Duran-Gonzalez. S.l.: s.n., 1984. [46 p.]: tbsls. Restricted

* Describes the role played by women workers in the modern industrial sector of Caribbean economies. Draws from studies conducted in various countries - including Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, and St. Vincent - which show, among other things, that (i) changes in the production structure, e.g., mechanization, often displace women workers, forcing them into more menial jobs, or into domestic service or petty trade; (ii) jobs offered by multinational corporations in search of cheap unskilled labour often favour women, who work under poor conditions and without fringe benefits; (iii) the relegation of women; to relatively unproductive work is based on persistent myths about the very real economic responsibilities of women; (iv) such practices have serious implications for economic and social development in the Caribbean region. Various tables and appendices give information and statistics on employment and average wages of men and women.

* [EMPLOYMENT] [WORKERS] [INDUSTRIAL SECTOR] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


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* [ENTREPRENEURS] [SMALL ENTERPRISES] [EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES] [NETHERLANDS]


* Contains that in Caribbean societies, women predominate in the service sectors such as domestic household help, sales, hotel service workers and higglering and also in the civil service, teaching and nursing. Analyses some of the reasons for the great imbalance in the labour force. Active discrimination and exploitation are evident in certain areas, but points out that the attitudes of women play an important contributory role. They are socialized into believing that they must be relegated to the back seat and that leadership in all spheres belongs to the domain of men. Argues that a total change in women's position especially in employment will only materialize with a new economic order - one that does not merely involve the transfer of resources from rich to poor but one which involves the total mobilization and transformation of our societies. In the meantime however, West Indian women have to be agents of that change. Proposes some short-term measures which can be pursued within the present economic and social structure to improve the position of women in employment. Includes a summary of discussions and recommendations.

* [EMPLOYMENT] [SOCIAL ROLES] [WORKERS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


* Discusses discrimination against women in the Caribbean with respect to employment levels and job status, and gives specific examples to illustrate that differential wages and status are accorded men and women for performing the same functions. Points out that while facts may indicate that women are suppressed in economic, social and legal spheres the stated objective of official policy is to promote their development. Asserts that discrimination against women is culturally and traditionally determined and examines stereotypes of the female worker. Argues that West Indian women are in a better position than Latin American women due to changes in social attitudes and economic necessity, noting however that employers recognize that hiring women is in the interest of the organization concerned because female labour is cheap and malleable. Concludes that legislation against discrimination must be followed by action to ensure that equality of opportunity exists in practice while changes in social attitudes and social structures are the prerequisites for the meaningful improvement of women.

* [DISCRIMINATION] [EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES] [EQUAL PAY] [WORKERS]

Women in industry / Barbel Chambalu


UNIDO General Conference, 4, Vienna, August 1984. General

* [WORKERS] [INDUSTRIAL SECTOR] [CARIBBEAN REGION] [AFRICA]
Tobago, female workers are a super-exploited layer in the work force and are concentrated in the least skilled and lowest-paid jobs. Anti-women, anti-worker laws further reinforce women's secondary status. Compares the limited gains achieved by the radicalization of women in the developed capitalist countries with the advances made by Cuban and Grenadian women through the process of revolutionary struggle, and assesses the role which progressive trade unions can play in redressing the inequality and oppression of women in Trinidad. The following proposals are put forward: the establishment of women's caucuses within trade unions with full equality; the education of all workers on the issues of women's liberation; the accordance of preferential treatment in the election of women to leadership levels; and the designation and observance of an annual women's day.

* [TRADE UNIONS] [WOMEN'S RIGHTS] [WORKERS] [SEX DISCRIMINATION] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]


* [FOOD PROCESSING] [TEXTILE INDUSTRY] [FOOD INDUSTRY] [WORKERS] [COLOMBIA] [INDONESIA]


* Analysis of working conditions in free trade zones in Mexico, Guatemala, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic as well as in South East Asia, which points to the role of multi-national companies in persistent under-development of Third World economies. Identifies trends in the international trafficking in women and the consequent undervaluing of women's labour. Documents and describes as 'virtual slavery' excessive forms of discrimination against women. Recommends organized pressure and transnational trade union action as a mechanism for altering the system.

* [TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS] [WORKERS] [WORKING CONDITIONS] [SEX DISCRIMINATION] [EXPORT PROCESSING ZONES+] [LATIN AMERICA]

412 Women in the public information services in Jamaica / Corina Meeks


* The role of women in the Agency for Public Information is examined against the background of the history, role and functions of the public information services. The personnel policies, employment and promotion practices of the organization are considered as are the attitudes of male personnel to their female colleagues, the acceptance or non-acceptance of female employees by the wider public and the proportion of women employed and their positions within the organization. The special role of women in the media is seen as helping to eliminate and eradicate stereotyping of women's roles and sexist language in the media and to ensure that adequate and balanced coverage is given to women's issues. Concludes that the role of women in public information services is circumscribed by the policies and programmes of the government which they serve.

* [JAMAICA. AGENCY FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION+] [WORKERS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


* [LABOUR SUPPLY] [WORKERS] [UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA]

414 Women production workers: low pay and hazardous work / Barry Janis


American Economic Association Annual Meeting, 97, Dallas, 28-30 December 1984. General

* [EQUAL OPPORTUNITY] [EQUAL PAY] [LABOUR MARKET] [SEX DISCRIMINATION] [WORKERS]


* The Guyanese women traders are projected within an age distribution of 16 to 50 years, mainly unsupported heads of households and of limited educational attainment. Study notes both negative and positive consequences of their trading activities. Success stories are recorded of women who earn high profit, have acquired new knowledge of business practices and have moved on to become active participants in the formal trading sector. For a majority, however, the study points to persistent difficulties related to a lack of training in small business management and marketing techniques; the acquisition of capital; indignities experienced in dealings with airline personnel, immigration and customs officials owing to a lack of understanding of official procedures; and the mental and physical stresses caused by the demands of the women's dual responsibilities in the home and in the world of work. Recommends the development of support systems for child

This study responds to the emphasis placed in the Regional Plan of Action on the importance of research into economic activities of women. It’s stated objectives are to increase the visibility of women’s contribution to trade; provide insights into sub-regional trading activities conducted by women; identify training and organizational deficiencies and to assess the social and economic impact of the informal sector and its effects on regional integration, employment creation, income distribution and standards of living. Provides documentation on trading patterns, vendor profiles, organization and structure of the trade, as well as information on its historical development. Conclusions reveal government ambivalence towards the women traders, on the one hand restricting their activities through regulatory measures and on the other responding to pressure from traders by making concessions from time to time. Recommends continued NGO support of women in the informal sector and the strengthening of trader associations where they exist. Calls for more in-depth research on the effects of travelling on the lives of traders and comparative research on their activities and those of the more traditional traders.


The study defines Curacao as a peripheral capitalist society, with a matrifocal type family structure. Dependence on occasional incomes forms the material basis for the women’s employment at Texas Instruments, an export-oriented electronic assembly enterprise, during the period of the company’s operation in the territory (8 years). The question leading the analysis is: would participation of women in industrial labour, particularly implying an important improvement of their economic position, lead towards major changes in their traditional subordinate position? Findings are measured against three major functions they traditionally performed: a) the role of procreation; b) taking care of the household in general, of the man and the children in particular; and, c) economic activity, i.e. how to provide for their own subsistence and that of their household. Results indicate that procreation decreased in the benefit of capital, the care-taking role became heavier, and that economic activities increased. A drastic change in male domination was
not evident, so that even though the material basis for women's subordination, economic dependence, had disappeared to a large extent, women remained in a subordinate position. The results are explored against three factors: 1) the relatively short nature of the experience; 2) the sophisticated human relations techniques which specifically exploit the traditionally defined attributes of feminine passivity, submissiveness, sentimentality, sexual desirability, generally applied at the plant; and, 3) the lesser possibility of the development of a feminist consciousness in a periphery society where material conditions are much less favourable than in capitalist societies.

* [EMPLOYMENT] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [EXPORT-ORIENTED INDUSTRIES] [ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY] [NETHERLANDS ANTILLES]


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* [SEX ROLES] [TECHNOLOGY] [SEXUAL DIVISION OF LABOUR+] [THEORETICAL OR METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENTS]


Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, 4, Guatemala City, 27-30 September 1988. Limited

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* [WORKERS] [EMPLOYMENT] [EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS] [LATIN AMERICA]

424 Women, work and development in Barbados, 1946-1970 / Margaret Gill


----- > CDC 3329

* The chapter reviews the present integrated approach to women and development. It attempts to show how a misunderstanding of concepts concerning women's role and status has resulted in an incorrect approach to the issue. The principal problem is that of unemployment, but it is found that development plans related to income generation and employment do not enhance women's ability to earn an income. Therefore, a new definition of integration and development is proposed and applied concretely to a case study of Barbados. The findings of the study are discussed and further illustrated by tables.

* [EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [BARBADOS]

425 Women, work and divorce / William Sander


----- > CDC Serial

* [DIVORCE] [WORKERS] [ECONOMIC ASPECTS]

426 Work in the lives of Caribbean women / Joycelin Massiah


Women in the Caribbean Project. General

----- > JMNPA; CDC Serial

* Researches extensively the nature of women's employment in 3 Caribbean islands, viz Antigua, St. Vincent and Barbados. It was found that women with primary education are heavily concentrated in service and agriculture in Barbados (70.9 percent) and St. Vincent (43.5 percent), and in service and production jobs in Antigua (76.2 percent). Among women with a secondary education, the major location is in the clerical jobs, which account for 53.5 percent in Antigua, 41.2 percent in St. Vincent and 32.4 percent in Barbados. For women with tertiary education, the most important jobs are professional which account for 76 percent in Antigua and over 50 percent in Barbados and St. Vincent. The overwhelming majority of these professionals are teachers and nurses, thus tertiary level education in this context applies more to vocational than university training.

* [EMPLOYMENT] [WORKERS] [EDUCATION OF WOMEN] [ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA]


----- > CDC 9447

* Seeks to establish a link between the recent relocation of transnational corporations to the Caribbean and the existence of a large pool of working-class women who head households. Examines integration of these women into the international division of labour and consequent shift away from participation by these women in non-conventional production. Suggests that onerous family responsibilities force women heads of households into the paid employment of transnational corporations, often disregarding oppressive conditions of work and pitiful wages.

* [WORKERS] [FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS+] [TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


----- > CDC 7292

* [TRABAJO A DOMICILIO+] [CHILE]


Expert Consultation on Mobilization of Agricultural and Educational Institutions to Accelerate the Participation of Rural Women and Families in Rural Development, s.l., 6-16 March 1981. General

 attempts to assess action and educational programmes for rural women in Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. Data on the demographic characteristics of the female population; on female-headed households, and female labour force participation and educational status, are presented and rural action and education programmes are described. The paper notes that agricultural extension services are differently distributed between male and female to the detriment of female farmers, and that none of the programmes for extension workers includes home economics at the regional levels. It concludes that apart from Grenada, none of the other islands has a national policy on behalf of rural women and families. A number of recommendations for future action are made, based on the needs of the four countries. These include the need for data and documentation on the role and situation of rural women and the inclusion of specific projects for women within the framework of rural development programmes. Criteria on which the selection of programmes and mechanisms should be based are also identified.


Round Table on the Participation and Integration of Women in Agricultural and Rural Development in the Caribbean, Castries, 6-10 July 1987.


Compilation of papers presented at FAO Round Table convened in St. Lucia in July 1987. Contains five chapters. The first presents historical factors which helped shape the situation of women in agriculture and rural employment in the region, through a case study on women's participation in the sugar plantations in Trinidad and Tobago. Chapter two analyzes the socio-economic situation of women under different agricultural production systems. The third chapter is concerned with the institutional framework in the Caribbean countries to promote action for women in development, with emphasis on programmes and policies related to rural women. Chapter four presents an overview of legislation affecting women in Barbados, Belize, Guyana and St. Lucia, including a focus on rural women and analysis of constitutional guarantees. A collection of five case studies is presented in the final chapter. These address problems of women's statistical invisibility in Jamaica; land tenure, production systems, employment and labour utilization in St. Lucia; the historical participation of women in agriculture and development in Belize; the mechanisms contributing to redundancy of female labour in Trinidad and Tobago's sugar industry; and analyses of the status of female agricultural workers in Antigua in five categories: labourers, small farmers, women in marketing, middle-level field technicians and professionals.


Round Table on the Participation and Integration of Women in Agricultural and Rural Development in the Caribbean, Castries, 6-10 July 1987.

Round Table on the Participation and Integration of Women in Agricultural and Rural Development in the Caribbean, Castries, 6-10 July 1987. General

* [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [DEVELOPMENT POLICY] [RURAL DEVELOPMENT] [AGRICULTURE] [JAMAICA]

Round Table on the Participation and Integration of Women in Agricultural and Rural Development in the Caribbean, Castries, 6-10 July 1987. General

* [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [DEVELOPMENT POLICY] [AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT] [RURAL DEVELOPMENT] [SURINAME]


* Designs a programme for women to fit into the activities and objectives of the II Integrated Rural Development Project (IDRP). Through the Family Food Production Plan, vegetable gardening output complements starchy foods, thus providing a balanced diet with little animal protein. The plan arose from the needs of farm women who were not considered in the main (IDRP) programme. With inputs from the women, pre-planning included selecting suitable vegetables, organizing the course, training home extension officers in the community. Nutrition and health and vegetable gardening were the main topics of the course. Concludes that the project has had reasonable success. In 9 months 540 women and their families had vegetable gardens; there were 20 extension officers in the field. Considers other aspects for the future: a women's centre; a viable craft shop; a child development centre to enhance and widen the women's role of the father in childrearing and the importance of family planning.

* [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [FOOD PRODUCTION] [NUTRITION] [RURAL DEVELOPMENT] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [JAMAICA]

Current situation of women in the agricultural sector in Trinidad and Tobago / Laureen Phillip. S.l.: s.n., 1987. 5 p.
Round Table on the Participation and Integration of Women in Agricultural and Rural Development in the Caribbean, Castries, 6-10 July 1987.

* Although exact figures are not available, data gleaned from the 1982 Agricultural Census and from enrolment figures submitted to the Central Statistical Office by the University of the West Indies and the Eastern Caribbean Institute of Agriculture and Forestry indicate that women are represented at every level of the agricultural sector in Trinidad and Tobago - as professionals, paraprofessionals, landowners, farmers and labourers. Indications are that graduates are predominantly male; that different levels of prestige are enjoyed by women at the professional and paraprofessional levels causing lack of empathy between them; that there is discrimination and indifference on the part of male colleagues; that no specific services serve the needs of the female agricultural worker. These have implications for the progress of agriculture because the women's contribution appears significant and worthy of consideration during policy planning.

* [AGRICULTURAL SECTOR] [AGRICULTURAL WORKERS] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [SEX DISCRIMINATION] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]


* The purposes of the study are two-fold: to ascertain the extent and nature of economic participation by women in small-scale agriculture, and to suggest policies and strategies for the most efficient delivery of agricultural support services to improve the economic well-being of these women and their families. The questionnaire method is used for the survey. The report is divided into four sections. The first analyses the agricultural sector, focussing especially on the structure of the agricultural labour force and the role of women. The purpose is to provide a background against which to evaluate and compare the empirical findings of the field survey of small-scale agriculture which forms the following two sections. The final section details recommendations and programme ideas for improving the delivery of services to women engaged in small scale agriculture. They fall under the headings, 1) national extension service personnel, 2) an integrated participatory approach, 3) delivery of agricultural information, 4) access to productive resources, 5) data base, research and evaluation, 6) action pilot project, 7) regional co-operation.

* [WORKERS] [AGRICULTURAL INCOME] [SMALL FARMS] [AGRICULTURAL WORKERS]
Economic role of women in small scale agriculture: report on a workshop to present and discuss findings of the survey / Patricia Ellis; WAND. Willey: WAND, 1981. 42 p. (WAND Report).


* Data analysis and statistical breakdowns are included. Interviews and questionnaires are used to gain information. The findings are discussed by a workshop comprising local, national, regional and international agencies involved in agricultural projects in the region with the aim of extracting issues, making recommendations, suggesting activities and implementation measures. Small groups and plenary sessions discuss issues like: 1) accessibility to credit; 2) social activities for women; 3) rising age of farmers; 4) nuclear households; 5) consumption patterns; 6) women investment patterns; 7) farm family; 8) transmission of agricultural information; 9) co-ordination of district/community level; 10) role of extension officers; 11) negative attitudes of women; 12) disposal of surplus; 13) need for more data; 14) evaluation. Four broad headings are outlined as: development strategy; the issue of lack of productivity and rural poverty; methodology and communications strategy; linking community to policy. The need to reintegrate agriculture into the education system and to encourage interested youth into production rather than to become agricultural scientists is stressed. An integrated approach strategy is recommended. Wide-ranging recommendations include focus on the family farm, training in the field and formally for officers, improved agricultural technology, exploitation of communication channels for fullest benefit, that community pilot projects be established for co-ordination in other islands.

* [AGRICULTURAL TRAINING] [AGRICULTURAL PLANNING] [AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION] [ECONOMIC ASPECTS] [FARMING SYSTEMS] [WORKERS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

443


* [RURAL WOMEN] [RURAL ECONOMY] [AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT] [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [LATIN AMERICA]
Gender issues in contemporary Cuba tobacco farming
/ Jean Stobbs


Of: University of Florida Women in Agriculture: Conference on Gender Issues in Farming Systems Research and Extension. 3 v.


* Focuses on the extent to which farming policies and systems, especially the new co-operative farms, have or have not tackled gender issues in the tobacco-growing areas of San Luis in Pinar del Rio province and Cabaiguan in Sancti Spiritus. Highlights significant differences in history, land structure and organization and type of tobacco grown, all of which have had a bearing on past and present gender patterns. Overall policy is seen as successful in opening up new avenues for women. With the new co-operatives, a specific agricultural policy prescription for women was spelt out. Co-operatives are seen as providing the structure best catering to women's needs in the productive and reproductive process helping them out of a subordinate position.

* [SMALL FARMS] [WORKERS] [AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES] [AGRICULTURAL POLICY] [CUBA]


* [AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [HOUSEHOLD] [FARMING] [FAMILY FARMS] [RURAL DEVELOPMENT] [WOMEN] [AFRICA]


Round-Table on the Participation and Integration of Women in Agricultural and Rural Development in the Caribbean, 6-10 July 1987.

Participation and Integration of Women in Agricultural and Rural Development in the Caribbean Project, TCP/RLA/6656. General

* Paper seeks to unravel many myths and misconceptions about women's involvement in agriculture in Trinidad and Tobago by tracing the historical origins of discrimination against women as reflected in colonial policy during the period of slavery, post-emancipation, indentureship and post-indentureship. Several facts are established about female agricultural labour, the principal being that both men and women were brought to the region primarily for the purpose of labouring in the sugar plantations, women being assigned equal labour while it was economically beneficial to the plantation owners. Further evidence of women's participation is indicated by documentation of women's involvement in domestic production, precipitated by the economic need of the planters to reduce food costs for slaves; in the evidence found of women's ability to market surpluses from domestic production, using the income derived from this activity to purchase their freedom; in the successful marshalling of women to the wartime cause of alleviating food shortages in an official "Grow More Food" campaign. The sexual division of labour in agriculture is illustrated as being clearly related to economic policy, a noted example being the redefinition, under indentureship, of female labour in the same category as 'weakly men and children' to justify lower wages, remuneration being an established feature of the system of indentureship. Authors note that the contemporary period continues to manifest those trends established and propose a greater understanding of the experience of women in agriculture in light of newly emerging trends to reconsider agriculture as an avenue for employment as well as economic viability.

* [SEXUAL DIVISION OF LABOUR+] [PLANT PRODUCTION] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [SUGAR INDUSTRY] [RURAL WOMEN] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

Incorporating women into monitoring and evaluation systems in farming systems research and extension / Jonice Louden, Jamaica. Ministry of Agriculture. Data Bank and Evaluation Division


Of: University of Florida Women in Agriculture: Conference on Gender Issues in Farming Systems Research and Extension. 3 v.


* [SMALL FARMS ] [FARMING SYSTEMS] [AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION] [EVALUATION] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [JAMAICA]
Women were responsible for many activities done near the home. Tasks were either male, female, or done jointly by both spouses. W omen have not taken into consideration the change in the generic division of labour and the social structure which forms its base. Eleven recommendations are proposed with reference to the subordination of the rural women and her access to the productive measures.

Women in rural areas of the Dominican Republic play a fundamental role in agricultural production both in family estates (55%) and in the labour market (14%). States that government's plans and programmes of 1975-85 affecting rural women have not taken into consideration the change in the subordinate position of women. Projects are still reinforcing the generic division of labour and the social structure which forms its base. Eleven recommendations are proposed with reference to the subordination of the rural women and her access to the productive measures.

Women form the majority of the rural population and their needs must therefore be taken into account, in any
attempt to cater to the interests of peasants and agricultural workers. The paper discusses factors which affect women's participation in peasants' organizations, their feeling of impotence and lack of consciousness of the importance of their work. It is suggested that the Caribbean Peasants and Agricultural Workers' Association (CAPAWA) perform an attempt to cater to the interests of peasants and their feeling of importance in agriculture. It should also act as a catalyst, drawing on the resources of those agencies, whose specific function is to promote more effective participation in the development process.

* [RURAL WOMEN] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [AGRICULTURAL WORKERS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


Assessing the Impact of Rural Development Schemes on Low Income Households and the Role of Women Project. General

-----> CDC 5912

* Provides information on and information generated by the project. Despite broad uniformity of objectives, each of the evaluations has something unique to offer. Included are condensed versions of the reports made by Jamaica, St. Lucia and Dominica. In addition to their evaluations, annexes to each study provide commentary from team members as to their view of the value of this interdisciplinary team research. Section V focuses on methods of participatory research and sections VI and VII are designed to be of technical use. Section VI outlines the kind of information planners and those wishing to influence planners should gather from clients of development projects. Section VII is an annotated bibliography on the literature on women in the Caribbean.

* [RURAL DEVELOPMENT] [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [RESEARCH METHODS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


UN Commission on the Status of Women Session, 32, Vienna, 14-23 March 1988. General

-----> CDC UN

* [RURAL WOMEN] [GOVERNMENT POLICY] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER] [RURAL EMPLOYMENT] [RURAL DEVELOPMENT] [THE WORLD]


Assessing the Impact of Rural Development Schemes on Low Income Households and the Role of Women Project. Limited

-----> LCN RDF

* The objectives of the project were: to generate operationally useful information about the mechanisms of development projects, the effects of development actions on women's roles, the connection between these roles and the welfare and survival of low-income, rural families and communities; to encourage practical appreciation of the knowledge gained by involving planners, implementers and clients; to expand capacity to conduct programme research. Participating territories were expected to select a rural scheme which had been in existence for several years and with a likely future. Includes average yearly disbursement of project income, socio-economic and farming situation, farmers' expectations and assessment and level of female participation.

* [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [RURAL COMMUNITIES] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [SAINT LUCIA]

460 Rapport final de l'atelier de travail sur "La Femme Haitienne dans le Monde Rural" / FAO. Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean. Santiago : FAO. Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, 1985. [34 p.] (RLAC/85/I-DERU-14)

La Femme Haitienne dans le Monde Rural, Port-au-Prince, 15-19 October 1984. General

-----> CDC 3952

* According to the report, the rural woman suffers several setbacks. Close pregnancies and unbalanced diet have grave consequences for health. With regard to agricultural activities, she plays a major role. Even post-harvest activity is her domain, for it is the woman who sells the produce in the market. However, as a force in the community, her potential is not fully developed. It is suggested that she be suitably educated to have a different perception of her responsibilities and to appreciate her own worth. An atmosphere of confidence should be created to encourage women to talk about their problems. They should also be sensitized as to the services available to them.

* [RURAL WOMEN] [HAITI]


-----> LCN RDF

* The theme of this dissertation is that the neglect of women is due at least in part to structural difficulties within the Extension Division of the Ministry of Agriculture of St. Lucia, and that methods used by extension officers to disseminate information and plan programmes of action, actively ignore the contribution and significance of the female role in agriculture. Brings out some of the possible reasons why extension officers neglect women working in agriculture.

* [AGRICULTURAL WORKERS] [AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION] [SAINT LUCIA]

462 Recognising the role of women in reducing post harvest losses / Brenda Kanu
The paper briefly looks at areas in the post-harvest system where the role of women should be strengthened to ensure both the reduction of food losses and the preparation and preservation of food to promote better nutritional standards for the people of the region. The need for appropriate technologies for processing, preservation and storage, food marketing problems, extension and input needs are discussed. The conclusion reached is that any effort to drastically reduce post-harvest losses must recognize the role played by women and that they should be provided with training, extension services, credit and other necessary inputs. Evaluation of post-harvest losses programmes mustnot only seek to assess the success of technical innovations but also understand the effects on women and small-scale farmers.

* [POST-HARVEST LOSSES] [POST-HARVEST SYSTEMS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

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Round Table on the Participation and Integration of Women in Agricultural and Rural Development in the Caribbean, Castries, 6-10 July 1987.

Technical Cooperation Programme: Participation and Integration of Women in Agricultural and Rural Development in the Caribbean (TCP/RLA/6656(C)). General

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* The objectives of the meeting were to: analyze results of the studies conducted by CARDI on women in agriculture and rural development; review programmes and policies in the area and define areas of action and priorities. The meeting identified several areas in which action should be taken, involving a number of the principal agents of the process of integration of rural women into development, including governments, assistance agencies and women's organizations. Specific recommendations were made within such areas as employment and economic activities for rural women; women's participation in agricultural and rural development; strengthening the capability of women's integration into development and communications and dissemination of information. Specific areas that require priority attention either through research activities or formulation of projects were also identified. In order to improve employment and increase incomes of rural women, both as wage earners and as self-employed it is recommended that priority areas such as
provision of adequate extension services and accessibility to credit for self-employed women, should be examined. Among issues to be addressed are: an in-depth analysis and evaluation of the role of women in key economic sectors of the rural and national economies; research regarding the current and potential participation of women in this sector and an evaluation of this role and contribution; training in marketing operations and development of marketing channels.

* [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [RURAL DEVELOPMENT] [AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

466

Role of national machineries and focal points in integrating women in agricultural and rural development / FAO. Vienna: UN. CSDBA, 1987. 6 p. (SNMAW/1987/BP.7)

Seminar on National Machinery for Monitoring and Improving the Status of Women, Vienna, 28 September-2 October 1987. General ----> CDC 8305

* [RURAL DEVELOPMENT] [INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK] [GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT] [THE WORLD]

467


* Critically examines national policies and programmes for the improvement and enhancement of women's work in agriculture. Analyzes, inter alia, national information on agricultural production; population; urban/rural female composition; proportion of women employed in the agricultural sector; number of female farm operators; wage levels; effects of technological changes within the sector on female participation. Recommends a more equitable approach to wages, improved marketing infrastructure to maximize the contribution of women; further detailed research to provide micro-data for developing policies and planning and executing specific programs.

* [AGRICULTURAL WORKERS] [AGRICULTURE] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [SAINT LUCIA]

468


FAO. Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean, 19, Bridgetown, 5-13 August 1986. General ----> CDC 7267

* Provides a general background to the situation of peasant women, analyzes the constraints - legal, socio-economic, cultural - inhibiting their full integration into the development process. Recommends major institutional changes related to legislation, national planning programmes, as well as in decentralization and local administrative programmes, and urges a reappraisal of rural development programmes. It also suggests an improvement in the terms of trade between rural and urban sectors, with emphasis on promotion of the consumption of traditional foods and use of local foods in food aid programmes:

* [RURAL WOMEN] [AGRARIAN POLICY] [RURAL DEVELOPMENT] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

469

Role of women in small-scale fisheries / FAO. Rome: FAO, n.d. 8 p. General ----> CDC 6922

* [FISHERY] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY] [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [THE WORLD]

470

Rural women and state policy: the Latin American agrarian reform experience / Carmen D. Deere


* This review of 13 Latin American agrarian reforms shows that most have directly benefitted only men. It is argued that this is largely because of the common designation of 'households' as the beneficiaries of an agrarian reform and the subsequent incorporation of only male household heads into the new agrarian reform structures. It is shown that a necessary, but not sufficient, condition for rural women to benefit on par with men is that they too be designated as beneficiaries. Women as well as men must be given access to land or the opportunity to participate within the agrarian cooperatives or state farms promoted by an agrarian reform. This comparative analysis demonstrates that this has happened only in countries where the incorporation of rural women to the reform is an explicit objective of state policy.

* [AGRARIAN REFORM] [RURAL WOMEN] [LATIN AMERICA]

471


* The outstanding feature of this case study of rural women's employment, health and education in Haiti is the extent to which women contribute to the rural economy through their highly efficient marketing of the country's subsistence foodstuffs. In Haiti women have for a long time been in charge of the trade in subsistence goods, and have increasingly concentrated their productive efforts on a highly specialized system of marketing, leaving the greater part of cultivation (also highly specialized), and a fair share of childcare and household work in the hands of men and boys. A number of activities for rural women have been proposed within the framework of UNDP-supported projects underway in Haiti. These activities give special attention to the economic roles and needs of rural women, with particular stress on the training of women and girls, the extension of credit and loan facilities to women, and their participation in
grass-roots and community-level organizations, such as co-operatives.

* [RURAL DEVELOPMENT] [RURAL WOMEN] [HAITI]

472

**Spreading the blaze: the integrated rural development pilot project St. Lucia / Beryl Carasco.** Castries: National Research and Development Foundation, 1984. 32 p.: tbls.


----- > LCN RDF

* The two-year project was based on an integrated participatory approach to development to increase rural families’ access to extension services, enhance women’s participation in development activities and to improve the socio-economic position of the farm family. A chronological account of events is given with committee meetings, community visits, discussions held between Community Agriculture Extension Officers and Project Co-ordinators, farmers in the rural communities. Further projections were identified such as technical assistance on a one-to-one basis for entire communities, training activities both formal and non-formal.

