



INCLUSION OF MUSLIM WOMEN'S EDUCATION IN KASHMIR "WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BARAMULLAH"

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ABSTRACT

Education means "to draw out" facilitating the realization of self-potential and latent talents of an individual. Many theories of education have been developed, all with the goal of understanding how the education of Women can acquire knowledge. Education for women is the best way to improve the health, nutrition and economic status of a household that constitute a micro unit of a state economy of Jammu and Kashmir. In this paper, the first objective has been chosen after the study of the many research papers where scholars discuss the gender disparity in education of women in Kashmir. It has been argued as an objective that the improvement of Education of Muslim Women in Baramullah district. Though, the participation of women in the field of education is not very satisfactory, because the barriers for the Muslim Women in Kashmir is more than their counterpart as per the secondary data (census 2001) the gender equity in education is the process of being fair to women and men. The social inclusion as per the theme of the conference discusses the empowerment of the women's socio-economic education, health, etc. The second objective discussed the effects of social inclusion on education. And the focus of this paper understands and explores the barriers to women's education. The data used in this paper are taken from the reports and journals.

Key words Development, Education, Government, Social Barriers,

Introduction

Education is the backbone of development of every nation. Education is undoubtedly a basic component of Human Development. It undoubtedly increases the skill, quality, employment, opportunities, income, social status and standard of living of every person. The spread of education in society is at the foundation of success in today's globalised world. There is also a constitutional obligation to make available free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 06-14 years. The state of Jammu and Kashmir have faced the violence since years which have sever affects on education especially the counter of the state' Kashmir.

SAMEENA ZAHOOR MIR

1P a g e

The youth of Kashmir lives in the disruption in education. This has impacted their ability to compete, the relatively better off, were able to send their children abroad or other states within the country. That proportion of the students getting education outside is very less as compared who does not have enough means to do so. The education for the girls in the Kashmir paves way to the inclusion of education. though there are number of barriers which still try to stop the inclusion of women's education, but still the fight back for the educating a girl has a tough start, which is already begin with the help of the increase in the level of education overall the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

Education of women is the most effective channel for reducing the inequalities between men and women and ensuring the maximum participation of women in the developmental process. Recent research suggests that female schooling is more important than male schooling for social outcomes such as fertility, child health, and infant mortality. The literature also suggests that the economic gains from women's education are generally at least as high as those from men's education. Thus, women's educational backwardness is of concern not only because it is inequitable but also because it is socially and economically inefficient. Thus there is need for removing the barriers in the women's education which will consequently help in bringing them in the mainstream of society

Objectives of the study

1. Effects of social Inclusion on Education.
2. Inclusion in Education of Muslim women in Baramulla District.

Methodology

The present study has been done through a combination of desk research and limited field study which covers both National and International publications, government reports and documents reports of non-government organizations, research thesis, many Journals and documents were also accessed through internet.

Educational institution and their development

The number of educational institutions increased public sector reached to 24265 private sectors reached to 5292 in the State. The total enrollment has also increased to 27.98 lakh out of which the enrollment in primary classes is 13.92 lakh, in middle 7.34 lakh, in High / Higher secondary schools, 9.38 lakh. During the decade 2001-2011, literacy rate increased from 55.50% to 68.74% in the State as against 64.84% to 74.04% at the national level. The dropout rate in the state has declined to 11% in 2012-13. The access to Higher Education is measured in terms of Gross Enrolment ratio. The Gross Enrolment ratio for the state of J&K

was 10.36% in 2007-08 which has increased to 18.2% (provisional) in 2011-12 which is higher than the national GER of 15%. Over the years, J&K has achieved many milestones in higher education. In Jammu and Kashmir improvement is more important in the field of girl's literacy. Education is one of the most valuable means in achieving gender equality and empowerment of women. The higher growth of rural literacy can be attributed mainly to increasing number of Educational institutions which have almost doubled. In Jammu and Kashmir the number of educational institutions has increased over the years, resulting into maximum area coverage besides decreasing the average distance per school. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan gives funds for the development of education 508.6 crore in the year 2012-13 and 891.44 crore in the year 2013- 14. The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan gives funds for the development of education 109.36 crore in the year 2012-2013 and 135.78 crore in the year 2013-14.

