

“Social-A economic Aspects of Higher Education of Women ”

MAMTA GOSWAMI

Research Scalars

Jyothy Vidhyapeeth Women’s University Jobner, Jaipur (Raj.)

Introduction :- In this chapter it is Proposed to aspect of Higher Economic aspect of Higher education of women in the Presidency. The Social. Economic Back of the students Con corned can only be understood by an examination of the growth rate of enrollment of students in terms of communities as well as the structure of community composition. In arts and professional colleges during our period. The Impact of Higher Education on the Society is also death writhing. this chapter by triaging out the efforts put forth by the educated women of the province in enacting social Legislations at it also discusses the extent of their participation in the social-Economicreform measures by pointing out he role played by various associations started y them in Improving the social Economic Status of Women.

This paper deals wrath envelopment aspects of direct concern to women it attempts to outline, in a board and general way, how the cooperative movements in the region can work for the involvement of women in schemes designed to bring about better social and economic conditions for them, and how women is actins Participation in such Shames can help in raising the Standard of Living in the countries of south-East Asia.

Participation of Educated women in the Social reform Measures :

- Reawakening of Women – All the Movements Started all over the World for improving women’s status since 19th Century gather Predominate Positions to education, as the most significant instrument for changing women’s Subjugated Position in the Society. Hence Social reformers and leaders of Women’s movement demanded the expiration of education al opportunities as the most primary need for women. The spread of education made them aware of their rights and Privileges in the society.
- Educated Women Served both n state as well as the home, by their untiring departs it was proved bound doubt that men were no longer retime Gods for Women and women no longer dolls or footstools for men. both were equally fitted to help each other. As a result of reawakening of women, Men’s unbridled supremacy became a thing of the Past.

To Prevent minor girls from undesirable association and guardian ship, to educate and train them for an independent and honorable profession, under the initiation of Dr. S. Mutual Rshmi Readdi Indian Ladies Samaj Was established in 1923-24 and lady sivaswami Iyer who headed many a social reforms in madras was the First President. They formed as association with lady sadasina iyer asthe pernicious customs of society and proved facilities for their bringing up and

education with the abolition of the caste system in Madras the temples freed a number of families from compulsory service. The girls of such families were to be trained in various kinds of profession. The Government collected funds from the Public and appointed for these girls who were trained as nurses, doctors teachers most of them were married and began to lead a normal life, such service was rendered till 1937 and after that there was no need for giving help to these girls and they became used to a new life of respectability and got merged in the general society.

Social- Economics conditions

Most of the countries in the Region are Predominantly agricultural, and the greater part of their populations are concentrated in the rural areas, and are dependent upon the soil for their livelihood. Land holdings are generally small and most farmers live at or near subsistence level, and produce just enough for their own consumption needs, cash comes or low. Irrigation facilities are meager, and crops are mostly dependent on the money needed by the farmer for cultivation purposes and other social needs is borrowed from the money lender, whose rates of interest are so exorbitant that the capital borrowed can seldom be repaid. All these factors put together have been responsible for widespread rural indebtedness in the region.

Attempts have been made in several countries of the region to free the farmer of indebtedness and maybe this self supplicant, by enacting laws for debt redemption and regulation of money, lenders, extending irrigation facilities and giving the farmer other financial and technical aid. In order to raise agricultural production, attempts are being made by cooperative credit societies to re-orient their loaning policies and to achieve better coordination with government agricultural extension and situation has improved over the years, the economic position of farm families throughout the region is still far from satisfactory.

Against this background we will attempt to outline broadly a number of ways in which cooperative organization in the region can involve women in their development plans, aimed at bettering social and economic conditions.

Women in a cooperative society- Cooperative societies exist in several fields in south-east Asia, but the best known, are : agricultural credit cooperatives, Industrial societies, thrift and credit societies, and consumers, cooperatives, In some Cases Women have formed their own exclusive societies, like the basket weavers in Ceylon, while in other there is a mixed membership . women are mainly active in industrial thrift in Japan where they are also prominent in agricultural cooperatives.

work of women's group:

saving generally speaking , it is the house wife who is responsible for managing the home with in the family income . she is therefore the best person to effect saving . the cooperative movements in Japan and Korea, for instance, attach great importance to saving among women , especially from wives and programmers of cooperative education for women in these countries centre

around household management home budgeting , case trading, and similar wives to effect bout economy and savings , in the household.

Farm wives can also effect savings outside the now , for example by helping to cut down operational costs on the form . often during the busy season it becomes necessary to hire outside , labaur as crops have to be harvested within a certain time . if women from land – halding families work in the fields during such periods , the costs involved for hiring extra hands can be reduced.

From women can also help with cleaning grading and storage of food grains , collective purchasing of agricultural and domestic goods and similar work, which would result in a saving of timeand llabour to the farmer, who would be free to devote more attention to his land.

Supplementing Family Income : - In Japan omen do must of the farm work, to be able to mange their households and farms efficiently, farm wives have turned to mechanization, and the agricultural cooperative movement trains women in the use of machined farm machinery. As a result of women taping over the farm work, Japanese men are free to tape up paid employment in industrial under taking which have been started in rural areas.

Consumer's cooperatives: - owing to the present scar city of food sumer goods, housewives are finding it difficult to provide their families with the right type of food. consumer's societies can have special programmers aimed at ending women of change their food habits and circum vent shortages of foods grams by supplementing the daily diet with non-cereal foods. Demonstrating cookery classes could teach house wives the best way to prepare food so that they retain their nutritive value. Consumer cooperative can supply the house wives most of the dally requirement from adulteration, foor quality and high prices.

Community development Work:- In addition as a means for improving economic conditions in the home, women's group can be involved in a number of community activities which would benefit society as whole.

In the field of health, for instance, house wives through proper sanitation hy giene and preventive measures such as inoculation and vaccination greatly help to reduce the incidence of epidemics greatly help reduce the incidence of epidemics. Midwives and first aid workers can render timely aid especially in urban areas where it is not always possible to obtain a doctor's services at short notice.

Cooperative movement: -Cooperative organization cause draw up specialized education and other programmers for women, revolving around the house hold, child care, heath, and similar matters of direst interest to them, study Circles, informal meeting, cultural shows, etc. come help to made women's educations programmers more effective.

Through such means, and by collaborating with other agencies having welfare bodies and adult education organizations the cooperative movements in

the region can made women ware of their needs and in prove their social and economic status.

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