* [AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT] [RURAL DEVELOPMENT] [RURAL WOMEN] [AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION] [WOMEN’S PARTICIPATION] [SAINT LUCIA]

473


----- > CDC 7279

* [AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION] [PROJECT DESIGN] [AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS] [WOMEN’S PARTICIPATION] [THE WORLD]

474

**Study on the role of women in agriculture / CARICOM.** Georgetown: CARICOM, 1982. 6 p. General

----- > CDC 2514

* An overview of the agricultural situation in the Caribbean forms the background to this outline of a proposed CARICOM study which seeks to analyze female participation in agriculture at the national and at one major industry level. The study will be done in Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and later extended to other countries. The outline sets out the justification for the study and the terms of reference of the consultant.

* [AGRICULTURE] [WOMEN’S PARTICIPATION] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

475

**Trabajadoras del agro / ed. por Magdalena Leon; Asociacion Colombiana para el Estudio de la Poblacion.** Bogota: Asociacion Colombiana para el Estudio de la Poblacion, 1982. v. 2, 322 p.: tbls.

Of: Leon, Magdalena, ed.; Asociacion Colombiana para el Estudio de la Poblacion. Debate sobre la Mujer en America Latina y el Caribe: discusion acerca de la Unidad Produccion - Reproduccion. 3 v. General

----- > CDC 5584

* This volume, which is part of a collection of writings on women, is divided into three parts. Part I discusses subsistence production of the rural woman on the fringe of a capitalist society. Part II looks at peasant economy, agro-industry and the subordinate role of the woman and Part III deals with rural development, agrarian reform and political issues.

* [RURAL WOMEN] [AGRICULTURE] [LATIN AMERICA] [UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS]

476

**Women and agricultural change in Latin America: some concepts guiding research / Fiona Wilson.**


----- > CDC Serial

* [WORKERS] [WOMEN’S ROLE] [AGRIARAIN REFORM] [RESEARCH REPORTS] [LITERATURE SURVEYS] [LATIN AMERICA]

477

**Women and the growth of agro-industries in developing countries / Janos Fath.** Vienna: UNIDO, 1985. 101 p. (ID/WG.452/1)

Expert Group Meeting on Women in Agro-Industries, Vienna, 14-18 October 1985. Limited

----- > CDC UN

* [WOMEN’S PARTICIPATION] [AGROINDUSTRY] [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [THE WORLD]

478

**Women in agriculture**

In: Courier, n. 91, 1985. pp. 52-55. General

----- > CDC Serial

* [WORKERS] [AGRICULTURAL SECTOR] [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [THE WORLD]

479


----- > CDC 4703

* [WORKERS] [AGRICULTURE] [FARMING SYSTEMS] [RURAL WOMEN] [AGRICULTURAL
RESEARCH] [AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION] [THE WORLD]

Women in agriculture: the case of Guyana / Odle-All, Stella
Women in the Caribbean Research Project. General

- Presents a brief history of agriculture in Guyana, outlining the specific goal of achieving self-sufficiency in food production. Using the questionnaire method, the research team interviewed farmers (62 women and 10 men) selected randomly because of bureaucratic constraints. Respondents were drawn from the major agricultural projects of Black Bush Polder, Linden/Soesdyke Highway, Tapacuma Irrigation and Parika/Salem land development schemes, straddling the three counties of Guyana. Profiles of the project areas and the respondents are given. The areas under study are economic role, perception of management capability, time use, work activities and patterns, returns from farming, tools and equipment, training, access to credit, ownership and conjugal and maternal roles. Among the findings are: women perform a multiplicity of roles which decrease their efficiency as farmers; agricultural training is absent, land ownership is controlled by the male. Problems identified included: exploitation, lack of practical advice for farmers and the availability of supplies. Conclusions include that the University of Guyana and the Ministry of Agriculture undertake a survey to determine why farmers are moving away from the land; and that local technologists design devices to make some agricultural tasks easier.

- [RURAL WOMEN] [AGRICULTURE] [SOCIAL ASPECTS] [ECONOMIC ASPECTS] [SMALL FARMS] [GUYANA]

Women in the Caribbean Project Conference, St. Phillip, 12-16 September 1982. Restricted

- 62 women, more than half of whom are between 45-64, and who are full time and part time farmers are randomly selected from the three counties Berbice, Demerara andEssequibo. The questionnaire approach is the major tool used to obtain information. The project areas are Black Bush Polder, Linden/Soesdyke Highway, Tapacuma Irrigation and Panka-Salem, which are chosen because they are the major agricultural projects; also because they straddle Guyana's three counties and the population represents a socio-economic and cultural cross-section of the major ethnic groups of the country. Farming is the major income activity for all the women interviewed, of whom 60% claim household headship. A profile featuring age, religion, education, family size of the women is given. Also an outline is given of social amenities in the area pertaining to health, transport, recreation, day nurseries etc. Areas under study are: economic role, perception of management capability, time use, work activities and problems, returns from farming, tools and equipment, training, access to credit, income ownership, and conjugal and maternal roles. Some findings are that women perform a multiplicity of roles in the course of living which decrease their efficiency as farmers, that agricultural training is absent, that land ownership is controlled by the male partner. Problems identified are: exploitation, lack of practical farmer's advice, procurement of supplies. Recommendations include that the University of Guyana should undertake a survey together with the Ministry of Agriculture to determine why farmers are moving away from the land, that negative attitudes to farming be offset by programmes aimed at improving the image of the farmer, that local technologists design devices to make some agricultural tasks easier, that communication strategies be planned to accommodate farmers and that women's groups assist with family related problems.

- [ECONOMIC ASPECTS] [SOCIAL ASPECTS] [FARMERS] [FARMING] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [GUYANA]

Women in Caribbean Agriculture Project. General

- Study of women in agriculture centred around five rural communities in Dominica and St. Vincent, these two islands selected for their predominantly agricultural economies. The main focus of the investigation was to examine the activities of women in agriculture, taking into account the comparative emphasis, value and time placed on their activities in the household as well as in the field. The research project was based on the theoretical assumption that a study of women's activities at the household level is necessary for a full reflection of women's labour, agricultural and non-agricultural. The report notes the use of novel research methods, combining participant-observer techniques, with the collection of statistical data, while at the same time introducing an element of training and consciousness raising within selected communities, together with mutual sharing of experiences. The long term aim of the project was to strengthen the position of women involved in agriculture as a viable economic base for Caribbean countries; to raise consciousness with regard to the contribution of women to all aspects of agriculture; to bring an understanding to female agriculturalists of their economic importance and potential for development; and to develop parameters for the quantification and analysis of women's work in agriculture and their contribution to the economy. Short term goals were to generate a concrete data base on the situation of women in agricultural production; to develop a participatory framework among women researchers and agriculturalists for the analysis of the current situation and the possibilities for change; to compile comparative data on women and agricultural production in the Caribbean region and to develop action programmes aimed at improving and strengthening the position of women in agricultural production. Wide-ranging conclusions embody these aims and emphasize the need for national statistical machineries to collaborate with women's organizations locally and regionally to ensure the inclusion of relevant sex-differentiated data in all national, agricultural or general censuses.

- [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [AGRICULTURE] [ECONOMIC VALUE OF WOMEN'S WORK+] [RESEARCH METHODS] [SEXUAL DIVISION OF LABOUR+] [SOCIALIZATION] [GENDER ANALYSIS+]

77
----- > CDC 9510

* [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [AGRICULTURE] [ECONOMIC VALUE OF WOMEN'S WORK+] [RESEARCH METHODS] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [DOMINICA]

----- > CDC 7165

* [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [RURAL ECONOMY] [FISHERY INDUSTRY] [TRAINING] [THE WORLD]


Pilot Project Planning Workshop, Suva, November 1982. Improving the Socio-economic Condition of Women in Fisheries. General
----- > CDC 7166

* [FISHERY] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [ASIA AND THE PACIFIC]

----- > CDC 4665

* [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [FORESTRY] [COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT] [THE WORLD]


Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, 4, Guatemala City, 27-30 September 1988. Limited
----- > CDC UN

* Provides historical background on trade in agricultural commodities among the Caribbean islands, documenting the periods of intensive activity and periods of decline. The activities of women traders are set against current national and regional policy and trends in agricultural production, international marketing and extra- and intra-regional trading patterns. Indicates the value of the traders' activities to Caribbean economies as well as to the income-earning capacity of the traders themselves. The report notes a threat to the continued existence of this informal sector owing to the persistent lack of support facilities, training in marketing skills and government incentives. Recommends that governments and the general public should be sensitized to the importance of the inter-island trade in fresh agricultural produce for the region, calls for the provision and upgrading of facilities for the traders and for the promotion of associations of traders. The study notes the significance of women's participation in the economy and emphasizes the implications of the decline which it states might result in the loss of a vital service in food supply for the region and loss of income for a large group of women who are sole providers for their households. Further research is proposed. Includes case studies.

* [TRADE] [AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT MARKETING+] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [DEALERS] [WORKING CONDITIONS] [WORKERS' ORGANIZATIONS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


Round Table on the Participation and Integration of Women in Agricultural and Rural Development in the Caribbean, Castries, 6-10 July 1987. Restricted
----- > CDC 7156

* Outlines general aspects of the Women in Development Programme of UN.ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean. Presents preliminary findings of ECLAC study on inter-island traffickers from St. Vincent and the Grenadines, the majority of whom are female, with an average age of 30 years. The complete marketing function is carried out by the trader and encompasses a variety of functions from negotiation, through shipping to wholesaling and retailing. Credit facilities are limited so women traders have developed creativity in conducting their business. Describes the Traffickers Small Business Association founded in 1983. Five recommendations are made among these being the promotion of the organization of women traders and increased inter-island networking of women traders.

* [DEALERS] [AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT MARKETING+] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [ASIA AND THE PACIFIC]

----- > CDC UN

* Document based on a study for inter-island traders initiated by the Women in Development Unit of ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean. Responds to subregional concerns about lack of data on women's contribution to development by examining women's share in the marketing and distribution of agricultural produce in the
region. Study reveals a trend, since the 1950s, of increasing participation by women, who now dominate in the inter-island trade and command a substantial share of the market. This, occurring at a time, however, when, overall, intra-regional trade is on the decline. The increase in women's participation is attributed to several factors: among them, the limited employment opportunities otherwise available to women; the withdrawal of male traders from trafficking to new opportunities occurring in the industrial sector; improvement in travelling facilities; the existence of established social networks; and the opportunity for marketing surpluses of agricultural produce by filling a gap in a sector once occupied by government marketing boards. Identifies Trinidad and Tobago as the main market for traders from St. Vincent and the Grenadines, documents problems faced by existing traders and recommends the development of support services necessary for sustaining activity in this informal sector, which is of economic importance for the Caribbean.

Recommendations include: the establishment and growth of traders associations; training in market skills and trading practices; the introduction of schemes for greater access to credit; and improvements in working conditions in the form of shelter, sanitation and child-care facilities. Further research is also recommended.

* [EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES] [DEALERS] [TRADE] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [INFORMAL SECTOR] [AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT MARKETING] [SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES]


- Women traders are mainly from the low income or no-income bracket. According to the report, there are two types of trade in the informal sector: one that is envisaged and created by women for economic and other needs; and the other which is permitted and controlled by the parameters of the CARICOM Agreement. Details are provided of buying patterns, types of merchandise, and the hazards which must be confronted because of legal restrictions. It is suggested that co-ordinated planning in agriculture and trade, the zoning of industries and the expansion of facilities at the Central Market would go a long way to lessening current inconveniences. The implementation of these proposals would also contribute to a more efficient and vibrant trading system.

* [TRADE] [DEALERS] [INFORMAL SECTOR] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]


- * [FOOD PRODUCTION] [LABOUR MIGRATION] [SEXUAL DIVISION OF LABOUR] [SMALL FARMS] [THE WORLD]

EDUCATION/TRAINING
EDUCACIÓN/CAPACITACIÓN

492 Assessment of the problems and observations in relation to vocational training of women in the Caribbean / Marva B. Alleyne; ILO. Caribbean Office.


Caribbean Regional Seminar on Coordination of the Vocational Training of the Woman, St. John's, 16-18 November 1981.

Coordination of the Vocational Training of the Woman Project, M 07040 200 810. General

- > CDC 2615

* Thirteen problems arising out of the presentations are identified. They include, 1) the variety of vocational training opportunities offered at national levels and the apparent lack of linkage and relationship existing between sponsorship agencies in terms of programme content, structure and relationship to each other; 2) the apparent lack of consistency in the specific relationship of vocational training programmes to national development projects and programmes; 3) the apparent difficulty in recognizing the human resource needs of the various countries and the inability to utilize the skilled resources of women; 4) the problems of development planning without a thorough and prior analysis of the human resources training needs related to the specific areas planned for or envisaged e.g. in tourism; 5) the apparent need for planners and policy makers to treat with urgency and priority the collection and use of human resource assessment such as inventories and evaluations in the aspects of national manpower, sectoral manpower, project-related human resources; 6) the need for standardization of certification or accreditation in similar areas of skills; 7) the frustration of vocational training efforts by societal attitudes seems to be treated with too high a degree of indifference; 8) to implement research studies to assess the societal need for skills, not only those of projected large scale development plans, but the needs of the householder and the general community.

* [OBSTACLES TO DEVELOPMENT] [TECHNICAL EDUCATION] [VOCATIONAL TRAINING] [MANPOWER PLANNING] [CARIBBEAN REGION]
women's studies; laying the foundations for a more diversified disciplinary base for women's studies; and in establishing networks. Lists follow-up activity and recommendations for research related to family, religion, education, politics and the state, popular culture, women and science women in agriculture, the impact of the women's movement on men, socio-linguistics, post-emancipation Caribbean woman. Also proposes outreach programmes to bring about change in the education system as well as the development of strategies for stimulating official awareness by makers of gender issues, through the formation of women's pressure groups, the setting-up of a women's skills bank which would offer its services to government agencies, delegations to government ministries and the submission of conference reports, research findings and press releases to policy-makers. Includes lists of participants, seminar programmes and press clippings.

* [GENDER STUDIES+] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [RESEARCH METHODS] [POLITICAL PARTICIPATION+] [WOMEN'S STUDIES+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

Regional Seminar on the Coordination of Vocational Training of Women, Quito, 11 September 1981. General
-----> CDC 4098

* [TRAINING] [LATIN AMERICA]

495 Coordination of vocational training for women / Natalie A. Hurst

Caribbean Regional Seminar on Coordination of the Vocational Training of the Woman, St. John's, 16-18 November 1981.
Coordinating units for training of women / CINTERFOR. Montevideo: CINTERFOR, 1982. 96 p.
Regional Seminar on the Coordination of Vocational Training of Women, Quito, 11 September 1981. General
-----> CDC 4098

* [TRAINING] [LATIN AMERICA]

496 Country paper of Suriname / Cornelly Fitz James-Forst

Caribbean Regional Seminar on Coordination of the Vocational Training of the Woman, St. John's, 16-18 November 1981.
Coordinating units for training of women / CINTERFOR. Montevideo: CINTERFOR, 1982. 96 p.
Regional Seminar on the Coordination of Vocational Training of Women, Quito, 11 September 1981. General
-----> CDC 4098

* The paper posits the exploitation of Suriname women, first at the hands of an initial foreign domination, and secondly since the 1980 military overthrow, at the hands of their men, who after having profited from their support, excluded them from the decision-making and management machinery. The education system is seen to promote care-taking jobs for women, even if they are qualified to be better employed. The launching of the National Women's Bureau is welcomed as a step to change the structures that influence the status of women in the country. It is observed that women have far fewer opportunities to work independently towards self-development, are a source of cheap labour and the first to be discarded in times of unemployment. It is expressed that the right to a meaningful job and a greater variety of educational opportunities and facilities for women who participate in the labour process, are essential to the integration and participation of women in the national socio-economic development. Some activities of the National Women's Bureau are outlined including, social advice and assistance, information dissemination on women's activities and assistance to pregnant women. The vocational education achievements for women are also outlined. They include 1) in 1970 handicraft and home economic training at a government centre, reorganized in 1977 to include carpentry, auto-technics etc. for both men and women, 2) a "drop-out" project for young people, 3) plumbing for women, 4) vocational training for the disabled. Co-ordination is done by the Centre of Labour Mobilization and Development of the Ministry of Labour. This paper envisages equal opportunity for both sexes that would eliminate the need for special women's organizations and programmes.

* [EDUCATION OF WOMEN] [WORKERS] [NATIONAL PLANNING] [TECHNICAL EDUCATION] [VOCATIONAL TRAINING] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [SURINAME]
Country paper: British Virgin Islands / Wiber Malone


Caribbean Regional Seminar on Coordination of the Vocational Training of the Woman, St. John's, 16-18 November 1981.

Coordination of the Vocational Training of the Woman, 1981. 126 p.

----> CDC 2615

* Within both primary and secondary education levels the only vocational course available to women is home economics in the one high school. Tourism is the main industry and on-the-job training is provided for those who are employed there. It is noted that women do not apply for nor are given jobs that the society feels should be done by men. In August 1981, the British Virgin Islands Hotel and the Tourist Association conducted a 2 week workshop for women. In the second largest sector, construction, women participate either as secretaries or as architects. Private companies grant scholarships to women in the areas of typing, shorthand, commerce and bookkeeping. Government also offers training opportunities overseas for men and women. There are no other vocational training activities sponsored by Government or voluntary bodies. Though there is a need for the co-ordination of vocational training for women so that they may take their place in the development of the country, there seems to be no urgency to make any move in this direction. It is hoped that the Seminar will provide a stimulus for the vocational training of women.

* [WORKERS] [NATIONAL PLANNING] [TECHNICAL EDUCATION] [VOCATIONAL TRAINING] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS]

Country paper: Dominica / Amoy Williams


Caribbean Regional Seminar on Coordination of the Vocational Training of the Woman, St. John's, 16-18 November 1981.

Coordination of the Vocational Training of the Woman Project, M 07040 200 810. General

----> CDC 2615

* A demographic, economic and labour force profile is provided. Vocational training is said to be done, not only in Government institutions but by other organizations like the Social League, a women's organization, the Northern District Progressive Women's Club, and the Women's Institute of Portsmouth. All 3 organizations carry out basically the same type of training. The activities increase opportunities for the employment of women and also help them to build better homes and to participate in the economic, social and political development of the state. The Clifton Dupigny Technical College, a government institution gives vocational training to many young people every year. There are both part-time and full-time courses. A junior secondary programme has recently been launched by the Education Department and the Technical College is expected to provide further skill training on the job so that school leavers can keep up to date in their chosen field. The first phase of the economic development plan which will guide the vocational training programme to be offered in Junior Secondary Education, is outlined in six areas: food production, construction, garment production, machine shop and welding, arts and crafts, services.

* [NATIONAL PLANNING] [TECHNICAL EDUCATION] [VOCATIONAL TRAINING] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [DOMINICA]

Country paper: Guyana experience / Brenda Williams


Caribbean Regional Seminar on Coordination of the Vocational Training of the Woman, St. John's, 16-18 November 1981.

Coordination of the Vocational Training of the Woman Project, M 07040 200 810. General

----> CDC 2615

* The labour force in Guyana is said to be about 137,129 male and 54,889 female, with a ratio of persons in vocational training as follows: 3,150 total, 2,239 male, 911 female. A breakdown is given for vocational institutions with numbers indicating skill-area and sex enrolled, for each. Generally, education is directed at the population at large against the background of a national policy of co-operation. The women, as women all over the world, are said to be taking full advantage of programmes available to broaden their own careers and personal development. The idea of income-generating schemes as a form of self-reliance has been grasped by many women's organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, and in spite of limited resources to properly carry out relevant training, many such projects are being undertaken. CASWIG is said to have started programmes of training which are designed to help women take advantage of available work opportunities. Some added areas of women's participation are in the Textile Tie-dye Unit, where training is provided through participation in a work-study programme of the Ministry of Education and the Appropriate Technology programme which aims at replacing imported fuel by locally available fuel.

* [NATIONAL PLANNING] [TECHNICAL EDUCATION] [VOCATIONAL TRAINING] [LABOUR FORCE] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [GUYANA]

Country paper: St. Vincent and the Grenadines / Janice Fraser


Caribbean Regional Seminar on Coordination of the Vocational Training of the Woman, St. John's, 16-18 November 1981.

Coordination of the Vocational Training of the Woman Project, M 07040 200 810. General

----> CDC 2615

* The labour force in St. Vincent and the Grenadines is said to be about 19,000. Of this, 8,500 are female, and 10,500 are male. It is estimated that 5,200 are in employment. Out of this, 2,500 are female, and 2,700 are male. The labor force in the region is predominantly young, and the country has a limited number of skilled workers. Vocational training and education are offered at the secondary and post-secondary levels. The education system is geared towards preparing students for future employment, and vocational training is an important aspect of this preparation. Many students choose to pursue courses in areas such as hairdressing, fashion design, and other related fields. In addition, some students opt for courses in the culinary arts and hospitality management. These programs are designed to provide students with the skills necessary to succeed in these industries. The government is committed to providing vocational training to young people in the region, and many organizations and institutions work together to ensure that these opportunities are available.

* [NATIONAL PLANNING] [TECHNICAL EDUCATION] [VOCATIONAL TRAINING] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES]

81
A labour profile is given outlining the difficulty in finding limited employment. The re-establishment of the Youth Employment Service has indicated that 90% of those who register are women. The service is successful in finding the un-skilled jobs. Industrialization efforts have opened up opportunities in factories for women and some factories carry out in-service training for employees. Vocational training centres and their programmes are outlined, where the main area of concentration for women is in handicraft and textiles. Some of these areas are the art of smocking, shell jewellery, dress-making, macramé. The Technical College provides formal training in secretarial work, refrigeration, mechanical engineering etc. The Extra Mural Department runs home and community improvement courses for women, at the end of which sharing of the training gained is encouraged. In addition, the Organization for Rural Development, the National Council of Women, and the YWCA, initiate self-employment programmes for women in areas such as nutrition and food demonstration, the making of preserves, and dress-making. The need for co-ordinating and streamlining of the national effort with regard to vocational training is expressed.

* [WORKERS] [NATIONAL PLANNING] [TECHNICAL EDUCATION] [VOCATIONAL TRAINING] [SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES]


Of: UNFPA. Report on the evaluation of various family life education projects with particular emphasis on youth in the English-speaking Caribbean. 2 v. General

* Individual assessments of each of the six projects undertaken in Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Jamaica, St. Christopher and Nevis and St. Lucia are discussed. Each assessment follows the same format - an introduction, design, strategy, project performance and achievement of objectives, role of women, general lessons and recommendations. The team concluded that in general the achievements of the projects were significant. The projects have contributed to the creation of awareness of the problems of teenage pregnancy and related issues. In addition, even though these are still sensitive issues the very implementation of the projects is an achievement. It is felt that delays were caused by project design, strategies and monitoring/evaluation even though the mission felt that the design of the projects had improved over the years. In each evaluation, the section on general lessons drawn from the particular project are suggested as input for use in future UNFPA projects. Recommendations are given in each evaluation for improvement.

* [FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES] [YOUTH] [YOUTH CENTRES] [FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION+] [TEENAGE PREGNANCY+] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA]
Recommendations for primary education are levelled mainly at illiteracy in rural areas, and secondary education at eliminating discrimination vis-à-vis the job market and social life. As for the appraisal of the Plan itself, procedures for pertinent information collection are suggested.

* [EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES] [EDUCATION OF WOMEN] [SEX DISCRIMINATION] [MEN] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


Caribbean Regional Seminar on Coordination of the Vocational Training of the Woman, St. John's, 16-18 November 1981.

Coordination of the Vocational Training of the Woman Project, M 07040 200 810. General

----- > CDC 2615

* An overview is given of the seminar which was the first step in the implementation of the Caribbean aspect of an ILO/CINTERFOR project aimed at the establishment of pilot co-ordinating units/mechanisms for the vocational training of women in the Latin American and Caribbean regions. The framework for the project is outlined and its purpose given as that of developing a mutually supporting chain or linking mechanism to ensure the success of efforts both to the trainee and to the fulfilment of the goals of integrating women more fully into the development process. The method of the Caribbean aspect of project implementation involved the use of questionnaires sent to member countries and findings are indicated. The document contains the full proceedings of the seminar at which country-papers were presented, general perspectives for strategy were outlined, and workshops undertaken. Among conclusions are that within the region many vocational training programmes are offered that are not relevant to national development goals, that few programmes have taken effective measures to integrate women in national development programmes, that there also appears to be a total absence of co-ordination of vocational training programmes. Recommendations include that national co-ordinating mechanisms be established during the pilot phase of the ILO/CINTERFOR project, that during the pilot phase, these mechanisms take the form of national advisory councils the composition, objectives and functions of which are detailed. Additionally the Seminar served to make participants aware that not enough was done within individual territories on the matter of effective vocational training and that a greater level of co-ordination was needed. Included is an Appendix on vocational training programmes for women from the CARICOM Secretariat.

* [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [TECHNICAL EDUCATION] [VOCATIONAL TRAINING] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


Inaugural Seminar: Gender in Caribbean Development, St. Augustine, 7-20 September 1986. General

----- > CDC G532

* Consists of 21 papers presented at the Inaugural Seminar of the University of the West Indies, Women and Development Studies Project and two articles which describe the methodology of a participatory workshop conducted at the seminar. The book is divided into eight sections which address: general considerations of women's studies; development theory and feminism; the history of feminism and concepts of feminist theory; disciplinary perspectives on women's studies in the social sciences; the relationship between gender, culture and ideology; feminist literary criticism; alternative methodologies for women's studies; and the women's movement in Trinidad and Tobago.

* [WOMEN'S STUDIES+] [DEVELOPMENT THEORY] [SOCIAL THEORY] [FEMINISM+] [SOCIAL SCIENCES] [RESEARCH] [METHODOLOGY] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [LITERARY CRITICISM+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


Women and Development Studies. Disciplinary Seminar, 1-Arts and General Studies: Gender Issues in the Humanities, St. Augustine, 4-9 September 1988. General

----- > CDC 9541

* Comprehensive report on the planning, structure and proceedings of the seminar which focused on the areas of history, literature, language and linguistics, theology and philosophy, documentation, creative arts and mass communications. Presents synopsis of gender issues raised by resource persons, including artists, writers, media personnel and the clergy. Evaluation and participants' assessments of the seminar record positive views of its achievements. Wider public dissemination of the conference material recommended.

* [WOMEN'S STUDIES+] [GENDER STUDIES+] [HUMANITIES+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


Of: UNFPA. Report on the evaluation of various family life education projects with particular emphasis on youth in the English-speaking Caribbean. 2 v. General

----- > CDC 6339

* Concludes that the projects evaluated have contributed to pioneering efforts; the creation of awareness of the problems of teenage pregnancy and related issues; a more open and informed discussion of personal issues and the establishment of confidence and respect in programme efforts regarded as controversial. The projects were noted to have made good progress toward the achievement of their immediate objectives, however it was also noted that in several cases they had not been fully achieved. Problems in project design, strategy, management and evaluation were common. Outlines conclusions under headings: project design and strategy, training, in-school and out-of-school family life.
education, family planning service delivery, management impact and role of women. Twenty-four lessons of application to programmes addressed to adolescents are outlined. Among recommendations is that family life education/family planning programmes for youth be continued and expanded, the strategy being modified over time to adjust more carefully to needs and to take advantage of new approaches/ideas.

510
Machismo y educacion en Puerto Rico / Isabel Pico; Comision para el Mejoramiento de los Derechos de la Mujer. San Juan: Comision para el Mejoramiento de los Derechos de la Mujer, 1979. vii; 129 p. : illus. General

511

* Non-formal education, women and development in the English-speaking Caribbean / Patricia Ellis

512
* Official ideology and the education of women in the English-speaking Caribbean, 1835-1945, with special reference to Barbados / Joyce Cole

513
* Examines the major official reports and documents written during the period under review to understand the underlying ideological assumption which informed the education of girls in the Caribbean. Argues that the education of women in Barbados and other former British West Indian societies for this period was predicated on the ideological assumption prevalent in Britain at the time that woman's place was in the home. Although girls were not discriminated against in terms of access to schools, educational expansion introduced sex segregation and curricular differences leading to relatively inferior education for girls vis a vis boys. Their career choices were severely limited and those who worked
were employed in the worst-paid occupations.

* [EDUCATION OF WOMEN] [BARBADOS]


--- > CDC 7283

* [TRAINING] [CIVIL SERVICE] [CAREER DEVELOPMENT+] [THEORETICAL OR METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENTS]


--- > CDC UN

* [INSTRAW+] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [TRAINING] [THEORETICAL OR METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENTS]


Caribbean Regional Seminar on Coordination of the Vocational Training of the Woman, St. John’s, 16-18 November 1981. General

--- > CDC 2660

* The survey sought to obtain information on female labour force participation in the Caribbean, female participation in vocational training, agencies administering vocational training programmes, and the status of co-ordination of vocational training in the individual countries. Questionnaires were mailed to 19 countries but only data for 10 English-speaking Caribbean countries and Suriname were received. The survey found that women constitute between 30-36% of the Caribbean labour force and despite what appears to be a higher level of participation of women in vocational training, women are overrepresented in clerical training and traditional skill areas associated with being female. Neither are women sufficiently represented among those receiving managerial or technical skills required for jobs that pay significantly well. Country responses regarding the relationship of vocational training to national development were found to be superficial. Eighty-seven and one half percent (87.5%) of the countries viewed co-ordination of vocational training to be necessary. It is recommended that a "system" be instituted to determine to what extent women are being absorbed into the labour market; that Caribbean countries collaborate regarding vocational training; and that a more in depth study of female participation in the labour force be conducted.

