

Contribution of Educated Women in Different Fields in District Kulgam (J&K)

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Abstract. Without the existence of a woman, the thought of human race can't be imagined. Female in the sacred books have been conferred with a very high position and have been respected with a variety of adjectives. A woman is called a mother of the nation. The contributions of educated females in different fields are crucial in combining professional and responsibility measures for successful relationship of teachers in this regard. In this study we will discuss the contribution of educated females in district Kulgam of Jammu & Kashmir.

Key words: Educated women, Economic and Social efficiency.

1. Introduction

Education of girls is emerging as one of the top priorities of Indian society. Education of girls is not an option but it is a necessity. All wants to remove gender difference in education. A lot of progress has been made in modern decades. In India the number of girls that attends school is rising but in some parts a number of girls receive little or no education. Even at present there are various girls which don't even have access to Primary education. In various regions female literacy is still less than half that of males. Girls that are literate have many benefits to society [1]. An educated mother invests more in their children's schooling and this improves their homes as well as society. They powerfully consider and perform family planning. They provide equal significance to health, education and enhance the productivity of future generation. If they are uneducated then the production and ability of future generation will be low. We have to keep this thing in mind if we will not spend on female education then we pay in future in the form of less income and slow growth.

Female are an important part of our society. Without the existence of a woman, the thought of human race can't be imagined. Female in the sacred books have been conferred with a very high position and have been respected with a variety of adjectives. A woman is called a mother of the nation and it is believed that education of mother is the education of the whole family. Throughout the ages women have play a vital role in the political, economic and social sector. She has proved her capability and capacity not merely as the bread dispenser, but also as one of the main provider to the family earnings [2].

Women whatever their profession or occupation may be, contribute into the humankind in their own modest way and their participation under any conditions can't be undervalued. Female literacy is an essential contribution for the political, social and economic development of the cultured society and thus,

every section of the society; particularly the institutions of learning have a vital role in this endeavor. No doubt women education is vital for the growth and development of the family as well as society, but it is a matter of fact that majority of women all over the world continue to be far below than men. It is believed that an education of men means education of only one person, but education of a woman is the education of the full family. In order to encourage political, economic and social development, women education should be given top priority at every level [3]. Women in the recent scientific society which is running very quick under the shade of chaos, conflicts, corruption and population explosion can mould the behavior of the youth and adolescents in a appropriate direction and perception, provide the women are themselves empower.

2. Contribution of Educated Women

2.1. Women as Educators in the Community

Women education plays an important role in the society, as they are responsible for educating their offspring. There is great influence of female teachers on rest of the society in order to assurance their development and integrity. A similar process occurs in Jammu and Kashmir society where family and religion values give the outline of community life. In Jammu and Kashmir, a fairly tribal and feudal structure remains. In the society, education promotes women to play their continue role as wives and mothers but community and productive work is needed from them. Jammu and Kashmir women are presently assuming a vigorous role as mediator of educational improvement in their societies [3]. This role is varied and multifaceted. Various organisations have newly become visible to maintain the functions of women in societies.

2.2 The Economic and Social Gains from Female Education

One of the most successful ways to reduce poverty is spending on girl's education. By one assessment, countries that do not meet the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target of gender equality in education are at risk of foregoing 0.2% to 0.4 % points yearly in per capita financial development. [4]

The MDG have formed the most successful anti-poverty association in the past and will serve up as the jumping-off position for the latest sustainable growth plan to be approved.

Equality of the sexes in provisions of women's and men domination over resources, their entry to health and education in terms of independence to build up their talent has a fundamental value in its own right. The equal behavior of the sexes for basic reasons is, in the phrase of good financial side, the fairness reason for reducing gender-imbalances. Another significant reason in favour of falling sex-inequality what strength is termed the supportive reason, that is, the gains to be had from granting equality.

If with equal education, female's participation to economic development is equivalent to men's, then reducing gender-inequality in education will enhance female's ability to give to financial development. This is the best reason for reducing gender imbalance in regions where females are presently disadvantaged [5].

