

Issues and Perspectives on Women's Higher Education

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Abstract

Education is important in one's life as it is the fundamental aspect of success. Education provides knowledge, increases our skills, and helps in decision making every woman deserves equal rights as men, has the right to education does. An educated girl can play a vital role in the development of a nation and will bring lives and families together. Higher education for women in the need of the hour day by day and women are providing their strength, competitive decision-making capacity when compared to men. Women face a lot of challenges and are prove to negligent and ignorant from recognition. Collaborative working is not appreciated. Women are equally qualified as men but they are not to be seen in the same place as their male colleagues and this factors in slightly demoralizing. Women are getting the benefit due to the expansion of educational opportunity, but due to social pressure and mom cooperation.

Keywords: Higher Education, Women Empowerment, UGC, MHRD

Article History: Submitted: 15th November, 2021, Revised: 16th November, 2021, Accepted: 09th December, 2021,
Published: 31st December, 2021.

I. INTRODUCTION

Women and education

The girl is making to perform all household chores and also agriculture chores, this has become one of the main factors which are limiting girl's education. Cleaning the house, cooking food, looking after their family, the aged people, and the sick family members are some of the key challenges they have to perform. Due to this, many girls face the problem of going to higher education. Households are becoming one of the key challenges for the higher education of a girl. Physical safety of the girls especially when they have to travel a far distance to colleges, universities and also there will be a fear of sexual harassment. These are the reasons that prevent girl's education.

Moreover, there is also one of the key elements for a girl higher education is awareness of gender issues in the more educated section of society in few regions. Though the percentage for girls would still be low as compared to boys, it is cheerful to see that wherever and whenever the opportunity is given girls have excelled more than boys. It means girls are taking opportunities and performing the best in all aspects. When it comes to job opportunities, women in India today are equally competent enough to grab the positions of men. Be it piloting, aircraft, CEO, bod, holding the top position in politics, leading industrial houses making a mark as doctors, actress, chef, engineers and also as lorry, auto drivers, etc. women have made it all possible ways to take and compete with male's position in India. It is important to realize a girl needs higher education to survive herself in this competitive world and this change of a girl t change the scenario is not just government efforts with their various schemes such as beti bhachavo beti padavo.

But even the society norms culture and traditional bias and mindset of people should get changed towards a girl's

education, going further even disciplinary choices are also affected by socio-economic factors especially in case of SC and St.'s students. Poor parents have more problems giving education to a girl though they understand the importance of education, many times they are not able to finance it. There are also social-economic reasons where parents maybe not willing to spend on higher education and they think instead of spending money on higher education it will be more useful for dowries of their daughters.

II. HIGHER EDUCATION

There is a poor enrolment and gap between boys and girls after plus 2 very less number of girls will go for higher education the number of girls going for higher education is much less than the number of boys. There are various reasons which stopping girls from higher education can be social, cultural, traditional, and financial reasons. All over India, many girls are dropping out plenty after passing higher school. we also find that boys are about 55.5% while the girls 44.4% in higher education enrolment. Many families don't allow a girl to go for higher studies as they think the girl is not safe outside, parents also believe the degree is more than enough and marriage is becoming the determining factor for girls this is the scenario in rural and small-town areas due to which girls are not getting higher education. Having a higher education in India is more expensive so parents give more preference for boys than girls, this is the bitter hard facing reality of A girl with high education will get a lot of job opportunities and she can be a source of income to her family higher education today challenges following are the principal barriers preventing the participation of women women in higher education and at the various decision making position

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such challenges should be address not only at all the level of education but also at various sectors which involves human following are the major reason for the same number 1 poor access to education especially social educational psychology kal anthropological and historical areas of Higher Education 2 a discriminatory ant promotion practices number 3 the stresses of dual family and professional Rose number 4 family attitudes number 5 carrier interruptions number 6 cultural sterol number 7 elimination from the mail culture and continuous resistance to women in management position number 4 last absence of adequate policies and legislation to ensure the participation of women women will certainly not two leadership post in higher education in society in greater number until the following instance address these are the vital issues real attitude towards which discouraged participation in decision making number 2 lower and development in higher education to date all do hair patterns are rapidly changing in all the regions number 3 the absence of gender dimension in the higher education curriculum enrollment in higher education past 17 years have witnessed significant but not sufficient enrollment of the female population in higher education a close analysis of Higher Education statistics reveals that different nature of the problem in different socio cultural and economic context in general women and development have improved and may even very closer to men the following table shows the picture of female student in higher education from 1952 51 to 2017 to 2018

III. GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

Different schemes of MHRD:

Higher education of women through Open and Distance Learning: provide facilities for women to do distance education

Post School Diploma : available for enrolment to the school passes out students is Post School Diploma (Polytechnics etc.), which constitute a major part of the Skill Development Strategy.

University Grants Commission (UGC) University Grants Commission plays an important role in giving education and it has given several benefits for women in order to encourage women for higher education. Some of the institutions which is controlled by UGC are briefly as under:

Day Care Centers in Universities and Colleges: The main objective of the scheme is to provide daycare facility within the university system on-demand basis for children of three months to six years of age when their parents (university/college employees/ students/ scholars) are away from.