* [VOCATIONAL TRAINING] [WORKERS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


Preliminary Meeting on the Introduction of Women's Studies into the UWI, Bridgetown, 22-23 March 1982. General

--- > CDC 7164

* [CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT] [WOMEN'S STUDIES+] [CARIBBEAN REGION] [EUROPE]


--- > CDC 6339

* Summarizes the conclusions and recommendations of a comparative evaluation study of family life education projects in the English-speaking Caribbean. Presents the evaluation findings, conclusions and recommendations for specific countries (Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Jamaica, St. Christopher and Nevis and St. Lucia).

* [FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION+] [FAMILY PLANNING] [PROJECT EVALUATION] [YOUTH] [TEENAGE PREGNANCY+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


--- > CDC 6339

* [EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS] [FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES] [YOUTH] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

520 Research and education project for women in the Dominican Republic / Moema Viezzer


--- > CDC Serial

* Describes the methodology behind a research and education project for women in the Dominican Republic. The specific goals of the project were: to elaborate educational material on the basis of research into the situation of women whether as workers in urban or rural areas, as housewives in rural areas or poor city neighbourhoods or as domestic employees; to make available to these women the results of the research as a contribution to their own efforts to understand
their own lives and to organize themselves; and to incorporate into the final report of the project those comments, criticisms and recommendations which were made by the women themselves in the course of discussing the results of the research. Includes an English translation of one of the education texts prepared by the project which utilizes the format of a comic strip.

* [SOCIAL RESEARCH] [RESEARCH METHODS] [EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS] [DOMINICAN REPUBLIC]

521


----- > CDC 6439

* [RESEARCH] [TEACHING PROGRAMMES] [THE WORLD]

522


Reunion Regional sobre Desigualdades Educativas de las Jovenes y Mujeres en America Latina y el Caribe, Panama, 11-15 July 1983. General

----- > CDC 6402

* [EDUCATION OF WOMEN] [EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES] [YOUTH] [LATIN AMERICA]

523


----- > CDC 5773

* The questionnaire, interview and group discussion methods were used. Findings are that generally in the society, there is a low level of awareness of the importance of fostering the all-round development of the pre-school child. There is a great need to focus on areas of neglect such as the emotional and intellectual, which are apparent in the lack of planned programmes necessary to assure the type of learning experiences young children need to develop their full potential. If the quality of education of pre-schoolers is to be improved, there is also need for greater involvement of parents in the institutions with which they choose to share their responsibility for their children's development. It is felt that given an adequate level of awareness in the community about the needs of pre-schoolers, the Government's role should be that of facilitator, setting standards, though being mindful of not setting them so high as to discourage the growth of small centres. Government's efforts will need to be channelled to stimulating and fostering a spirit of self-help, self-development and greater local community involvement.

* [CHILD DEVELOPMENT] [WORKERS] [NURSERY SCHOOLS] [PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION] [SOCIAL ROLES] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

524


----- > CDC 6914

* Presents a second analysis of the results of an ILO/CINTERFOR survey on the level of participation of women in vocational training programmes and the status of co-ordination of vocational training programmes in individual countries. Comprises five sections: vocational training and the labour force; fields of training; agencies administering vocational training; vocational training and relationship to national development from the countries perspectives; and the status of co-ordination of vocational training in the countries. Each of these issues is supported by data and tables illustrating percentage distribution. Brief analyses are supplied pertaining to the data.

* [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [VOCATIONAL TRAINING] [STATISTICAL TABLES] [TRAINING PROGRAMMES] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

525

Sex-role stereotyping and education: the Jamaican perspective / Marlene Hamilton, Elsa A. Leo-Rhynie


----- > JMUWISE

* Shows how education practices continue to reinforce traditional male/female sex images. Argues that despite the fact that there is no significant difference between the sexes in abstract reasoning ability (a condition of high academic attainment) boys perform significantly better than girls at this level. Bias is seen in selected preference of male and female for courses in New Secondary Schools where industrial arts show a ratio of 1983:0 between boys and girls and catering 26.1 between girls and boys. Arts-based and science-based careers continue to be dominated by girls and boys respectively, hence education is completely women dominated, except at university level. Child-bearing beliefs also militate against the liberation of women who cling to passive job roles associated with home and domestic chores. A plea is made for the problem to be articulated and corrected via change in curriculum objectives, and the nation's attitudes and prejudices. The Five Year Development Plan with its expressed social goals should provide a springboard for change. Education statistics for 1974-1977 are given.

* [EDUCATION OF WOMEN] [SEX] [SOCIAL NORMS] [SOCIAL ROLES] [SEX ROLE STEREOTYPING] [JAMAICA]

526

Some technical aspects of coordinating training activities for women / Peter Compton Poonan; ILO Caribbean Office

Caribbean Regional Seminar on Coordination of the Vocational Training of the Woman, St. John's, 16-18 November 1981.

Coordination of the Vocational Training of the Woman Project, M 07040 200 810. General

---> CDC 2615

* Precise areas in which co-ordination can be established, the manner in which this can be achieved and the means of implementation are discussed. The importance of support services is stressed; most of the training activities being considered during the Seminar fall outside the school system. The view is expressed that there is a need to develop greater technical capacity and services which can initiate, promote and sustain vocational activities for women. National education and training systems are found to be overtaxed and sometimes unable to cope with normal in-school situations. It is observed that whilst developing and sustaining high academic standards the education and training systems have been slow in responding to demands of societies in meeting new technological demands, in satisfying the needs of socially disadvantaged groups and in coping with population growth. Also it is noted that in many situations there is a proliferation of training activities of questionable merit. The academic tradition has left those promoting vocational training for women outside the school system, the task of fostering attitudinal changes in favour of vocational training and the elimination of prejudices against the employment of women in some fields of activity. The demand for one kind of national educational training, integrated into national and education structures to improve effectiveness, respectability and attractiveness, is stressed. Major components and aspects of training which provide room for co-ordination of national and regional levels are discussed. They include 1) requirements and objectives of training programmes, 2) elements of designing programmes, 3) occupational or job analysis.

* [EDUCATION OF WOMEN] [WORKERS] [NATIONAL PLANNING] [REGIONAL PLANNING] [VOCATIONAL TRAINING] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

527

St. Kitts-Nevis position / Rupert Herbert


Caribbean Regional Seminar on Coordination of the Vocational Training of the Woman, St. John’s, 16-18 November 1981.

Coordination of the Vocational Training of the Woman Project, M 07040 200 810. General

---> CDC 2615

* The traditional view of women’s occupations and men’s occupations is seen to obtain. However, national development has occasioned the growth of secondary and tertiary industries and more attention is being placed on vocational training in general, and the training of women in particular. In the formal training areas, the secretarial courses and those pertaining to the hotel and catering trades are Favoured almost exclusively by women. In the civil service, training for top level administrators is received overseas, and women feature prominently in this area. The private sector makes use of the institution graduates and provides mainly on-the-job training. However, in the light industry, technical, supervisory and managerial training is financed abroad by some firms, and a small number of women have benefitted. Diversification of the economy has created employment opportunities in industry in the hotel and catering trades and most of the additional jobs have been filled by women. This has highlighted the awareness that women have a vital role to play in the economic development of the state and that an organized programme of vocational training for this group is an integral part of the development process. Women’s groups are increasing and more young females are availing themselves of training facilities offered by the private educational institutions. The need to co-ordinate vocational training in the territories is expressed.

* [WORKERS] [NATIONAL PLANNING] [TECHNICAL EDUCATION] [VOCATIONAL TRAINING] [SEXUAL DIVISION OF LABOUR+] [SAINT CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS]

528

State of vocational training in Barbados with reference to the participation of women / Fred O'N. Inniss


Caribbean Regional Seminar on Coordination of the Vocational Training of the Woman, St. John’s, 16-18 November 1981.

Coordination of the Vocational Training of the Woman Project, M 07040 200 810. General

---> CDC 2615

* An overview is given of the labour force and the technical/vocational training facilities that exist. A 1981 labour force survey indicates that 45% of the working population are females. Vocational training for women is undertaken within the wider national development strategy aimed at reducing unemployment and increasing the pool of skilled workers. Over 1980-81, an estimated 3,700 persons are said to have benefitted from vocational training at various governmental institutions, of which 2,415 were females and 1,285 males. Although sex role stereotyping is noted to be still rather evident in the area of career choice, it is stated that the government seems firmly committed to a position of creating conditions within the society, which will enable women to achieve their maximum potential and to participate fully and on equal terms in the life of the nation. General developments in the area of vocational training and in women’s participation in particular are outlined. Female participation in some traditionally male areas has risen e.g. in auto mechanics, masonry etc. and greater encouragement is being given to females to participate in more non-traditional programmes in the technological fields. A need to co-ordinate training programmes is recognized and the creation of an Advisory Council for Training and Development (ACTAD) is envisaged.

* [WORKERS] [TECHNICAL EDUCATION] [VOCATIONAL TRAINING] [LABOUR FORCE]

87
Towards a rationalisation of family life education in the Caribbean / Angela S. Cropper. S.l.: s.n., 1985. 50 p. Restricted

* Presents views on how family life education (FLE) might be advanced. Summary of findings concludes that official policy is unclear and unsettled in some of the territories; that more training is essential; that the curricula and goals be standardized and upgraded; and that a better information service needs to be introduced. Recommendations for improving the training of teachers involves revamping the CFPA course in conjunction with the Faculty of Education and the Extra Mural Department of the UWI; that the Faculty of Education include in its Certificate programme a certificate in Education (FLE), and that this programme be offered via UWIDITE; and regular territorial training courses be introduced. A country-specific in-depth analysis of the teaching of FLE at school level would have to be undertaken in order to standardize the curriculum. A recommendation that CFPA be designated as the (Family Planning) PP/FLE Communications Centre was suggested. In summary the proposals require both an expansion of activities, and an extension of services to countries, even those not represented in its membership. Concludes with details regarding the expected outcome of the Conference, and with appendices covering the scope of FLE work; FLE in teachers' colleges; and the present coverage and proposed expansion of UWIDITE.

* [FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


* [VOCATIONAL TRAINING] [WORKERS] [LATIN AMERICA]


* An overview is given of vocational training activities which are sponsored either by government or by voluntary bodies. Government sponsored training is centred around the Montserrat Technical College, the only institution offering formal training, and enclave industries which are joint government/private sector operations. In formal training areas, secretarial courses have attracted the females, and mainly women are involved in the knitting, spinning, weaving, embroidery and sewing of the enclave industries. The efforts of voluntary bodies are said to be commendable, but difficult to classify. The Social League of Women in Plymouth provides training skills in plain sewing, wine making, tapestry and rug making, while the Women's League of Bethel is involved in a cotton cultivation project. Ad hoc Women's Groups have been organized by the Social Welfare Division of the Ministry of Education, Health and Welfare in different parts of the island from time to time. Skills in sewing, cooking
and food preservation have been the main focus. More women are being absorbed in the job market. Statistics indicate that in 1970 out of a population of 11,458 there were 1,361 women employed where as in 1980 out of 11,606, the figure rose to 1,991. The majority of women are said to be now more economically independent and therefore more capable of improving their social standard in the community. A co-ordinating council has recently been formed to co-ordinate vocational education.

* [WORKERS] [NATIONAL PLANNING] [TECHNICAL EDUCATION] [VOCATIONAL TRAINING] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [MONTSEERRAT]

533


----- > CDC 9551

* Examines concept of feminism, its origins and development against the background of 'Third World' perspectives on the subject, as well as contemporary global interpretations and focuses on the challenge of re-defining all boundaries of knowledge to accommodate some persistent realities emerging out of new feminist theory. Acknowledges the complexity of the task of disputing "many 'facts' of history and of science and, in essence, the very base of knowledge itself". Argument rests on the imperative of adjusting the educational, political, social, economic and philosophical hindrances to women's progress resulting from androcentric and, pertinent to the Third World eurocentric assumptions reinforced by male-centred scientific "objectivity". Advances the case for the continued inter-disciplinary approach of women's studies to the development of feminist knowledge as a re-affirmation of joint participation in the creation of a new emancipatory knowledge relevant to the Caribbean and to the world. The goal is "to re-establish the female as a positive human experience within and outside the walls of academe."

* [FEMINIST SCHOLARSHIP+] [FEMINISM+] [WOMEN'S STUDIES+] [KNOWLEDGE+] [THEORETICAL OR METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENTS]

534

Women and adult non-formal education: the use of participatory methods in a community-based adult education programme in Rose Hall, Saint Vincent / Patricia Ellis; WAND. Wildey: WAND, 1982. [17 p.]

Pilot Project for the Integration of Women in Rural Development General

----- > CDC 6205

* The use of a participatory methodology is said to have led to an awakening of the individuals to a consciousness of self, to an increased awareness and sensitivity and to a civic consciousness among the members of the community. The pilot project involved the community in the identification and analysis of its problems. Participants identified the following areas for focus: 1) raising the level of literacy of persons in the community; 2) providing more agricultural knowledge; 3) upgrading skills, especially in food preparation, storage/preservation and craft; 4) promoting self-development and development of the community. At the end of the first term of the planned adult education programme, participants evaluated the term's work. A high degree of interest in the wider community and a sign-off effect of the introduction of classes in neighbouring communities, are among the achievements. Problems encountered are: 1) although the need for the programme arose out of the formation of the farmers group, not many of this group (mainly men) attend classes; 2) during the second term, both attendance and regularity dropped. Overall benefits are improved skills in communication, analysis, problem solving, decision-making and confidence to take responsibility for shaping their own development and that of their community.

* [ADULT EDUCATION] [AGRICULTURAL WORKERS] [EDUCATION OF WOMEN] [RURAL DEVELOPMENT] [SOCIAL PARTICIPATION] [SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES]

535


----- > CDC 3328

* Provides data about the development of the Caribbean as well as information about the education of women in Trinidad and Barbados. Education is one of the main factors defining the status of women within the Caribbean and the education available to women is also a major indicator of a society's progress. Joyce Cole's paper presents the view that during 1835-1945 education of women was predicated on the belief that "woman's place was in the home and her true vocation was that of wife and mother", and that this led to inferior provisions being made for girls' education. Patricia Mohammed's paper analyses the post-World War II educational attainment of women in Trinidad and Tobago.

* [EDUCATION OF WOMEN] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

536


----- > CDC 7209

* [DEVELOPMENT PLANNING] [CASE STUDIES] [MODULAR TRAINING] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [THE WORLD]

537

Women in education / Kathleen Drayton


Caribbean Regional Seminar on the Role of Women in the Seventies, St. George's, 7-11 July 1975. General

----- > CDC 1671

* Explains the meaning of education, in its totality, the
role of the mother as teacher, especially in Caribbean societies
where child-rearing is done by the mother. Examines the role
of women in formal education, the employment of women in
education and their access to specialist training and education.
Discussion looks at women in their different roles of teacher,
consumer, citizen, student and in popular culture and
recommends the development of family life education
programmes, the establishment of a regional resource base for
family education, the revision of existing curricula to make
subjects more relevant to needs, the undertaking of studies on
child rearing practices, on women's view of their roles in
society and on the impact of co-education and segregated schooling in educational
achievement of girls.

* [EDUCATION OF WOMEN] [TEACHERS] [STUDENTS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

538


Women in the Caribbean Project Conference, St. Phillip, 12-16 September 1982. Restricted

-----> CDC 2534

* Drawing on the findings of the Women in the Caribbean Project Survey of Women in Antigua, Barbados and St. Vincent, the paper examines the educational levels and experiences of the women studied and explores women's perceptions of education. Shows that while many women accepted the level of education achieved, they felt that the education received lacked vocational and practical relevance. Given the limitations of current female education and the limited economic opportunities available to women, most respondents regarded education as contributing to their material situation. Recommendations include: the integration of women's education with national development, expansion of non-traditional vocational training and opportunities linked with national development plans, expansion of continuing education for women and support for further research into the influence of education on women's self-concept.

* [EDUCATION OF WOMEN] [STATISTICAL DATA] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

539


Caribbean Celebration: Decade for Women, Bridgetown, 29-31 March 1985. General

-----> CDC 4137

* Achievements are evaluated within a theoretical framework, defined by feminist theory. Future strategies are then suggested on the basis of that evaluation. The general conclusion is that there have been advances and increases in the provision of health and education for women during the decade. However old ideologies still shape the organization of schools and their curricula. The sexist division of labour which education has re-enforced affects not only methods in education, but methods of health care delivery. The Decade has helped to identify and focus issues in health and education which have to be addressed now and in future decades.

* [EDUCATION OF WOMEN] [HEALTH SERVICES] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

540


-----> CDC 4650

* [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [EDUCATION OF WOMEN] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [THE WORLD]

541

Women's studies in an international context / Lucille Mathurin Mair


Inaugural Seminar: Gender in Caribbean Development, St. Augustine, 7-20 September 1986. General

-----> CDC 9532

* Describes the development of women's studies globally and affirms that the prime rationale for the promotion of women's studies in developing countries has been the analysis of the gender implications of development concepts and strategies by Third World women. The catalytic role of the United Nations in this report, is noted. Among barriers to the more extensive incorporation of scholarship on women into academic programmes are the shortage of resources in the Third World, competing feminist ideologies and the 'subversive' implications of feminist scholarship.

* [WOMEN'S STUDIES+] [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [THE WORLD]

542

Work of the Women and Development Unit within a strategy for vocational training for women / Norma Shorey


Caribbean Regional Seminar on Coordination of the Vocational Training of the Woman, St. John's, 16-18 November 1981.

Coordination of the Vocational Training of the Woman Project, M 07040 200 810. General

-----> CDC 2615

* The efforts of the Women and Development Unit (WAND), as a regional agency within the Extra Mural Department of the UWI, are outlined as supporting and promoting programmes which help women to develop their full potential and contribution to their community. Established in 1978, the Unit works in collaboration with national and regional organizations through programmes of technical assistance, training and awareness building. Although not directly involved in national vocational training programmes,
WAND makes an input through career guidance programmes in schools, and by providing assistance to income-generating projects for women. The ILO 1980 Report recommending that special measures be taken to ensure that women benefit from vocational training is seen to suggest 5 areas for focus - training to influence top decision makers, guidance counsellors and the students themselves, pilot demonstration projects and utilization of the media. An outline is given of related activities and suggestions in each of these areas. It is noted, too, that WAND is also concerned about self-employment for women through the development of viable income-generating projects. In this regard the Unit’s activities are outlined. They include encouraging and supporting the development of non-traditional projects, emphasizing the importance of assessing and ensuring that projects are viable, providing management training and skills to groups, including a component on self-development to improve the self-image and confidence of women, focus on craft and agro-industrial development, with emphasis on marketing and design presentation of the product. The exploitation of women in individual development, although greater employment opportunity is provided, is noted.

* [EDUCATION OF WOMEN] [WORKERS] [TECHNICAL EDUCATION] [VOCATIONAL TRAINING] [WAND+] [WOMEN’S ORGANIZATIONS] [WOMEN’S PARTICIPATION] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

FAMILY
FAMILIA
FAMILLE

543

Address to the 29th Annual Convention of the Victoria District Federation of Women’s Institutes / Muriel Green


Annual Convention of the Victoria District Federation of Women’s Institutes, San Fernando, 16 April 1983. General

----- > TTMI

* Discusses the role of the woman in the family. Indicates that the family is the basic unit in the society and outlines its functions. Mentions that both parents are responsible for the upbringing of the family and that child rearing is not the sole responsibility of the mother. Stresses that the home is basically where a child’s personality is formed.

* [FAMILY] [WOMEN’S ROLE] [MEN’S ROLE] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

544


----- > CDC 2316

* Commissioned by the International Planned Parenthood Federation this study's major objectives are: (1) to explore the circumstances behind adolescent pregnancy in Grenada, (2) to derive from findings an effective policy for controlling the rates of adolescent pregnancy. Teenage pregnancies occur within the lower class where parents lack the tradition, the knowledge, the time and the courage to discuss these matters and religion plays no part in molding attitudes to family planning. The Grenada Planned Parenthood Association is proposed as the natural starting point in the move to solve the problem.

* [FAMILY PLANNING] [TEENAGE PREGNANCY+] [GRENADA PLANNED PARENTHOOD ASSOCIATION+] [GRENADA]

545


Women in the Caribbean Project Conference, St. Phillip, 12-16 September 1982. General

----- > CDC 2543

* The principal focus is the mediation of men into the social and economic life of women. The primary sources used were the life histories of 45 Afro-Jamaican women born between 1865-1913, and case studies of four women born between 1865-1900. The interview method was used and documentary sources were used for background historical purposes. The age group under study is 14-60 years and there is a ten year difference between the age of the women in the case study to allow for the discussion of change. Also focussed on are, women’s perceptions of the male function in their lives, creolization, contrary norm behaviour between male and female. The social-psychological interaction of the large primary unit subject to constant shifts and changes is posited as wide and one where an understanding is that there is no specific source of assistance with key life tasks. Findings are that these women are emotionally expansive and independent; that men are marginal to the women’s economic activities but very central to their emotional and intellectual life; that the woman perceives the man’s function as providing her with the foundations on which she could build her own-account enterprise; that men were providers of the resource base, guides to right social conduct, the bearers of new political ideas and were providers of emotional support. Economic independence is important to the woman’s self-esteem. Community support systems are depended on for labour. Changing modes of life have affected the degree to which these are still present. Suggestions are made for encouraging female economic independence, and that more reliable bases for this independence be built.

* [ECONOMIC ASPECTS] [FAMILY] [PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS] [RURAL COMMUNITIES] [SOCIAL PARTICIPATION] [BLACKS] [LIFE HISTORIES+] [MEN’S ROLE] [JAMAICA]

546

Annual report 1983 / Family Planning Association of Trinidad and Tobago. Port of Spain: Family Planning Association of Trinidad and Tobago, 1983. 51 p. (Family Planning Association of Trinidad and Tobago Annual Report). General

----- > CDC Serial

* Opens with the chairman’s report assuring that this association is coping better than many within the region and is top of the list in terms of percentage of total budget raised by income generation. Points out that the association has shown initiative in the range of ways in which it sought to
supplement the income. Stressed that the focus in the coming years was to be on the young people. Developments for the past year include: renovations at the Port-of-Spain clinic; a 33 percent increase in sterilization in 1983 as compared to 1982; a decline in contraceptive visits, pregnancy tests and infertility visits; continued emphasis on staff training; and the formulation of a three year plan for 1984-86. Activities according to departments are outlined and supported by tables. Tables depicting new acceptors by sex; month and year; old visits and re-visits; male visits; contraceptive usage, teenage acceptors; comparison between teens reporting pregnancy and abortion; pregnancy tests; pap smears; infertility visits; and sterilization. Training for the insertion and management of the IUD was recommended. Recommended that more family planning information education through seminars, panel discussions and exhibitions be maintained. It was noted that the association's library is a source of information for FPA staff as well as medical, nursing, university and school students. Research, evaluation and training projects are outlined. Concludes by stating that the association will continue to complement the national population programme and the government's family life education programmes by: creating greater awareness of the health, economic and social benefits of family planning and responsible parenthood, and by providing training and family planning education and services.

* [FAMILY PLANNING] [STATISTICAL TABLES] [FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

547

Anthropology, the family and women in the Caribbean / Christine Barrow


Inaugural Seminar: Gender in Caribbean Development, St. Augustine, 7-20 September 1986. General

----- > CDC 9532

* Identifies three main approaches of anthropological studies of the family in the Caribbean: Cultural Diffusion, Social Pathology and Structural Functionalism. Another approach which views family organization as an 'adaptive response' to economic conditions, is based on structural functionalism. These approaches attempt to 'explain' the family in a variety of ways. By focusing on women's roles within the family and correlating women with domesticity and men with public affairs, they have served to distort the reality of the majority of Caribbean women's lives. The relevance of a Marxist analysis of the family in the Caribbean is explored.

* [FAMILY] [ANTHROPOLOGY] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

548


----- > CDC 4254

* This monograph is the success story of the Barbados Family Planning Association in implementing a policy of reduced fertility, before population growth could assume 'problem' proportions. It gives details of the two-dimensional programme, with its emphasis on information and education, and orientation toward youth.
Caribbean family revisited / Patricia Mohammed


* Anthropological studies of the family in the Caribbean, while contributing to an understanding of some aspects of these societies, have not been revealing about the situation of women. The paper reviews the research and critical literature on the Caribbean family from the 1950s to the early 1970s. These studies implicitly argued that women's role in society was defined by their reproductive activity, an assumption which is contradicted by the actual roles women perform. Recent research on women in the Caribbean has begun to deal with the contradictions in the literature on the family.

Caribbean women and their response to family experiences / Dorian L. Powell


* Highlights women's experiences of the familial role in three territories: Barbados, Antigua and St. Vincent. The ideology of womanhood which emerges from the sample of women is one which clearly adopts the traditional model of the role of women. The consensus was that while a woman may forego becoming a wife, she ought to become a mother. Vincentians represent the largest proportion among women occupying the 'dual roles', the latter being defined here as women in co-residential unions, married or common-law, who are economically active. The Vincentians have the highest proportion of women who have borne children and start child-bearing at a much earlier age than Barbadian or Antiguan women. Antiguans conform more with the traditional family model of the married wife while Barbadians show the highest proportion of married women.


* Reveals distinctive characteristics between female-headed and male-headed households in the Salt Lane district of Western Kingston, Jamaica. Female-headed households are larger in size and have lower incomes and employment prospects. Research findings indicate that women have fewer income-generating skills. Mentions the existence of pilot projects offering training in new skills for women and recommends government action in developing policies to assist those women whose main source of income is derived from higglering.


* Child care needs of low-income women in rural and urban Korea / Carol Rice, Jane Wilber; Seoul National University, Department of Food and Nutrition. Washington, DC.: Overseas Education Fund, 1979. v; 90 p.: tbls. General

* Conducta reproductiva en 2 grupos de mujeres jovenes municipio Arroyo Naranjo, 1981 / Nereyda Roja Perez, Luisa Alvarez Vasquez.


* Se hace referencia a las implicaciones que conlleva la fecundidad en mujeres de 15 a 19 años, tanto desde el punto de vista biológico como social. Se describen aspectos diferenciales de las mujeres de 15-19 y de 20-24 años en relación con su conducta reproductiva, tomando como base algunas características personales y familiares de una muestra de 428 mujeres seleccionadas, residentes en el Municipio Arroyo Naranjo de Ciudad de La Habana. Se hace notar la dependencia entre la conducta reproductiva de las mujeres de 15-19 años y su nivel de escolaridad, tamaño y tipo de hogar y su relación de parentesco con el cabeza de familia.
**558**

**Contraceptive distribution in Haitian villages: the initial impact / Haiti. Division d'Hygiene Familiale.**
Port-au-Prince: Division d'Hygiene Familiale, 1980. 32 p. : tbs. General

*Within the context of the drive to improve contraceptive distribution, the document discusses a programme launched to test whether availability would increase contraceptive use. The programme was implemented in the areas of Fond Parisien, St. Marc and Leogane. Details are given of the design of the programme and the method of implementation. The main findings point to the efficiency of such a programme which effectively eliminates economic, administrative and geographic barriers to contraceptive use.*

* [FAMILY PLANNING] [CONTRACEPTIVES] [CONTRACEPTION] [HAITI]

**559**

**Contraceptive use in Jamaica: the social, economic and cultural context / Dorian L. Powell, Linda Hewitt, Prudence Woo Ming.**

*The main emphasis is on findings from a survey done in Jamaica in 1972 on fertility. An attempt is made to explain these findings in terms of the sociological context within which mating and contraceptive behaviour occurs. Areas discussed are knowledge, practice of, and attitude towards contraception, against the assertion of an ideal family size of three. The desire of couples for children and the extent of their discussions of family planning are also explored with a view to further understanding the processes of fertility and fertility control. Much of the behaviour is said to remain contradictory. Widespread knowledge of contraceptives is correlated with low usage; discontinuation of birth control occurs even where women are satisfied with methods chosen and do not desire another child. Many women express a desire for no more children, but have never discussed family planning with their partners, nor used a method of birth control. It is felt that age has a positive association with many of the processes examined. Facilitating mechanisms are said to exist in Jamaica for the spread and acceptance of birth control, however, the question of motivating the population still remains. There is a relatively low level of new acceptors and the possibilities for increasing their numbers are said to be limited. Inferences are drawn as regards user-efficiency and method-efficiency. It is hoped that with improvements in contraceptive devices, wider acceptance of the services will follow. It is observed also that the types of changes that may be forthcoming in Jamaica and which will impinge directly on fertility patterns, are the island's continued economic growth, rural-urban migration of women of child-bearing age, and the provision of educational and employment opportunities. In time, all these must affect the role of women and the concept of women have of themselves in relation to their mating, child-bearing and economic activities, in a society where the role, status and economic function of women appear to be of prime importance in influencing both their mating patterns and child-bearing activities.*

* [CONTRACEPTION] [CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS] [FAMILY PLANNING] [FERTILITY] [BIRTH CONTROL] [JAMAICA]

**560**

**Controlling India's teeming millions / Jeremy Hamand.**

* [POPULATION] [BIRTH CONTROL] [INDIA]

**561**

**Country report / Guyana Statistical Bureau.**

*The report is set out in tables under five headings: 1) union status and exposure to childbearing; 2) fertility; 3) preferences for number and sex of children; 4) knowledge and use of contraception; 5) use of contraception as related to fertility preferences. Each section is further broken down to indicate sociological factors operating on the statistics, e.g. education, place of residence, ethnic origin, religion, etc. Also recorded are current age, age at entry into first union, percentage distribution of all women ever in a union according to type and status of initial union etc. Union status is broken down into four categories - married, common law, visiting, single i.e., not currently in a union. In section five, information on contraception includes sterilization.*

* [CONTRACEPTION] [SEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS+] [FERTILITY] [SURVEYS] [GUYANA]

**562**

**Demand for and supply of births: fertility and its life cycle consequences / Mark R. Rosenzweig, T. Paul Schultz Pau.**

* [WORKERS] [FERTILITY] [BIRTH] [SUPPLY AND DEMAND] [WAGES] [CONTRACEPTION] [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES]

**563**

**Demand for fertility control in Sub-Saharan Africa / Odile Frank.**

* [BIRTH CONTROL] [FERTILITY] [AFRICA]

**564**

**Dimensions of adolescent pregnancy in Dominica: an analysis and recommendations for change / Tirbani P.**
* To analyze the problem of teenage pregnancy in Dominica, 31 girls between 14 and 18 years old, all from lower class families, were interviewed on their family background, perceptions of pregnancy, love and family planning and interactions with parents with regard to issues like menstruation, sex and school plans. In addition to dispelling the myths that teenage girls get pregnant as proof of their womanhood, to hold a man or to increase sources of household income, the study concludes that: the lower class family lacks the moral authority over children to bring about fundamental change in adolescent sexual behaviour and attitudes; parent-child interactions lack directiveness, guidance and reinforcement; teenage pregnancy results from the power of community patterns, limited access of teenagers to sex and contraceptive knowledge and the inability of the young to effectively integrate their attitudes into their behaviour. The findings are similar with those of a previous study on Grenada, except for the fact that fears and doubts about the safety of contraceptives are more intense in Grenada. Twenty-one recommendations are made with regard to improving the effectiveness of the Dominica Planned Parenthood Association's information and education services to teenagers.

