

REPORT OF THE SEMINAR ON THE
CONTRIBUTION OF COOPERATION
TO THE EMANCIPATION OF
WOMEN HELD AT NEW DELHI, INDIA

19TH NOV.-2ND DEC.
1962

I. C. A. NEW DELHI

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BHL

REPORT

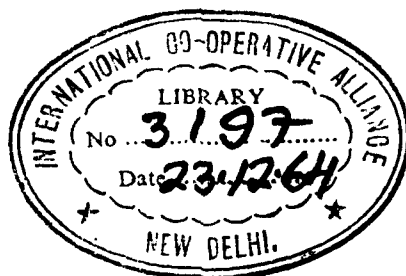
of the Seminar on

"THE CONTRIBUTION OF COOPERATION TO THE EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN"

held at New Delhi, India, 19th November to

2nd December 1962

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ICA



INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE

11 Upper Grosvenor Street
London W.1.
(England)

Regional Office and Education Centre
6 Canning Road, New Delhi.1. (India)

REPORT OF THE SEMINAR ON CONTRIBUTION OF
COOPERATION TO THE EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN
held at New Delhi from November 19th to
December 2, 1962

Introduction

The International Cooperative Alliance with the support of UNESCO, organised at the India International Centre, New Delhi (India), a Seminar on the Contribution of Cooperation to the Emancipation of Women from November 19 to December 2, 1962. The Seminar, which was attended by women delegates from India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaya, Singapore, Thailand, Hong Kong, and Japan, was inaugurated by Mr. S.K. Dey, Union Minister for Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation, Government of India. Sir V.T. Krishnamachari, President, National Cooperative Union of India, also spoke on the occasion. Delegates from ILO, UNESCO, ICFTU and the Association of Country Women of the World also attended.

The participants from South East Asia represented Women's Organisations and Cooperative Organisations and Departments respectively. The programme of the Seminar included lectures by a number of prominent persons in the social and economic field. The lecturers also included a number of women social workers. Considerable time was allotted in the programme to group discussions and committee work.

The purpose of the Seminar was to study the role which Cooperation could play in raising the social and economic status of women by liberating them from the large number of handicaps which they at present suffer in several countries of South East Asia. Thus, the educational needs of women were discussed and the contribution of the Cooperative Movement, with its emphasis on education, was outlined; Producers' Cooperative Societies through which women could secure gainful employment, were considered; and the role of Consumer Cooperation in improving the household economy was analysed.

The Seminar discussed the changing status of women in the countries of South East Asia. The various measures to raise the social status of women as part of the socio-economic development programmes were mentioned. The Seminar also discussed the position of women in rural areas and noted that there was not significant change in their position in the recent past. As most of the countries of South East Asia have a still predominantly rural population the problem concerning women was viewed in the Seminar against the background of rural setting.

Role of Education

The role of education in changing the status of women was also discussed. The countries of South East Asia are, for various reasons, are most concerned with problems of economic development. While this has resulted in great emphasis being laid on problems on capital formation and creation of large-scale and basic industries, the investment in human capital such as investment in education does not seem to have received adequate attention. No doubt, many countries are trying to provide increased educational opportunities to the people, but

women, partly because of the historical lag, have continued to work under a series of handicaps.

In 1952 the International Bureau of Education published a report on access of women to education which was based on the replies from the Ministries of Education of 47 countries which affirmed the equality of men and women with regard to the right of education. It is necessary for the countries of South East Asia to concretize this affirmation and offer every facility for women to educate themselves for leading a life of equality and justice.

SECTION - I

Role of the Cooperative Movement

The Cooperative Movement, with its emphasis on self-help and democratic values, has played a vital role in the social and economic development of Western Countries during the last 100 years. An impressive array of activities ranging from agricultural development to consumer protection have been undertaken by the Cooperative Societies. In developing countries with predominantly agricultural economy, the Cooperative Movement is playing an important role in raising the standard of living of the rural population. The cooperative technique is being increasingly used for mobilising the small savings in the villages and helping people to secure credit on reasonable terms. By creating Cooperative Organisations the villages are helped to evolve a democratic pattern of leadership and to provide a frame-work through which citizens, by active participation, could regulate their socio-economic life.

