
IMPACT OF RURAL WOMEN EDUCATION ON HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

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ABSTRACT

Female education is necessary for the growth of the economy and having a remarkable effect on the reduction of poverty, raising level of income, and reducing unemployment from the backward areas of Pakistan. The objective of this paper is to analyze the impact of rural women education on household welfare in the area of District Rahim Yar Khan. For this purpose, we developed a questionnaire to collect primary data from a sample of 320 women having age from 18 to 70 years living in district Rahim Yar Khan. The sample was taken randomly and the questionnaire was filled through field survey. The results show that educated female involvement in household affairs enhanced the welfare as well as reduce poverty level at micro level due to increase in family income. The evidence shows that education level must be increased among the women in order to reduce poverty. Policy implications of this study is that the role of women should be enhanced in the economic activities to accelerate national income because the population of women is more than 50 percent and increase their participation rate in economic activities will not only increase level of output but also raise per capita income as well as raise living standard.

Key Words: Rural Women, Household welfare, elimination of poverty, education of women.

1.INTRODUCTION

Role of female is undeniable in the economy of Pakistan due to their contribution in the income of their families. They have to compete in the house, society and also at the workplace. The objective of this paper is to measure the impact of female education on the social welfare of their families in district Rahim Yar Khan. Growth of the economy does not only depend on physical capital but also on the human capital. In 21st century, more emphasize is given on the development of human capital for economic growth.

1.2 Objective of The Study

There are following some objectives of the study:

- To estimate increase in women empowerment with rise of women's education
- To measure the status of rural educated women in the society.
- The study relationship between women's personal goals and economic activities.
- To make policy recommendations.

1.4 Scope of The Study

According to the Islam male and female have the equal right to get education. In other words, parents have to focus on the education of the daughters to make the nation strong and well educated. 50% population of the Pakistan is depending upon the females but the spending for the education of that portion have been neglected over the last six decades. Due to this our human development index is very low.

Before the Islam the parents burned the daughters in the earth. But after Islam women got right for the education, Inheritance, and much more that cannot be think before Islam. Parents are hesitating to provide the share of property to the daughters or the females, and also reluctant to provide education due to their perceived role of just a house wife.

The educational policies introduced from time to time recognized that development of nations depends to a great extent on the rate of literacy and the level of education of people. With respect to Pakistan, there are no proper policies for the education of the population, which is shown from

the allocation of funds in the budget. So this is the reason we stand at the lower ebb in the field of education vis-à-vis other nations.

According to the Islamic Law, provision of Health facilities and Education is the responsibility of the State to every citizen in the country. But the government is not discharging its responsibilities in this respect. We have intended to measure the impact of female education on the social welfare and rising level of per capita income.

1.5 Female Education in Pakistan

Both the progress and prosperity of a country depend on the education. Education makes people civilized, polite and law-abiding. Education is crucial for democracy. Allama Iqbal said: "to neglect the education of the young ones, is to weaken the constitution of the country". Current political chaos in the country is the result of lack of proper education.

If the women labour force is educated, they will prove successful mothers and wives. As Napoleon Bonaparte said: "Give a State a well-read mother. I am going to provide you with an educated nation".

1.6 Female Education, their Issues and Causes.

There are certain problems faced by the females and males in Pakistan. Firstly, access to education is not possible for all children. Distance from the school, child labour (because the parents prefer that their children), teachers are not competent that they can work according to the revised syllabus of the classes. Another issue related to the access of education is the landlords of the tribal and backward areas, because they are not willing to provide the education facilities to the children. Distance of the colleges and schools are big hurdles in the provision of education because parents are not willing to bear extra expenditure regarding transport and security of their children.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Our work is totally completely different on the grounds that it's connected to the precise house of Rahim Yar Khan. Review is given for the analysis of the study. Women unit of measurement declared as a result of the "gatekeepers" of their home food security through the allocation of their (a) time in food production, preparation, distribution and selling roles, and (b) gain through sale of excess food or their involvement in formal or informal activities. The researcher analyzes in his paper

that men has to pay additional expenses for their gains whereas the women have to pay less for their gains. In this way simple comparison is presented by the Haddad. (Haddad, 1999).

Chaudhry and Nosheen (2009) have examined the impact of remittances on economy and residential welfare in land by employing a general equilibrium framework and micro-econometric analysis. The primary approach is to spotlight the social science and sectoral effects of a discount in remittances, whereas the second is to denote however remittances decrease the likelihood of being poor and have an effect on the house consumption expenditure and then condition. The findings show that reduction in remittances can trim gross domestic product, investment, and residential consumption: (Ahmed.W, Jha.S. 2010).