565

Dominican Republic: World Fertility Survey sample


566


* Presente les résultats d’une enquête haïtienne sur la fécondité effectuée afin d’en mettre en évidence les éléments spécifiques. Descrit les objectifs et la méthodologie de l’enquête ainsi que les caractéristiques de l’échantillon retenu, analyse la nuptialité, la fécondité, la dimension désirée des familles, la connaissance et l’utilisation de la contraception.

* [FAMILIA] [ORGANIZACION SOCIAL] [DESARROLLO ECONOMICO] [CALIDAD DE LA VIDA] [RECESION ECONOMICA] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

571
Programa de la Familia y la Mujer Rural Zona Sur General

* [RURAL AREAS] [RURAL WOMEN] [FAMILY] [PARAGUAY]

572

* Presents the proceedings of the Seminar, the objective of which was to bring together a limited number of scholars studying family and kinship in the region in order to promote the mutual stimulation of sub-disciplines and approaches. The main part of the volume consists of the papers presented at the meeting and is divided into 4 sections:- family, social structure and change; migration and the family; matrifocality and sexual behaviour.

* [FAMILY] [SOCIAL STRUCTURE] [KINSHIP] [MIGRATION] [SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

573
Conference on the Family in the Caribbean, St. Thomas, 21-23 March 1968. General

* Presents ten papers dealing with anthropological, sociological, economic, historical and psychological aspects of the Caribbean family. Topics covered are: the culture-historical and structural-functional orientations and the analysis of the West Indian family; economic problems and policies; sex; secrets and systems; domestic organization; labour force participation rates; family authority and community power; birth control in Puerto Rico; family and social structure in Anguilla; dating, sex and friendship among Puerto Rican adolescents; and the psychological functions of Puerto Rican families.

* [FAMILY ENVIRONMENT] [SOCIAL VALUES] [SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY] [SEX ROLES] [LABOUR FORCE] [COMMUNITY POWER] [BIRTH CONTROL] [SOCIAL STRUCTURE] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

574
Family organization in a squatter settlement in Guyana / F. Pollard, J. Hilburg


* Questions the famed insignificance of the male role in West Indian society by examining a squatter settlement in South Haslingon, Guyana. Argues that the mother-child family and matrifocality represent a breakdown or incomplete family form. The Guyanese squatter settlements are all racially separate as a result of the communal disturbances of the sixties and it is pointed out that in times of crisis the male presence in the family is essential. It appears that after several years male-headed households are superior in performance and status in the community, a fact that is readily admitted by female heads of households.

* [FAMILY] [SQUATTERS] [FAMILY ENVIRONMENT] [FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS+] [MEN' S ROLE] [GUYANA]

575
Family planning in Africa: a necessity / R.L. Cliquet


* [FAMILY PLANNING] [DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY] [AFRICA]

576

* The thesis records several aspects of the population problem concentrating on the steps taken to organize a national survey to gauge popular opinion on birth control; the methodology used and the problems encountered: outlines how some of these problems were overcome and the findings of the survey; namely, the perceived need for a national programme, the lack of opposition to the notion of one being organized, the expressed willingness of people to make use of a service and the preference for one organized and set up by the government.

* [FAMILY PLANNING] [DOMINICA]

577
Family planning in the Caribbean / Aaron Segal; University of Puerto Rico, Faculty of Social Sciences. Rio Piedras: University of Puerto Rico. Faculty of Social Sciences,
The demographic problems of the Caribbean provide the background to the discussion of family planning in the region. Communication techniques, the choice of contraceptive methods in relation to strategy chosen and administrative aspects of family planning are discussed and research needs and possible areas of regional co-operation are identified. The family planning efforts of Barbados, Cuba, Curacao, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Martinique and Trinidad are then described. A summary of research on family planning currently being conducted in the Caribbean is included as an appendix.

* [FAMILY PLANNING] [FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

578

Family planning use in Jamaica high risk groups / Dorian L Powell


* Uses data from three studies to describe family planning practice among 15-49 year old women. Mentions declining fertility in Jamaica and feels contraception could be a contributor to this. The world fertility index, discovers that 224,000 women in 1980 were exposed to the risk of conception, with sub-groups qualifying as high risk women, teenagers having highest risk. Among these teenagers a large percentage was in a union and exposed to childbearing. The pill was the most popular contraceptive, but women, especially teenagers often changed methods and eventually discontinued contraception. Tabulates problems with methods, bleeding from depo-provera being very common with teenagers. Finds general acceptance of contraceptives, with areas of resistance possibly part of a belief that they could be harmful; an attitude which could affect the success of the programme. Males and females were strongly against sterilization. The former were aware of contraceptives; some used them. Sees men as very influential as decision-makers even when on the periphery of the family. Therefore they should be brought actively into the programme. Recommends beaming family planning at teenagers, especially during first pregnancy. Concludes that programmes should be sex-role oriented; should upgrade women's self-image. Women should be free to choose contraception and the government plans should support women in this.

* [CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS] [FAMILY PLANNING] [FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES] [CONTRACEPTION] [JAMAICA]

579

Fertility, mortality, migration and family planning in Haiti / James Allman, John May


* Utilizing data from the 1971 census and the Multi-Round Demographic Survey conducted between 1971 and 1975, this paper discusses population dynamics (fertility, mortality, and migration) in Haiti. In addition, the findings from recent small-scale micro-surveys are reviewed. These give further insights into the factors affecting fertility, among these, bio-medical variables like nutrition, contraception, infertility and infant mortality; and socio-economic and cultural variables such as union patterns and migration. Also considered are recent developments in Haitian family planning programmes and their impact on future population trends. The paper concludes that in the final analysis, the only solution to the problems facing Haiti, is an intensification of Haitian government efforts at social and economic development supported by substantial external economic aid over a relatively long period of time. However, a strong government population policy and more active support for family planning could play an important role in alleviating what promises to be even more serious population and social welfare problems in the future. Twelve tables presenting data on population fertility, mortality and migration are included.

* [FAMILY PLANNING] [FERTILITY] [INTERNAL MIGRATION] [INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION] [MORTALITY] [POPULATION POLICY] [STATISTICAL TABLES] [HAITI]

580

Further reflections on the concept of matrifocality and its consequences for social research / Stanford N. Gerber


* Examines theoretical and methodological problems in the study of Caribbean family structures. Discusses the lack of conceptual clarity as to the meaning of matrifocality, distinguishing between female-centred and male-absent matrifocal units and asserting that level of frequency varies with such factors as definitions used, socio-economic class, migration patterns and ethnicity. Concludes that matrifocal units are not as prevalent or characteristic of the Caribbean as is assumed. Discusses the correlation between matrifocality and aberrant personality development of the child, pointing to the class bias of official delinquency statistics, positing that urban delinquency is not "caused" by family structures but by the unequal social system. Shows that masculine assertiveness, often associated with males raised in matrifocal units, is not exclusive to this group, concluding there is a need for less Western ethnocentric and more phenomenological analysis of Caribbean family structures.

* [CHILD DEVELOPMENT] [FAMILY] [METHODOLOGY] [SOCIAL RESEARCH] [SOCIAL THEORY] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

581


* [CARIBBEAN REGION]

97
Ideas acerca de una política de población / Maximino Gancedo Cabrera

----- > CUCECE; CDC Serial

* Se exponen las recomendaciones en materia de política de población aprobadas por las reuniones internacionales de 1974 y 1984 donde se aprecia el avance de las ideas progresistas sobre las mentalidades retrogradas, reflejándose en argumentos tales como la libertad de la pareja en determinar el número y espaciamiento de los hijos y la determinación de la dinámica de población a través de programas de educación, salud pública, etc. Se plantea como estas políticas resultan un derecho de la sociedad moderna y no deben confundirse con el control de la natalidad, ya que cubren aspectos de vital importancia como la mortalidad, la salud, la familia y la migración de la población. Se hace referencia a la situación de América Latina en este sentido y se expone un caso de grupo a organo para atender funciones de políticas de población en un país dado.

584

Implementation strategy to strengthen capacity of the fund to deal with issues concerning women, population and development / UNFPA. UN. CSDHA, 1987. 17 p. (SNMAW/1987/BP.8)

Seminar on National Machinery for Monitoring and Improving the Status of Women, Vienna, 28 September - 2 October 1987. General
----- > CDC 5860

* [DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY] [POPULATION POLICY] [UNFPA] [THE WORLD]

585

Conference of Caribbean Historians, 12, St. Augustine, 29 March - 4 April 1980. General
----- > CDC 5860

* Examines the reasons for the insufficient number of women, the attempt to come to terms with it, and the implications for the Indian community during the period of indenture. States that the colony received an undesirable low proportion of Indian women to men: of every seven Indian immigrants who came to the colony between 1838 and 1917 only 2 were women. When indenture ended in 1917, the proportion among the indentured Indians had grown to 40 women to every 100 men. Argues that major disorganization occurred in the area of traditional family life. Documents that the situation gradually worsened from the practice of polyandry to frequent illicit sexual relations between indentured Indian women and managers and overseers. The situation manifested itself in discontent and riots. Argues that the insensitive attitude of the colonial government forcing the Indians to go to greater expense to register their marriages led to a lack of registration and thus a growth in the number of illegitimate offspring. Marriages were also frequently broken because of a lack of legal ties. Positive changes include: Indian immigration transformed the submissive role of women and enhanced their position; hastened the weakening and modification of caste distinctions by facilitating inter-caste marriages. Caste endogamy could not be strictly maintained. Concludes that the end of Indian immigration in 1917 brought substantial improvements to Indian moral and family life. A negative consequence of this period were the crimes of passion...
in the form of wife murders and assaults on unfaithful wives and mistresses.

586

Institutionalization of marriage and family in Curacao / Arnaud F. Marks


* Explores the relationship between industrial and social development, on the one hand, and institutionalization of monogamous marriage and the nuclear family among the Afro-Curacaoan population on the other. Curacao society is considered a special variant of the West Indian type because of its rather peculiar history and its exceptional economic and social development in the present century while the Afro-Curacaoan family is also considered a variant of the West Indian family type. A positive relationship is demonstrated between social and economic development and the strengthening of the conjugal bond and the nuclear family structure.

587


* This paper presents recent data on rural fertility levels in Haiti and considers the possible determinants of these levels. After discussing conceptual frameworks for analyzing fertility determinants and briefly evaluating the sources of data on fertility in Haiti currently available, it considers the major sociocultural and biomedical factors that influence rural Haitian fertility. Particular attention is given to union patterns, lactational infecundability, and family planning knowledge and use. The paper concludes with a discussion of the factors likely to influence fertility levels in rural Haiti in the future.

588


* Findings of a survey of the fertility of Jamaicans and its socio-economic impact are presented and tabulated. The social and demographic background, population growth and details of composition are analy.

589


* [FERTILITY] [THE WORLD]

590


* Formulates theories on lower class family and values by means of a detailed ethnographic study of lower class Negro family life in a North Eastern community in Trinidad. Describes the patterns of value and behaviour of the poor as a comprehensible way of life - the culture of poverty. Gives a brief historical overview of the major social, economic and political features of Trinidad indicating their significance for lower class family life. Describes family life in Coconut Village with detailed information supported by documented evidence and statistical data on the nuclear family; relations among the members of the nuclear family; kinship and community and rules of marriage. Presents a theory on the lower class family based on the causal relationship among the man's occupation, his marginal position in the family, marital shifting, the woman's responsibility for the children and child shifting and claims that lower class values are based on pragmatism since without abandoning general values of the society the lower class values are stretched to adjust to their deprived circumstances.

591


Women in the Caribbean Project Conference, St. Phillip, 12-16 September 1982. General

* The Focus Group Research was used to solicit information from males on male dominance, money and support and sexual morality. Two groups, each of ten men between the ages of 20-44 were selected. One group was urban of middle, socio-economic status, the other consisted of rural residents of low socio-economic status. Varied marital status existed within the group from no-partner, no children to visiting and married relationship with children. Discussions were informal. "Women" is referred to mean specifically women as potential conjugal partners; brief comments
concerning perceptions of "mother" are also solicited. Findings were that both groups reflected very similar perceptions though there were various levels. Distinctions stemmed more from exposure to education and middle class life styles than rural/urban residence. The groups were seen to place all "women" in the same category and to describe their character and behaviour in highly negative terms while identifying the ideal as totally out of reach. Distinctions were made between the "young women of today" and those of the older generation. Views expressed were that it is the natural order of things for men to be dominant and in control of their women, and that women have no identity apart from their partners. On economic issues it was felt that it is an advantage for female partners to go out to work and that such women should contribute to the household finances and that women are avaricious and devious about money. On the question of morality women are distrusted. On "mothers" the urban group saw procreation as the major responsibility while the rural emphasized her as "special and different to woman"; both expressed obligations. A need to defend their traditional position in light of the progress of women is also noted.

* [FAMILY] [MARRIAGE] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [ATTITUDES] [MEN] [BARBADOS]

592 Matrifocality reconsidered: the case of the rural Afro-Guyanese family / L. Matthews, S.C. Lee


-----> CDC 970

* Contends that slavery, the plantation system and resultant conditions of poverty are not directly responsible for producing matrifocality in rural Guyana, but are factors which thwarted the re-establishment of the kinship system from which it is derived. Traces the historical and cultural connections between Afro-Guyanese and the Akan-speaking, matrilineal people of West Africa, postulating that the slave trade, slavery, plantation system, Christianity and Creolization, all contributed to prevent the transplantation of the matrilineal system in rural Guyana. Argues that the displacement of the male role, denial of anchorage in terms of collective ownership, and the improbability of gainful employment, lead to the adoption of a matrifocal family form, impeding the implementation of matrilineage. Concludes that the matrifocal unit is short-lived because there are no incentives for males to provide for and protect female siblings.

* [BLACKS] [FAMILY] [KINSHIP] [SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT] [MEN'S ROLE] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [GUYANA]


-----> CDC UN

* [FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES]


-----> CDC 7170

* [MORTALITY] [FERTILITY] [FAMILY PLANNING] [DOMINICA]


-----> CDC 126

* Describes family and social organization in the West Indies, with special reference to Jamaica. Case studies of three Jamaican communities, are presented, and systems of land tenure, and forms of marriage are described in the communities. Patterns of sexual behaviour, and the institutions of concubinage are outlined. Household organization and kinship systems in the three communities are described.

* [FAMILY] [SOCIAL STRUCTURE] [FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS+] [HOUSEHOLD] [KINSHIP] [LAND TENURE] [MARRIAGE] [SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR] [JAMAICA]


-----> CDC 1013

* Presents a series of ethnographic observations as an aid in clarifying specific problems concerning the nature of family structure in three predominantly Negro villages in Berbice, Essequibo and Demerara. It examines the family organization, economic features, household structure, family group roles and norms, kinship and marriage patterns, and relations with the wider Guyanese society. Concludes that the villages are neither self-contained economic units nor units of production for society, but sources of labour for small scale farmers. Although the nuclear family is the norm in the wider society, variations like the female-headed household result from the strength of the mother-child relationship and the relative weakness of the conjugal bond.

* [BLACKS] [FAMILY] [HOUSEHOLD] [KINSHIP] [MARRIAGE] [SOCIAL STRUCTURE] [GUYANA]

597 Never-ceasing duel? 'Sex' in relation to 'society' / Jeffrey Weeks


-----> CDC 6933
598

New world Negro family / Raymond T. Smith


- First part of the excerpt summarizes the main features of black family life as studied in a number of Guyanese villages: the status system based on colour and class and the family structure, where the household groups tend to be matri-focal and extended rather than nuclear. The second part of the contribution describes in detail the norms of domestic grouping: that all forms of this grouping are ordered around mothers and that males are of marginal importance, particularly in their roles as husbands-fathers.

599

Not the church, not the state / Kate Young


- Survey arises out of concern that the service statistics system might not have been providing an accurate count of the number of current contraceptive users being supplied by the family planning programme, and that little information was available about contraceptive use and pregnancies for women who stopped attending program-scheduled return visits. Data were derived from clinic records and individual interviews. The study represents all women who accepted a family planning method other than sterilization from all clinics, from 1971 through June 1978 in St. Kitts-Nevis, and from all clinics from October 1975 through June 1978 in St. Vincent. Findings are that overall, 85% of the acceptors have failed to keep all their scheduled appointments. There is a pattern of irregular attendance among the majority of acceptors and a significant number never return. This has led to 52% of St. Kitts-Nevis, and 33% of St. Vincent acceptors becoming pregnant since acceptance. Only 13% and 18% respectively were planned pregnancies. There is said to be no reliable information on contraceptive coverage from the commercial sector.

600

Patriarchy and the rediscovery of sex roles.


- Survey arises out of concern that the service statistics system might not have been providing an accurate count of the number of current contraceptive users being supplied by the family planning programme, and that little information was available about contraceptive use and pregnancies for women who stopped attending program-scheduled return visits. Data were derived from clinic records and individual interviews. The study represents all women who accepted a family planning method other than sterilization from all clinics, from 1971 through June 1978 in St. Kitts-Nevis, and from all clinics from October 1975 through June 1978 in St. Vincent. Findings are that overall, 85% of the acceptors have failed to keep all their scheduled appointments. There is a pattern of irregular attendance among the majority of acceptors and a significant number never return. This has led to 52% of St. Kitts-Nevis, and 33% of St. Vincent acceptors becoming pregnant since acceptance. Only 13% and 18% respectively were planned pregnancies. There is said to be no reliable information on contraceptive coverage from the commercial sector.

601

Pop message / Patrick L. Coleman


- Survey arises out of concern that the service statistics system might not have been providing an accurate count of the number of current contraceptive users being supplied by the family planning programme, and that little information was available about contraceptive use and pregnancies for women who stopped attending program-scheduled return visits. Data were derived from clinic records and individual interviews. The study represents all women who accepted a family planning method other than sterilization from all clinics, from 1971 through June 1978 in St. Kitts-Nevis, and from all clinics from October 1975 through June 1978 in St. Vincent. Findings are that overall, 85% of the acceptors have failed to keep all their scheduled appointments. There is a pattern of irregular attendance among the majority of acceptors and a significant number never return. This has led to 52% of St. Kitts-Nevis, and 33% of St. Vincent acceptors becoming pregnant since acceptance. Only 13% and 18% respectively were planned pregnancies. There is said to be no reliable information on contraceptive coverage from the commercial sector.

602


- Presents a brief overview of some of the background issues to be considered by family planners when devising family planning schemes. Issues include: fertility trends and mechanisms of decline; contraceptive use and socio-economic associations; environmental effects, family planning programmes within the socio-economic environment; population policy; population influencing versus population accommodating policies. Concludes that an understanding of the interrelations between other socio-economic forces, fertility and the broader environment in which family planning operates can assist in providing the basic information needed for programme formulation.

603

Post family planning acceptance experience in the Caribbean: St. Kitts-Nevis and St. Vincent / Jerald Bailey, Alan B. Keller.


- Study represents all women who accepted a family planning method other than sterilization from all clinics, from 1971 through June 1978 in St. Kitts-Nevis, and from all clinics from October 1975 through June 1978 in St. Vincent. Findings are that overall, 85% of the acceptors have failed to keep all their scheduled appointments. There is a pattern of irregular attendance among the majority of acceptors and a significant number never return. This has led to 52% of St. Kitts-Nevis, and 33% of St. Vincent acceptors becoming pregnant since acceptance. Only 13% and 18% respectively were planned pregnancies. There is said to be no reliable information on contraceptive coverage from the commercial sector.

604


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Problems of teenage pregnancies in Barbados / Beverley Norville


- Critically examines the present family planning programmes and other population control programmes to determine how well they meet the needs of young people. Also focuses on the adolescents and their views on pregnancy, before discussing the socio-economic implications and health-care issues related to teenage pregnancies. Concludes with recommendations for reducing present fertility rates.

Realm of female familial responsibility / Victoria Durant-Gonzalez


- This paper deals with women's responsibility for child-rearing and child-caring in the English-speaking Caribbean. It demonstrates that this responsibility stems from social and economic pressures such as single parenting, male sharing, and employment as well as from the cultural expectation that women should bear and/or rear children. The analysis is based upon the theoretical assumption that female access to sources of livelihood, power and authority, and emotional support systems, fosters or inhibits this familial responsibility.

Role of women in the Caribbean / Dorian L. Powell


- The paper takes the view that Caribbean women have always operated in roles which span both "private" and "public" domains. As such, they have not always behaved in terms of the norms prescribed by the traditional sexual division of labour. The paper deals at length with two role areas, family and work, and draws attention to a gross neglect of attention to the work roles of Caribbean women. Education in relation to women's past and future roles is also dealt with. The paper ends with a challenge to social scientists to make a contribution to curriculum development and research, to promote a greater understanding of problems peculiar to women.

Rural women in Latin America: a social actor in the past decade (1975-1984) / Ximena Aranda; ECLAC.


- The paper is the result of studies by ECLAC and research done in the region on rural women. The information obtained has been dealt with under five headings: the background and contexts of the Decade for women; rural women in Latin America; the rural family; women's demands and organizations and some policy recommendations.
Recommendations include the search for solutions at the local level, where the organization of women should play a leading role both in the articulation of their demands and in the search for solutions based on their own resources. The aim of the paper is to emphasize the most important aspects of the material reviewed and so the treatment of the above-mentioned subjects might be considered unequal.

* [RURAL DEVELOPMENT] [RURAL WOMEN] [UN DECADE FOR WOMEN+] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [FAMILY] [LATIN AMERICA]


---> CDC 3479

* The Saramaka are one of six Bush Negro tribes of Suriname and French Guiana. This study is divided into two parts: ideological background and social structure. The first gives an overview of the major principles with the help of which Saramakas envision their own social structure, outlining basic assumptions about social relations, certain closely related ideas about causality and the conscious model of kinship and locality. The second explores the role of ideology in social action, and describes the pattern of male emigration, residence alternatives, marriage, fosterage, inheritance and succession and land tenure. Finally, major themes of the study are reviewed to delineate distinctive characteristics of Saramaka society.

* [CHILD REARING] [EMISSION] [INHERITANCE] [LAND TENURE] [MAROONS+] [MARRIAGE] [SOCIAL STRUCTURE] [KINSHIP] [SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR] [SURINAME]

614 Scientific warranty for sexual politics: demographic discourse on "reproduction" / Noelle Moreau-Bisseret


---> CDC 6928

* [DEMOGRAPHY] [SOCIAL CONTROL] [REPRODUCTION] [FRANCE]

615 Social inequality and sexual status in Barbados / Constance Sutton, Susan Maklesky-Barrow


---> CDC 4631

* Examines the dynamics of social inequality and sexual status looking at access to resources in the kinship system and in the economy, and the cultural ideology as it relates to the sexes. Concludes that the status of the sexes rests on their relatively independent access to the resources of the kinship system and the economy and on an ideology that minimizes sexual differences and emphasizes the effectiveness of the individual regardless of gender.

* [WOMEN'S STATUS] [SOCIAL STATUS] [SOCIAL INEQUALITY] [KINSHIP] [BARBADOS]


Women in the Caribbean Project Conference, St. Phillip, 12-16 September 1982. Limited

---> JMNPA; CDC 3932

* Discovers from interviews with 24 women, that despite new social ties in the city, rural migrant women maintain strong family ties. States methodology of the study; structural parameters of the social networks of 14 women; and discusses child care responsibilities among others. Concludes that relatives form a strong part of the close network; family is seen as something binding to Jamaican women and very supportive in child-care needs; kinship connections are important to different levels of Jamaican women. Suggest improvement in the methodology for greater effectiveness. Includes appendix.

* [SOCIAL SURVEYS] [KINSHIP] [JAMAICA] [LATIN AMERICA]

617 Status of women in Caribbean societies / Frances Henry, Pamela Wilson


---> JMNPA

* Surveys the literature on the status of women in the Caribbean. Looks particularly at the socialization of women; their economic and social roles; the attempts by women to capitalize on their strengths; the ways in which women are perceived by men as depicted in the popular idiom of the calypso. Concludes that the roles played by women in the Caribbean may vary according to the economics of their community, to the type of mating relationship they participate in and the type of household in which they live. Reveals that women do play subservient roles to men in many spheres, but reasons that this could be related to the severe economic under-organiza of these societies. Finds that another aspect to the role of women in Caribbean societies relating to the male-female relationship itself is, the fact that women are often seen by men as manipulative strategists who clearly devise ways and means to obtain their objectives at the expense of men.

* [FAMILY] [FEMALE MALE RELATIONSHIPS+] [SOCIALIZATION] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

618 Stresses affecting women and their families / Jean Jackson


Women in the Caribbean Project, Phase 1. General

---> CDC 3327

* This paper is based on records of 444 female clients who during the period 1976-80 sought assistance from the
Family Court with respect to family problems. The paper discusses briefly the range of situations which may generate family conflicts and examines the demographic and social characteristics of the women concerned. Further, it discusses types of conflicts or problems and shows how these vary according to selected factors.

* [FAMILY] [FAMILY CONFLICTS+] [FAMILY COURTS+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

619 Subordination and sexual control: a comparative view of the control of women / Gita Sen


----- > CDC 6926

* [WOMEN'S STATUS] [SEXUALITY] [CULTURAL VALUES] [SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR] [INDIA]


Seminar on the Analysis of the WFS Family Planning Module, Gентing Highlands, December 1981. General

----- > CDC 3529

* [FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES] [WORLD FERTILITY SURVEY+] [THE WORLD]


----- > JMNPA

* Assesses the reactions of men in the age groups 18-50 years in rural areas to their spouses attendance at family planning clinics and seeks to determine the main reasons why they prevent their spouses from attending the clinics and using contraceptive measures, and the difference between age and socio-economic groups in respect to their attitudes towards family planning. Describes the three types of rural areas selected and the basis for selection; the method of collecting data; the survey design; the method of selecting sample units; personnel and training. Notes that the questionnaires were precoded and designed in such a manner that coding was unnecessary, that the editing, processing and tabulation was done on the micro computer in the Data Bank and Evaluation Division (this did not allow for more sophisticated analysis in the latter case). Infers from the data that the Jamaican family planning programme is very successful in reaching adult males of all social classes (even those in remote areas), with the family planning message; that rural males are fathering fewer children because of the effectiveness of the programme; that there is however a significant difference between the awareness of family planning and the use of family planning methods. Concludes that if the programme is to make an even greater impact on adult rural males it must address itself to the young working class adults, who however do show a greater sense of responsibility in that they are careful to prevent unwanted pregnancies by using contraceptives although they are against their spouses doing so. Notes that the reason for this paradox is unclear.

* [CONTRACEPTION] [FAMILY PLANNING] [RURAL AREAS] [SOCIAL SURVEYS] [ATTITUDES] [MEN] [JAMAICA]


Seminar on Changing Family Patterns and Women's Role in the Caribbean, Bridgetown, 24-27 November 1986. General

----- > CDC 9530

* Distinguishes between Western conjugal family forms and other patterns of domestic organization and focuses on their relationship to economic structures. Analyzes the social origins of the sexual division of labour, influenced by English domestic ideology dating to the 'pre-imperialist' early industrial period of 1780 to the 1820s. An association is made with the Clapham Sect a group of Church of England churchmen including William Wilberforce active in the anti-slavery movement, whose activities in relation to social reorganization coincided with the transition from feudal or agrarian-based economies to more capitalist and industrially-based forms, as well as the more sexually defined forms of domestic organization. With an underlying emphasis on functionalism, the study notes that this pattern of domestic organization was responsible for the compartmentalization of the roles of the sexes into the 'private' world of home and family, allocated to women; and the 'public' world of social production allocated to men, a concept that has become universally accepted. It is noted, however, that while the study and teaching of 'family' has for a long time been proscribed by these perspectives, they are today being challenged by what has been described as a renewed influence of history in social science, with a Marxist orientation. For the Caribbean, the study urges a recognition of ancestral forms of domestic organization, less discriminatory, and still remembered, as a means of legitimizing and democratizing Caribbean traditions as viable alternatives, if teaching and research meet the challenge of supporting the Caribbean woman's quest for social and economic autonomy.