Against the background of an agricultural economy, the Cooperatives are being called upon to shoulder responsibilities for providing credit on reasonable terms, offering marketing and processing facilities for the produce of the farmers, raising the farm output and generally helping the farmer and the artisan in the rural communities to increase his income and thereby to help him lead a better life. Lack of borrowing facilities and dependence on money lenders has had a very degenerating effect on the lives of the farmers. The emergence of the Cooperatives on the rural scene has helped to reduce the dependence of the farmers on money-lenders and has given them an opportunity to stand on their own. The experience of running a Cooperative Organisation has also created greater confidence among the rural population.

The Cooperative Movement is continuously enlarging its scope of activities. The farmers are at present able to use the Cooperative Agency for marketing goods to his best advantage. He is also able to utilise the storage and transport facilities offered by the Society. In this way it is now possible for many farmers to avoid the exploitation of long chain of middlemen who intervene between him and the consumers.

Agricultural Cooperatives

The Agricultural Cooperative Movement generally ensures increased benefits to the farmers, offers protection from exploitation by money-lenders, secures for him the various facilities offered by Government and other Cooperative Agencies and thus enables the farming communities to raise their standard of living.

Small-Scale Industries

The Cooperative Movement has also made an important contribution in the field of small-scale and cottage industries. The labour intensive character of small-scale industries has helped to expand the employment potential and has naturally added to the income of the women who individually were not able to take measures for improving their economic life. The Cooperative Societies in small-scale industries have in many cases successfully helped the members to overcome the difficulties and the problem of securing adequate finance for running the organisation. Raw-material for producing goods and adequate facilities for providing marketing outlets for the goods produced by the small-scale industries are also offered. In a few cases links have also been established between the small-scale industries and some large-scale industries by which the small-scale industries' cooperatives provide ancillary goods and implements to the large-scale industry.

In most of the countries of South East Asia, Governments and National Cooperative Organisations have embarked upon programmes of re-organising small-scale industries on cooperative basis. Financial and other help is also given in addition to technical guidance provided under various schemes drawn up for them.

Cooperative Housing

Another field in which cooperative activity has assumed great importance in recent years is in respect of housing. Housing Cooperatives in different parts of the world have made a significant contribution to the improvement of housing standards. People who are not able to build houses at great costs are now able to combine themselves into Housing Cooperative Societies and find out the methods by which they could be able to solve their housing problems on a self-help basis. Most of the countries of South East Asia are still suffering from lack of proper housing conditions. The problem is more acute in cities which are growing very fast and at a pace at which it has not been possible for the authorities to develop housing for the increasing population. The Cooperative Housing Movement has the potentiality of becoming the chief instrument for implementation of social housing policies badly needed in any of the developing countries. The Housing Cooperatives can help in rationalising methods for housing production. When they grow up in size, these Societies can also contribute a great deal to the development of housing by continuous study and research into the utilisation of dwellings, the maintenance of buildings etc. Thus the Cooperative Movement is in a position to help in bringing down the cost of housing while at the same time is able to raise its quality, and the most important thing is that it has been able to provide housing accommodation to people who otherwise would not have been able to secure their own houses in urban communities.

Consumers Cooperative Societies

Most of the countries of South East Asia are now experiencing rapid industrialisation and the consequential reorganisation of socio-economic structure. The influx of people in large numbers from the villages to the neighbouring towns and cities is causing serious problems not only in the field of housing but also regarding distribution of food and other essential items. The people in big cities and commercial towns are not able to meet

their requirements of consumer articles on a satisfactory basis. They are surrounded by a chain of profit-making merchants and greedy money-lenders. Also, the commodities they buy from most of the shops are of poor quality and detrimental to their health. The solution to this problem was provided by the Rochdale Pioneers who organised their first Consumer Cooperative Store in 1844 at Rochdale, England. Since then the Consumer Cooperative Organisations have played an important role in effectively combating widespread malpractices of adulteration, incorrect weighments and other fields of consumer exploitation by traders all over the world. In a number of countries the Cooperative Movement has helped in stabilising prices of consumer articles and in influencing the practices of the distributive trade to the best advantage of the consumers. In some countries the Movement has also helped in breaking monopolies and arresting the increasing influence of restrictive practices by manufacturers. The Consumers Cooperatives when efficiently organised are a valuable asset in the efforts to integrate the urban consumers into self-relying communities. Their ability to meet their own requirements through self-help reduces the widespread influence of traders in urban communities.