Ravallion (1996) analyzed that Household welfare is created by the command of women on the product market and the non-product market and the social services provided at the house and outside the house. Welfare is measured by the gain from the consumption and food consumption within the empirical analysis below. This definition of welfare takes no notice of, for empirical reasons, due to their indices used for the gains from consumption and the externalities derived from the consumption. The gain and consumption outcomes at the house contain the nutrition, health, education, quality endowments, standing and market risks equally as institutional arrangements.

Johanna (2013), use the cross sectional data for hiis analysis. The results show that access to microfinance have a significant impact on the empowerment and income level of the women. The data collected from the agricultural sector. The results explain that as the interest rate is high it yields low returns and on the other hand low interest rate contribute the returns for the farmer.

Bandeira et.al (2012) expressed the impact of skillful education of girls enhancing their empowerment. It is suggested that there should be vocational training for women to enhance their working ability and earning.

Yakuba (2008) observed that female's education is one of the major factor effecting their household activities. It is recommended that facilities for female education should be provided in rural and urban area of the nation to enhance their working efficiency.

Levitan et.al (1981) investigated that working women can share the family responsibilities with working men. It is concluded that with rise in women education earning ability of women also rise that shows positive relation to house hold welfare.

Himaz (2011) estimated the impact of female's education on household welfare. The study suggested that there should be better quality of education to enhance earning activities and also increased the household welfare.

Hobcraft (1993) explained the impact of women's education on household and children welfare. It is indicated that there should be paid special attention on women education for economic development and household welfare..

Deng et.al (2012) observed the effect of family assets and children enrolling in school and parent's desire on children's education by gender. The study showed that there is especial impact of parent's desire of education without gender difference. It is also indicated that female's education showed positive effect on household's development.

Awan, et al. (2015) used the primary data for the analysis of the impact of health and education on the women's employment in the agricultural sector and as well as in the industrial sector. It is suggestion was that quality education and state facilities have to be offered in the different levels to increase the level of employment for the women' s in the under developing countries.

Awan,et al (2016) discussed the correlates of women labour participation and concluded that conducive environment and high wages attract women labour force. They also said that social restriction removal also plays an important role in increasing women labour participation.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Geographical area of study

In order to seem at the impact of rural women education on house welfare, we've chosen district Rahim Yar Khan as study area. Islamic Republic of Pakistan consists of 4 provinces and FATA (Federally administrated area). Countryside is that the biggest and densely populous province of Islamic Republic of Pakistan. It consists of 9 divisions and thirty-four districts. The geography of district Rahimyar Khan has three features:: (a) Riverside area, b) canal-irrigated area, and (c) desert area that's termed Cholistan. The Riverside area of the district lies shut on the southern facet of the

Indus River within the main falling at intervals the watercourse bed. The canal-irrigated area lies on the south and is separated by main Minchan Bund. The approximate height of the bunds is 152 meters (490 to 655 ft) over water level. The third an area of the realm, mentioned as Cholistan, lies at intervals the south of the irrigated tract up to the Indo-Pak border. The surface of the desert consists of a succession of sand dunes rising at places to a height of 100 and fifty meters (492 ft) and coated with the vegetation peculiar to sandy tracts.

3.2 Data and Variables

Our sample consists of 320 rural women aging from 18 to 70 years living in Rahim Yar Khan district. We used primary data collected through structured questionnaires. We also used SPSS Software to draw the results.

4. DATA ANALYSIS

We used primary data, which was collected through a structured questionnaire. The econometric model developed for this research study is given below: -

$$HHWL = (b_0 + b_1PRE + b_2 EDG+ b_3 TEKS +b_4EMP + b_5AGE + b_6 CAN + b_7NOC + u)$$

Where:

HHWL = House hold welfare

PRE = Professional Education

EDG = Education up to degree

TEKS = Technical Skill

EMP = Employed or unemployed

CAN = Contribution in agricultural

NOC = Number of children

AGE = Age of the women

In the above model professional education is taken as the independent variable in the model. Education to the degree level is taken also as the independent variable. To check the impact of

technical skill it is taken as the independent variable in the model. In the model age of women and number of the children are also taken as the independent variable. On the next page results from the computer is presented and interpreted in the simple manner to understand.