* [FAMILY] [FEMINIST SCHOLARSHIP+] [MARITALS] [HOUSEWORK+] [REPRODUCTION] [POPULATION POLICY] [DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


----- > CDC 7176

* Review of the basic changes in reproductive behaviour that occur during fertility transitions. The relatively high pretransitional fertility levels are shown to be well below their potential maxim. This is due to the restrictions imposed by biological factors (e.g., sterility and spontaneous abortion) as well as by behavioral factors (e.g., breastfeeding and postpartum abstinence). Chronic malnutrition and poor health.
are not considered major determinants of fertility. The timing of the onset of the fertility decline depends on an interaction between changing traditional and modern birth limitation practices. To obtain a sustained fertility decline, the rise in contraceptive practice early in the transition has to more than offset the fertility enhancing effect that arises from the abandonment of breastfeeding and abstention. Once the transition has been initiated, fertility usually declines substantially, but in a growing number of populations fertility has been leveling off well above the replacement level. Convergence of actual and desired fertility and imperfect birth control are considered to be the main causes of this stalling.

* [FERTILITY] [FERTILITY DECLINE] [LATIN AMERICA] [AFRICA]


----- > CDC 4080

* Four thousand, three hundred and fifty-nine (4359) women aged 15-49 and not in school were successfully interviewed in the Trinidad and Tobago Fertility survey. The most important findings of the survey include: women are now having fewer births in the first five years of being in a union; the proportion of women who have very large families (six or more) is declining; there are substantial differentials among subgroups of the population in level of fertility, generally suggesting that the effect of urban residence, higher education and labour force participation is to reduce fertility; 46% of women who were currently in a union and able to have a child did not want another child; the ideal number of children women would like to have was 3.8 children, decreasing from 4.7 children from the oldest age group to 3.2 children from the under-20 group; increasingly women are not breastfeeding at all or for shorter periods; there was widespread awareness of efficient methods of contraception with 95% of women knowing one or more efficient methods; 60% of exposed women (not pregnant, currently in a union and able to have a child) were currently using contraception, 18% had never used any method and 22% had stopped using; and 34% of women who wanted no more children were not using any form of contraception. In general, the trend is towards declining fertility which implies that the demographic transition is underway in the country. Further declines are needed to approach the level of zero natural growth.

* [CONTRACEPTION] [FERTILITY] [INFANT MORTALITY] [SEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS+] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]


----- > CDC 6993

* [SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR] [SURINAME]

626 Variations in the incidence of knowledge and use of contraception: a comparative analysis of World Fertility Survey results for twenty developing countries / UN DIESA.


----- > CDC UN

* An attempt to document and analyze trends of use of contraceptive methods, to analyze differentials in contraceptive use as they relate to demographic and socio-economic factors, and to assess patterns of change in differentials. Original data of World Fertility Survey in the mid 70s as well as surveys of knowledge, attitude and practice of contraception are used. Multivariate statistical techniques are used to isolate the separate effects of socio-economic variables. The twenty developing countries selected are grouped according to overall levels of development and strength and distribution of family planning programmes since overall levels of contraceptive use are related to these. Findings support this view. No consideration is given to alternatives to contraception eg. abortion because of lack of comparable data. Findings indicate a wide range in overall levels of use and use of modern methods, also size and trends of differentials have varied. Contraceptive use is related to delay and spacing of births as well as birth limitation. Education seems to be the most important factor explaining within-country differences. Generally, rising levels of education only partly explaining rising levels of contraceptive use, education being related to overall development as well as strength of family planning programmes.

* [BIRTH CONTROL] [FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES] [CONTRACEPTION] [FERTILITY DECLINE] [CARIBBEAN REGION] [THE WORLD]

627 Wives, husbands, and more wives: sexual opportunities among the Saramaka / Sally Price


----- > CDC Serial

* The description of Saramaka conjugal culture is set against the background of an entertaining Anansi folk-tale. The idea of one man having several women is said to be a primary determinant of the social life. Although both men and women characteristically have a number of lovers and spouses in the course of their lifetime, the imbalance between men's and women's sexual opportunities in favour of the men is seen to exert a profound influence on conjugal relations and on the character of social interaction more generally. An analysis of wife-to-wife relationships, mother-in-law/daughter-in-law, sisters-in-law, and husband/wife relationships, is done with a multiplicity of anecdotal references, emphasizing the subordinate position of women. A wife usually is considered by the village as "woman-come-to-a-husband", a status which controls her participation in community relationships. When a woman dies, her present co-wives are required to go through a period of intense mourning which functions in part to protect them from accusations of having contributed to her death. Of all the sets of mourning regulations that Samarakas recognize, only those for a husband or a wife are more stringent than those for a co-wife.

* [POLYGAMY] [SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS+] [MARRIAGE] [MEN] [SOCIAL INTERACTION+] [SURINAME]
628  

--- > CDC 4654

* [LIBERATION] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [FAMILY] [THE WORLD]

629  

--- > CDC 5769

* Examines the position of Black Carib women in the system of ritual and kinship. Traces the historical antecedents of the Black Carib from their origins as a maroon society in St. Vincent. Evidence indicates that men have, from the beginning, acted as primary mediators between Black Carib communities and the non-Carib world and women have never lived in complete isolation from the outer world. Gives a summary description of Belize, the national setting for the study, and identifies some salient differences in employment opportunities for men and women. Discusses various aspects of social life, including property ownership and exchange, interpersonal conflict, age and gender and the reckoning of kinship and households and extended families organized around and by women as mothers. Outlines the sequence of rituals for the dead that both incline and empower older women to take the central roles in these rituals. Conclusions of the study include informed speculations about the part women have played in perpetuating ritual and other conventions of kinship and comments about the relevance of the research findings to cross-cultural studies of female status.

* [BLACK CARIBS+] [KINSHIP] [RELIigious PRACTICE] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [BELIZE]

630  
**Women and the family.** Cave Hill: UWI. ISER, 1982. xvi; 162 p. (Women in the Caribbean Project, vol. 2). General

--- > CDC 3327; JMNPA

* This volume is one of a series emanating from Phase I of a three-year project concerned with the role of women in the English-speaking Caribbean. The principal objectives of the study are to establish in the region a data base for teaching, research and planning purposes and to develop guidelines for a cohesive social policy which recognizes the needs of women and draws on their skills and talents for programme planning and execution. The monograph contains papers on female familial responsibility, the stresses that affect women and their families, women who head households and network analysis. The last mentioned paper constitutes a suggested model for sociological analysis.

* [FAMILY] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

631  

--- > CDC 5720

* Provides insights into the characteristics and coping strategies of females who head households and identifies poverty as the major problem. Suggests that welfare programmes should be designed both to sustain and rehabilitate. In the latter, planners need to emphasize policies that include skill-acquisition, income-generating and adult-education programmes for both males and females. The aim should be to provide not only basic necessities, but motivation and the capacity for self-improvement. Policies directed at females should aim at: 1) devising income-generating programmes that not only permit them to work from within the household, but provide them with the physical and capital assets required to do so; 2) ensuring that employment creation programmes contain a component designed specifically for women; 3) providing institutionally supported child-care centres; 4) expanding the opportunities for part-time work; 5) increasing opportunities for furthering formal education and technical training.

* [FAMILY] [FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS+] [SOCIAL STATUS] [SOCIAL STRUCTURE] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

632  

--- > CDC 4628

* [MOTHER] [SOCIAL CONDITIONS] [THE WORLD]

633  
**Women as participants: reflections on their role in the family and in society / CEPAL.** Santiago: CEPAL, 1983. 55 p. (E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.4)

Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, 3, Mexico City, 8-10 August 1983.

--- > CDC UN

* Provides a synopsis of the situation of Latin American women, fitting them into an analysis of family life, considering both the attempts which have so far been made to acquire knowledge of their situation and the attempts which may be made to improve acquisition of this knowledge in the longer term. Considers the close linkage between the situations of women and the broader processes that affect their countries and the region. Gives special attention to the present situation and prospects of young women. Postulates the need to put forward proposals for the integrated development of women which would encourage an attainment of individual well-being and an improved quality of life as regards both the satisfaction of basic needs and the effective participation of women in the economic, social, cultural and human development process. Incorporates contributions made by ECLA to the study of the integration of women in development.

* [FAMILY] [LIVING CONDITIONS] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [LATIN AMERICA]

634  
**Women in Jamaica: patterns of reproduction and

**[HOUSEHOLD] [FAMILY] [FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]**

637

Women's role in West Indian society / Joyce Bennett Justus


**[WOMEN'S ROLE] [FAMILY] [SOCIALIZATION] [CARIBBEAN REGION]**

638


**[DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [DEMOGRAPHY] [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [WORKERS] [THE WORLD]**

639

Women, demography and development / Helen Ware; Australian National University, Development Studies Centre. Canberra: Australian National University, 1981. 242 p. (Demography Teaching Notes, n. 3). General

**[DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS] [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [THE WORLD]**

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

**SALUD Y NUTRICION**

**SANTE ET NUTRITON**

640

Aspecto social en el fracaso de la lactancia materna / Jose B. Gonzalez Delgado


**[DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS] [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [THE WORLD]**
* Se plantea la hipótesis que considera la lactancia natural como factor social de inhibición de la lactancia natural producto de la subordinación de lo biológico a lo social dentro de la actual Revolución Científico-Técnica. La lactancia natural en la especie humana se cumple como tarea biológica con participación de la actividad nerviosa superior, donde interactuan factores de excitación e inhibición de la secreción lechea socialmente condicionadas. Se realizan consideraciones sobre la influencia que tienen los factores sociales en el proceso salud enfermedad. Se ha demostrado estadísticamente que la alimentación al seno materno en los países industrializados y también en los países subdesarrollados, constituye una necesidad primordial, así como una fuente importante y barata de proteínas. Se expone sobre la importancia de considerar un programa de acción consciente basado en leyes objetivas, que tiendan a promover la lactancia natural, como método de lucha contra la lactancia artificial y sus consecuencias, entre ellas la agalactía.

** [SALUD MATERNOINFANTIL] [LACTANCIA NATURAL] [CUBA]

642

Breastfeeding your baby: teaching package / CFNI, Mona; UNICEF. Kingston: CFNI (Mona, JM), 1979. 29 p.: illus., diag. General

----- > CDC 7288

* Nutrition advice for mother and child.

** [NUTRITION] [BREAST FEEDING] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

643


General

----- > CDC 9223

* Presenta proyecto de los grupos de salud en el mundo. governments in collaboration with PAHO and CARICOM within the context of the joint initiative for Caribbean co-operation in health. The profiles are grouped according to the six priority health areas of the initiative: environmental protection, human resources development, chronic diseases, strengthening of health systems, food and nutrition, and mother and child health. These have been placed into further subgroups: Caribbean, for the entire subregion; Eastern Caribbean; and specific national projects. Budget totals are presented by project, by subgrouping and by priority area.

* [HEALTH] [ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION] [CHRONIC DISEASES] [NUTRITION] [MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH] [JOINT PROJECTS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

644


Conference of Ministers Responsible for Health, 6, St. George's, 15-17 July 1980. General

----- > CDC 5026

* Reports on the activities of the CARICOM Secretariat in the area of nutrition. Strong support is requested for the establishment of an undergraduate programme in Home Economics at UWI and the project for the development of appropriate technologies in nutrition education, proposed by the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute. Notes that a curriculum in nutrition is to be designed for the first three years of secondary schools and that technical training colleges have been requested to include a unit on breast-feeding in the curricula of Home Economics and Physical Education teachers. While continued experimentation is being carried out in the commercial production of a weaning food, the majority of member states favour family pot feeding as the most practical solution to the problem. Outlines immediate action to be taken by the Secretariat towards involving women in a strategy for improving the nutritional status of the Caribbean population.

** [NUTRITION] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

645

Conference focuses attention on reducing maternal deaths / Bernadette Orr


Safe Motherhood Conference, Nairobi, February 1987. General

----- > CDC Serial

* [MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH] [HEALTH AID] [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [MATERNAL WELFARE] [MATERNAL MORTALITY+] [THE WORLD]

646


National Women's Conference - Women, Where Do We Go From Here, 2, Nassau, 6 December 1986. General

----- > CDC 7265
* Special attention is paid in this report to the status of the elderly. Using the definition of the World Assembly on Aging, notes that women comprise the majority of the aged. Observes that, because of fertility decline and increased longevity, the elderly will increase substantially by the year 2000 - 580 million people over sixty years of age in a world population of six billion. Demographic studies also reveal that by the year 2000 more than half the world's elderly will be women and among those over eighty years, it is estimated that sixty percent will be female. Quotes a conference resolution calling for improved support services, care and infrastructure for the elderly through the combined effort of Government, the private sector and Community groups. Also refers to the development of programmes for the support of young women in making career choices; deficiencies in family law as they affect females; and the need for increased health education for women. Records progress and successes in the development of support systems for women victims of violence.

* [WOMEN'S STATUS] [AGED] [GIRLS+] [CARE OF THE AGED] [BAHAMAS]

647

Determinants of nutrient adequacy for lactating and pregnant mothers in a rural area of Bangladesh / Rafiqul Huda Chaudhry


-----> CDC Serial

* [MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH] [NUTRIENTS] [BANGLADESH]

648

Drinking water and sanitation: women can do much / Christine van Wijk-Sijbesma


-----> CDC Serial

* [DRINKING WATER] [SANITATION] [WATER SUPPLY] [ASIA AND THE PACIFIC]

649

Evaluation of MCH strategy / PAHO/WHO.


Conference of Ministers Responsible for Health, 6, St. George's, 15-17 July 1980. General

-----> CDC 5028

* Analyses the achievements of 8 CARICOM countries in the execution of recommendations set out in the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Strategy covering the following areas: antenatal care, intranatal care, post-natal care, care for the newborn, cancer detection, abortion, family planning, the infant ad pre-school child, the schoolchild, and the adolescent. The analysis points to: (1) the need to make truly meaningful appointment of an MCH coordinator in each country; (2) the need to have adequately trained nursing staff and supporting staff to run the district clinics; and (3) the need to have adequate and properly maintained clinic equipment and supplies. A paper outlining an approach to the collection, use and presentation of data for Caribbean MCH profiles is appended.

* [MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

650

Family tree: family planning/family life education programme: British Virgin Islands / Nadine Battle-Blake.


CFPA General Meeting, St. Thomas, 1-3 June 1984. General

-----> CDC 3783

* Gives details of a joint UNFPA/Government sponsored project which seeks to improve maternal and child health services on the islands and put family planning services and family life education within the reach of everyone. Describes current family planning and family life education services and programmes and includes statistical data.

* [FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES] [FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION+] [MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH] [BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS]

651

Female psychology: the emerging self / Sue Cox.


-----> CDC 3844

* [PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS] [THE WORLD]

652

Female sexual mutilations: the facts and proposals for action - an action guide / Fran P. Hosken.


-----> CDC 4693

* [WOMEN'S ROLE] [HUMAN RIGHTS] [SEXUALITY] [WOMEN'S RIGHTS] [TRADITIONAL CULTURE] [GENITAL OPERATIONS+] [MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH] [AFRICA]

653


-----> CDC 7225

* The first of six topics presented at the seminar-workshop was a conceptual framework for considering women, health and development (WHD) issues and problems. Notes that the health sector ought to recognize the economic contribution of women, not simply focus on their reproductive roles. Country presentations were given by the representative participants who provided highlights of the health and socio-economic status of women and the factors affecting these. The second presentation reviewed the development and content of the Five-Year Plan. PAHO specialists then described how their respective programmes are implementing
the Five-Year Plan with reference to specific areas such as mental health, occupational health, nutrition, maternal and child health, family planning and environmental health. Country presentations then reported on activities being carried out such as health education and research on reproductive health problems. Major concerns voiced included the need to strengthen the national focal points, better data on women's health status, women as providers of health care, upgrading the status, rewards and influence of nurses, sex stereotyping of occupational roles, and research on WHD. The process for monitoring and evaluating the Five-Year Plan of Action and activities to be held at the national level during 1984-85 was the final topic of discussion. Country representatives noted the major problems to overcome: lack of human and financial resources and lack of co-ordination among the agencies involved.

* [MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [DEVELOPMENT PLANNING] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [LATIN AMERICA] [CANADA]

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654 **Health and female diseases in the Caribbean** / Madline A. Hinchcliffe. S.l.: s.n., 1986. 58 p.: tbls., annexes
Seminar on Women, Health and Sexuality, Willemstad, 29 May - 1 June 1986. General
----- > CDC 9552

* Highlights general trends in health in the Caribbean, noting decline and changing patterns of mortality, a factor related to the general success in the control of infectious diseases, diarrhoeal disease and protein calorie malnutrition in children. Current trends indicate an increased incidence of chronic and non-communicable diseases. In all countries of the Caribbean, cancer, cerebro-vascular disease, mellitus diabetes and hypertension feature prominently as causes of mortality. Specific health problems of Caribbean women are identified. These include: problems related to child-bearing; anaemia; cancer, obesity, hypertension and diabetes; pelvic infection; alcoholism and drug abuse. A high incidence of mortality due to illegal abortions is also noted. Study reviews the health status of Caribbean women in relation to socio-economic factors such as unemployment, teenage pregnancy, women's multiple roles, sex stereotyping and the demands placed upon many women as heads of households and the sole support of the family as a result of divorce, widowhood and abandonment. Provides data on infant mortality and cites prenatal caesars as a major factor. Recommends examination of existing strategies and plans of action and a review of women's health status taking into account the effects of structural adjustment.

* [HEALTH] [HEALTH CARE DELIVERY] [DISEASES] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

655 **Health and the Caribbean woman** / Phillip I. Boyd; CARICOM. Georgetown: 1981. 21 p. (WA/81/2Z)
Meeting of Ministers with Responsibility for the Integration of Women in Development, 1, Roseau, 2-3 April 1981. Restricted
----- > CDC 2193

* Briefly discusses the specific health problems affecting Caribbean women and examines the role of women as providers and consumers of health services within the context of the priority health issues identified by the CARICOM Health Ministers Conference in 1978. These issues are management, trained personnel, community participation, disease control, food and nutrition, environmental health and maternal and child health. Notes (1) that if women occupied a stronger position in policy making there would be more dynamic programmes to resolve some of the health problems specific to women; (2) that the more remunerative health professions are still male-dominated; and (3) that women have an important role to play in community health, disease control, family nutrition, environmental health and maternal and child health.

* [HEALTH] [HEALTH SERVICES] [HEALTH PERSONNEL] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

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656 **Influencia de la maternidad precoz en el nivel y la estructura de la mortalidad infantil** / Guillermo Gonzalez Perez, Maria del C. Menendez Valonga
----- > CUMSP; CDC Serial

* Se evidencia la significación que tiene la maternidad en edad temprana en el nivel y estructura de la mortalidad en los menores de un año. Se identifican a los hijos de madres de 15 a 19 años de edad como los de mayor riesgo de muerte, demostrándose la íntima vinculacion existente entre la edad de la madre y la mortalidad infantil. Se infiere la necesidad de incrementar la educacion sexual y la educacion para la salud en general a las jovens menores de 20 años. Se sugieren estudios de mayor alcance sobre la relacion de los factores socioeconómicos y demograficos con la mortalidad infantil.

* [EMBARAZO] [MORTALIDAD INFANTIL] [SALUD MATERNANOINFANTIL] [JUVENTUD] [CUBA]

----- > CDC 6917

* [WATER SUPPLY] [SANITATION] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [THE WORLD]

Interregional Project [Involving Women in Sanitation Projects] INT/81/047. Limited
----- > CDC 4661

* [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [SANITATION] [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [THE WORLD]

659 **Lactation in rural Guatemala: nutritional effects on
the mother and the infant / Hernán L. Delgado, Víctor Valverde, Elena Hurtado


----> CDC Serial

* [MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH] [BREAST FEEDING] [GUATEMALA] [THE WORLD]

660


----> CDC 1052

* Summarizes the recommendations of the Technical Advisory Groups 1974, 1975 which were convened at the request of Caribbean Health Ministers' Conference 5 and 6. Reviews the present conditions and makes recommendations on antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care, cancer detection, abortion, family planning and services to infants, school children and adolescents. The importance of the expansion and strengthening of the infrastructure is identified and recommendations are made as to policy, planning, integration and coordination, standards, information system and evaluation, manpower development, legislation, community education and resources.

* [HEALTH PLANNING] [HEALTH SERVICES] [MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH] [REGIONAL COOPERATION] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

661


----> CDC 6130

* [MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH] [DIET] [BIRTH CONTROL] [BREAST FEEDING] [HUMAN NUTRITION] [THEORETICAL OR METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENTS]

662


----> CDC Serial

* [MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH] [HUMAN NUTRITION] [APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY] [PREGNANCY] [INDONESIA]

663

Mortalidad materna en Cuba: decenio 1970-1979 / Eugenio Steegers


----> CUMSP; CDC Serial

* Se describe el comportamiento de la mortalidad materna en Cuba durante la década 1970-1979 en los diferentes grupos de edades y sus causas de muerte. El mayor numero de defunciones ocurridas fue por abortos, lo que represento el 21,3%, las siguen en orden de frecuencia decreciente la sepsis, con el 16,7%, la toxemia y las hemorragias con el 10,7% cada una, y por ultimo el parto sin mención de complicaciones con una defuncion, para el 0,09%. En el análisis por grupos de edades se destaca el de 15-19 anos por la tendencia creciente de sus tasas. Como fuente de informacion se utilizo la contenido en el registro de defunciones de la Dirección Nacional de Estadisticas del MINSAP. Se hacen comparaciones entre Cuba y cinco paises de America Latina y se destacan los logros de la Salud Publica Socialista Cubana. Se hacen diferentes recomendaciones para continuar mejorando esta actividad, y se resalta la necesidad de la educacion sexual y de la informacion anticonceptiva.

* [MORTALIDAD] [SALUD MATERNOINFANTIL] [CUBA]

664


----> JMNPA

* States that nutrition is of fundamental importance to the health of mothers and children since during periods of intensive growth, nutrients needed are greater than at any other time. Additional amounts of protein, iron, calcium, phosphorus, B vitamins and energy are required. Lists and explains changes which take place in the woman and which can affect her intake of food. Also lists high risk conditions, and gives a suggested menu plan for the pregnant woman. Gives dietary guidelines for the lactation period.

* [MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH] [HUMAN NUTRITION] [JAMAICA]

665


----> JMNPA

* States that Jamaica, a typical developing country is faced with the usual depressing socio-economic problems, which impact severely on the quality of health, with malnutrition being a major consequence. Gives specific information on the nutritional status of the Jamaican population, malnutrition and gastroenteritis, malnutrition in hospitals, anaemia, pregnant and lactating women. Concludes that Jamaica when compared to other developing countries has a fairly low prevalence of malnutrition. High priority however, should be given to intervention programmes in high risk areas as a means of rehabilitation and prevention approaches to the

* Outlines some of the health problems which afflict children and mothers in the Caribbean: high mortality rates among Caribbean children, higher risks of dying in the course of child-bearing for Caribbean mothers, malnutrition, gastro-enteritis and premature birth. Makes recommendations for action with respect to the mother, the infant, the school child, the adolescent, policy making and management, community participation and health education.

* [MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

Regional Awareness Conference, Castries, 30 April - 2 May 1984.
Population and Development Project. General

* Study of the impact of controlled fertility in combination with other factors such as literacy and educational attainment as well as improvements in maternal and child health care services on the overall health and well being of national populations.

* [HEALTH SERVICES] [FAMILY PLANNING] [FERTILITY] [MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


* Points out that despite the hard work and efforts, the impact on Maternal and Child Health Services remained limited. Contains information on the poliomyelitis epidemic of May-August 1982. States that acute diarrhoeal diseases remain the leading cause of death in children under 5 years and that oral rehydration therapy was the priority treatment. States that the major cause of infant mortality was conditions related to the prenatal period. Tells that family planning clinics were next to child health services in attendance rate. From 1976 to 1980 the maternal mortality rate increased from 0.36 to 1.09 per 1000 live births and the main cause of death was haemorrhage.

* [FAMILY PLANNING] [MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH] [INFANT MORTALITY] [MATERNAL MORTALITY+] [JAMAICA]

Maternal and Child Health Program. General

* A study of maternal and infant mortality in Latin America and the Caribbean set against population estimates and projections, and health and living conditions in those regions. Tables and charts illustrate relationship between fertility and infant and maternal mortality rates; efficiency of gynaecological-obstetrics care services; principal characteristics and causes of maternal mortality and guidelines for the study of maternal mortality.

* [MATERNAL MORTALITY+] [INFANT MORTALITY] [FERTILITY] [LATIN AMERICA]

Report / of the CARICOM Committee of Officials.
Georgetown: CARICOM, 1980. ii; 68 p. (CMH 80/6/4)
Conference of Ministers Responsible for Health, 6, St. George’s, 15-17 July 1980. General

* Report of the Committee of Officials Preparatory to the Sixth Conference of Ministers Responsible for Health, which was held in Guyana from 14-16 April 1980. The meeting discussed arrangements for the Ministerial Conference and working papers presented on the following work programme elements: special problems of small states; future leadership in health; regional policy on primary health care; Management Development Project; drug abuse; disease control; and environmental health. Recommendations include: 1) that the Commonwealth Secretariat as well as other interested Caribbean states be invited to attend a special regional meeting to specifically discuss the health problems and available resources of the LDCs; 2) closest co-operation between UWI and the Regional Health Training Project whenever matters relating to continuing education of health workers were under considerations; 3) approval by the Ministerial conference of the objectives and activities proposed for the 1980-83 continuation phase of the Regional Project for the Education and Training of Allied Health Personnel and by participating governments of the UNDP project document; 4) that advertising of tobacco and alcohol should be banned from all media; and 5) that CARICOM Governments should, as a matter of priority seek to identify funds for setting up a Caribbean Institute of Addiction Studies.

* [DISEASE CONTROL] [DRUG ADDICTION] [HUMAN NUTRITION] [MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH] [MEDICAL EDUCATION] [MEDICAL PERSONNEL] [PARAMEDICAL PERSONNEL] [PHARMACEUTICALS] [PRIMARY HEALTH CARE] [REGIONAL COOPERATION] [TRAINING] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

Meeting of the Women in Health and Development Focal Group, 3, Bridgetown, 6 February 1984. General

* Points out that despite the hard work and efforts, the impact on Maternal and Child Health Services remained limited. Contains information on the poliomyelitis epidemic of May-August 1982. States that acute diarrhoeal diseases remain the leading cause of death in children under 5 years and that oral rehydration therapy was the priority treatment. States that the major cause of infant mortality was conditions related to the prenatal period. Tells that family planning clinics were next to child health services in attendance rate. From 1976 to 1980 the maternal mortality rate increased from 0.36 to 1.09 per 1000 live births and the main cause of death was haemorrhage.

* [FAMILY PLANNING] [MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH] [INFANT MORTALITY] [MATERNAL MORTALITY+] [JAMAICA]
The meeting acknowledged the limited success of the WHO questionnaire on Women in Health and Development as a result of the serious constraints in the collation of data. Representatives of the CARICOM Secretariat, WAND, ECLAC, UNICEF, UNDP and the YWCA provided updates on activities of these agencies. Meeting concluded that funding should be sought for the inclusion of certain Caribbean countries in the PAHO/UNDP Women and Water Project.

- WOMEN’S STATUS [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [HEALTH PLANNING] [HEALTH] [REGIONAL COOPERATION] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

----> JMNPA

- The noticeable lack of perinatal training led to a survey of conditions in the Bahamas, Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Barbados. Data were gathered on perinatal vital statistics; feeding practices in the early months, facilities to ensure adequate care of the newborn; each country’s interest in training programmes; suggestions for the future and how to implement them. Adequate and informed staff was a general need, also care for at-risk pregnant women and the newborn in hospitals. All levels of health care and health workers needed upgrading, especially midwives, to reduce the incidence of handicap secondary to perinatal morbidity and the perinatal mortality rate. Recommends two types of training programmes - a 1-2 week on-the-job training and a 6-month training in a perinatal centre in the Caribbean. Public education was the most important of the other strategies suggested.

- HEALTH SERVICES] [PRENATAL CARE] [MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH] [PERINATAL CARE] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

Meeting of the Women in Health and Development Focal Group, 4, Bridgetown, 22 February 1985. General
----> CDC 7223

- Deals with five agenda items, each one providing updates on the activities of various agencies. The representative of WAND indicated that with support of PAHO, a UNICEF grant had been obtained for one national workshop and for the preparation of audio-visual material. PAHO indicated that re-analysis of the health section of the UN Questionnaire will be done. Updates were given by representatives of agencies such as the Barbados Women’s Bureau, the National Association of Nurses of Barbados, CARICOM, WARD, ISER, CARIWA and ECLAC. Presents projections for 1985 of the CARICOM Secretariat and WAND. The former representative noted that a STC would be appointed for the promotion of the Community Participation Strategy, and the latter gave notice of the forthcoming "CARIBBEAN CELEBRATION" and news that ECLAC was preparing a film in which some references would be made to health projects implemented in the Region. With regard to International Year of Youth; and distributed it to all relevant Government Ministries; and the CCS Representative informed the group of the concern for an improvement in the quality of education in so far as it promoted the healthy development of young people. In the final agenda item, WAND'S Representative informed the Meeting that the International Women’s Health Coalition had expressed an interest in meeting with Health Officials to develop programmes in the Caribbean.

Risks incurred by children of drug-addicted women: some medical and legal aspects / C. Vaille
----> CDC 6391

- HEALTH] [BRAZIL]

Social and cognitive aspects of female sexuality in Jamaica / Carol P. MacCormack, Alizon Draper.
----> CDC 9300

- Study seeks to determine the relationship between social identity, self-concept, affirmation of status and perceptions of sexuality. Explores historical, socio-economic and cultural factors, which impact upon the contemporary reality of Jamaican women, who are profiled in this study as "social actors who achieve their own status rather than passively deriving status from their husbands." This profile of independent woman is reinforced by statistics on marriage and employment rates: a low marriage rate in 1979 of 29 per cent among Jamaican women; and female employment levels of 47 per cent in 1978. Conclusions are also drawn from survey responses to questions on adulthood, sexual relations, reproductive physiology, employment and family responsibility. Insights on the Jamaican woman's perceptions of sexuality are based on the women's understanding of their physiology, social condition and self-identity and the study reveals a perception of sexuality based on traditional values and patterns of behaviour such as the importance of child-bearing and a belief in myths associated with many biological processes as well as with sexual activity.

