



McGill Reporter photo

*Phillip Morris and Debrah White look forward to their summer project in India.*

The aims of the seminar are to provide Canadian students and faculty members with an opportunity to widen their knowledge and appreciation of the people, problems and culture of India; to participate in a collective and unique experience for self-analysis and development; to assist members of the university community to focus attention on and receive a greater understanding of Canada and its role in international affairs; to provide an international experience not normally available to the students and faculty members, and to form several small study groups which will investigate particular aspects of Indian economic and political development.

In June, they joined 48 other Canadian students and five staff members from Ottawa, Calgary, Carleton and York universities for a four-day orientation program. They met with representatives from various areas in India who lectured about the Indian way of life, culture, problems etc. The students also viewed films, and participated in discussions.

From New Delhi group excursions to neighbouring villages will be made and meetings arranged with a variety of Indian specialists from the fields in which the students plan to do research. The groups then planned to leave on their individual study tours for about 29 days.

move from rural areas into the cities.

The broader employment opportunities in the urban environment and the wider variety of jobs with higher relative pay levels has made work outside the home more attractive. Also, a lower birth-rate and fewer household duties than those of people living in rural areas tend to make city women more likely to seek work outside the home.

Since the beginning of the century, all sorts of labour-saving home appliances have been invented, their widespread use significantly reducing household chores.

A further factor, is that it appears generally that, women are now concentrating their child-bearing period into a relatively few years and are making a "re-entry" into the labour force as soon as they have had their children. If this trend is maintained, and if less-expensive and more day-care centres are established, which appears likely, it seems probable that more mothers will be re-entering the labour force as part of the "second flow" phenomenon that began as a major development in Canada during the 1950s.

#### Types of work

Women in the labour force tend to concentrate in the service and "white-collar" sector of the economy. More than two-thirds are employed in clerical and service jobs, and in professional and technical occupations and, although these represent some of the fastest-growing areas in employment, they do not constitute the more lucrative occupations.

In contrast, such "traditionally male" professions as architecture, engineering, law and medicine, are relatively highly paid and this provides an important explanation of the wage differential that exists between men and women.

#### Education differences

While women in the labour force are better educated at the secondary level (more women have completed high school than men), not as many have university degrees as men, and in the key areas mentioned above, the number of women with degrees is relatively low.

Even where women have higher educational qualifications than men, however, the Royal Commission on the

#### Married women swell the labour force

In its *Business Review* for June the Bank of Montreal looks at the changing social and cultural patterns that have led to a sharp increase in the number of women in the labour force.

The increase in the last 20 years, says the Bank, has been particularly outstanding, the most important contributing factor being the impressive entry in ever-growing numbers of married women, who now constitute the fastest-growing group in Canada's working

population.

During the past five years, married women have entered the labour force at an average annual rate of increase of 5.5 per cent, compared to increases of only 4.3 per cent for young people of both sexes, age 14 to 24, and a growth-rate of 3 per cent for the total of men and women of all ages.

#### Reasons for increase

One of the more important reasons for the sharp increase, the Bank goes on, has been the trend of the population to