Table 1 Econometric Results of the Model

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	301	F(7, 293)	= 1.64
Model	.79892226	7	.114131751	Prob > F	=	0.1250	
Residual	20.4436027	293	.069773388				
R-squared	=		0.0376	Adj R-squared	=	0.0146	
Total	= 21.2425249	300	0.070808416	Root MSE	=	0.2641	

Table 2 Results of selected variables

HHWL	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	Beta
PRE	.0187291	.0325005	0.58	0.565	.0332069
EDG	.0205006	.0315301	0.65	0.516	.0390924
TEks	.0728838	.032003	2.28	0.023	.1354943
EMP	.0290805	.0353436	0.82	0.411	.0473312
AGE	.0283945	.0416934	0.68	0.496	.0397646
CAN	.0326918	.0455066	0.72	0.473	.0413272
NOC	-.089249	.0515658	-1.73	0.085	-.1006381
CONS	.7209326	.1258698	5.73	0.000	.

5. FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In this study it is analyzed that the technical education and house hold welfare in the agriculture sector are directly related with one another. The relationship between the house hold welfare and technical education is find to be statistically significant. Calculated t-value (2.28) describes that the variable technical education has positive impact on the rural women’s household welfare in agriculture sector of the District Rahim Yar Khan. Therefore, it analyzed that when one year education is increased, the income of household will increase by 72 percent. So, it is stated that the size of the family and rural women of District Rahim Yar Khan have positively related with each other’s When the technical education increases then the participation of rural women in household welfare also increases and vice versa.

The number of children's is taken as variable in this study. Result of this variable shows that the impact of the number of children on the household is negative and statistically insignificant with t-value (-1.73). In most of the rural areas women were living their life as suppressed nature. Due to the male dominant society in Rahim Yar Khan district the women who have as an extra responsibility of handling their house without any empowerment. So it is cleared that impact of the number of children have no significant role in the participation of women in their household welfare. This study explains that when the total number of women's children increase then the participation of rural women will be gradually decrease due to various factors. In the rural areas of the District Rahim Yar Khan there is trend that the children of rural women start help of their parents in their early age because trend of giving education to children is very low. So to reduce the financial burden, the children will have to participate in economic activities. Due to this reason ratio of the dependents decreases from the rural women and their participation also reduces with the increase in the total number of children.

Our results show that the impact of the professional education on Household welfare participation is positively and directly related and statistically turned out to be significant with t- value (0.58). It also has positive impact on the role of women in their household participation in the District Rahim Yar Khan.

One of the main variables in this study is the age of women. Our results show that the impact of the women's age is statistically significant and have positive effect on the household welfare in the agriculture sector. The relationship between the age and the household welfare is directly related with one another and with the increase in age women labor force participation of rural women rise. So, it is analyzed that with 1% increase in the explanatory variable the participation rate of rural women household will increase 28 percent.

Our finding shows that the effect of the employment has positive impact on the rural women household welfare in the agriculture sector. It is clear that the employment is statistically significant on the women's participation showing t-value (0.82) which denotes its significant impact on rural women household welfare. It is needed that contribution of rural women increases to overcome the expenditures of the houses because the small amount of husband's income is not enough to meet

high expenses. The calculated t-value (0.72) shows that the impact of the contribution of women in agricultur sector is statistically significant and have positive impact on the rural women's household welfare. The results show one unit change in independent variable will bring change 32 percent in dependent variable.

6. CONCLUSION

- ▶ It is concluded that women's education is an important factor in households' welfare.
- ▶ Relevant experience and knowledge about the agriculture sector should be given to the persons especially to women who are ready to engage in various kinds of agro-based activities.
- ▶ Increasing public expenditure on education and skills improvement will increase level of national income. Improving quality of education and providing proper educational facilities to female students will not only reduce illiteracy rate but also enhance per capital income and overall economic development.
- ▶ The education of women in Pakistan is an urgent because women have more than 50 percent population. The government should focus on this segment of the society in order to enhance the level of development.

7.RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ It is recommended that there should be technical education for women.
- ▶ There should be proper educational planning.
- ▶ There should not be gender gap in education field.
- ▶ There should be proper teacher trainings in Government and private educational institutions.
- ▶ The government enhance number female educational institutions at primary and middle level so that female children will be able to get education and can be deprived of education due to unavailability of schools in their respective villages and tonws.

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