- SEXUALITY] [PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS] [SOCIAL ASPECTS] [ATTITUDES] [SOCIAL ASPECTS] [JAMAICA]
Studying health and nutrition behaviour by examining household decision-making, intra-household resource distribution, and the role of women in these processes / Ellen Gail Phvoz, Fernando E. Viteri

Women and water supply and sanitation / INSTRAW. Santo Domingo: INSTRAW, 1984. 28 p. (INSTRAW Information Booklet, n. 3). General


Meeting of the Women in Health and Development Focal Group, 3, 6 February 1984. General

Women's work and child nutrition in the Third World / Joanne Leslie

Caribbean Workshop on Women, Health and Development, Port of Spain, 4-6 May 1988. General

* [HEALTH CONDITIONS] [HEALTH STATISTICS] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [HEALTH CARE DELIVERY+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
VIOLENCIA EN CONTRA DE LA MUJER
VIOLENCE CONTRE LA FEMME


* [VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN+] [INCEST+] [THEORETICAL OR METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENTS]


* [VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN] [PROSTITUTION] [SEX TOURISM+] [PENAL SANCTIONS] [GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF]

Incest as a social problem in Trinidad and Tobago: a qualitative analysis / Donna Henderson. Fort of Spain: s.n., 1988. 60 p. General

* The writer opted for a qualitative rather than a quantitative analysis of the subject because of its sociological sensitivity. This report explores the prevailing theories on the incest taboo - the biological theory (the prevention of inter-breeding); the psychological theory (the promotion of normal, healthy, psychological development of the individual by the containment of "natural and instinctive" drives); and the sociological theory (a social law regulating marriage). The report also notes the viewpoint of the pro-incest school of thought i.e., that incest can be seen as a positive and consensual experience, the prohibition of which does not withstand scientific scrutiny. The common reference to incest as "one of Trinidad's best well-kept secrets" is examined by the writer, who concludes that the "secret" is created by the overt denial of the non-participating member in an inter-personal triangle. Notwithstanding the pro-incest theories, the report cites findings related to the "tragic" consequences of incest - post-traumatic stress disorder, self-destructive behavioural patterns, the long-term risk factor of psycho-social impairments, sexual maladjustments and even the economic impact of incest. The writer further notes the high incidence of mortality among children born of incestuous unions, as well as other effects such as mental retardation, educational sub-normality and some instances of physical deformity in bi-lateral cleft lip occurrences. The report places a great deal of emphasis on the need for media involvement in the process of developing community awareness, mobilizing community assistance and as a contributor to the deterrent factor. The media is seen as an important complementary system to the existing range of support and control systems - legal, organizational, psychological, clerical, administrative and research - currently being utilized to address the problem. The report does not make any explicit cultural linkages.

* [SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR] [INCEST+] [CASE STUDIES] [SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

Jornada de denuncia a la violencia contra la mujer / Centro de Investigacion para la Accion Femenina. Santo Domingo: Centro de Investigaciones para la Accion Femenina, 1981. 60 p. : illus. General

* Breve historia sobre las hermanas Mirabel, quienes fueron asesinadas bajo la dictadura de Trujillo (1930-61). Es un resumen sobre todos los articulos que fueron presentados a la prensa por un conjunto de organizaciones e instituciones que trabajan con la problematica de la mujer, durante la semana en lo cual se realizaron eventos para denunciar la violencia contra la mujer en todos los ambitos. Nombres de las instituciones participantes: Accion Femenina Incorporada (AIF), Union de Mujeres Dominicanas (UMD), Círculo de Estudios Feminista (CEF), Comité Gestor por un Movimiento Socialista, Centro de Investigacion para la Accion Femenina (CIPIAF), Centro Dominicano de Estudios de la Eduacacion (CEDEE), Comite por la Unidad y Derechos de la Mujer (CUDEM), Comité Feminista Socialista.

* [DERECHOS DE LA MUJER] [VIOLENCIA CONTRA LA MUJER+] [DOMINICAN REPUBLIC]
• Denuncia la violación de la mujer en la República Dominicana basándose en parte sobre el código penal e investigando empíricamente los casos de violación hacia la mujer. Se critica a los medios de comunicación por su actitud utilitarista de la mujer y la ideología de subordinación de esta. Exigen una reforma del código penal.

• [DERECHOS DE LA MUJER] [SITUACION JURIDICA] [DELITOS SEXUALES+] [VIOLACION+] [DOMINICAN REPUBLIC]

690  

• The objective of this study is to document the type of violence most often encountered; the type of women most likely to be affected; the type of males most likely to commit those offenses and the reasons for committing them; and to ascertain whether physical violence against women is on the increase. Problem areas dealt with are rape, indecent assault and unlawful beatings; mental cruelty and neglect are excluded. No distinction is made between married or unmarried persons or of crimes of men against women and women against men.

The research involved both a quantitative and a qualitative approach. Findings reveal that in the Caribbean the plantation mode of population during slavery produced the basic sexist myth that women exist to satisfy the desires of men. Statistics reveal that 70 percent of cases of violence reported are from households headed by single women; 22 percent of the actual cases of violence reported were for rape, sexual assault and beatings during 1978-83; and that 81.2 percent of all non-sexual physical crime was committed against women by men in 1985. Information on medical attention, types of injuries, the victim and the offender, social class, the police and courts, and the society is provided. Reveals that: the most serious physical injuries are committed by boyfriends and not husbands - during 1978-83, 94.86 percent of the victims appeared to know the offender and were able to identify him with some degree of certainty; the idea that mainly persons of the lower socio-economic classes were victims was questioned in light of the amount of unreported cases. Among recommendations: further legislation to clarify the law and effect procedural changes; a more efficient method of prosecuting cases in the courts; restriction of media coverage; projects to raise the awareness of women's issues to be directed at all levels of society. Concludes with case studies. Statistical data on offenses and crime are provided.

• [VIOLENCE] [VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN+] [BARBADOS]

691  

Expert Group Meeting on Violence in the Family with Special Emphasis on its Effects on Women, Vienna, 8-12 December 1986. General

• [VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN+] [LEGISLATION] [FAMILY] [THE WORLD]

692  

Expert Group Meeting on Violence in the Family with Special Emphasis on its Effects on Women, Vienna, 8-12 December 1986. General

• [VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN+] [JUDICIAL SYSTEM] [DOMESTIC VIOLENCE+] [THE WORLD]

693  


• [RESEARCH METHODS] [RESEARCH PROJECTS] [WOMEN'S RIGHTS] [VIOLENCE] [DOMINICA]

694  

• The report cites the probable influence of television - specifically the introduction of a cable service - in opening up "the Pandora's box of ignorance" surrounding the nature and consequences of violence against women. New awareness of the problem led to the development of the research project. Suggests preventive as well as punitive measures for dealing with the problem, which, it suggests, has its basis in alcohol and drug abuse and low educational levels. Documentation was obtained largely from among the "lower socio-economic bracket" of the society because of the "exclusivity" of the upper-class circles, and information related mainly to single females, owing to the methodology adopted by the researchers. Recommendations pointed to the need for educational and informative programmes on the rights of women, the need for strategically-located counselling services and further scientific and in-depth study to determine more accurately the scale of the problem.

• [VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN+] [THE WORLD]
* [VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN+] [TELEVISION] [RESEARCH PROJECTS] [DOMINICA]

695
----- > CDC 9553

* A collection of articles published in the newsletter BOSEKO, voice of the Union of Antillian Women (U.M.A.), Curacao, November 1982. The issue is violence against women, its forms of manifestation and the silence surrounding acts of violence against women, its interpretation in the law, and the absence of institutional services for victims and of preventive programmes. Violence against women is defined in the context of socio-economic and cultural characteristics of Curacao society. The existence and apparent increase of cases in Curacao is illustrated by synopses of autobiographical stories written by victims, or by texts written on the basis of interviews with victims of the crime. The incidence of violence against women and children is analyzed from a perspective of gender inequality and interpersonal power relationships in Curacao society which emanate from relations of domination and subordination and the limitations of the individual to reconfirm their position in such relationships.

* [VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN+] [DOMESTIC VIOLENCE] [NETHERLANDS ANTILLES]

696
----- > CDC 7293

* [VIOLENCIA DOMESTICA+] [VIOLENCIA CONTRA LA MUJER+] [CHILE]

POLITICS
POLITICA
POLITIQUE

697
----- > CDC 4629

* [FEMINISM+] [SOCIALISM] [CAPITALISM] [SEX ROLES] [THE WORLD]

698
Cuba: women and the process of liberation / Latin American and Caribbean Women's Collective

----- > CDC 3433

* The chapter discusses women and political leadership, highlighting the fact that only 3% of elected politicians were women. It is found that political work, however important, is rarely the main activity of the woman. The article, however, points to discernible changes in this trend, eg. the active role of women in street level Revolutionary Defence Committees. Emphasis is placed on the fact that only since the Revolution, the problems of discrimination against women have been brought into the open and made an issue of public concern. The main conclusion is that though the victory of the revolution may have paved the way for complete women’s liberation, there is still a need for certain ideological and cultural changes for the full revolutionary potential of women to be felt.

* [POLITICS] [CUBA]

699
Cuba: paradise gained, paradise lost; the price of "integration" / La Silenciada

----- > CDC 4656

* Argues that the desired transformation in the status and empowerment of women in Cuba remains unchanged close to thirty years after the revolution. Although women are credited with the success of Cuba's literacy, health and hygiene and productivity campaigns, they continue to be invisible in the country's top leadership positions. Notes that the large body of women mobilized for action through the Federation of Cuban Women continue to be subjects of male tokenism and unreformed attitudes; women are still trapped in a reformed version of the Roman Catholic Church's vision of heterosexual pairing as a production unit where women continue to manufacture the species, but do not determine its or their own destiny. Cultural images, the media and even Cuba's revised Family Code, the author says, remain strictly based on a masculine way of organizing sexual activity. Notwithstanding Vilma Espin's reputed dynamism in the Women's Federation, the question is raised: "Why wasn't even Vilma Espin a Minister?"

* [WOMEN'S STATUS] [FEDERATION OF CUBAN WOMEN+] [POLITICAL PARTICIPATION] [SEXUAL DIVISION OF LABOUR+] [CUBA]

700
Debate sobre la mujer en America Latina y el Caribe; discusion acerca da la unidad produccion - reproduccion / ed. por Magdalena Leon; Asociacion Colombiana para el Estudio de la Poblacion. Bogota: Asociacion Colombiana para el Estudio de la Poblacion, 1982. 3 v. General
----- > CDC 5584

* The aim of the collection is to fill what is felt to be an information gap in the Latin American and Caribbean regions on the subject of women. The ideas are presented in debate-form to stimulate discussion on issues which influence policy-making. It is also hoped that women would take an active part in the process of their own liberation. The work is also meant to be a medium of demystification of the established concept of the secondary role of women. It aspires

117
to create a concrete link between what is described as the flourishing, academic movement of the 60's and 70's and the promising beginnings of militancy in the feminist movement.

* [FEMINISM+] [LATIN AMERICA]

701

Same as 702.

702


-----> CDC 9265

* Study highlights working-class resistance to colonial and racial domination in 1930s Trinidad and Tobago and brings into focus the dynamics of racial co-existence, tolerance and solidarity between working-class people of African and of Indian descent in that period. Charts Elma Francois' life from birth, in St. Vincent, through her struggles within the labour movement in the turbulent 1930s to her death in her adopted home, Trinidad, in 1944. Places significant emphasis on her involvement in the Negro Welfare Cultural and Social Association (NWSCA), of which she was a founding member. Francois' contributions to the working-class struggle in St. Vincent and Barbados are also documented. Presents fresh perspective on the growth and development of popular movements and early labour and political organization in Trinidad and Tobago, which is normally overshadowed by the record of nationalist movements of the 1950s involving the People's National Movement and the Democratic Labour Party. Study throws light on the history of trade union organizations existing today, the Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Trade Union (SWWTU) and the National Union of Government and Federated Labour Workers (NUGFW), which had their genesis in the NWSCA. Author argues that NWCSA, despite its name, embraced a membership that included Indians and Chinese; its ideology was humanist. Points out that NWCSA played a pivotal role in fomenting a national response against the Italian invasion of Ethiopia in 1935 led by Mussolini. As a biographical record of Francois' personal and political life, the study offers invaluable insights into the role of women in the region's political and labour history in what the author describes as an investigation into the lost history of women and of the popular classes and movements of this century.

* [LABOUR MOVEMENTS] [TRADE UNIONS] [NEGRO WELFARE CULTURAL AND SOCIAL ASSOCIATION+] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

703

Feminism and feminist thought: an historical overview / Rhoda E. Reddock


Inaugural Seminar: Gender in Caribbean Development, St. Augustine, 7-20 September 1986. General

-----> CDC 9332

* Two periods of feminist activity can be clearly identified in recorded history. During the first feminist wave of the late 19th - early 20th centuries, women organized around such issues as the anti-slavery movement, the temperance movement, dress reform and women's suffrage. Theorizing on women comprised, in the main, women's attempts to rationalize their demands for emancipation within the framework of male theories of social organization. In the Caribbean region, the early women's movement developed in a variety of forms as recent research on the Spanish and English-speaking Caribbean, reveals. The women's liberation movement of the late 1960s to the present grew out of the tradition and struggle of revolutionary and Black militant organizations. During this phase, three theoretical positions, entailing certain organizational and tactical choices, emerged: radical, liberal and socialist feminism.

* [SOCIAL MOVEMENTS] [WOMEN'S RIGHTS] [FEMINISM+] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [SOCIAL THEORY] [THE WORLD]

704


-----> CDC 9295

* [FEMINISM+] [SOCIALISM] [PSYCHOANALYSIS] [ANALYSIS] [LESBIANISM+] [MARXISM] [SEXUALITY]

705


-----> CDC 4639

* [LIBERATION] [NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS] [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [THE WORLD]

706


-----> CDC 4633

* [LIBERATION] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [WOMEN'S RIGHTS] [SOCIAL MOVEMENTS] [THE WORLD]

707

Role of women in politics in Trinidad and Tobago, 1925-1972 / Thelma Henderson. St. Augustine: UWI. Faculty of Arts and General Studies, 1973. 81 p. General

-----> CDC 2248

* The study attempts a historical analysis of the role of women in politics in Trinidad and Tobago. Part 1 covers the
period 1925 to 1970 and situates the politicization of women within the context of the socio-economic conditions of the times. During the period Audrey Jeffers became the first woman to be nominated to the Legislative Council; Elma Francois, Christina King and Matilda Goodridge were in the vanguard of the working class movement of the 1930's; the Caribbean Women's National Assembly, contributed to the advancement of women, while the People's National Movement Women's League continued to retard rather than advance the cause of women; and finally the radicalization of women in 1970, as a consequence of the ferment of political activity which characterized this period. Part 2 examines women's participation in trade unions and non-political pressure groups, and considers the role of East Indian women in politics. The study shows that while women have been politically active, the system has placed limitations and restrictions on the scope of their political activity. It concludes that women as a group must move into action to fight against their subjugation as a sex and to assert their equality with men in the society.

* [POLITICAL PARTICIPATION] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [POLITICAL PARTICIPATION+] [TRADE UNIONS] [EAST INDIAN WOMEN+] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

Colloquium [UNITAR], Schloss Hernstein, 13-16 July 1977. General
----- > CDC 4695

* [UN SYSTEM] [DECISION MAKING] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [THE WORLD]

Women in the Caribbean Project.
----- > JMNPA

* Gives information on the development of the political system with special concentration on the participation of women. Identifies legislative barriers to the participation of women in terms of representation on Government bodies e.g. until 1948 women were excluded as candidates for local office. Appendices are attached which give a listing of women who have participated in the different organs of government between 1951-1981. An interview with first female Parliamentary Secretary is also included.

* [ELECTORAL SYSTEMS] [POLITICS] [POLITICAL PARTICIPATION] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [LEGISLATION] [BARBADOS]

Women in the Caribbean Project. General

----- > CDC 3551; JMNPA

* Presents initial research findings on female participation in electoral politics between 1951-81. The various levels of political activity identified are local politics, the Legislative Council, House of Assembly and Senate, membership on statutory boards, commissions and public corporations. Concludes that in recent years women in general have become committed to the electoral system, but have failed to use their potential voting power in support of feminist issues or female candidates. Maintains that women are still poorly represented in the national political arena and remain largely outside the circle of formal political power interests.

* [POLITICAL BEHAVIOUR] [POLITICAL PARTICIPATION] [VOTING] [ELECTORAL SYSTEMS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

Caribbean Regional Seminar on the Role of Women in the Seventies, St. George's, 7-11 July 1975. General
----- > CDC 1671

* Examines the role of women as responsible citizens with particular reference to participation in politics. Contends that Caribbean women find themselves today in the arena of international politics even though they have had little opportunity to engage in local and national politics. They however must be prepared to engage in politics at all levels. Looks at the role of the Caribbean Women's Association (CARIWA) and women's involvement in community and national development. Suggestions arising out of discussions as to the provision of community education, rural programmes, information dissemination, use of the mass media in the development of women are outlined. Recommendations include the provision of career guidance for girls, the designation of a Women's Awareness Week, the establishment of national commissions to prepare action plans for the involvement of women at all levels and the inclusion of women on national boards.

* [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [POLITICS] [POLITICAL PARTICIPATION] [CARIBBEAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

----- > CDC 4672

* [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [POLITICS] [LATIN AMERICA] [NORTH AMERICA]

713 Women's liberation and national liberation / Rhoda E.
Women in the Caribbean have played a role in the struggle for national liberation and women's liberation. The Hague: CDCC, 1989. 32 p. General

Notes that although in many countries women have struggled with men for national liberation, at the end of that revolutionary struggle their position and power in the society as women improves little as the new era dawns. Women as producers of children and the means of continuation of society are subjected to specific forms of social and often violent control. In many post-revolutionary situations women are entreated to enter productive work, little consideration being given to the fact that they already have a full-time job for which they are not paid. States that the struggle is not only with men as men, but with the political system which maintains human oppression, and particularly with so-called revolutionary, socialist men who fight for freedom to oppress their women.

Women's participation in political life has been limited. Feminism, as a conscious political movement, is bourgeois in origin, hence the trend towards legal reform as the vehicle of equality. However, working class women in the Caribbean have played a role in the struggle against slavery and more recently within the trade union and political movements. Concludes that women need structures and organizations, in the first place, as support groups and also to organize within and against the structures of male power.

* [WOMEN'S ROLE] [REVOLUTION] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS] [THE WORLD]

Women, power and the social construct of reality / Kathleen Drayton


Detailed pronouncement of Belizean law related to women's issues. Offers simple interpretation of legislation governing the rights of women and children. Subject matter includes information on laws concerning property, marriage, conjugal rights, violence, divorce, women and labour, nationality, citizenship, guardianship, adoption, maintenance and status of children born out of wedlock. No special reference made of common law unions except insofar as law proscribes entitlement 'under contract' with respect to property and unmarried women.

* [WOMEN'S RIGHTS] [LEGAL STATUS] [RIGHTS OF THE CHILD+] [BELIZE]

Aspects of law relating to the status of women in the Caribbean with particular reference to selected CDCC countries / Norma Monica Forde. Port of Spain: CDCC, 1989. 32 p. General

Capitalismo y patriarcado, la mujer en el código de trabajo / M. Corporea, M. Pineda; Centro de Investigacion para la Accion Femenina. Santo Domingo: Centro de Investigacion para la Accion Femenina, 1982. 51 p. (Ediciones Populares Feministas). General

El estudio es un análisis crítico de los artículos del código de trabajo que se refieren a la mujer básicamente al de los trabajadores. Los autores plantean que el código de trabajo justifica la discriminación y la desigualdad a que están sometidas las mujeres y que refuerza la creencia de su inferioridad. Plantean que alrededor del 90% de los trabajadores desconocen el código de trabajo lo que está basado en un estudio realizado por el CIPAF. Plantean la necesidad de la aprobación de un nuevo código de trabajo dada la antigüedad del actual. Plantean el carácter limitado...
del proyecto de nuevos códigos propuesto por el diputado Luis Henry Molina. Demandan en lo legal, instalación de guarderías infantiles en los centros de trabajos, polar de descanso, permisos pagados para visitar médicos, extensión de la licencia pre y post-natal dependiendo del carácter del trabajo.

718

* [DERECHOS DE LA MUJER] [LEGISLACION DEL TRABAJO] [TRABAJADORAS] [DOMINICAN REPUBLIC]

719


* Gives an insight into the present legal status of women in Trinidad and Tobago, focusing upon statutory changes made since 1975. Chapter one examines legislation affecting young women, such as criminal offenses, age of employment, the minimum age for marriage and juvenile offenses. Chapter 2 deals with legislation specific to married women and their children and covers such topics as domicile and matrimonial jurisdiction, property rights, custody and maintenance of children, legitimacy, divorce and domestic violence. Legislation affecting all women is reviewed in chapter 3. Topics covered include abortion, rape, employment and conditions at work, minimum wages, national insurance and property rights of the common law wife. Includes references.

* [LEGAL STATUS] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

720


Of: Cumper, Gloria; Ng’ambl, Daisy; Burrows, Noreen Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women: explanatory documentation prepared for Commonwealth jurisdictions. 4 v. General

* [SEX DISCRIMINATION] [CONVENTIONS] [CONSTITUTIONAL LAW] [COMMONWEALTH] [THE WORLD]

721

Everything but the ring / Christine Craig. Kingston: Bureau of Women’s Affairs, 1982. 34 p. General

* Summarizes the legal rights and responsibilities of common-law parents and their children. Outlines their position vis-a-vis laws such as: National Insurance, National Housing Trust, Workman’s Compensation. Responsibilities to children include registration of birth, maintenance, etc. Sets out place to go when in need of legal advice. Cautions women against entering into casual unions, pointing out that marriage offers the best legal protection in any man/woman relationship. Adds a word of commendation for some women who have helped to improve women’s rights.

* [CHILDREN] [LEGAL STATUS] [PARENTS] [COMMON LAW MARRIAGE] [JAMAICA]
women towards their respective roles in society. More
intensive efforts must therefore be made to change the
attitudes of men and women at all levels of Jamaican society,
to allow for the total acceptance of women in all facets of
political, economic and social activity in Jamaica. Appendix I
presents a chronology of legislation affecting the status of
women in Jamaica.

* [LEGISLATION] [WOMEN'S RIGHTS] [LEGAL
STATUS] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [JAMAICA]

725

Law and the status of women; an international
symposium / UN CSDHA. New York, NY: UN. Centre for
General
-----> CDC 971

* Examines the general problems of the status of
women and law, political and civic rights, civil law, penal laws,
health and family planning, education and training, employment
and related problems and makes recommendations. Considers
the above areas in the following countries, Brazil, Egypt,
France, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Peru,
the Philippines, Sweden, Togo, the U.S.A. And Yugoslavia.
A chronology of legislation on the status of women and
references are given in the Appendices for each of the
countries.

* [LEGISLATION] [WOMEN'S RIGHTS]
[LEGAL STATUS] [THE WORLD]

726

Law of maintenance and the law governing property
rights / Parnel R. Campbell. S.L.: National Council
International Women's Day Seminar, 3 March 1986.
General
-----> CDC 9221

* Paper interprets laws related to maintenance and
property rights and highlights the issues affecting single women
and children born out of wedlock. Notes distinction between
legal protection extended to married women and children born
in wedlock as against that provided for the common-law wife
and children born out of wedlock. While married women
enjoy clearly-stated rights to property and maintenance, paper
points to shortcomings in the system which limit the court's
powers to apply similar jurisdiction to common law unions. In
this context, mention is made of the legal disabilities which
affect the status of children born out of wedlock notwithstanding the beneficial provisions of the Status of
Children Act 1960; and illustrates, by inclusion a court
judgement, the legal implications of a claim to property arising
out of a common law relationship.

* [COMMON LAW MARRIAGE+] [PROPERTY
RIGHTS] [WOMEN'S RIGHTS] [MARRIAGE LAW+]
[SUPPORT (DOMESTIC RELATIONS)+] [SAINT
VINCENT AND THE GRENADES]

727

Legal situation of Latin American and Caribbean
women as defined according to the resolutions and mandates
of the United Nations System (file sheets of resolutions on
the legal situation of women) / CEPAL. Santiago: CEPAL,
Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into
the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and
the Caribbean, 3, Mexico City, 8-10 August 1983. General
-----> CDC UN

* Contains a systematized inventory of the measures
adopted in various regional and world forums relating to the
legal and social status of women. The main part of the
document contains abstracts of the measures and is organized
by forum and in chronological order. It is divided into two
parts, the first containing resolutions and the second plans of
action, both at the world and regional level. Access to the
information contained in the main part of the document is
gained by the use of indexes. The first allows retrieval by type
of legislation and, within this, by type of measure. The second
lists measures which constitute international legislation and, the
third is an analytical subject index which makes it possible to
trace specific concepts treated in the measures abstracted in
the main part of the document.

* [LEGAL STATUS] [RESOLUTIONS] [UN
SYSTEM] [LEGISLATION] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

728

Legal situation of women in Latin America and the
Caribbean defined according to the resolutions and mandates
of the United Nations System / CEPAL. Santiago: CEPAL,
Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into
the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and
the Caribbean, 3, Mexico City, 8-10 August 1983. Limited
-----> CDC UN

* Examines the resolutions and mandates enacted by
bodies of the UN system which have special concern for the
legal situation of women in Latin America and the Caribbean:
resolutions which constitute international legislation and those
which orient government action. Analyses each of the UN
bodies included and the international legislation, resolutions
and mandates which refer to the legal situation of women and
compares this body of legislation with national legislation, the
social situation and the awareness of the situation of women
in the region. Considers the importance granted to women's
legal situation within action plans concerning women at world
and regional levels; fields of law at the international level
which could give rise to future conventions, resolutions and
recommendations; the level at which the body of laws
emanating from the UN is reflected and implemented in
national legislation; the degree to which this UN legislation
reproduces or furthers national legislation; and, the imbalance
between international instruments and women's legal and social
conditions and levels of awareness of the problem. It is
recommended that the report be used as an instrument of
dissemination and reflection by making it possible to compare
and place in perspective the immediate legal reality and, that
it be used as a planning instrument by enabling the
development of women's legal equality.

* [LEGAL STATUS] [RESOLUTIONS] [UN
SYSTEM] [LEGAL STATUS] [LATIN AMERICA]

729

Legal status of women in Trinidad and Tobago /
Stephanie Daly. Port of Spain: National Commission on
the Status of Women, 1975. 63 p. General
* Examines the legal status of women in Trinidad and Tobago according to their age and marital status. Various areas of the law which affect women generally such as employment, national insurance, workmen's compensation and abortion are also examined.

* [LEGAL STATUS] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

Mujer y la reforma del código civil / Mercedes Pulido de Briceño. Caracas: Ediciones de la Presidencia de la República, 1981. 10 p. General

* [CIVIL LAW] [VENEZUELA]


* Analiza a la Secretaría del Trabajo y la diseminación que hacen con la mujer. Educa a la mujer trabajadora en el aspecto legal y le sugiere luchar por sus derechos. Hace hincapié en los estatutos, reglamentos y leyes del código del trabajo.

* [CÓDIGO DEL TRABAJO] [DERECHOS DE LA MUJER] [DOMINICAN REPUBLIC]


Regional Awareness Conference, Castries, 30 April - 2 May 1984.

Population and Development Project. General

* A compilation and articulation of the legal involvement in population policy development beyond the national constitutions and laws governing citizenship and immigration. Notes other laws which impact on population policy including health laws, family laws, criminal laws revolving around child abuse, sexual abuse and pregnancy termination; laws dealing with land use, town and country planning, as well as employment schemes and benefits. Urges a comprehensive recording of the work of all agencies to avoid overlapping.

* [POPULATION POLICY] [LEGAL ASPECTS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

Rights and responsibilities of women in the family / Desiree Bernard


Caribbean Regional Seminar on the Role of Women in the Seventies, St. George's, 7-11 July 1975. General

* Examines the legal rights and responsibilities of women in marriage; when the marriage is dissolved; with respect to children within the marriage unit, and those born out of wedlock. The property rights of women in the event of a marital breakdown, are defined as well as the rights and responsibilities of women in "common law" relationships. Discussion highlights the point that laws alone are not enough to achieve equality for women, and points out areas of discrimination with which women are faced before the law. Recommendations focus on the need for legal reform in areas where the law does not provide for independence and equality for women.

* [WOMEN'S RIGHTS] [LEGAL STATUS] [MARRIED WOMEN] [COMMON LAW MARRIAGE+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

Status of Children bill, 1981 / Trinidad and Tobago House of Representatives. Port of Spain: 38 p. Limited

* Draft legislation which removes the distinction between legitimate and illegitimate children and removes the disabilities attending the status of the latter. In future, unless the contrary is specified, "child" means a person's offspring whether or not born in wedlock. The act does not affect rights vested before commencement. In cases of intestacy, trustees and personal representatives are not liable to any person of whose claim they had no notice at the time of the distribution. At the same time, this provision does not prejudice the rights of a relative to put forward a claim. Provision is made for proof of parenthood, including blood tests and paternity orders. The
Minister is empowered to make regulations.


Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, 4, Guatemala City, 27-30 September 1988. General


Women in the Caribbean Project, Phase 1. General

Deals with that aspect of the law which affects women and governs family interaction. The law relating to women is basically the same throughout the Caribbean, the differences lie in the original source of the law and the place of social law reform in different territories. The countries examined are: Anguilla, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis (St. Kitts), St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago. These aspects of the law treated are: constitutional guaranties; marriage; dissolution of marriage; maintenance; matrimonial property; succession; domicile; employment related areas; commercial law and citizenship.