Economic efficiency: Human capital theory recommend that just as machines (physical capital) increase people's economic efficiency, so human being capital obtain through education improves the productivity of individuals. Economic growth studies express winningly that women education plays an important role to raise of productivity per worker. The new development theories in economics put human resource development and education at the centre of their justification for long-term economic growth [6]. Self-confidence has grown-up in certainty that female education influenced economic growth as many studies have revealed the constructive relationship between economic status and its country educational effort and causality has been credited to education. If female schooling raises productivity, economic growth and human capital as much as male schooling does, then disadvantage of women in education is economically unsuccessful. Thus, from the point of view of economic proficiency, the gender gap in education is undesirable [7].

Social efficiency: Even as the monetary benefits of educating boys are like in size to the monetary benefits of educating girls, current findings recommend that the common benefits from spend in female education are far better than those from investing in male education. Particularly, women education has great effects on the infant mortality rate, the total fertility rate, female disadvantage on nutrition, child health and child survival [8]. According to statistical analyses the male education has comparatively much lesser effects on these main societal results [9].

Replication shows that the benefits from increasing female education are far-off superior than the benefits from other public interference such like improving family planning service stipulation or increase the number of general practitioners in the society.

From large body of microeconomic justification shows that increase in women's education in general leads to increase their labour strength contribution with their wages [10]. Greater participation of educated women's higher earnings and labour work are considered to be good for their own status within the household and are good for their offspring because it seems that women's income is spent on child more than men's income [11]. On the other side, it might be thought that greater labour force participation of educated women's takes them away for longer periods of time from their children and this may disadvantage their children through neglect. It suggests that working mothers have just as good or better educational outcomes of their children than children whose mothers do not work.

2.3 Women's Education Improves Family's Economic Prospects

Higher income families enjoy and overall productivity increases when educated women participate in paid employment. In rural areas, the education of female may change into higher farming production. In India, for example, if women farmers enjoyed the same education and decision-making authority as men then that crop yields could rise up to 22 per cent [12].

2.4 Women's Education Improves Reproductive Health

Educated women are more probable to look for satisfactory skilled attendance during childbirth, parental care and to use contraception. They tend to start marry, sexual activity and initiate childbearing soon after than unqualified women. They also have fewer children. For poor families, the expenses of sending girls to school need to be considered watchfully against support of gender norms, an analysis that often reflects and the possible benefits. In many societies where options of women's life are generally limited to matrimony and childbearing, for example a girl's education can be considered luxuriousness, particularly after her involvement to family tasks, child or elder care and agricultural work is factored in. Also, marriage of daughters may be seen as a transfer of the benefit to another family, with little advantage to the girl's parents.

To understand the full benefits of girls' education, India need to overcome the problems that remain girls from attending school. Useful approaches to close gender gaps in education focus on poor people and deal with particular hurdles. It is an important issue for parents to safe their daughters in school and transfer to and from school. This exercise can be done by improving security measures, adding female teachers, increasing the number of schools to reduce the travel time and generally making schools more girl-friendly. Reducing school fees and additional expenditure can lower financial problems. Educational schemes improve girl schooling. It is very essential to develop the quantity as well as the quality of education. Addressing issues such as overcrowded classrooms, shortages of teachers, syllabus of education are necessary to allow young people to gain the proficiency they need and to seek better jobs. The power of girls' education for gender equality, development and poverty reduction is unquestionable. Education alone is inadequate in absence of systems and supportive social institutions that increase women's freedoms, access to resources, opportunities and control of decisions affecting their lives.

2.5 Contribution of Educated Women's in Urban Areas: In urban areas women set-up works shoulder to shoulder with men counter parts in all field of life. In most of the area women have proved very victorious in their efforts. Woman may be a seller or a fish seller or vegetable grower or selling milk or looking after the cattle she may be working in the public private or sector or working as a ordinary labourer or a house wife or working with her family members in the paddy fields or doing any other odd job, she contributes income to the family in several ways and plays a very important role in the political and socio-economic development of the nation.

3. Conclusion

Female are the important part of our society. The most effective ways to reduce poverty is only invest on girls' education. Female make nearly about half of the population of our country, therefore their participation in education cannot be ignored. Educated women are the most successful way to reduce poverty of parents who do not send their daughters to school. Educated women are more probable to look for satisfactory skilled attendance during childbirth, parental care and to use contraception. To make

certain quality of education in the education sector, i.e. professional education, general education and higher education different programs are under execution. It is important to provide special interest to make women competent and effective by providing training and quality education at all levels. Also strong support and monitoring will be made to provide quality education for girls and promote their proficiency to facilitate them contribute and advantage equally.

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