SECTION - II

Women and Cooperation

The Cooperative Movement in many countries has attracted participation of women in the various fields of its activities. Women have associated themselves by forming Women's Cooperative Guilds, Housewives Associations or similar organisations which serve as ancillary units to the Cooperative Societies in their respective areas. The Women's Organisations are given help by Cooperative Societies to enable them to carry on their activities. However, the main income of these organisations comes from membership fee and donations. The Women's Guilds serve as a forum for the discussion of cooperative problems especially problems related to the working of their Society and distribution of commodities through the shops run by Cooperative Organisations. The Guilds serve as useful communication channels for conveying to the Societies the general reactions of consumers and the trend towards the demand of commodities by the consumers. The Cooperatives are also able to influence consumers through the work of the Cooperative Women's Guilds.

Apart from the problems connected with the Cooperative Movement, the Women's Guilds have also played a very useful role in bringing about social reforms in some countries. Women's Cooperative Guilds in United Kingdom, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Japan have contributed a great deal in enlisting the support of women to Cooperative activities. In America separate Women's Guilds are not organised.

The Women's Organisations in South East Asia have not yet been associated with cooperative activity on a large scale except in countries like Japan where the Cooperative Movement has made considerable advance. There exists, therefore, a wide field which can be explored by Women's Organisations for developing cooperative activities which are of special interest to women. The Women's Organisations in South East Asia are fairly active and they have to their credit many achievements in social and educational fields. There is a growing realisation amongst a few women's organisations of the need for associating themselves with the Cooperative Movement and if persistent efforts are made it should be possible for Women's and Cooperative Organisations to collaborate in many fields in the future. The following could be stated as some of the more important fields

through which women can effectively participate in cooperative activity.

1. Agricultural Cooperatives

The Rural Cooperative Societies have now been trying to ensure increased social and economic benefits by enlarging their sphere of activity. Efforts to improve the social conditions of the rural families are necessary to create among the rural families a greater awareness of the need for changing gradually the way of life which has been followed by them for centuries without change. The Women's Organisations can play a very effective role in educating the families in modern methods of maintaining health standards and cleanliness in their households. There is also a very urgent need for improving the quality of food that is at present consumed by rural families.

Most of the rural families in South East Asia will be found to be indebted to money-lenders. The balancing of the family budget has never been achieved except by a few families who happen to have adequate sources of income from land. It is therefore necessary to educate the rural families in family budgeting. This is possible only if the women's organisations undertake the work of educating the women in family budgeting. Also the rural population in most of these countries is still by and large illiterate. The efforts of the State and voluntary organisations to educate this population are inadequate. As the urgent need of the hour is to give basic education to rural families it will be of great help if Women's Organisations undertake the work of educating women and making them capable of following the trends of the modern world. The Rural Cooperatives are also gradually becoming the training centres for the members and if Women's Organisations are able to bring about participation of women in local cooperative activity it will help the women to become citizens and effective partners in the democratic society.

2. Small-Scale and Cottage Industries

In urban areas women are coming forward in large numbers to take up responsibilities in the fields of education, health and secretarial spheres. Another important field in which women are gradually coming forward is in the case of small-scale and cottage industries. A number of organisations responsible for the development of cottage and small-scale industries are helping women's organisations to interest themselves in the sphere of cottage and small-scale industries. Attempts are also being made to form independent cooperative organisations for women for the development of cottage industries. The field of cottage industries is specially suited for women as it offers a means by which particular skills and aptitudes of women could be utilised. Most of the cottage industries and handicrafts can be operated without establishing a workshop which would call for large investments. It is possible for the Cooperative Store to allocate work to its members who can complete the job in their spare time and at home. The small-scale industries also provide very useful source of income to women for supplementing the income of their families, and for providing themselves with occupations to be undertaken in their spare time. The Women's Cooperative Organisations can arrange for the marketing of small-scale industries products through emporias and stores run by them in important towns and commercial cities. A few successful examples in this field show that given proper assistance and help, Women's Organisations are able to organise effectively the sale of these products. The Societies in this field also serve as an excellent training ground for fuller participation of women in the social and economic life of the community.

