

Women and Higher Education in India

Dr. Shailesh Dattatraya Borkar

Burhani College

Abstract

Education is the crucial mark by which the growth and development of a country can be measured and as such it has achieved an enviable position in the society. For an individual, education helps to train the mind, edge the intellect and upgrade the spirit. Advanced education has a special significance in the environment of a quasi-traditional or transitional society like India. There are two different views on the question of women's participation in advanced education-traditional and ultramodern. The traditional view supports women's education to equip them to become entrepreneurs. The ultramodern station visualizes education as an instrument for women's equivalency and development. Theoretically the need for advanced education for both males and ladies is the same. But virtually it could be said that female education is more important than that of a man. In this connection is applicable a statement of a champion- Vice President and noted educationist Dr. S. Radhakrishnan. He says, "There cannot be educated people without educated women. However, the occasion should be given to women, If general education has to be limited to men or women. From them it would most surely be passed on to the coming generation. This paper shall attempt to dissect the present position of advanced education in India and women's participation in the process as also have a look at the necessity and factors responsible for women's participation in advanced education and make suggestions towards accelerating women's participation in advanced education in India.

Keywords: Education, women's participation

Objectives: The primary objectives of this paper would be to take stock of the current scenario of higher education in India vis-à-vis women, as also the concerns related thereto and finally come up with relevant suggestions for improved efforts towards women empowerment.

Research Methodology: Analyzing secondary would be inevitable to collect sufficient matter that would be a collective pointer to the current status of higher education for women in India. Nevertheless primary data in the form of responses to short questionnaires drawn up for women, especially in the lower income and middle income brackets, would be essential to come to a conclusion and draw suggestions for improvement.

Matter: Education is an introductory demand and a basic right for the citizens of a free nation. It's also of adding strategic significance in the new terrain of knowledge and information technology grounded globalized frugality. Education plays a catalytic part in a country's socio- profitable development and is one of the star means available for a deeper and harmonious form of mortal development by reducing poverty, ignorance and rejection. Advanced Education, which is a training ground for a professional, exploration- grounded, career-acquainted future, must be admired as an implicit instrument for bringing

about social metamorphosis and icing the success of republic. Education must be handed to all orders of citizens by breaking down constraints and walls. Once scholars have completed primary and secondary education, attention must concentrate on adding participation of men and women inversely in the field of Higher Education. The Indian National Policy of Education recognizes this when it states that wider the women's access to vocational, specialized and professional education at all situations, breaking gender conceptions, the better the fiscal stability for women which would lead to public development. Indian Higher Education needs to reorient itself to come more vibrant, competitive, meaningful and purposeful. In the arising global terrain, women are needed to develop a further professed approach to manage with the rapid-fire multiple changing environments. However, also there needs to be a shift from exclusive reliance on a mannish-orientated class to a more advanced request-acquainted content that's exhaustively suited to the entire population, If Advanced Education is to thrive within contemporary realities. Advanced Education is a means to achieve perpendicular mobility which can actually work towards amending the deep divisions that live in society. Gender demarcation has been a major handicap in granting equal occasion for women in Advanced Education. moment, women's education has come an issue of debate to shift the focus from women's intellectual development to women's autonomy in decision-making, freedom of expression and control over coffers. Commission is the incarnation of a redivision of power that challenges patriarchal testament, transubstantiating the institutions that support or immortalize gender demarcation. The parameters of commission may be linked as-

- Developing capability for critical thinking.
- Fostering decision-making and action through collaborative processes.
- Equal participation in experimental processes.
- Enhancing tone-regard and tone confidence in women.

In India, women's education has its roots in the British Regime. In 1854 the East India Company conceded women's education and employment. originally this education was limited only to primary academy position education and only the richer section of the society enjoyed this installation Therefore as it was confined only for a small section of people in society so the knowledge rate for women increased from 0.2 in 1882 to 6 only in 1947. It's veritably unfortunate to say that for centuries advanced education for women has been neglected. In 1958, the government of India appointed a public commission for the education of women. The commission submitted report in favour of women education. The government of India accepted utmost of the recommendations of the commission. Women's education has two aspects – the individual aspect and the social aspect. It's education which increases a woman's capacities to deal with the problems of her life, her family, the society and the nation. Education raises the confidence position of a woman.

