



Women's In Higher Education In India

MANJAPPA P N

Asst: Professor, HOD, Department of Economics

Govt: F G College Sagar Dist: Shimoga

Abstract:

Women in Higher Education to the changes may not occur as a direct response to calls for greater transparency and accountability because of the opportunity to reflect on the purpose of higher education, the role of women in higher education colleges and universities in the new millennium and emerging scientific research on how people learn. These disparate literatures have not been tied together in a way that would examine the impact of fundamental change from the policy level to the institutional level and to the everyday lives of college and university administrative faculty and students.

Keywords: Hi-tech library, Quality of Education, Innovative and Invention of research method of study.

Introduction:

In Indian university and its constituent colleges are the main institutes of women's higher education in India. At present in 2011 there are 227 government recognized Universities in India. Out of them 20 are central universities, 109 are deemed universities and 11 are open universities and rest are state universities. According to the department of higher education government of India 16,885 colleges including 1800 exclusive women colleges functioning under these universities and institutions and there are 4,571 lakh teachers and 00,54 lakh students in various higher education institutions in India.

Objectives of the study

- 1) To Study the quality of women in higher education system of India
- 2) To suggest possible solution

Data and Methodology:

It solemnly based on secondary data and information which is collected from the concerned sources as per need of the research. The prevalent books, documents of various ministries/departments and organizations, articles, papers and web-sites are used in this study.

Current issues of Education in India:

The major issues and challenges of education sector and the concerned issues has been dealt under the following heads:

Cost of expenses on education:

In the modern civilized people are taken more steps their children for higher education in competitively given more facilities and fee structure is very high in spite their expenses are more comparatively in lower education. During the year 2010-11, the Government spent around Rs. 15,440 crore it is 85 percent of the revised budget estimates for the year.

Enrolment pattern: At the current position about 1.86 crore students enrolled in various course in the higher education. The Gross enrolment Ration(GER) for higher education in India was 12 percent in 2010.

Social overhead capitals facilities:

In presents situation public and private sector participation in the esteemed colleges for providing quality physical infrastructure facilities of better quality include class rooms, library, hostels, furniture, sports facilities, transport etc.,

Teacher Students Teacher Ratio:

In India it is one of the big challenge of ratio. Teachers are very limited comparable of students, in recent year education is compulsory parents are seriously keep on interested to learn their children.

Students studying abroad:

India has the largest number of education institutions had many students are interested in pursuing higher education studying in abroad.

The Main challenges faced by universities and other institutions of higher education:

Changes in the educational model.

New teaching approaches that enable the development of critical and creative thinking should be integrated.

Changes in knowledge creation interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary approaches should be taken and non-scientific forms of knowledge should be explored.

Changes aimed at tapping the potential of information and communication technologies in the creation and dissemination of knowledge.

Changes in social responsibility and knowledge transfer.

Guiding Principles of Women in higher education: Women in education will have become empowerment, co-operation, equity, sustainability and security.

Challenges: 1. Maintenance of quality and relevance .

2.Reduction of financial resources and growing higher education

3. women in higher education teaching, training and research which deals with the mobility of both people.

4. Changes aimed at tapping the potential of information and communication technologies in the creation and dissemination of knowledge.

5.Changes in social responsibility and knowledge transfer.

Enrolment of Women's in Higher Education:

The past 20 years have witnessed significant but not sufficient enrolment of the female population in higher education. This progress has certainly been due in part to specific strategies which have focused attention on the inequalities to be redressed. In general, women's enrolment have improved and may even exceed those of men.

Higher Education Governance:

Strong record of academic leadership, skills, including visioning capacities, management skills, institutional experience, international experience of higher education. Negotiating skills to deal with all stakeholders, community groups.

Feminine Leadership in the Academy:

A commitment to power sharing, an insistence on self respect, service and the importance of merit, a focus on concrete results in the professional context, recognition and accommodation of the pressures of managing personal and professional lives. Cultural Diversity, Women and Higher Education.

Women and Higher Education: Women's legal rights the critical mass factor, adapting cultural traditions, the challenges of leadership, Institutional commitment to gender equity, feminine leadership, the social responsibilities of higher education.

Problems and Solutions:**Innovations required:**

At the present the challenging of education to search innovation method of study but not fulfilling of providing of materials. The curriculum of some of the colleges and universities is more or less not fully sufficient of equipment for students with the necessary skills for latest knowledge.

Education of quality:

In recent days students desired for quality and standard which are essentials for transforming the younger workforce into production of quality education technically to effective knowledge gain by students.

Making education affordable:

In India weaker section students are not able to pay fee structure in Private and Government higher education institutions which have the freedom to prescribe fee structure and despite broad guidelines to the poor students.

The need for higher education:

Element in progress and social change in accordance with changing needs (chitty,2002) orr (2004) declares that if certain precautions are not taken, education may equip people to become more effective vandals of the earth. He describes education of the sort we have seen thus far as a possible problem and argues for a new type of education.

Suggestions for improving quality of higher education:**Value base learning society:**

As we move towards a learning society the country will have to prepare itself to invest more and more on higher education and measures will have to be taken to refine, diversify and upgrade higher education and research programs.

Small scale Industry and academia connection:

Skill building is really very crucial to ensure employability of academia to understand and make ensure good jobs.

Incentives to Teachers and Researchers:

Incentives should be provided to teachers and researchers to make these professions more attractive for the younger generation.

Innovative Practices: The efforts should be to build on the existing strengths in light of new understanding of the research innovation growth linkage.

To mobilize resources:

To mobilize resources for higher education it is utilizes for skill, training, innovations, inventions and research work for further study.

To provide need based job oriented courses:

Job oriented courses could be useful for the students to do jobs after recruitment some companies which would reduce unnecessary rush to higher education.

Hi-tech Libraries:

A library must be online and conducive for serious study.

Conclusion:

The court issue of quality women's higher education in India is today one of the contest fastest developing countries of the world with the annual growth rate going above 9 percent in order to sustain that rate of growth there is need to increase the number of institutes and also the quality of higher education in India.

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