3. Consumers' Cooperation

The consumers in South East Asia are not organised so as to encourage the modern trends in the distributive trade of consumer articles. The Women's part in this organisation is very small. The consumers therefore are not able to check the widespread adulteration of food stuffs which is practised by traders on a large scale. Consumers Stores in these countries, barring Japan, also suffer from lack of cleanliness and hygienic conditions endangering the health of the consumers. In the absence of a better distribution system they have to rely on the traders for meeting their day to day requirements. Although, attempts are being made to encourage the acceptance of standards for consumer articles, few commodities have so far been covered and that too only in a few countries of the region. By and large, the type and quality of the article is the sweet pleasure of the manufacturer and attractive packages and misleading advertisements, which are common, are able to persuade the customer to buy unreliable articles at high prices. As most of the consumers are women, consumer cooperatives have a natural field of work which is of obvious interest to women. One of the important reasons for failure of consumers cooperatives in South East Asia is the absence of efficient management and loyalty of members. If however women are associated with consumers cooperatives in large numbers, there is a better chance of enlisting loyalty of members and developing able leadership from among women members. The field of consumers cooperation provides women with an unique opportunity by which they can organise themselves as consumers for distribution, wholesaling and ultimately for production of consumer goods with a view to provide themselves with the best possible quality of goods at the least possible prices.

Experiences of advanced Consumer Cooperative Movements in non-Asian countries have shown that the Consumer Cooperative Movement has the capacity of rapidly becoming one of the most effective means by which the economic and social standards of households could be raised. In the countries of South East Asia also, the pace of urbanisation is increasing. With this the problem of securing consumer articles is becoming more and more serious and the need for developing strong consumers organisations is being felt very acutely. Active participation by women in cooperative activity will help to solve a number of these problems.

4. Cooperative Housing

The pace of urbanisation has also made the problem of housing very acute. A few successful examples of organising families into Housing Cooperative Societies have helped to raise the standard of housing in many countries. The Housing Cooperatives do not complete their work by building houses. As a matter of fact construction of houses is the beginning of a long and happy community life within the framework of the Cooperative Organisation. The Women's Organisations can play a very useful role by undertaking activities in the field of education and health of the families living in the Cooperative Housing areas. Apart from ensuring standards of hygiene and educating the members and their families, women's organisations can also help in promoting a very happy community life in the areas covered by Cooperative Housing.

It is, therefore, clear that the Cooperative Organisations provide a rich field through which Women's Organisations could make a substantial contribution towards raising the social and economic status of their members. The next Section deals with the possible areas of collaboration between Cooperative Movements and Women's Organisations.

SECTION - III

Collaboration between Women's Organisations and Cooperative Societies

In several countries of South East Asia, Women's Organisations are at present engaged in a number of welfare and educational activities. They are rendering valuable services to the poorer classes of the community through welfare work. However, it is difficult continuously to provide for women who do not have income of their own. Also, philanthropic help does not encourage women to take their own professions and occupations. Hence it is necessary to persuade Women's Organisations to utilise the Cooperative Agencies for organising women into useful economic activities and exploit the rich potential of the Cooperative Movement. The Women's Organisations have as one of their objectives the socio-economic upliftment of women apart from the immediate objective of providing them useful occupations. The Cooperative Movement can help women to raise their status in the Society and equip them to stand on their own in case of emergency.

Thus there is an urgent need for bringing about effective collaboration between Women's Organisations and the Cooperative Societies. There is a vast field in which both the Organisations can plan jointly the economic activities for their members and also coordinating the activities undertaken with mutual efforts. Encouragement will have to be given to leaders working in the Women's Organisations to associate themselves with the working of Cooperative Societies. The Women's Organisations can also explore the possibility of organising new Cooperative Societies and encouraging their members to enlist as members of the Cooperative Society.