Women and the media / Peggy Antrobus

Caribbean women in the media / Peggy Antrobus

Caribbean Women's Features Syndicate / Sandra Edwards
The Barbados-based Syndicate was set up in July 1978 as a result of recommendations arising out of the 1975 workshop on Women in Communication for Development held in Jamaica. It aims to increase the flow of news and information on the participation of Caribbean women in the development of their society in order to accelerate the acceptance by the wider society of their new and expanding roles. In its first three years, 76 features were produced for the print media, the majority dealing with women’s involvement in agriculture, nutrition and industry. Generally, the media have welcomed the idea of a features service for women but few newspapers have used them consistently, suggesting that the predominantly male-controlled media regards the features as marginal in importance. Other problems noted are the failure of some newspapers to credit the source or the writer and the superficial treatment of issues in some of the features. In the future, the Syndicate proposes to promote its full potential through the use of radio, in consultation with national women’s organizations.

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Evolving calypso history of women / Patricia Mohammed


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How media values affect Caribbean women / Barbara Gloudon


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Images of men and women in the 1930’s calypsoes: the sociology of food acquisition in the context of survivalism / Gordon Rohlehr


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In the Caribbean, women have often been depicted as sex objects or decorative appendages to men. Women are almost always portrayed as being young. Advertisements show women inside the home and men outside the home. Women are shown primarily as sex objects and/or as decorative appendages to men. The research findings supported the propositions that virtually all off-camera voice-overs are male, advertisements are geared primarily to the male, and women are shown doing activities with men being the beneficiaries of these activities. On the basis of certain premises, recommendations are made for changing the portrayal of women in advertising, including research into media images of women from a historical and developmental perspective; national programmes and educational seminars on the role and impact of advertising; and the establishment of guidelines to discourage negative, sexist stereotyping of women in advertising.

* [ADVERTISING] [SEX DISCRIMINATION] [MEDIA STEREOTYPING+] [MEDIA PORTRAYAL+] [IMAGES OF WOMEN+] [JAMAICA]

This study explores the most frequent recurring images and perceptions of women in the imaginative literature of Ghana, Senegal, Haiti, and Jamaica; it provides an analysis of these images to provoke alternative ways of viewing some of the persistent problems in the area of women in development. It also provides a cultural frame of reference to be used by programme designers in devising and revising strategies to integrate women into the development process of the countries concerned. The study is organized around four main areas: work and food production, motherhood and the value of children, the structure of the family, and health and nutrition. The study consists of five sections, one devoted to each country, and a final section on African-Caribbean cultural transfers. Each section is preceded by a brief synopsis, highlighting the major findings in the last 20 to 25 years. In addition to imaginative works, analytic works have also been used to complement and to supplement the literary images. The project was structured in two phases; phase 1 encompassed the research and analysis of materials available in the U.S.; in phase 2 the author traveled to the four countries to obtain materials and to verify findings and conclusions. The persistent problems met by women in development are recurring themes in the artistic works of these LDCs.

* [LITERATURE] [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [IMAGES OF WOMEN+] [HAITI] [THE WORLD]

This study examines the most frequent recurring images and perceptions of women in the imaginative literature of the Caribbean and the myths and realities as defined in the work of male and female artists and through papers presented or laid at the symposium. Describes Caribbean women as artists today - the factors that encourage or inhibit their art and recommendations for the future. A summary is also provided of papers delivered at the Conference. Two statements on the role of women in culture are seen to emerge from the symposium: 1) that the Caribbean woman must be allowed to realize her full potential in her society, for out of this, the liberation of both men and women will take place; and 2) that some of her techniques of survival and adaptation, despite her history of pain, deprivation and oppression, offer a positive archetype of 'womanhood'.

* [IMAGES OF WOMEN+] [LITERATURE] [PERFORMERS] [PERFORMING ARTS] [SISTREN+] [ARTISTS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

This study explores the most frequent recurring images and perceptions of women in the imaginative literature of Ghana, Senegal, Haiti, and Jamaica; it provides an analysis of these images to provoke alternative ways of viewing some of the persistent problems in the area of women in development. It also provides a cultural frame of reference to be used by programme designers in devising and revising strategies to integrate women into the development process of the countries concerned. The study is organized around four main areas: work and food production, motherhood and the value of children, the structure of the family, and health and nutrition. The study consists of five sections, one devoted to each country, and a final section on African-Caribbean cultural transfers. Each section is preceded by a brief synopsis, highlighting the major findings in the last 20 to 25 years. In addition to imaginative works, analytic works have also been used to complement and to supplement the literary images. The project was structured in two phases; phase 1 encompassed the research and analysis of materials available in the U.S.; in phase 2 the author traveled to the four countries to obtain materials and to verify findings and conclusions. The persistent problems met by women in development are recurring themes in the artistic works of these LDCs.

* [LITERATURE] [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES] [IMAGES OF WOMEN+] [HAITI] [THE WORLD]
woman as representing a small minority of her sex. The majority of women, part of the mass to which the media appeal, are interested in beauty contests, fashion and beauty tips and advice columns. Feels that audience reaction is the principal constraint to changing present-day attitudes regarding the assessment of news.

* [NEWS] [MEDIA COVERAGE+] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

752


* Presents a brief description of the background and presentation of the radio programme. Examines the objectives and characteristics of the programme: the major focus is to work with young people to discover their talents and skills and channel them into very practical activities and also to create opportunities for themselves; this will promote the development of the country and demonstrate that among youth there is a great potential and power for change. Stresses the follow-up activities of interviews and counselling which bring the programme to the level of a very serious, dynamic and action-oriented body. The report concludes that this programme is an excellent example of the way the media can be used as a tool for development. The programme generates employment, forms links with agencies, and promotes personal fulfillment and development. Future proposals include the setting up of a small secretariat within WAND to cope with the follow-up aspect of the activity; and a special training programme for participants focussing on the world of work and human and personal development. Appendix I: background, objectives, and programme format.

* [RADIO] [MEDIA] [EMPLOYMENT CREATION] [YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT] [BARBADOS]

753


* Women in the Caribbean Project, Phase 1. General

Caribbean here refers to Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad - choice determined by availability of historical data. Examines two primary sources of perceptions about women - the church and the press. The study looks at images of the Caribbean woman and the extent to which they have developed into stereotypes which affect her negatively or positively. Investigations cover three periods: (1) emancipation period ending in 1900; (2) the period from 1901 to independence; and (3) the post independence period. Reports from each Wednesday's issue during 1838 of the longest running daily newspaper in each territory and all missionary reports are used as the central data base for the search for images. A range of other documentary sources is used to describe women's real behaviour. Merle Hodge's introduction examines a third source of perception - the Caribbean novel. The images of women in these novels reflect the tension between the official and the real culture. The conclusion suggests that the guide to behaviour for women advanced by image-makers in all three territories is that of a person whose purpose is derived from the existence of another. The identity of this other is different in the 3 loci. The research also suggests that Jamaican and Barbadian women are more subject to stereotype roles than are Trinidadians.

* [ATTITUDES] [BEHAVIOUR] [CLERGY] [PRESS] [IMAGES OF WOMEN+] [SEX ROLE STEREOTYPING+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

754

Portrayal and participation of women in the Caribbean mass media: a socio-economic perspective / Lorna Gordon


* An analysis of the mass media's coverage of women's issues and portrayal of women is used to support the argument that the mass media in the Caribbean have not kept pace with the changing self-definition of Caribbean women. The case against the media centres on five main issues: underutilization of media resources for communications for development, which includes the full and equal participation of women in the decision-making process of the media and recognition of women's changing social role and functions; under-representation of women's issues; sexist and negative portrayal of women; distortion of the issues regarding women's struggle for equality; and the persistence of sex role stereotyping. Women's participation in the mass media as workers is situated against the background of women's historic marginality in the wider socio-economic context. A survey of recruitment, access to training, mobility and remuneration of women in the media revealed that: women, even when delegated some authority, were still being overshadowed by a male executive; some women worked overtime without overtime pay and few women qualified for fringe benefits such as housing and other tax-free allowances; women in the public media felt that the structure and nature of government bureaucracy hampered their advancement.

* [WORKERS] [MASS MEDIA] [SEX DISCRIMINATION] [MEDIA PORTRAYAL+] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [MEDIA COVERAGE+] [MEDIA STEREOTYPING+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

755

Portrayal of women in the media and the perceptions of women in society in Trinidad and Tobago / Patricia Mohammed. Port of Spain: 1982. 9 p.

Seminar on the Portrayal of Women in the Media and the Perceptions of Women, Scarborough, 14 November 1982. Limited

* Examines the way in which the mass media in capitalist societies disseminate and perpetuate the ideology of male superiority, pinpointing the contradictions between media images of women and the reality of women's social role. The effect of the media on women's perceptions and attitudes is also discussed.

* [MASS MEDIA] [SOCIAL ROLES] [IMAGES OF WOMEN+] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]
Role of women in Caribbean culture / Cheryl Williams

----- > CDC Serial

* This article seeks to show that all women play critical roles in culture, and the writer shows this by comparing and contrasting the roles played by the Euro-creole woman, the black woman and the East Indian woman, in their respective societies. The article reveals that the Euro-creole woman was merely a defender of her inherited values, whereas the black woman played a most formidable role. However, the writer shows that after the 1940s, there were critical roles and cultural changes for all. Women continued to play a large role in culture, but that role is mainly now supportive.

* [WOMEN'S ROLE] [CULTURE] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


----- > CDC Serial

* [RELIGION] [SOCIAL CHANGE] [ABORTION] [WOMEN'S RIGHTS] [CROSS CULTURAL ANALYSIS] [THE WORLD]


----- > CDC Serial

* [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [MASS MEDIA] [THE WORLD]

What makes news (why women don't) / Marlene Cuthbert


Seminar on Women and Media Decision-making in the Caribbean, Kingston, 28-30 September 1981. General

----- > CDC Serial

* Examines the role of the woman in the Rastafarian movement, using the Bible as a point of departure and explores the factors affecting the role of women within the movement. Reviews the group's doctrinal tenets on the role of females and the in-group female responses to those principles. Traces the changes in the role of women as the movement experienced the decades of the nineteen sixties and seventies. Highlights the supportive nature of the female role and stresses the patriarchal nature of the movement.

* [RASTAFARI MOVEMENT+] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [JAMAICA]


Seminar on Women and Media Decision-making in the Caribbean, Kingston, 28-30 September 1981. General

----- > CDC Serial

* Proceedings and recommendations of a seminar which brought together Caribbean media managers and other professional media workers to determine how the mass media can facilitate women's contribution to the development of the region. The papers included in the report deal with the portrayal of women by the mass media and the status of women media workers. Specific recommendations are addressed to Unesco, media organizations, media workers, UWI, Caribbean governments, and women's organizations. A Steering Committee was appointed to: make recommendations for the establishment of a regional media workers association; to ensure the implementation of the recommendations emanating from the seminar; formulate guidelines for the roles and functions of the association which act as a catalyst to inform, guide and monitor media values, particularly as they relate to the image of women; guide the development of media presentations for children; publish material and/or programmes to serve as models; lobby for female representation in regional and national media associations; and such other activities as the Steering Committee may designate.

* [SEX DISCRIMINATION] [WORKERS] [MASS MEDIA] [MEDIA PORTRAYAL+] [MEDIA STEREOTYPING+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

Women and media: analysis, alternatives and action / edited by Kamla Bhasin, Bina Agarwal; ISIS International; Pacific and Asian Women's Forum. New Delhi: Kali for...
Women, 1984. 132 p.: illus. General
-----> CDC 7233

* [MASS MEDIA] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [SEX DISCRIMINATION] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [RURAL WOMEN] [INDIA]

763
-----> CDC 1130

* [MEDIA] [THE WORLD] [THE WORLD]

764
Women's theatre in Jamaica / Sistren Theatre Collective

-----> JMNPA

* Reports the growth of a 'grassroot' theatre company which highlights the position of women in society. Tells of its beginnings, the skills other than acting which the members acquired. Looks into the background and attitude toward theatre of some of them.
* [THEATRE] [SISTREN+] [JAMAICA]

765

-----> CDC 3302

* [HISTORY] [AFRICA]

766

-----> CDC 3290

* [HISTORY] [THE WORLD]

767

-----> CDC 3292

* [EQUAL OPPORTUNITY] [HISTORY] [SOCIALIST COUNTRIES] [HUNGARY]

768
General problems and issues in studying the history of women / Bridget Brereton


Inaugural Seminar: Gender in Caribbean Development, St. Augustine, 7-20 September 1986. General
-----> CDC 9532

* Since the late 1960s, it has been generally recognized that women have been excluded from conventional history. Feminist historiography seeks to make women the focus of enquiry, recognizing that women's history can never be studied in isolation and accepting the rich complexity of women's historical experience. The paper argues that histories in the Caribbean need to bring this kind of conceptual perspective to their work. Research has already been undertaken on slave women as workers, their experience of family life and their role in resistance to slavery. Lines of investigation to continue or develop are suggested.
* [HISTORY] [HISTORICAL ANALYSIS] [RESEARCH NEEDS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

769

-----> CDC 3297

* [HISTORICAL ANALYSIS] [SEX DISTRIBUTION] [DIVISION OF LABOUR] [SEXUAL DIVISION OF LABOUR+] [NIGERIA]

770

-----> CDC 3291

* [HISTORY] [FRANCE]

771
Jamaican Maroon women and the cultural dimension of American Negro slavery / Michael Muillin. St. Augustine:
Conference of Caribbean Historians, 12, St. Augustine, 29 March - 4 April 1980. General
----- > CDC 5861

* Attempts to highlight the experiences of maroon women as distinct from those of their menfolk. It appears that there is very little on record for maroonage is analyzed in historiography, in the context of men, whites and war. However, there is an endeavour to depict women in their daily lives and in their rapport with the men: attempts to pinpoint the cultural implications of the experience of slavery of the American Negro.

* [MAROONS+] [SLAVERY] [CULTURAL FACTORS] [HISTORICAL ANALYSIS] [JAMAICA]

772

La busqueda de nuestras huellas ... pasado y presente en la investigacion feminista / Silvia Rodriguez Villamil, Graciela Sapriza. Montevideo: Grupo de Estudios de la Condicion de la Mujer, 1984. <23 p.>
Investigacion sobre la Mujer e Investigacion Feminista: Balance y Perspectivas de la Decada de la Mujer en America Latina, Montevideo, 8-11 December 1984. General
----- > CDC 6416

* [RESEARCH] [SOCIAL HISTORY] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [LATIN AMERICA]

773

Meeting of Experts on "Theoretical Frameworks and Methodological Approaches to Studies on the Role of Women in History ...", Paris, 13-16 November 1984. Limited
----- > CDC 3298

* [HISTORY] [IMAGES OF WOMEN+] [AFRICA]

774

Recuperacion de la memoria historica de la mujer / Maria Carmen. Montevideo: Grupo de Estudios sobre la Condicion de la Mujer, 1984.
Investigacion sobre la Mujer e Investigacion Feminista: Balance y Perspectivas de la Decada de la Mujer en America Latina, Montevideo, 8-11 December 1984. General
----- > CDC 6426

* [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [HISTORICAL ANALYSIS] [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [LATIN AMERICA]

775

Meeting of Experts on "Theoretical Frameworks and Methodological Approaches to Studies on the Role of Women in History ...", Paris, 13-16 November 1984. General
----- > CDC 3300

* [RESEARCH METHODS] [HISTORY] [THEORETICAL OR METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENTS]

776

Investigacion sobre la Mujer e Investigacion Feminista: Balance y Perspectivas de la Decada de la Mujer en America Latina, Montevideo, 8-11 December 1984. Limited
----- > CDC 6435

* [HISTORY] [RESEARCH] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [LATIN AMERICA]

777

Meeting of Experts on "Theoretical Frameworks and Methodological Approaches to Studies on the Role of Women in History ...", Paris, 13-16 November 1984. Limited
----- > CDC 3299

* [HISTORY] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [SOCIAL MOVEMENTS] [WOMEN'S RIGHTS] [WEST ASIA]

778

----- > CDC 7278

* [HISTORICAL ANALYSIS] [RACIAL DISCRIMINATION] [WOMEN'S RIGHTS] [SLAVERY] [BLACKS] [POLITICAL PARTICIPATION] [SEX DISCRIMINATION]

779

----- > DOCIPAF; CDC 2979

* Trata sobre las mujeres que tuvieron una participaciòn destacada a través de la historia, desde la America Antigua hasta los movimientos independista en Hispanoamerica sobre el feminismo en America Hispana. El periodo de colonizaciòn, esclavitud y la lucha por sus derechos, el americanismo.

* [ANALISIS HISTORICO] [CONFLICTOS SOCIALES] [LATIN AMERICA]

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS ORGANIZACIONES DE MUJERES ORGANISATIONS FEMININES
Building the women's movement in Trinidad and Tobago / Patricia Mohammed. Montreal: Simone de Beauvoir Institute, 1982. 10 p.

International Conference on Research and Teaching Related to Women, Montreal, 26 July - 4 August 1982. Limited

* Seeks to show the dialectical relationship existing between theoretical research and practical social action in the area of women's studies. The paper assumes that the women's movement is revolutionary in character and requires a revolutionary theory that is suited to its needs. The analysis draws on the experience of a woman's organization in Trinidad and Tobago, the Concerned Women for Progress, whose attempt to marry theory and "praxis" illustrates that: 1) praxis, especially in a society where the level of consciousness is low, has to be informed by theory; 2) theory has to be informed by praxis; and 3) praxis enhances the rigor of theory while being informed itself by theory.

* [FEMINISM+] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]


* Gives details on projects and organizations in the English-speaking Caribbean which deal with women and their development. Services of financial and technical assistance are outlined for developmental projects, as well as a bibliography of books articles and papers dealing with development, education, health and family life, labour and unemployment, media, religion and church, and the status of women. A Regional Plan of Action for the Caribbean is also included.

* [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


* Updated information kit on resources and activities for, by and about women engaged in development programmes throughout the English-speaking Caribbean. Includes profiles on: governmental, political, church and service organizations in the Caribbean countries; projects, training programmes and information resources for women in the areas of agriculture, appropriate technology, education, health and small business; and, regional agencies and organizations implementing programmes on women and development. Provides guidelines to women's groups on how to obtain financial and technical assistance for projects and identifies possible funding sources.

* [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [FINANCING PROGRAMMES] [TECHNICAL COOPERATION] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


* Presents writings on aspects of the women's movement in the Caribbean. Among the topics dealt with are the role and discrimination of women in the church, the nature of the Caribbean women's struggle, the particular struggle of a female sugar worker in Guyana and the role of the Caribbean Church Women and Young Women's Christian Association, respectively, in the affairs of Caribbean women.

* [SOCIAL MOVEMENTS] [SOCIAL ROLES] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


* The aim of CARIWA is to promote understanding and unity among Caribbean women.

* [CARIWA+] [CONSTITUTIONS] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

Contemporary women's movement in Trinidad and Tobago / Thelma Henderson


* Analyzes women's organizations which have been active in Trinidad and Tobago since 1970 focusing on one trade union women's group. The decade of the 70s saw the emergence of the National Joint Action Committee with its mainly, supportive women's section; the Housewives Association of Trinidad and Tobago which identified issues but failed to mobilize working class women; the government-initiated National Commission on the Status of Women which was isolated from other women's groups; and the Committee for the Defence of the Rights of Women which suffered from a fall-off in participation, 18 months after its inception. The experience of the Women's Auxiliary of the Transport and Industrial Workers' Union, typifies the limitations of women's caucuses within male-dominated organizations. Finally, the emergence of feminist organizations in the 1980s, is noted.

* [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [SOCIAL MOVEMENTS] [WOMEN'S RIGHTS] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [TRADE UNIONS] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

Context in which national machinery operates and its
Seminar on National Machinery for Monitoring and Improving the Status of Women, Vienna, 28 September - 2 October 1987. General

787

* This reference work provides a comprehensive listing of actively functioning local, regional and non-regional organizations with offices and branches in Barbados.
* [ASSOCIATIONS] [INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS] [REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS] [VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS] [BARBADOS]

788

* [DIRECTORIES] [SEX DISCRIMINATION] [COMMONWEALTH] [THE WORLD]

789
Documentaire sur la CIM / Centre Haitien de Recherches pour la Promotion Feminine. Port-au-Prince: Centre Haitien de Recherches pour la Promotion Feminine, 1983. 8 p. : diags. Limited

* The document is part of a speech given on the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Inter-American Women's Commission. In the main, it is a description of the Commission's endeavors - the creation of women's bureaux to look into the situation of working women and labour laws, activities in the field of education, attempts to understand the specific needs of indigenous and peasant women etc.; also includes an organogram of the Haitian Research Center for the Advancement of Women.
* [IACW+] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [HAITI]

790
Dutch-speaking Caribbean / Sonia M. Cuales

* The article describes the character of the present society in which women live. It focuses on the manifold subordination of women of the lower classes, with their lives of violence and discrimination. However, women's organizations, such as the Antillean Women's Group, have made great strides in mobilizing women to take a stand on important issues. One of their outstanding achievements was to have three women elected to the Union Board of Directors. This has meant that women and the women's movement have become a strong social force, and more importantly, their issues are being regarded more seriously by policy makers.
* [WOMEN] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [NETHERLANDS ANTILLES]

791
Early women's organizations in Trinidad: 1920s to 1950s / Gema Ramkeesoon

* Briefly traces the development of women's organizations in Trinidad and Tobago from the 1920s. They include the church-based Mother's Union, social welfare organizations such as the Coterie of Social Workers, political organizations like the League of Women Voters and professional organizations such as Soroptimist International.
* [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

792
Establishment of national machinery to promote the status of women in Trinidad and Tobago / Trinidad and Tobago. Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Cooperatives. Port of Spain: Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Cooperatives, 1977. 10 p. General

* Gives a short background to the evolution of the need for such machinery and outlines the various types such as national commissions on the status of women, women's bureaux and special units within trade unions. It goes into some detail of women's commissions and particularly women's bureaux, outlining such matters as how they function, their responsibilities and the services such as an information service.
* [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

793
Feminism, nationalism and the early women's

International Conference on Women Writers of the English-Speaking Caribbean, 1, Wellesley, MA, 8-10 April, 1988. General

----- > CDC 9527

* Paper makes the connection between Caribbean movements for women's emancipation and nationalist movements existing at the start of the twentieth century, and sees feminism in the Caribbean as emerging "out of the womb of other social movements." This study emphasizes the middle-class movements, and analyses the origins of a structured Caribbean feminist movement within the context of universal perceptions of the term, "feminism". The paper deals with the etymology of the word "feminism" as well as with the growth, significance and negative associations of feminism in the Caribbean, and seeks a more culturally autonomous definition for the woman's search for identity. The author distinguishes between those early movements and the prevailing working class struggles for justice and equity, and also between those early movements and the contemporary preoccupation with feminism as an ideology that embraces the factors of race and class. Caribbean feminists of the time, as with feminists throughout the world, hardly challenged the existing sexual division of labour. Moreover, because of the class orientation of the early Caribbean feminists the struggles of working class and peasant women were in many ways undermined; domestic workers were trained to conduct household chores the European way; and there was the adoption of the North American pattern of introducing domestic science and home economics as a significant facet of the women's agenda. Concludes that, notwithstanding the benefit of hindsight, the lesson of these early experiences is that the solutions for women's equality and identity are not to be found in the acquisition of a greater share of the rewards in an exploitative, racist and patriarchal system, but in the system's fundamental transformation. Provides historical data on some early women's organizations, among them, Lady Musgrave Self-Help Society of Jamaica, founded in 1901; and the Jamaica Women's Social Service Club (WSSC) as well as the Coterie of Social Workers (Trinidad and Tobago) founded by Audrey Jeffers, both of these established in 1918. Jamaica's Amy Bailey and Trinidad's Audrey Jeffers both voted against Universal Adult Suffrage in the 1940s.

[FEMINISM+ ] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [CLASS STRUGGLE] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]

794


----- > CDC 6420

* [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [POLICY MAKING] [LATIN AMERICA]

795

Integration of women into development projects: observations on the NGO experience in general and in Latin America in particular / Sally W. Yudelman


----- > CDC Serial

* [NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [LATIN AMERICA]

796


Seminar on National Machinery for Monitoring and Improving the Status of Women, Vienna, 28 September - 2 October 1987. General

----- > CDC 8305

* [UNIFEM+] [NATIONAL LEVEL] [INSTITUTION BUILDING] [TECHNICAL COOPERATION] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [THE WORLD]

797


----- > CDC 7174 Ref

* [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [DIRECTORIES] [THE WORLD]

798


Workshop on the Structure, Organisation and Effectiveness of Women's Bureaux, 1, Barbados, 8-11 December 1983. General

----- > CDC 6384

* First traces the role of women in the economies of the selected countries to their present state emphasizing their resourcefulness and new mobility. A general historical background of these countries is given showing the dependency of these economies. A comparative discussion of the Bureaux is then presented under various themes including structure and staffing; methods of operation, links with other bodies and achievements. There are detailed case studies of six selected countries which are: Jamaica, Guyana, Barbados, Grenada, Dominica and Belize. Concludes that: there was generally an urgent need for machinery to link governments with these Bureaux in addressing issues affecting women; that achievements of the Bureaux were limited - the main achievement being to sensitize the public on women's concerns. The Bureaux therefore emerge as somewhat weak. However, in none of the case studies was there any danger of the collapse of the organization except in the particular case of Grenada. Suggestions are given for greater dynamism of these
Bureaux.

- [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [WOMEN'S RIGHTS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

799

Listing of focal points within the United Nations system on questions relating to women / UN DIESA; UN CSDHA. Vienna: UN CSDHA, 1987. 88 p. General

-----> CDC 8971

- [INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [UN SYSTEM] [THE WORLD]

800


Investigacion sobre la Mujer e Investigacion Feminista: Balance y Perspectivas de la Decada de la Mujer en America Latina, Montevideo, 8-11 December 1984. General

-----> CDC 6438

- [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [PERU]

801

My views on women's involvement in organizations in Trinidad and Tobago and the Caribbean / Nestia Patrick


Inaugural Seminar: Gender in Caribbean Development, St. Augustine, 7-20 September 1986. General

-----> CDC 9532

- The author reflects on her involvement in a number of women's organizations in Trinidad and Tobago and the regional Caribbean Women's Association (CARIWA). She notes that men were not ready to accept women as intellectual and articulate partners; that women who were actively involved in these early organizations were trail blazers and were often castigated by their peers for shirking their family responsibilities. She concludes that CARIWA was very effective in terms of the recognition it received as the voice of women in the region.

- [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [CARIWA+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

802


-----> CDC 4687

- [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [LATIN AMERICA] [THE WORLD]

803


Seminar on National Machinery for Monitoring and Improving the Status of Women, Vienna, 28 September - 2 October 1987. General

-----> CDC 8305

- [WOMEN'S STATUS] [INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK] [NATIONAL POLICY] [GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS] [THE WORLD]

804


UN Commission on the Status of Women Session, 32, Vienna, 14-23 March 1988. General

-----> CDC 7290

- [WOMEN'S RIGHTS] [NATIONAL LEVEL] [DIRECTORIES] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS] [THE WORLD]

805


UN Commission on the Status of Women Session, 32, Vienna, 14-23 March 1988. General

-----> CDC 7289

- [WOMEN'S RIGHTS] [NATIONAL LEVEL] [DIRECTORIES] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS] [WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS] [THE WORLD]

806


UN Commission on the Status of Women Session, 32, Vienna, 14-23 March 1988. General

-----> CDC UN

- [NATIONAL LEVEL] [DEVELOPMENT PLANNING] [MANAGEMENT] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS] [THE WORLD]

807

NGO approach: help for self-help / Ilse Schimpf-Herken


-----> CDC Serial
Women's Affairs Bureau. * [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [WORKERS] [NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS] [AFRICA]


----- > CDC 4700

* Opens with an emphasis on the economic recession facing Guyana and the resulting government philosophy of self-employment. Policy areas reviewed are health, breast feeding, nutrition, education and training, employment, craft and agricultural production, activities of non-governmental organizations and of specialized and other agencies. Activities include health education programmes, the production of a booklet giving the nutritive values of various local foods, plus comparative prices and requirements for a balanced diet. The aim is to develop programmes that reflect ideological orientation; and the social and economic aspirations of the nation. Notes that the participation of women in technical institutions (1980-81) was 28 percent as opposed to 22.8 percent in 1979; employment has increased to 30 percent in 1980 as opposed to 26.9 percent in 1977; women have increased their participation in agriculture; women dominate food processing at all levels; non-governmental organizations have been instrumental in mobilizing women for agricultural production, have established a garment factory, promoted food processing, craft production, and have organized training courses for women in traditional and non-traditional skills. A Rural Integrated Development Project and a Textile Designs Project have been funded by the Voluntary Fund. Support has been provided by Unesco and UNICEF. The Women's Affairs Bureau places emphasis on the development of strategies aimed at formulating a National Programme for the Integration of Women in Development and in developing the institutional framework for sensitizing women to the goals and objectives of the national programme and objectives of the Decade for Women. Calls for the following support: assistance to strengthen the managerial and financial capability of the Women's Bureau in order to further programme and project development and project management; technical assistance in marketing and product development; technical assistance to further economic development and to reduce unemployment among women; financial and technical assistance in the documentation of reports on conferences and important meetings sponsored by the Bureau; sensitizing of women towards agriculture through out-reach programmes; and recruitment of part-time personnel knowledgeable in research in order to build an adequate data base.