Development of Primarily Education in Jammu and Kashmir

The development of Primary education is the responsibility of the government and they use to make arrangement for imparting education to their children and other people. The government had to therefore make all provisions for elementary schooling in all nooks and corners of the state so as to enable all children to attend schools irrespective of their caste, class or place of residence. Primary schooling facilities in all the villages of the state within a reasonable distance. Increasing access to schooling entails opening more schools (where ever needed) with necessary infrastructure to ensure that children can be benefited by attending these schools. Primary education facilities have been grown in the state during last year's. Whether it is the number of schools, number of teachers or number children enrolled in the primary classes the increment has been tremendous. The number of schools imparting primary education has increased almost three times, the number of teachers has also increased more than three times and the enrolment in primary classes has increased to almost five times during 2007-08 to 2012-13. Mid Day Meal Scheme was launched in the J&K State in September 2004 with an objective to give a boost to universalization of Primary Education by increasing enrollment, retention and attendance. As an ongoing scheme under Education Sector of Development, Annual work Plan & Budget 2012-13 has been formulated to cover 8.12 lac children and 4.24 lac children at Primary & Upper Primary Stages respectively involving an amount of Rs. 15055.85 lac. Total no. of children to be covered under Mid-Day Meal Program during 2011-12 was 8.12 lac and 4.24 lac students at Primary and Upper Primary stage respectively. As per the guidelines of the scheme, 100 grams of rice and 10 grams of dal per student per day are supplied to schools. The Government of India provides rice and Government of Jammu and Kashmir provides fund towards purchase of dal, vegetables, oil, condiments and transportation charges etc.

Development of Higher education in Jammu and Kashmir

Higher Education indicates the amount of general and specific knowledge, achievement and learning level, power of oral and written expression and impact of acquired knowledge on the life of students. However, expanding higher education is quite expensive, but State Government has made several efforts to take it to every nook and corner of the State. The number of colleges providing education in 1950-51 was just 07 out of which 01 college was for female students. Up to 1999-2000, the number of colleges increased to 33 including 07 women colleges. By the year 2013-14, the number of colleges has increased to 95 including 12 women degree colleges. Two Central Universities, one each at Jammu and Srinagar, are functional in the State. Six universities, i.e. two State universities, and other 4 are Govt. aided universities with intake capacity of 11,400 students, are also functioning in the State. In addition, 15 offsite campuses of Universities of Kashmir & Jammu have been approved, out of which 9 campuses have been established, mostly in far-flung areas. Regarding the growth of Higher Education in Jammu & Kashmir, the University of Kashmir was established in 1949 and the University of Jammu was established in 1969. Presently Jammu university leading 35 departments and 235 affiliated colleges. It has its own campus in Jammu, besides it has established offsite Campuses at Baderwah, Kathua, Udhampur, Ramban, Reasi, Poonch, Doda and Kishtwar. Presently Kashmir university leading 42 departments, 12 faculties and 50 affiliated colleges. It has its own campus in Kashmir. Sher-e- Kashmir University of Agricultural Science and Technology (SKAUAST) Kashmir was established in 1982 and Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University (SMVD) University of Jammu was established in 2004. It has its own campus in Katra Jammu. Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University was established in 2005. It has its own campus in Rajouri. Islamic University of Science and Technology was established in 2005. It has its own campus in Awantipora (Kashmir). Central University of Kashmir been established in 2009. and Central University of Jammu was established in 2011.

Literacy in Jammu and Kashmir

Literacy is at the heart of basic education for all, and of all human capabilities. Basic literacy is essential for eradicating poverty, reducing child mortality, curbing population growth, achieving gender equality and ensuring sustainable development, peace and democracy. With the planned interventions and sustained efforts, considerable progress has been made in the state in the field of literacy. Census 1961 put the literacy rate of the state at 11.03% which increased to 18.58% during 1971 census. In 1981, the literacy rate was recorded at 26.67% and the projection for 1991 was made at 45% as no census was carried out during later period. During the decade 2001-2011, literacy rate increased from 55.50% to 68.74% in the State as against 68.74% to 74.04% at the national level.

This literacy rate of Jammu and Kashmir has been increased by the increasing number of the primary and secondary educational institutions. Though the education of women in the state goes very backward as per the counting of the girls in primary secondary and higher



educational institutions. The drop-outs have though given the tough challenges to the literacy rate of women in Jammu and Kashmir.

Improvement of Women's Education in Kashmir

Kashmir as a disputed state since decades and before the independence the education sector receives always the hurdles to get spread. The education of Kashmir gets its stability only after the independence of the country. The ways could not be very clear but were further sharpen. The education for women was very least bothered by the state as well as central government as it was not the priority for the development. As it is a known fact that the education is the key factor for the development and when development is the responsibility of the people then their sex does not remain as issues in helping the growth of the any state. The necessary steps were taken first time taken according to the ambiance of the state were the distribution of the three segments like Jammu Kashmir and Ladhak being one state like Jammu and Kashmir namely.