Coordination at all Levels

The coordination of activities between the Women's Organisations and the Cooperative Organisations will have to be at all levels. The contact and coordination between these two organisations at the national level is of utmost importance. Only such a coordination can enable their branches and affiliates to collaborate and ensure an increasing participation of women in cooperative activity. Collaboration at all these levels will also enable both the organisations to combine their efforts and supplement the programmes undertaken by each other. The National Organisations will be in a better position to plan the programmes for participation of women in cooperative activity. It will then be convenient for the branches and their affiliates to coordinate at their level without undertaking planning and programming independently.

Joint Education Programme

The most effective method of bringing about participation in common activity will be the organising of joint educational and training programmes. The common educational activity will enable women to associate themselves more closely with the cooperative activity. It will also be easier for women's organisations to organise cooperative societies if women members have already known about the Cooperative Movement. Another important field in which joint activities could be planned is the organisation of Conference by both the Women's Organisations and the Cooperative Societies. Joint Conferences will enable members from the both the organisations to discuss problems of mutual interest and work out joint programmes in the economic, social and educational fields. Joint consultative bodies for improving cooperative trade and services

will help the Cooperatives to make their work more effective. The two organisations can also support common projects and work out schemes for helping the members according to the circumstances prevailing in each country and the region.

Leadership Training

For bringing about an effective participation of women in the cooperative activities on a large scale, it is necessary to train women leaders who can provide able leadership for cooperative societies in their day-to-day activities. One of the reasons why women are not equal partners in cooperative activity is the absence of good leadership amongst women especially amongst women members of Cooperative Societies. Given good leadership, the women will have an opportunity of participating in the cooperative activity effectively and on a wider scale. Apart from the leadership training the women need to be trained into various methods and techniques which are required to be known for persons engaged in democratic activity. Hence it will be necessary for women to be trained in the art of conducting discussions, parliamentary procedures and conduct of meetings. Such training would help to improve the efficiency of both the cooperative organisations and the women's organisations.

Need for Funds

One of the major handicaps in the field of cooperative activity organised by women is the inadequacy of funds for various programmes undertaken by their organisations. A number of cooperative projects are required to be given up by women's organisations for want of adequate funds. Ways and means, therefore, will have to be found by which financial support to women's organisations could be given for their cooperative activities. For this it may be necessary for the Cooperative Movement to broaden its definition and objectives. Although the Cooperative Movement has mainly to help its members in raising their standard of living, the Movement also cannot ignore the wider task of improving the standard of living, and raising the status of the people in the community as a whole. The Cooperative Movement should consider all persons as potential members and invest in the efforts which might bring the members of the community nearer to cooperative activity. Cooperative Movements in some countries have already broadened their objectives and have included a number of socio-economic programmes in their work which cover groups of people outside the membership of the Cooperative Movement. It is observed that whenever Cooperative Organisations have realised this as their aim they have found it to their advantage to collaborate with women's and other organisations whose aims and objectives correspond to those of the Cooperative Movement. If this is accepted as a basis for the future work of the Cooperative Movement it will be incumbent on it to help strengthen the activities of the Women's Organisations by helping them to raise funds to secure personnel for running the Cooperative Societies sponsored by them. The Cooperative Movement should realise that the strengthening of the women's activities will ultimately help strengthen the Cooperative Movement itself. The potentialities of using the Women's Organisations for increasing cooperative activity are great and the Cooperative Movement must now seriously consider their work with the Women's Organisations and try to help them in whatever way possible for the mutual benefit of both.

The Women's Organisations should also realise that effective collaboration with the Cooperative Movement will be of great advantage to them. They have much to gain by closer collaboration with Cooperative Organisations and effective participation in their economic and educational programmes. Women's Organisations

must consider Cooperative Movement as one of the most important instruments through which the task of bettering the conditions of their members could be achieved. It will not be an exaggeration to say that perhaps the Cooperative Movement is one of the few agencies which provide means by which women can not only achieve their economic goals but also assert themselves efficiently in the social as also in the civic life of the community. It is therefore necessary for the women's organisations to support the Cooperative activity financially and otherwise wherever possible.