* [GOVERNMENT POLICY] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT] [ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA]

Qu'est-ce que le CHREPROF? / Centre Haitien de Recherches pour la Promotion de la Femme. Port-au-Prince: Centre Haitien de Recherches pour la Promotion de la Femme, 1982. 16 p. : illus. General

----- > CDC 7175

* [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [HAITI]

Recent action taken by the organizations of UN system to strengthen national machinery for monitoring and improving the status of women / UN CSDHA, Branch for the Advancement of Women. S.J.: UN. CSDHA, 1987. 12 p. (SNMAW/1987/BP.5)

Seminar on National Machinery for Monitoring and Improving the Status of Women, Vienna, 28 September - 2 October 1987. General

----- > CDC 8305

* [UN SYSTEM] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [INSTITUTION BUILDING] [GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS] [THE WORLD]


Workshop on the Structure, Organisation and Effectiveness of Women's Bureaux, 2, Belize City, 11-15 November 1985. General

----- > CDC 6383

* Discussion focuses on constraints to bureaux effectiveness, on providing strategies to strengthen the impact of women's bureau and the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies (FLS). Case studies revealing negative and positive forces are utilized and illustrated by tables. Negative factors include relatively low priority being accorded to women in key sectors; insufficient interest, knowledge, or commitment to women and development on the part of liaison personnel; inadequate follow-up to committee decisions; and a lack of mechanisms for effective co-ordination. Objectives include developing inter-sectoral links required for

heighten the consciousness in women of their potential and to provide opportunities for them to participate in the development of the island; to work towards involving more young women in programmes that will help increase their capabilities for contributions towards national development; to represent the interests of women in the islands at decision-making levels. To achieve these objectives the desk intends to address education; health and nutrition; family life education, agriculture and food processing, employment opportunities and conditions of work; politics and women's representation; use of the media; collection and dissemination of information; funding.

* [GOVERNMENT POLICY] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT] [ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA]


----- > CDC 4303

* The objectives of the desk are: to continue to
policy formulation and programme implementation; the making of recommendations; providing a forum for the examination of pertinent issues of FLS; and developing the basis for national and regional plans of action. Necessary actions include awareness building to sensitize top management; formation of national advisory committees as a support to the bureau the establishment of interministerial committees to provide linkages, technical support and formation on sectoral policies and programmes; the establishment of an operational framework for women's bureau; discussing mandates to examine the impact of structural adjustment policies on women; legitimizing of Ministerial portfolios; and training. OECS and CARICOM are to provide regional training. The FLS was studied and problems noted were, the delegation of responsibility without authority and the lack of resources to implement objectives and functions. Strategies for FLS cover the areas of employment and agriculture. The need to establish links between the agricultural ministry and the ministries of planning, marketing, industry, health, nutrition and trade and non-governmental and regional organizations is crucial.

* [WOMEN'S STATUS] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


* Reports on the activities of the Commission during 1980. Early in its deliberations the Commission identified sexual discrimination, domestic violence and rape as areas of particular concern. Six ad hoc committees were set up to examine and report on legal status, rural women, education and employment, and health and welfare; to mount a public awareness programme on the Commission's work; and to prepare reports of the Commission's findings. Based on its preliminary investigations the Commission; proposes to undertake a pilot survey of rural areas to determine more precisely the needs and aspirations of rural women and to undertake research into existing employment opportunities for women; recognizes that women have a special place in the arts and that the need exists to harness their talents so as to make skills marketable; considers family health care, day-care centres and the procedures relating to maintenance payments as primary concerns for health and welfare. Recommendations are made concerning agriculture, health and welfare, handicraft and the arts. The report also includes a status report tracing the background to the development of the country in general and women in particular, the effects of industrialization and the legal rights of women.

* [LEGAL STATUS] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [TRINIDAD & TOBAGO. NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN+] [TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO]


* Outlines CARIWA's organizational plans for future activities and notes CARIWA's function as a pressure group that will stimulate action for the development of income-generating schemes, education and training programmes, and advances towards self-sustaining growth, particularly with respect to self-sufficiency in food production. A call is made for representation of women on the Caribbean Food Corporation. Mentions necessity of legalizing CARIWA's status and the need for identifying funding sources.

* [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [CARIWA+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


Meeting of Ministers with Responsibility for the Integration of Women in Development, 3, St. John's, 15-18 May 1985. General

* The paper deals with the goals and aspirations of the Women in Development Unit (WAND). Its activities are aimed at building capacity, consciousness and cohesion in programmes at national and regional levels. One of the ways in which WAND has tried to raise awareness is through the curricula of various regional training programmes. In order to continue its work, however, WAND will need both the financial and moral support of the Governments of the region. It is suggested that this support be provided by the use of WAND staff as consultants and resource persons in the design and implementation of major development programmes.

* [WAND+] [WORK PROGRAMMES] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


* Report on the activities conducted by the Inter America Commission of Women since its meeting in September 1979. Six action areas included in the Regional Plan of Action are described - integration of women into rural economy, industrial urban development, business activities; legal equality of the sexes, participation of women in development and the projection of the image of modern woman in accordance with her full potential. Recommendations are also made for improving the situation of women in education, employment, nutrition and food production.

* [WOMEN] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [LATIN AMERICA]

817 Report on the activities of the Women's Bureau ... Dominica, 1986-1987 / Hyacinth Elwin. Roseau: Ministry of
Community Development, Housing and Social Affairs, 1987. 15 p. General

----> CDC 7268

* The report attempts to chronicle the main activities of the Dominica Women's Bureau for the period 1986-1987. It records, too, the attempt to bridge the gap between non-governmental organizations and the Bureau. It targets a one-year deadline for the formulation of a National Policy for women and comments on the need for the revision of laws which discriminate against women.

* [WOMEN'S STATUS] [WORK PROGRAMMES] [GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS] [DOMINICA]

818 Report on the Meeting of delegates from CDCC countries attending the Regional Meeting of Latin America and the Caribbean Preparatory to the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women / CDCC. Port of Spain: UN. ECLAC, CDCC, 1984. 7 p. (LC/CAR/L.137(Sem.4/3)) (CDCC/UNDW/84/3)

Meeting of delegates from CDCC countries attending the Regional Meeting of Latin America and the Caribbean Preparatory to the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, Havana, 18 November 1984. Limited

----> CDC UN

* The meeting examined issues to be discussed at the Regional Meeting with a view to arriving at a common Caribbean position. Achievements noted include: the growing awareness among women of their own strength and potential and the expanded role of NGO's (Non-governmental organizations) with respect to women in development. There was a general concern for the lack of human and financial resources available to the national machineries for women. It was also noted that until amendments were made to existing legislation, women would continue to be disadvantaged. The meeting recommended the strengthening of national machineries in order to guarantee effective pursuit of the advancement of women to the year 2000.

* [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

819 Role of non-governmental organizations in programmes for the integration of women in development / Magda Pollard. Georgetown: CARICOM, 1983. 6 p. (S/CINTEX 83/1/19)

Symposium on Ten Years of the CARICOM Integration Experience, Christ Church, 17-22 July 1983. Limited

----> CDC 6164

* An overview is given of the work of organizations such as CARIWA, WAND etc. It is observed that in CARICOM a significant feature of the women's movement is the degree of active co-operation and collaboration between governmental agencies and autonomous non-governmental organizations, based on a recognition of the complementary roles of the agencies operating at both national and regional levels. Some recommendations are made for the better functioning of the non-governmental organizations, among which are: 1) the need for more formal structuring, 2) the need to generate information to support programme planning; 3) the need for more technical expertise. The work is viewed against the background of the objectives of the Programme of Action 1980.

* [NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


----> CDC 7206

* Identifies need for restructuring of CARIWA to strengthen performance in research, training, networking and the development of other support systems for women. Reflects on local, regional and global conditions impacting on the welfare of women and makes a call for world peace and for a consolidated effort to make the Caribbean a zone of peace. Mentions plans for research on population policies, family life, and the CBI and its effects on women in the region. Resolutions call for incentives for increased participation in agriculture and craft industries; training opportunities in non-traditional income-generating skills; upgrading of child care facilities and national machinery.

* [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [CARIWA+] [WORK PROGRAMMES] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


----> CDC 9425

* Focuses on impediments to recognition and advancement of women in trade union organizations. These are identified as structural, defined by the hierarchical nature of trade unions based on a direct chain of command; psychological, determined by the absence of opportunity for risk-taking and decision making in jobs performed by women trade unionists; and powerlessness, owing to an inability to control resources. The nature of these disadvantages is perceived as being entered within a dominant ideology which ascribes to women's labour, a secondary status, in male dominated labour organizations. Study reveals what is described as a generalized version of trade unions division of labour, recruitment and job bias shifting women away from positions leading to the key decision-making offices of president and general secretary. Notes that power in trade unions is centrally controlled, often in the hands of one man and suggests emphasis on power specific strategies by women for greater upward mobility in trade unions.

* [TRADE UNIONS] [SEXUAL DIVISION OF LABOUR+] [FEMINIST SCHOLARSHIP+] [GENDER ANALYSIS+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]
WAND. Advisory Committee Meeting, 3, Christ Church, 7-8 October 1981. General
----- -> CDC 2036

* The meeting was organized to review and make recommendations on the activities of the Women and Development Unit (WAND). During 1980-81 WAND's achievements included co-ordination of several training workshops; the preparation of material for curriculum development; and the development of projects focussing on rural women. The Advisory Committee made several recommendations to WAND on the latter's allocation of time and resources, sources of funding and on mechanisms to ensure that programmes complement and support each other. With regard to WAND's programmes for 1981-82, the committee recommended that WAND should in future restrict some of its activities and exercise more selectivity in the programmes it supports, and emphasized the need for WAND to strengthen its communications strategies. The committee also recommended that greater use should be made of national and regional consultants. The meeting also discussed WAND's linkages with other institutions and WAND's role in relation to other networks focussing on Women in Development issues.

* [WAND+] [REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS] [WORK PROGRAMMES] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

WAND. Advisory Committee Meeting, 7, s.l., 3-4 October 1985. General
----- -> CDC 7197

* [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [WAND+] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [WORK PROGRAMMES] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

WAND. Advisory Committee Meeting, 9, St. Michael, 27-28 August 1987. General
----- -> CDC 7197

* This evaluation of WAND's activities for the year and identifies successes and constraints encountered in their major programmes. The positive results of recently completed "Training of Trainers" programmes in St. Vincent and Dominica were reflected in an obvious increase in women's skills, self-confidence and understanding of the development process. Weaknesses were found in linkages between government agencies and NGOs. WAND identified constraints related to the political nature of development work and the necessity of avoiding involvement in political partisanship. WAND reports successes in its "people of Tomorrow" programme and proposes its development as a model for addressing problems of youth and unemployment in the region. In all its programmes, WAND sees a need for greater emphasis on a gender-base or perspective. The report includes a presentation by Peggy Antrobus which notes the negative effects of structural adjustment policies in the region.

* [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [WORK PROGRAMMES] [CARIBBEAN REGION]
between women's organizations is advanced. Recommendations aimed at encouraging women's participation in organizations and identifying research needs, are included. The analysis is based on the findings of the Women in the Caribbean Project Survey of Women in Antigua, Barbados and St. Vincent and on information obtained from personal interviews.

* [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

828 Women's movement: a Latin American perspective / Adriana Santa Cruz
----- > CDC Serial

* [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [LATIN AMERICA]

----- > CDC 5910

* Analyzes the image of women in Grenada's society since the take over of the PRG in 1979. Posits that their visibility now is outstanding. From the outset, measures aimed at ameliorating the conditions of women and involving them in national life were introduced and this will continue. In spite of the creativity and innovativeness of the PRG, however, there has been a growing tendency to closely model the programme for women, on the traditional strategies used in older socialist countries which have failed to: 1) successfully challenge the sexual division of labour; 2) equalize responsibility for housework; and 3) transform the oppressive bourgeois family. In Grenada, large numbers of women are not constrained by the old family system and so are freer to participate in the activities of the revolution and social production. In order, therefore, to develop new strategies and forms of social organization, an analysis, based on the peculiar characteristics of the regional and working-class situation, as well as an understanding of the origins and continual bases for women's oppression and exploitation and its interrelationship to class and national oppression, has to be developed. In doing so the traditional prejudices against feminism will have to be got rid of, and the wealth of research and analysis carried on by the socialist-feminists taken into consideration.

* [SOCIAL CHANGE] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [WOMEN'S RIGHTS] [SOCIALIST COUNTRIES] [SEX DISCRIMINATION] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [GRENADA]

----- > CDC 5758

* [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [ASIA AND THE PACIFIC]

----- > CDC 8973

* [ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHIES] [HEALTH] [THE WORLD]

832 Bibliografía: participación de la mujer en el desarrollo rural de América Latina y el Caribe / IICA. Centro Interamericano de Documentacion e Informacion Agricola. 1980. 103 p. (IICA. Serie Documentacion e Informacion Agricola, n. 78). General
----- > CDC 1900

* The main aim of the bibliography is to assist and support the work that has been done by several organizations, both public and private in promoting the active integration of women in rural development. It is organized in subject areas related to the main theme e.g. education, nutrition, health, household, improvement etc. Emphasis has been given to documents produced in Latin America.

* [BIBLIOGRAPHIES] [RURAL DEVELOPMENT] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

----- > CDC 3619 Ref

* [SOCIAL STATUS] [LITERATURE SURVEYS] [WOMEN'S STUDIES+] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHIES] [THE WORLD]


Of: UNICEF guide list: ISIS: women and development: guidelines and equipment lists for women's and girls' activities. 2 v. (OSU-6410 Supp. 1) General
----- > CDC 3675 Ref

* [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [UNICEF] [BIBLIOGRAPHIES] [THEORETICAL OR METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENTS]

Contributions).

* [BIBLIOGRAPHIES] [EMPLOYMENT] [LABOUR LEGISLATION] [WORKERS] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [THE WORLD]


* Incorporates documentation related to the Caribbean and Latin America on a range of issues including division of labour, women in agriculture, subordination, women's perspectives on politics and economics, women and development, women's participation and women and health.

* [BIBLIOGRAPHIES] [CASE STUDIES] [SOCIAL RESEARCH] [HISTORICAL ANALYSIS] [CARIBBEAN REGION] [THE WORLD]


* [BIBLIOGRAFIAS ANOTADAS] [LATIN AMERICA]


* Lists only those articles which address issues of women, men and children together and their interaction as a group in their homes and communities. The bibliography is organized alphabetically by author, covering a wide range of issues such as, issues of structure, organization, power, law, migration, work, varying family systems and role perception. Deals with the English-speaking Caribbean as well as Aruba, Cuba, Curacao, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Martinique and Puerto Rico. Complete cross-referencing is provided by way of the country and subject indexes at the end of the bibliography. The articles abstracted for the bibliography may be found within the Main Libraries or the Institute of Social and Economic Research Collections, at the three campuses of the University of the West Indies.

* [FAMILY] [BIBLIOGRAPHIES] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


* Inaugural Seminar: Gender in Caribbean Development, St. Augustine, 7-20 September 1986. General

* This guide is largely based on the holdings of the main library at the St. Augustine campus of the University of the West Indies and the audio-visual material supplied by ISIS International's Powerful Images: A Women's Guide to Audio-Visual Resources (Rome: ISIS, 1986). Contains a bibliography with mostly annotated references on works dealing with a list of distributors' addresses, and of non-governmental and regional organizations. Supplies subject headings and call numbers. This publication is intended as a guide for students taking women's studies courses.

* [BIBLIOGRAPHIES] [INFORMATION SOURCES] [WOMEN'S STUDIES+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


* [BIBLIOGRAPHIES] [SOCIAL SCIENCES] [WOMEN'S STUDIES+] [THEORETICAL OR METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENTS]

841 Information and communications at the service of women in Latin America and the Caribbean / Maria Rebeca Yanez. Santiago: ECLAC, 1988. iv; 91 p.: tbls. (LC/L.461 (CRM.4/3))

* Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, 4, Guatemala City, 27-30 September 1988. Limited

* Identifies, selects and clarifies the principal activities in the Caribbean and Latin America to enhance the status of women focusing specifically on changes and achievements in information and communications programmes and processes. Study is based on an examination of available statistical information and other sources of national data; bibliographic and documentary information; mass communications media and the impact of new information technologies. In the context of a review and systematization exercise, an analysis is made of the dominant subject areas covered in documentation systems and literary productions in the Caribbean and Latin America. Study identifies two broad areas of concern repeatedly reflected in Caribbean and Latin American studies: women in employment and women's identity; and recommends a further strengthening of inter-institutional co-ordination and collaboration by the creation of mechanisms for facilitating the exchange of experiences and information at national, regional and world levels.

* [INFORMATION] [COMMUNICATION] [WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT+] [INFORMATION SYSTEMS] [WOMEN'S STUDIES+] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

842 Information system on women (WIS) installation manual / UN CSDHA, Branch for the Advancement of Women. Vienna: UN. CSDHA. Branch for the Advancement

- [DIRECTORIES] [WOMEN'S STUDIES+] [RESEARCH] [INFORMATION SERVICES] [USA]


- [RURAL WOMEN] [BIBLIOGRAPHIES] [PARAGUAY]


Round Table on the Participation and Integration of Women in Agricultural and Rural Development in the Caribbean, Castries, 6-10 July 1987. General

- [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [RURAL WOMEN] [BIBLIOGRAPHIES] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


- [DOMESTIC VIOLENCE+] [CHILD ABUSE+] [VIOLANCE AGAINST WOMEN] [ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHIES] [THE WORLD]

* [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [BIBLIOGRAPHIES] [ZAMBIA]


* Consists of two parts; a general listing under which the entries are listed alphabetically according to author and title, and a country-specific listing covering Africa, the Americas and Asia, again under which entries are listed alphabetically according to author and title. Includes such information as publisher; place of publication; date and language in which publication is available.

* [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [CIDA] [BIBLIOGRAPHIES] [CANADA]


Caribbean Migration Program. General

* This document attempts a re-examination of the issue of women's migration, stressing the need for more macro-oriented analysis on the subject, and it is this bias that informs the bibliography. In the introduction, the compilers comment on contributions made by women migrant workers in the capital accumulation process, as well as on some distinct social formations which emerge e.g. the liberating effects of migration on women. The compilers urge a greater commitment to feminist considerations in analyses of women in migration, with linkages made between the "logic of gender" and the "logic of capital". The selected bibliography, therefore, focuses broadly on issues of migration and social change as well as on labour force integration and economic development.

* [FEMINIST ANALYSIS+] [MIGRATION] [ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHIES] [CARIBBEAN REGION]


Seminar on Women in Development, Mexico City, 15-18 June 1975.

* Although the titles of books and articles are in seven...
languages, the annotations are all in English. A coded
annotation as to the geographical area or areas covered by the
publication precedes each item. The bibliography is subdivided
into the following categories: introductory works, biographies
of individual women, family and household, cultural and
economic factors, education, politics and law. Volume 1
includes a list of women’s organizations.

* [BIBLIOGRAPHIES] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

860

Women in the Caribbean: an annotated bibliography
/ Joycein Massiah, Audine Wilkinson, Norma Shorey. Cave
Hill: UWI. ISER, 1979. 150 p. (ISER (Cave Hill) Occasional
Bibliography Series, n. 5). General
-----> BBUWISET; CDC 5563

* The bibliography highlights areas where information
is lacking and which may be used as focal points for research
activity. It is arranged into 11 subject areas, and within each
subject category the material is sub-divided by geographic
areas. A list of Caribbean periodicals devoted to women in
the Caribbean is also included.

* [BIBLIOGRAPHIES] [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
DEVELOPMENT] [CARIBBEAN REGION]

861

Women’s studies select bibliography (with a Third
World emphasis) / compiled by Annette Knight. St.
Augustine: UWI. Women and Development Studies Group,
1988. 81 p. General
-----> CDC 9435

* References have been selected from the catalogue of
the Main Library of the University of the West indies, St.
Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago and printed sources. In the
main, the material covers the period from the mid-1970s.

* [BIBLIOGRAPHIES] [THEORETICAL OR
METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENTS]

862

Women, health and development in the Americas: an
annotated bibliography / PAHO. Washington, DC.: PAHO,
-----> CDC 8352

* Listing of studies related to integration of women into
health programmes and to programmes for community
organization and participation. Health section provides
information on studies in the areas of family life, family
planning, nutrition, abortion, cigarette-smoking, alcohol use as
well as common female health issues. Some studies identify
problems related to the health effects of the multiple roles of
women, employment, education and social values, including the
use of traditional medicines as opposed to professional health
care - "doctor medicine". The section on women and
development provides information on programmes for
community organization and participation, focusing on
organizational effectiveness; linkages between action
programmes and research; and training for self-awareness,
community leadership and the reinforcement of women’s
positive values. Annexes refer to other available bibliographies
and relevant journals, periodicals and newsletters.

* [ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHIES] [HEALTH]
SUBJECT INDEX

ABORTION
[PREGNANCY] [MORTALITY] [ABORTION] [MOTHER] [DEATH RATE]

757 XZ Speaking of faith: cross-cultural perspectives on women, religion and social change. (1986).
[RELIGION] [SOCIAL CHANGE] [ABORTION] [WOMEN'S RIGHTS] [CROSS CULTURAL ANALYSIS]

ACCUMULATION RATE
306 CO Accumulation and gender relations in the flower industry in Colombia. (1982).
[ACCUMULATION RATE] [DIVISION OF LABOUR] [FLOWERS] [AGROINDUSTRY]

ADAPTATION
400 XZ Women and seasonality: coping with crisis and calamity. (1986).
[WORKERS] [SEASONAL FLUCTUATIONS] [ADAPTATION]

ADOLESCENTS
[PREGNANCY] [ADOLESCENTS] [FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES]

ADULT EDUCATION
[ADULT EDUCATION] [AGRICULTURAL WORKERS] [EDUCATION OF WOMEN] [RURAL DEVELOPMENT] [SOCIAL PARTICIPATION]

ADVERTISING
[ADVERTISING] [SEX DISCRIMINATION]

AGE
[DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS] [URBAN]

[AGE] [MARRIAGE]

AGE GROUPS
[FERTILITY] [AGE GROUPS] [YOUTH]

AGED
[WOMEN'S STATUS] [AGED] [CARE OF THE AGED]

AGRICARIAN POLICY
468 XL Role of Women in rural development. (1986).
[RURAL WOMEN] [AGRICARIAN POLICY] [RURAL DEVELOPMENT]

AGRICARIAN REFORM
[AGRICARIAN REFORM] [RURAL WOMEN]
[WORKERS] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [AGRICARIAN REFORM] [RESEARCH REPORTS] [LITERATURE SURVEYS]

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES
447 CU Gender issues in contemporary Cuba tobacco farming. (1986).
[SMALL FARMS] [WORKERS] [AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES] [AGRICULTURAL POLICY]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
[WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [DEVELOPMENT POLICY] [AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT] [RURAL DEVELOPMENT]
[RURAL WOMEN] [RURAL ECONOMY] [AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT] [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [WOMEN'S ROLE]

448 XA Household, women and agricultural development. (1980).
[AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [HOUSEHOLD] [FAMILY FARMS] [RURAL DEVELOPMENT]

[RURAL WOMEN] [RURAL ECONOMY] [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT]

[WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [RURAL DEVELOPMENT] [AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT]

466 XZ Role of national machineries and focal points in integrating women in agricultural and rural development. (1987).
[RURAL DEVELOPMENT] [INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK] [GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS] [AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT]

472 LC Spreading the blaze: The integrated rural development pilot project St. Lucia. (1984).
[AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT] [RURAL DEVELOPMENT] [RURAL WOMEN] [AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION]

[AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT] [RESEARCH METHODS]

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

450 JM Incorporating women into monitoring and evaluation systems in farming systems research and extension. (1986).
[SMALL FARMS] [FARMING SYSTEMS] [AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION] [EVALUATION] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION]

[AGRICULTURAL WORKERS] [AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION]

472 LC Spreading the blaze: The integrated rural development pilot project St. Lucia. (1984).
[AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT] [RURAL DEVELOPMENT] [RURAL WOMEN] [AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION]

473 XZ Studies on agricultural extension involving women including a suggested framework for the analysis of gender issues in agricultural extension programmes. (1986).
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AGRICULTURAL INCOME

[WORKERS] [AGRICULTURAL INCOME] [SMALL FARMS] [AGRICULTURAL WORKERS] [LABOUR FORCE] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION]

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[DEALERS] [TRADE] [WOMEN’S PARTICIPATION]

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[DEALERS] [WORKERS] [ECLAC] [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS]

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ADULT EDUCATION AGRICULTURAL WORKERS EDUCATION OF WOMEN RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

AGRICULTURE


RURAL WOMEN [AGRICULTURE] [SLAVERY] WOMEN'S ROLE [WORKERS] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [GOVERNMENT POLICY]


WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION DEVELOPMENT POLICY RURAL DEVELOPMENT AGRICULTURE


COMMUNICATION TRADE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ENERGY AGRICULTURE TRANSPORT SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY [CDC] INFORMATION SYSTEMS CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT WORK PROGRAMMES

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[SEX ROLES] [CULTURE] [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [ANTHROPOLOGY] [WOMEN'S STATUS] [FAMILY] [CROSS CULTURAL ANALYSIS]

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[UNEMPLOYMENT] [LABOUR FORCE] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [WORKERS] [ASSEMBLY-LINE WORK] [INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT]

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[BLACKS] [FAMILY] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [MEN]

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[HISTORICAL ANALYSIS] [RACIAL DISCRIMINATION] [WOMEN'S RIGHTS] [SLAVERY] [BLACKS] [POLITICAL PARTICIPATION] [SEX DISCRIMINATION]

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[BREAST FEEDING] [FAMILY] [FERTILITY] [INFANT MORTALITY] [STATISTICAL DATA] [MARRIAGE] [SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR]

[POPULATION DYNAMICS] [POPULATION POLICY] [HUMAN RESOURCES] [BIRTH CONTROL] [POPULATION SIZE] [GROWTH RATE]

[SEXUALITY] [FERTILITY] [STATE] [CHURCH] [BIRTH CONTROL] [POPULATION GROWTH] [DEVELOPING COUNTRIES]

[POPULATION POLICY] [CONTRACEPTIVES] [BIRTH CONTROL] [FINANCIAL ASPECTS] [FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES]

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[KINSHIP] [RELIGIOUS PRACTICE] [WOMEN'S ROLE]

[ECONOMIC ASPECTS] [FAMILY] [PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS] [RURAL COMMUNITIES] [SOCIAL PARTICIPATION] [BLACKS] [MEN'S ROLE]

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[BLACKS] [FAMILY] [LOWER CLASS] [SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR] [VALUE SYSTEMS] [KINSHIP] [MARRIAGE] [MEN'S ROLE] [WOMEN'S ROLE]

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[KINSHIP] [RELIGIOUS PRACTICE] [WOMEN'S ROLE]

[ECONOMIC ASPECTS] [FAMILY] [PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS] [RURAL COMMUNITIES] [SOCIAL PARTICIPATION] [BLACKS] [MEN'S ROLE]

[ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [FAMILY] [MARRIAGE] [BLACKS]

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[HISTORICAL ANALYSIS] [RACIAL DISCRIMINATION] [WOMEN'S RIGHTS] [SLAVERY] [BLACKS] [POLITICAL PARTICIPATION] [SEX DISCRIMINATION]

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[POPULATION] [BIRTH CONTROL]

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[WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [RESEARCH METHODS] [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT]

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[WOMEN'S STATUS] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [EDUCATION OF WOMEN]

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[ DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS ] [ SEX DISCRIMINATION ] [ SMALL ENTERPRISES ] [ EMPLOYMENT ]

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[NATIONAL PLANNING] [TECHNICAL EDUCATION] [VOCATIONAL TRAINING] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION]

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PHARMACEUTICALS


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[PILOT PROJECTS] [RURAL DEVELOPMENT] [DEVELOPMENT POLICY]


[RURAL DEVELOPMENT] [PILOT PROJECTS]


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[WOMEN'S STATUS] [POLITICAL PARTICIPATION]


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[PROSTITUTION] [CHILDREN] [TORTURE]

POLITICS


[POLITICS]


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[DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY] [ECONOMIC POLICY]

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[PROJECT MANAGEMENT] [PROJECT APPRAISAL] [PUBLIC SECTOR] [PRIVATE SECTOR] [NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS]

PROJECT DESIGN

[FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES] [PROJECT EVALUATION] [PROJECT DESIGN]

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[DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [DEVELOPMENT PLANNING] [PROJECT EVALUATION] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION]

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

[PROJECT MANAGEMENT] [PROJECT APPRAISAL] [PUBLIC SECTOR] [PRIVATE SECTOR] [NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS]

PROJECT REQUEST

[DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS] [PROJECT EVALUATION] [PROJECT REQUEST]

PROPERTY RIGHTS

[PROPERTY RIGHTS] [WOMEN'S RIGHTS]

PROSTITUTION

[PROSTITUTION] [PENAL SANCTIONS]
[DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS]
[FINANCING PROGRAMMES]
[TECHNICAL COOPERATION] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS]

[CONSTITUTIONS] [WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS]

[ASSOCIATIONS] [INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS] [REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS] [VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS] [YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS]

[WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT] [REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS] [OBSTACLES TO DEVELOPMENT]

[REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS] [WORK PROGRAMMES]

[EDUCATION OF WOMEN] [WORKERS] [NATIONAL PLANNING] [REGIONAL PLANNING] [VOCATIONAL TRAINING] [WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION]

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[TELEVISION] [RESEARCH PROJECTS]
[RESEARCH] [RESEARCH PROJECTS] [EMPLOYMENT] [WORK AT HOME]
[WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS] [RESEARCH] [RESEARCH PROJECTS]

RESEARCH REPORTS

[WORKERS] [WOMEN'S ROLE] [AGRICULTURAL REFORM] [RESEARCH REPORTS] [LITERATURE SURVEYS]

RESEARCH WORKERS

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[WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION] [DEVELOPMENT POLICY] [RURAL DEVELOPMENT] [AGRICULTURE]

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RURAL WOMEN


RURAL POPULATION


RURAL WOMEN


RURAL POPULATION


RURAL WOMEN

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SEX


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