Post Graduate Indira Gandhi Scholarship for Single Girl Child for Pursuing Higher and Technical Education: the intention of this scheme is to help and encourage higher education through scholarships for girls who is the only child in their families

Girl students up to the age of 30 years at the time of admission to Postgraduate courses are only eligible. The number of scholarships available under the scheme is 1200 p.a. The scholarship amount is Rs.3100/- per month.

Development of Women's Studies in Universities and Colleges: The scheme envisages assistance to universities for

setting up new women study centers as well as to strengthen and sustain the university women study centers.

Post Graduate Indira Gandhi Scholarship for Single Girl Child for Pursuing Higher and Technical Education: The purpose of the scheme is to support higher education through scholarships to such girls who happen to be the only child in their families and also to make them recognize the values of observance of small family norms. Girl students up to the age of 30 years at the time of admission to Postgraduate courses are only eligible. The number of slots for scholarships available under the scheme is 1200 p.a. The scholarship amount is @ Rs.3100/-per month.

Post-Doctoral Fellowships for Women: help for the unemployed women candidates to go for Ph.D. in their respective subject areas to the talented instincts of the women candidates to carry out advanced studies and research

Women's Studies in Universities and Colleges: MHRD scheme gives financial assistance to universities to start new study centers for women as well as to strengthen and sustain the university women study centers, set up till the X Plan by establishing them as statutory departments in the university system. It also facilitates their capacity to network with other constituents so that they are mutually supporting as well as synergizing one and another for women's education. The primary role of these centers is to make knowledge simulation and knowledge spread through teaching and research to action and documentation.

- Information and Communication Technology Mission has been launched to provide broadband connectivity to all colleges/universities.
- The scheme on interest subsidy on education loans has been launched for the students belong to weaker sections.
- While there is a 50% concession in fee for Girls candidates for appearing in JEE (Main) for admission to Engineering courses, there is no fee for female candidates of all categories for registration of JEE.
- (Advanced) examination for admission to IITs.
- 82,000 scholarships including 41,000 for women have been sanctioned for the students of weaker sections.

Women Hostel Scheme in Polytechnics: The Scheme has been launched to provide financial assistance for the construction of women hostel in the existing polytechnics to enhance women participation in polytechnics all over the country, wherein financial assistance of up to Rs. 1.00 crore is provided by central Government for Construction of Women's Hostels

IV. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Empirical research leads to proceed from an idea of higher education as benefiting the individual woman through (a) the potential earning power and greater labor force participation of women (Ahituv & Lerman, 2007; Benavot, 1989; Carnoy, 2006; Crompton, Lewis, & Lyonette, 2007; Mok, 2016; Woodd, 2013), (b) changes in fertility behavior and family arrangements (Carnoy, 2006; Gilbert, 2014; Gottard et al., 2015; Stevenson & Wolfers, 2007; Weston, Qu, & Parker, 2004), and (c) shifts in individual beliefs and values (Crompton et al., 2007; Gilbert, 2014; Moghadam, 2015).

Employee the potential social and cultural capital of the individuals (Brennan, 2008; Brown, 2016). Whichever approach is used, higher education is seen globally to affect women's willingness and ability to enter the labor market as it raises their potential earning power, provides them with necessary credentials for employment, and changes their attitudes toward women's traditional roles in the household and the workplace (Ahituv & Lerman, 2007; Benavot, 1989; Bianchi, 2011; Carnoy, 2006; Carnoy et al. 2012; Crompton et al., 2007).

Cross-national studies expect women's increased educational attainment to reduce the wage differentials between men and women because women will increase their commitment to wage employment, be less inclined to work in part-time jobs, and have a more continuous employment history. Thus, women's increased educational attainment is seen as likely to cause sex differentials in the rate of return on education to decrease (Benavot, 1989; Oreopoulos & Petronijevic, 2013). Several empirical studies support the idea that in recent decades, the increasing participation of women in higher education has helped to decrease the gender gap in earnings (Gill & Leigh, 2000; Loury, 1997). However, a longitudinal study by Frenette and Coulombe (2007) in Canada showed different factors driving the gender gap decline in each decade. For example, changes in family characteristics were the main driving force for the decline in earning gaps in the 1980s, while the rise in educational attainment is shown to be the main driving force of the gender gap decrease in the 1990s. The convergence in earnings has slowed down during the 1990s, a feature which is explained by Blau and Kahn (2006, p.5) as due to "changes in labor force selectivity," "gender differences in unmeasured abilities and labor market discrimination," and "changes in the relative advantage of supply and demand shifts." The main educational explanation for the gender earnings gap is that women mainly study in areas that lead to less well-rewarded jobs (Bobbitt-Zeher, 2007; Frenette & Coulombe, 2007; Gerber & Schaefer, 2004), a finding that shows the strong connection between gender number of children (Goldscheider, Bernhardt, & Lappegård, 2015; Oppenheimer, 2013; Qu, Weston, & Kilmartin, 2000), and increasing participation of women in paid employment. Consequently, researchers have stressed the increasing opportunity costs for women to bear and rear children (Castles, 2002; Del Bono, Weber, & Winter-Ebmer, 2012;

V. OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

1. To create awareness on government schemes
2. to encourage women to go for higher studies
3. to understand the social and economical conditions of women concerning higher education

VI. METHODOLOGY

The data has been collected from various sources and presented in the form of materialistic information in this study we have included primary data which was collected from 75 women through questioner various questions as been asked them to understand the current economical and social situations of women concerning higher education and it also

included secondary data through the various source of information like books, articles, journals, newspapers, and websites.