International Collaboration

As regards International collaboration the representatives of the International Agencies present at the Seminar were of the opinion that "the consideration which the International Cooperative Alliance, the United Nations and its Agencies, particularly UNESCO, ILO, and FAO as well as other non-governmental organisations concerned with the promotion of Cooperation are giving to the economic and social interest of women is greatly appreciated. And, the furtherance and intensification of such action is of utmost importance to the women of the whole world".

Conclusion

There is thus in field after field of cooperative activity a large scope for increased collaboration between Cooperative Organisations and Women's Organisations. Such collaboration is based upon the broad similarity of aims and objectives. Both types of organisations strive to raise social and economic standards of living; firstly amongst their own members, but by inference in the community as a whole as well. The first Seminar of Asian Women dealing with the question of how to achieve more active participation by women in the Cooperative Movement has attempted to explore some of the avenues by which a closer relationship between Women's Organisations and the Cooperative Movement can be brought about.

This Seminar was the first of its kind organised in South East Asia. It has helped in creating an understanding about some of the problem areas existing in this field. The work begun at this Seminar could be led to fruitful results if seminars of a similar kind are organised at national levels in various countries of South East Asia. The Cooperative and Women's Organisations should seek the help of the International Organisations working in both the fields so as to bring about the realisation of their common objectives.

ICA EDUCATION CENTRE
6 Canning Road
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Seminar on the Contribution of Cooperation to the Emancipation of
Women held at New Delhi from November 19th - December 1st, 1962

Programme

November 19, Monday

10.00 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.

Welcome and introduction to ICA activities,
Inaugural Address, Statement on the objects,
programme and working methods of the Seminar.

(Tea Break : 11.00 - 11.20 a.m.)

2.30 p.m. - 5.00 p.m.

Introductory Session : Presentation of Background
Papers

(Tea break : 3.30 - 3.50 p.m.)

November 20, Tuesday

PART - I

9.30 - 10.15 a.m.

The Changing Economic and Social Order and its
Significance for Women

Introduced by : Dr. I.P. Desai
Department of Sociology
University of Baroda

10.35 - 11.20 a.m.

" : Mrs. Satnam Mahmud
West Pakistan Cooperative Union
Lahore.

(Tea Break : 10.15 - 10.35 a.m.)

11.20 - 12.30 p.m.

Questions and Observations

2.30 - 5.00 p.m.

Panel Discussion

(Tea Break : 3.30 - 3.50 p.m.)

November 21, Wednesday

9.30 - 10.15 a.m.

Educational Needs of Women in the Developing
Countries

Introduced by : Dr. (Mrs) Sharayu Bal
Principal
S.N.D.T. College
Poona.4.

November 21 (contd.)

- 10.35 - 11.20 a.m. Introduced by : Mrs. M. Shaikat Ali
Asst. Director
Public Relations Department
West Pak. Coop. Development Board
- (Tea Break : 10.15 - 10.35 a.m.)
- 11.20 - 12.30 p.m. Questions and Observations
- 2.30 - 4.00 p.m. Group Discussions
- (Tea break : 4.00 - 4.15 p.m.)
- 4.15 - 5.30 p.m. Plenary on Part I : Group Reports and Conclusions

PART - IINovember 22, Thursday

- 9.30 - 10.30 a.m. Role of Cooperation in Social and Economic Development
- Introduced by : Dr. S. K. Saxena
Regional Officer
International Cooperative Alliance
New Delhi.
- 10.30 - 11.00 a.m. Questions and Observations
- (Tea break : 11.00 - 11.20 a.m.)
- 11.20 - 12.30 p.m. Panel Discussion
- 2.30 - 5.00 p.m. Visits to Cooperative Societies
(Indian Cooperative Union)

November 23, Friday

- 9.30 - 10.15 a.m. Position of Women in Rural Communities
- Introduced by : Dr. (Miss) M. Cornelius
Annamalai University
ANNAMALAI NAGAR, Madras State
- 10.35 - 11.20 a.m. Agricultural Cooperation and Rural Household Economy
- Introduced by : Mr. S. S. Puri
Dy. Secretary to the Government of India
Ministry of Community Development
and Cooperation
Krishi Bhavan
NEW DELHI.
- (Tea Break : 10.15 - 10.35 a.m.)

