



“Role of Educating Women for a Better World”

Dr. Anu Kumari

(Asst. Prof.) Lyallpur Khalsa College, Jalandhar.

ABSTRACT

Investing in a girls education is an investment in a more prosperous future-not only for girls, but for entire communities and countries. Study after study shows that investing in the education of women and girls can reduce poverty, stimulate the economy and lead to better health and nutrition outcomes for women and their families. Child labour, early marriage, discrimination, conflict, poor school quality, lack of teachers and health crises such as HIV/AIDS are just some of barriers that prevent girls accessing a quality education.

"Literacy is a bridge from misery to hope. It is a tool for daily life in modern society. It is a bulwark against poverty, and a building block of development, an essential complement to investments in roads, dams, clinics and factories. Literacy is a platform for democratization, and a vehicle for the promotion of cultural and national identity. Especially for girls and women, it is an agent of family health and nutrition. For everyone, everywhere, literacy is, along with education in general, a basic human right.... Literacy is, finally, the road to human progress and the means through which every man, woman and child can realize his or her full potential."

~ Kofi Annan

why education is important for girls than Boys?

Now a days there are no different between boys and girls. what a boy can do girls are also able to do that. Actually education is needed for everyone. There may not be job for everyone in office after completion of education. If we think about one girl, she may not do any job in any sector. till education is important for her. Like after marry there will be her child and she have to buy food for her child from market. If she don't know study then you will be unable to know which type of food is required for her baby then you will face problem. Education not only gives human the intelligence to grow but also teach them about their right, living style etc.

Girls are one part of our society. They also go with all man to improve our country. They also may go in space, they are also able to fight in battle field and they re also able to take care of her child. Education is required

in every field. So do not think that education is not important for girls. Education is a common right for all people and we should try to see that everyone is getting their right properly or not.

Girls' education is valuable both in its own right and because it fuels development. Creating incentives to support girls' education — and, in particular, girls' secondary education — catalyzes a range of positive outcomes. Empirical data show that increasing girls' education correlates with economic growth, increased agricultural yields and greater labor productivity. Educated mothers are more likely to ensure their babies are vaccinated and receive proper nutrition, and they tend to have smaller, healthier and better educated families. Children of educated mothers are more likely to attend school themselves.

The education of women and girls is essential not only to promoting gender equality, but also to addressing the full spectrum of 21st century challenges. Research shows that investing in education is one of the most effective, high-yielding development investments a country can make.

Three kinds of education: material, human and spiritual. Material education concerns itself with the progress and development of the body, that is teaching people how to improve physical well-being including better nutrition and hygiene, better family health and greater capacity to earn and provide food, shelter and clothing. Human education concerns civilization and progress in those activities which are essential to mankind as distinct from the animal world, such as knowledge of commerce, the sciences and arts, and the understanding of institutions and policy. Spiritual or moral education addresses values and shapes character; it largely determines to what end an individual will use whatever knowledge he or she acquires.

BARRIERS

1. Much progress has certainly been made since 2000, when nations around the world committed to Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 2 for the achievement of universal primary education; yet considerable gaps remain, particularly for girls. According to some estimates, 72 million children worldwide do not attend school, and 54 percent of the unschooled are girls. In addition, although gender parity in primary education has increased over the past decade, a parity gap of 6 million still remains — and it is even starker in the developing world. In Yemen, nearly 80 percent of girls out of school are unlikely to enroll, as compared with 36 percent of boys. In sub-Saharan Africa, almost 12 million girls are expected to not enroll.

2. The quality of education is also a serious problem because, even where school enrollment has increased, many children are still leaving school without basic numeracy and literacy skills, and are therefore ill equipped to compete and prosper. Improving girls' access to secondary education is yet another area that needs greater attention.

3. Countries with the lowest standards of living and the highest rates of illiteracy are usually countries that do not educate their girls. Left unchecked, these inequalities in education will perpetuate violence, poverty and instability and will keep nations from achieving economic, political and social progress. Further, the lack of access to education can follow a girl for a lifetime; of the more than 700 million illiterate adults in the world, two-thirds are women.

PAYOFFS

* Providing girls one extra year of primary school education can increase future wages by 10 to 20 percent, and an extra year of secondary school increases future wages by 15 to 25 percent. Secondary school also offers a valuable opportunity for girls to learn healthy behaviors. In some countries, for example, AIDS spreads twice as fast among uneducated girls. In places where child marriage is an accepted norm, providing parents a tangible

incentive to keep their daughters in school is often the best means to prevent this harmful practice. The evidence is clear: When women and girls are educated, all of society benefits.

* It is estimated that 31 of the 196 countries in the world are at risk of not achieving gender parity in primary-school enrollment rates by the 2015 MDG deadline. With fewer than five years left to meet both the MDG and the similar World Education Forum's Education for All goal, the global community must step up efforts to address the barriers that keep far too many girls illiterate and out of school.

* The United States is focusing on initiatives to "incentivize" girls' education — to give parents tangible rewards, such as a bag of flour or a can of oil, for sending their daughters to school. In too many places, parents see no reason to educate a girl. A daughter is often viewed as a burden, relegated to performing arduous household chores and even forced into child marriage. We are stepping up efforts for programs that increase girls' enrollment in and completion of primary, secondary and tertiary education with funding for direct educational resources, such as books, uniforms and school fees, which are common barriers to enrollment. Our investments also cover indirect costs of schooling through scholarships, stipends and school health and nutrition programs. Furthermore, we place an emphasis on capacity building for schools, teachers, civil society and communities to enhance the quality of education and the positive results.

* Through our engagement with local leaders and communities, we are helping to raise awareness of the benefits of keeping girls in school and cultivating wider grassroots acceptance of girls' education. From improving school learning environments and supporting teacher training in Afghanistan to targeting girls at risk for HIV/AIDS in Zambia, the United States is working on multiple fronts to ensure that the education of women and girls is an integral part of our engagement with the global community and our 21st century agenda. As Secretary of State Clinton has said, investing in women and girls is not just the right thing to do, it is the smart thing to do.

"If there is one single thing we can do to counter inequality and poverty, it is to ensure that every child across the world, but particularly every girl, gets a good education."

Cherie Blair

* Educating girls is the key to achieving equality of opportunity between men and women across the world. 'Educate a man and you educate an individual - educate a woman and you educate a family and a nation'.

These are a few of the grim facts facing women:

- *Of the 130 million children not in school, two out of every three are girls
- *Women are twice as likely to live in poverty as men
- *Just one percent of the titled land in the world is owned by women
- *Half a million women a year die unnecessarily as a result of pregnancy or childbirth
- *Women are now overtaking men in rates of HIV infection
- *For every one woman in parliaments across the world there are 9 men

A poor woman in a Nairobi slum summed it up when asked by a worker for the UK government development agency what event she would change in her life if she could, she replied "I would be born a man".

The UK Government Department for International Development has a programme which focuses on gender parity through education, leading to better career prospects for girls, as part of the Millennium Development Goals.

Hilary Benn, when Secretary of State for International Development, said: " I am convinced that educating women in the developing world can help unlock progress towards all other Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), including: child mortality, maternal health, and HIV and AIDS.

CONCLUSION

“Study after study shows that investing in the education of women and girls can reduce poverty, stimulate the economy and lead to better health and nutrition outcomes for women and their families. Child labour, early marriage, discrimination, conflict, poor school quality, lack of teachers and health crises such as HIV/AIDS are just some of barriers that prevent girls accessing a quality education”

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Annual report 2008
2. Quotes for better world
3. Women era
4. Books : The Future Of Womens Right
Women & Educaton

