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ونشأة مقالة "مشاركة النساء في تطوير الاقتصادي في دولهم" الجيل الاصغر

مشاركة النساء في "مادة مطبوعة باللغة الانجليزية، تتضمن مقالة عن"
تطوير الاقتصادي في دولهم ونشأة الجيل الاصغر

COMMISSION N^o1

"THE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
OF THEIR COUNTRIES"

The Commission on "The participation of women in the economic development of their countries" held four sessions at which delegates from 26 countries took the floor. The deliberations of the Commission were guided by a praesidium composed of Candidate of Economic Sciences G.Sergeeva (USSR); F.Edelman, Secretary General of the International Women's Democratic Federation; Amina El-Henfy, Vice-President of the All-Arab Women's Federation; and Rifat Rashid representing the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific.

In the course of the discussions, the participants of the Seminar noted, with special reference to the experience of their respective countries, that the present period of history is characterized by an ever-increasing involvement of women in the life of society, including economic activities. They stressed the point that not only does labour give the woman economic independence and contribute to the welfare of her family, but it also promotes the development of her personality and boosts her political and civil awareness.

Many speakers emphasized that peace, security and national independence constitute a necessary precondition for the realization of human rights. Active struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism helps women attain genuine equality and a place of dignity in society.

While noting that many Asian countries have made great strides towards the emancipation of women and passed progressive laws giving women full equality, the Seminar participants pointed out that discrimination of women at their work place, in the

family and society is still rampant in quite a few nations. They stressed that all states face the task of creating necessary conditions for the realization of women's equality. Motherhood should be considered everywhere an important social function of women.

Some delegates indicated that economic backwardness inherited by their countries as well as dwarfed economic growth and infringement on the right of the people to control their national resources, create difficulties for full employment of the whole population, and women in particular. In this connection the Seminar participants stressed the need for seeking ways for providing employment for women and also the necessity for creating new job opportunities for women in both urban and rural areas. Special attention should be paid to the protection and improvement of the working conditions of village women.

On the relationship between the women's employment status and the economic position of the country, many Seminar participants maintained that, if the women's position is to be drastically improved, all forms of economic and social oppression have to be eliminated and progressive socio-economic transformations carried out. The delegates made reference to the experience of the socialist states where women fully participate in the development of their countries.

A number of speakers pointed out that the contribution of women towards the economic development of their countries should be recognized by the state and society, and the women's interests should be taken into account in national plans.

Many speakers pointed out that the role of women in the economic development of their countries can only be enhanced by

eradication of illiteracy among women, raising their cultural standards, giving women equal access to general education and vocational training at all levels, providing women with equal opportunities for developing their talents and abilities, paying women equal remuneration for equal work, and protecting women's labour.

Much attention was given to the need for eliminating the outdated concepts on the role of women in society with a view to providing their full participation in economic and social development.

On the basis of the above, the Commission recommends:

- to strive for national legislations stipulating women's equality in all spheres of life and for harmonizing the existing national laws with the provisions of international declarations, conventions and other documents adopted by the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and to work toward inducing all governments to ratify these international documents;

- to campaign for making the state and society shoulder the responsibility for enabling the women to combine her duties of labourer, mother and citizen by such means as, for instance, setting up preschool children's establishments, alleviation of the woman's household burden, protection of mother and child, etc. ;

- to strive for enhancing the role of women in working out and implementing economic development plans;

- on the basis of the U.N.Charter, to galvanize all activities aimed at preserving and consolidating peace, security and national independence of nations, eradicating imperialism, foreign domination, colonialism and neocolonialism, and

establishing a new and just economic order in the world;

- to guide the activities of women's organizations with particular emphasis on the need to make broad women's masses aware of the important role they may play in the economic development of their countries, to boost their productive activity and to raise their level of skill and general educational standards;

- to rally women's, trade-union and other public organizations with a view to implementing the World Plan of Action and the Declaration of the Equality of Women and their Contribution to Development and Peace adopted by the UN World Conference within the framework of the International Women's Year (Mexico-City, June 19-July 2, 1975);

- to carry out preparatory work for the World Congress for the International Women's Year which is to be held in October 1975 in Berlin, capital of the German Democratic Republic, so that the demands of Asian women should be heeded by the Congress as much as possible.

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