VII. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Sl.No	Qualification	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Under Graduate	12	16
2	Graduate	37	49
3	Post Graduate	24	32
4	Doctorate	2	3
Total		75	100

from the above table, we can make out that the percentage of postgraduates are quite less which means that there could be complete awareness about the education and its impact on the society

Sl.No	Marital Status	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Married	24	32
2	Unmarried	51	68
Total		75	100

Sl.No	Is it Important to give Higher Education for women	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Extremely important	58	77
2	Very important	12	16
3	Moderately important	4	5
4	Not at all important	1	1
Total		75	100

In the above table, 77% of the respondent have expressed that the higher education for women become extremely important for their welfare and the society.

Sl.No	Do you feel that the current way we are educating girls fully prepares them for the needs of 21st century?	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	35	47
2	No	17	23
3	Maybe	23	31
Total		75	100

From the above table, we can make out that only 47% of the respondents are agreed that the current way of educating the girl prepares them for the needs of the 21st century and the rest are disagree with the above statement so the government to take necessary measures to improve our education policies.

Sl.No	Are you satisfied with the level of quality of education given to a women?	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Cannot get better	3	4
2	Can improve	61	81
3	Not satisfied	8	11
4	Cannot comment	3	4
Total		75	100

From the above table, we can say that 81% of respondents have said that there is a need for a new policy of education and the quality has been expected by women in education.

Sl.No	Does higher education affect the girls behavior at home	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	38	51
2	No	37	49
Total		75	100

When we talk about the modern world a lot of factors influence the behaviors of any human being and one such factor would be that of education which has a major impact at home.

Sl.No	Are you aware of the higher education schemes given by government of India	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	46	61
2	No	29	39
Total		75	100

61% of the respondents are aware of different higher education schemes given by the government. This is good call and for the remaining percentage of the population, the government should take steps to create awareness about its schemes.

Sl.No	Higher Education Schemes given by Government of India are impact full	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Strongly disagree	1	1
2	Disagree	3	4
3	Neutral	47	63
4	Agree	22	29
5	Strongly Agree	2	3
Total		75	100

From this table, 63% of the respondents have expressed that the scheme which is put out has known much impact and needs to improve by the government of India.

Sl.No	Higher Education of women, helps to uplift families	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Strongly disagree	5	7
2	Disagree	0	0
3	Neutral	6	8
4	Agree	33	44
5	Strongly Agree	31	41
Total		75	100

With the modern mentality of society, people know how important education is, and 85% of the respondents believe that society supports a girl for higher education to be independent and self-sufficient.

Sl.No	Does the society support a girl for higher education?	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	34	45
2	No	11	15
3	Maybe	30	40
Total		75	100

No wonder it said that a woman with education up lips the entire family and it goes on, 85% of the people agrees that with higher education of the women it definitely uplift the family

Sl.No	Impact of higher education of girls in decision making (Rating)	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	1	1	1
2	2	0	0
3	3	5	7
4	4	25	33
5	5	44	59
Total		75	100

Decision-making plays a very important role in the lives of a human being with a proper education woman can make the accurate decision and it does impact. =

Sl.No	With the higher education, do you think a girl can be financially independent?	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	68	91
2	No	0	0
3	Maybe	7	9
Total		75	100

Through this survey, we can easily make out that if a girl gets higher education she can be financially independent and self-sufficient to lead a better life.

VIII. PRESENT SCENARIO

The gender dimensions of the university curriculum. higher education is patriotic advice of silencing hence the university curriculum marched number 1 offering stimulating role models for women students number 2 to encourage and build their confidence number 3 president male-dominated carriers in a light which is made attractive to women for inquiry-based learning for women V cultural bias Appi of the male gathering must be merged Pro versions development thereby acknowledges that the gender dimensions have become a key factor in any situations proposed for global problems and as many higher education institutions are now engaged in for reaching curriculum innovation to keep up at least of social changes the emission of this aspect is no longer accept women who are appointed to execute post in institutional where gender sensitivity is a reality many consistently find that their leadership is more rapidly accepted

IX. SUMMARY

Education plays a vital role in the every women lives which will make her self-sufficient and independent in all the ways though there are many government schemes which are launched in order to encourage girls for higher education most of the women are not aware of all these so government should take proper measures to be taken because the world is moving towards greater democracy and nearest oriented policies to improve human development in this climate more opportunities should be provided for payment to obtain executive appointments the effort of socialized agencies of women groups and the resolution of international conferences all contribute towards the recruitment of women for such positions clear trends to strengthen the empowerment of highly qualified women are visible in the field of research training advance and networking and must be for the strengthened this operates both in the higher education The Mind itself and also in the professional activities.

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