An educated woman can fluently understand the faults of an early marriage and a high birth rate. An educated woman instills the station of gender equality among her children right from health care, nutrition, education and indeed career. The fruits of education are enjoyed not only by the woman concerned but also by her family. In short, the overall development of a society depends on the development of its total members. Advanced education was before confined only to men. Women didn't have entry in the sphere of advanced education. But moment women have equal openings in advanced education. The commission on advanced education for women, University of Madras in 1979 correctly observed for women and men, council education is necessary for character conformation, capability to earn, creative tone expression and particular development. Economists tend to concentrate on the part of impulses as a way of understanding marvels. They would reason that women's education

lowers the fertility rate by reducing the asked family size and that this, in turn, is because education raises the value of women's profitable conditioning by raising the labour request prices from going out of the home for work. In other words, the occasion cost of staying at home for child bearing and parenting increases as women come more educated and, so, educated women ask lower families. Education of women improves child health because of educated mothers- better knowledge of the significance of hygiene and of simple remedies. All this lowers child mortality, which in turn means that a family doesn't need to have a large number of children in order to hedge against the possibility of unseasonable death of some children. These are but the supreme benefits of women's education, more so advanced education. In India, career guidance and comforting courses in women's studies are responding to social and request demands with a healthy blend of tradition and modernity. With a view to controlling severance and adding women's tone- employment, comforting courses, career expositions, exhibitions and forums are organized to circulate information, cultivate the needed chops and enable women to be productively employed to serve society with quality. Women are well on the way to developing tone- confidence, tone- regard and a sense of fiscal security by way of skill civilization to be entrepreneurs. A recent shift to give further options more suited to women is visible in Indian Higher Education. Courses similar as Computer Science, Electronics, Information Technology, Home Science, Law and Governance, Molecular Medicine are significant eliminations in the class. Courses in Fashion Designing, Clinical Nutrients and Dietetics, Nursing and Business Administration are also present. Personality development and spoken English classes, marketable and secretarial practice, Media careers, Public Relations, Advertising, Garment Technology, Hotel and feeding studies are offered as certified courses. Unconventional course eliminations that exploit the creative possibilities of a seeker like event operation, puppetry shops, TV script jotting, and aeronautics law are now available to women scholars. These new courses aim to give women scholars with hands on training structure faculty to pierce jobs against competition. A point to be considered then- The lack of educational and training installations for studying wisdom and the type of employment available for women holds them back. Therefore one of the thrust areas of Advanced Education is to include technology studies to help women's development in exploration and employment. Academic policy designing must include the registration of further women to insure 'Productivity Ethics' – to increase women's productivity is imperative. Mass communication is thus getting decreasingly significant as a University course. In India, a technological course for women is current whereby fiscal backing is handed to initiate engineering and technology for a period of five times along with training women faculty directors and directors. To invite participation of women in wisdom and exploration, fellowships and systems are being given to women to seek cooperation in the original laboratories close to their places. The backing of courses on wisdom, vocational and professional degree courses is made obligatory in women's studies.

Limitations of the study: This study is constrained by the limited population it surveys and by the fact that response from the campaigners under check isn't fluently attained. Suggestions It's further than apparent that Indian society has taken cognizance of the inevitability of women's advanced education. But a lot more remains to be done. Governmental measures through Education programs and measures in five time plans are in place but their perpetration leaves a lot to be asked . To be effective agents of commission through Advanced Education, universities need to concentrate on- • Mass provocation and rallying of women by dispersion of information through newsletters and other social agencies, • knowledge Promotion medication of training packages and development of literacy accoutrements

designed especially for women, • Techno – pedagogic inputs Preparation of data grounded information and transference of matter into technological display, • Network Culture examiner conditioning related to women's studies and women's movements and make recommendations for better perpetration, • Women and Researche.g. The University subventions Committee has agreed to give part- time exploration associateships to 100 girls every time, • Special access for women Women scholars from listed estate and lines in India will be eligible for Government schemes of education, guiding backing and remedial classes.

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