November 23 (contd.)

11.20 - 12.30 p.m. Questions and Observations

2.30 - 5.00 p.m. Group Discussions

November 24, Saturday

9.30 - 10.15 a.m. Women and Cottage Industries

Introduced by : Mrs. Shiva Rao
Director
Indian Cooperative Union
New Delhi.

10.35 - 11.20 a.m. " " Mrs. Khali Umar
West Pakistan Cooperative Union
Lahore.

(Tea Break : 10.15 - 10.35 a.m.)

November 25, Sunday: Excursion to Agra

November 26, Monday

9.30 - 10.15 a.m. Standards of Living. The need for Consumer Enlightenment and Protection

Introduced by : Mrs. Mieko Katsube
Japanese Housewives' Association
Tokyo.

10.35 - 11.20 a.m. " " Mrs. Jayavati A.Kaji
40.A. Ridge Road
Malabar Hills, Bombay.

(Tea break : 10.15 - 10.35 a.m.)

11.20 - 12.30 p.m. Questions and Observations

2.30 - 5.00 p.m. Panel discussions. Cooperative Distribution - Its Role in the Defence of Consumers' Interests

(Tea break : 4.00 - 4.20 p.m.)

November 27, Tuesday

9.30 - 12.30 p.m. Group discussions

2.30 - 5.00 p.m. Plenary on Part II. Group reports and conclusions

(Tea break : 4.00 - 4.20 p.m.)

PART : III

November 28, Wednesday

9.30 - 10.30 a.m. Women's Participation in the Cooperative Movement:
Value of Women's Cooperative Societies
Introduced by: Miss G.F. Polley
General Secretary
International Cooperative Alliance

Tea break 10.30-10.50 a.m.

10.50-12.30 p.m. Questions and observations.

2.30-5.00 p.m. Visits to Historical Places in Delhi.

November 29, Thursday

10.00 a.m. to 12 0' clock Panel discussions. Cooperation from the stand point of other women's movements.

Tea break 11.00-11.20 a.m.

2.30-5.00 p.m. Group discussions

November 30, Friday

9.30-12.30 p.m. Plenary on Part III. Group reports and conclusions.

Tea break 11.00-11.20 a.m.

2.30-5.00 p.m. Problems of Collaboration: National, Regional and International. Panel discussions.

Tea break : 4.00-4.20 p.m.

December 1, Saturday

9.30-12.30 p.m. Summary and Recommendations

Tea break : 11.00-11.20 a.m.

2.30-5.00 p.m. Final Plenary Meeting. Concluding Address.

Tea break 4.00-4.20 p.m.

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SEMINAR ON
CONTRIBUTION OF COOPERATION TO THE EMANCIPATION OF
WOMEN

held at New Delhi from November 19th
to December 1st, 1962

List of Participants

INDIA :

National Cooperative Union of India

1. Mrs. Sarojini Mahishi
Line Bazar, Dharwar. (Mysore State)
2. Shrimati Kamala Beniwal
Deputy Minister
Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

All India Women's Conference

3. Mrs. Jayashri Raiji
Arvind, Darabsha Road
Bombay.26

Saroj Malini Dutt Memorial Association

4. Mrs. Mira Chaudhury
34 Ballygunge Circular Road
Calcutta.19
5. Mrs. Aroti Dutt
6/1 Gurusaday Road
Calcutta.19

Ministry of Com. Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation

6. Miss Roma Mazumdar
Under Secretary to the Government of India,
Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation
Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.1.

Khadi and Village Industries Commission

7. Mrs. Kamlaben Patel
Sales Officer
Khadi and Village Industries Commission
BOMBAY.56

Special Delegate

8. Mrs. Jayavati A. Kaji
40A, Ridge Road, Malabar Hills,
Bombay.

CEYLONAll Ceylon Women's Conference and Ceylon Universal Women's Federation

9. Mrs. Obeysekera
c/o All Ceylon Women's Conference
15 Race Course Avenue, Colombo.7

JAPANCentral Union of Agricultural Cooperatives

10. Mrs. M. Yamamoto
Chief of Life Improvement Section
Development Bureau
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Government of Japan, TOKYO.