The government has taken further steps not only to increase the literacy rate but “the literacy rate of women” in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. There are special programs for the girl's education all over the India. Many schemes bring forward the girls for education. There are many social barriers which were destructed by the women's educational institutions. The fear of co-education and the closeness to the opposite sex were being the main barrier for the girls. The first school was made by the Christian missionaries in 1894 which after some initial opposition, managed to establish itself to get students- a majority of them Muslim-on its rolls. By the year 1981, there were approximately 100 girls studying in this school. The government did not establish any school until 1912. By 1920, there were three mission schools. The first women's college was established in 1950 and by the 1960's Muslim girls started to come out in large numbers both at schools and college levels. Lastly, Farida Khan (2011) observes that a major obstacle to Muslim women's education in Kashmir was the absence of institutions of higher education's exclusively for women. With the establishment of higher educational institutions, attitude towards the education of women changed rapidly and radically at all levels.

The rapid growth can not been seen in the empowerment of education but there were many steps taken by the government were there would be the possibilities of women to study. the educated families help and support the girls for their further education(higher). The girls took up the steps and include themselves in the race of the education and reach the toppers in the different fields. The doctors, teachers, professors, nurses, writers etc. the women in Kashmir go hand in hand with the conservative society which is dominated by a particular society i.e patriarchal society. The drop-out rate was high as seen since the year 1999-2005. Though could not stop women to take part in the political economical religious as well as social gathering to fire up their opinions. In 2016 the first women became the chief Minister in

SAMEENA ZAHOOR MIR

5P a g e

Kashmir, only because of the support of her family otherwise it was not possible for the society to accept women as a ruling king. The finance Minister Haseeb Drabu said, the women-specific initiatives were envisaged “in deference” to Mehbooba Mufti — the first woman chief minister of the state.

“I propose that the government waive off the fee of all girl students in the state government-run educational institutions up to the higher secondary level,”

He said if an allotted piece of land reserved for women entrepreneurs in an industrial estate was transferred “it shall be (given) to an enterprise which is incorporated in the name of a woman and has women as the majority shareholders as directors”. To encourage women’s start-ups in the state, the minister also proposed two entrepreneur development centers — one each in Srinagar and Jammu — to “help, guide, and train aspiring women entrepreneurs” in the state. The finance minister also committed Rs.5 crore for “women only” city bus services which began in Srinagar recently. The minister also announced that the government will set up four new women’s police stations in Pulwama, Kupwara, Kathua and Udhampur. He also proposed constructing exclusive toilets for women in all state-run hospitals and health centers of Jammu and Kashmir. Currently, only major state-run hospitals have separate toilets for women.

Findings

The Baramullah district has nearest district to the city, where the University of Kashmir is the main institution. In Baramullah district there are about four colleges, and about 30 B.Ed institutions which are recommended by the government and are affiliated by the Kashmir University.

All the institutions show the rapid growth in the entrance of the girls for their higher education. the social illusion which is constructed by the people of the state like helping their women for their further studies. In 2014—15 one of the Women’s college were instructed which shows the enrollment of the female students in the college is an educational illusion in the district.

Baramulla town has a Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School) and a Sainik (Military) School, both affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education. St. Joseph's School, Baramulla, is one of the oldest missionary schools in Kashmir Valley. Other private schools include Baramulla Public Hr. Sec. School, Beacon House Baramulla (BHB) Hanfia Model High School Ushkara, Delhi Public School and many schools.

There are a number of government-run public schools. Higher Secondary schools are also known as intermediate colleges. Baramulla town has Govt. Degree College for Boys and



Govt. Degree College for Women. The city has a nursing college associated with the district hospital.

A medical college and polytechnic college include SSM Pariaspora Pattan Baramulla and also a govt. polytechnic college at Kanispora. Gujjar & Bakerwal (Boys) Hostel Ushkara Baramulla. Two more degree colleges for boys and girls may be started in the city. North campus of University of Kashmir is situated in Baramulla city. Other towns in the district have schools and colleges. Each town of the district are having 1 or 2 govt. schools.

Conclusion

The study of this particular theme could be concluded after looking into over all the lower literacy rates of Muslim females then males in the Kashmir, which is still very far to go and make it at the level of equality and empowerment of the education will help in this fact that women in Kashmir are equally trained to stop the illiteracy and underdevelopment. and for improving their participation in higher secondary, college, masters and even PhD studies, including higher technical and professional education. There is an urgent need to recruit more female teachers in schools, colleges, post graduate, technical and professional educational institutes. This will certainly make a difference. They will be able to inspire girls to continue higher education. The authors feel that the elderly men and women in the Muslim families need to be educated regarding the significance of higher education for Muslim girls. More Muslim educational organizations should be established to promote college and universities for Muslim girls and women.

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