Japanese Housewives Association

11. Mrs. M. Katsube
Japanese Housewives Association
15, 6-Bancho
Chiyodaku, TOKYO.

MALAYACooperative Union of Malaya Ltd.

12. Miss Yeoh Kim Yang
Dentral School, General Hospital
PENANG. Malaya.

National Association of Women's Institutes. Malaya

13. Miss Sufiah Zainab binte Dato Yeop Osman
c/o Ibu Pejabat
Women's Institute Jalan Lambah
Petaling Jaya, Selangore. Malaya.

Department of Cooperative Development. Malaya

14. Miss Khatijah binte Sidin
c/o Department of Cooperative Development
Government of the Federation of Malaya
Kuala Lumpur.

PAKISTANWest Pakistan Cooperative Union

15. Dr. (Miss) Mahboob Shahzaman
Director, Cottage Industries
West Pakistan Cooperative Development Board
1 Mozang Road, LAHORE.

West Pakistan Cooperative Development Board

16. Mrs. Massarrat Shaukat Ali
Assistant Director, Public Relations,
West Pakistan Cooperative Development Board
1 Mozang Road, LAHORE.

Karachi Cooperative Institute

17. Miss Durrey Shamim Musharraf
Iqbal Manzil, Clayton Road
KARACHI.

SINGAPORE

Persekutuan Wanita Singapura

18. Mrs. Seow Peck Leng
President, Persekutuan Wanita Singapura
635 East Coast Road
Singapore.15
19. Miss Susie Chia Boon Neo
Persekutuan Wanita Singapura
635 East Coast Road
Singapore.15

THAILAND

National Council of Women of Thailand

20. Mrs. Somrit Suwanabol
Technical College
Ministry of Education
c/o The National Council of Women of Thailand
233 Rajavithi Road
BANGKOK.

HONG KONG

Cooperative Development Department

21. Mrs. Clare Alleye Chan
Cooperative Officer
Cooperative Development and Fisheries Department
Government of Hong Kong
Li Po Chan Chambers,
HONG KONG.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Federation of Workers' Educational Association, London

22. Mrs. Bimla Dutt
Indian Adult Education Association
17.B, Indraprastha Marg
NEW DELHI.

Associated Country Women of the World

23. Mrs. Graham Spry
Chairman
General Purposes Committee
Associated Country Women of the World
78 Kensington High Street
LONDON W.8
24. Mrs. Vimlabai Deshmukh
3 Rafi Marg
NEW DELHI.

International Labour Organisation

25. Mr. F.F. Griesbach
Education Expert
P.O. Box 221
Ramna. DACCA. (East Pakistan)

U.N.E.S.C.O.

26. Miss Ronquillo
Librarian
Unesco Research Centre
Malkagunj Road
University Enclave, DELHI.6

I.C.F.T.U.

27. Miss Shushma Malik
c/o ICFTU-ARO
1/23 Asaf Ali Road, NEW DELHI.1.

OBSERVERS

28. Mrs. Mira Bhojwani
57.A Nizamuddin East
NEW DELHI.
29. Mrs. K. Quamarian
Office Secretary
Bharatiya Grameen Mahila Sangh
50 Pandara Road
NEW DELHI.
30. Mrs. Pande
1 Trimurthy Road
NEW DELHI.
31. Mrs. Kameswaramma Kuppaswamy
India International Centre
40 Lodi Estate
NEW DELHI.3.

International Cooperative Alliance

32. Miss G.F.Polley
General Secretary
International Cooperative Alliance
11 Upper Grosvenor Street
LONDON W.1.
33. Mr. Bertil Mathsson
Director
ICA Education Centre
6 Canning Road
NEW DELHI.1.
34. Dr. S.K. Saxena
Regional Officer
International Cooperative Alliance
6 Canning Road
NEW DELHI.1.
35. Mr. M.V. Madane
Deputy Director
ICA Education Centre
6 Canning Road
NEW DELHI.1.

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