

# Contribution of Women Students In The Higher Education

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## **Abstract:-**

The basic human needs are “Light, Air, Water & Food” which is available to every human being as well as to other beings also on this earth without any favouritism of any Sex, Caste and creed. On this ground the paper is based that there is same opportunity and right for education is open for female also on this earth. In India UGC is now a days is more concerned about this. The data reproduced here which are the evidence of the growth in the figures of women participations in the education and higher education within India.

## I. INTRODUCTION

In general, the needs and wants of human beings are construed popularly as “Food, Shelter & Clothes” these are the economic need or the needs which we learned in our study. We also know that apart from these needs, the needs which are above these needs mentioned here, are the basic needs which are not restricted to human beings but concern to all the living beings on this earth and these basic needs are ‘Light, Air, Water and Food’. The entire human activities have certain reasons to perform the same. Moreover, it is very clear that the human beings doing all the activities to fulfil their basic want. They are searching the way to secure & satisfy their wants consistently and regularly. After fulfilling their wants they are going for the further development of their lives for comforts and luxurious way to live & enjoy their lives. All these activities are known as ‘businesses. Hence, it can be construed that business is concerned with human beings on this planet and not to other beings.

The nature is not biased, it is accessible for all and on this principle, almost all the countries on this earth have based their ruling style. The intellectual persons around the world are of the belief that, every person on this earth have the common right of access on the nature not only spread on this earth but spread over the universe. Thus, it is the right of tapping for the subjects (people) of this earth to have an access on the nature without any prejudicial. At the same time, it is the duty of everyone to distribute the benefits of the facilities available on this earth to distribute without any favoritism of any gender, caste and creed.

Similarly, the right to education is also common for all. Every human being on this earth have an equal right to have an access over the education. Today, every country in this world is focusing on the field that how much they can provide the education to their subjects in their respective country. India, is not untouched with this fact, hence, the University Grant Commission (UGC) is established in our country. Which is monitoring the education and higher education amongst the Indian citizens. Recently, it appears that the UGC is keener to be student centric. The UGC has to follow the guidelines. It is the good fortune of the India that, every elected government has the objects of securing women education within India. Hence, every policy maker within the India and almost within every country in the world, is now keeping the students as centralised issue to think for them. The marketing people, the business and commerce, the governments are keeping the human beings as central figure for achieving the quality life as the thrust of the people. The human beings are categorized further in to two categories as Male (Men) and Female (Women).

This can be evident from the researches made on human behaviour at “National Conference on Reforms and Benchmarks in NAAC Accreditation -2020 onwards”.

One of the themes is framed here in the context of the Sub Theme as “Student Centric TLE Approach”

## II. NEEDS

As discussed here in above that the human beings are highly motivated for improving lives of them by doing researches and inventions. They are always in search of the mode where they can live their lives comfortably, luxuriously or in other words the hazel free. In this process they have to manage their lives systematically the professionalism inserted automatically which is the source of the things being done in an efficient manner for the achievements of their goals. The professionalism is a serious attempt

since it is directly related with the human; therefore, the ethics are required to accomplish the goals without humiliating the world because all these things are done by the human and for the human.

Now a day, the world is shrinking due to introduction of information technology and the human worldwide being waken that their real progress only can be achieved when they develop themselves without harming themselves and the earth. That is why they are now keen to preserve the values and accordingly they are utilizing the resources with optimum use and in least harming style, so that they can pass over the healthy legacy to the next generation and that is why the development of professional ethic took place throughout the world. The development of professional ethics is the need of today for the better tomorrow.

It is evident that in present scenario the women are proving themselves as the genuine competitor to the men and many male dominating fields are now predominated by women right from the lower economic section to the highest one. The women are driving the man driven vehicles (*Hath Gadi*) to auto driven vehicles from E-Rickshaw to Aeroplane as well as the women are the CEO of top leading corporate sectors worldwide. They proved themselves with their quality and efficiency of proficiency by maintaining the ethics in much preservative manner than the men. It is also seen that the bribe offering and taking ratio in the women are very less than the male category. Therefore, the professional ethics are more preserved within the women today.

Then, the NAAC cannot leave this fact untouched and the figures discussed below are the base to discuss this subject here in this paper.

### III. ABOUT THE NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION COUNCIL (NAAC):

This is an Autonomous Institution of The University Grant Commission (UGC) set mainly to assess the Colleges and Universities with predetermined criteria set in this regard and awards the accreditation on the basis of the assessment in the context of the fulfilment of the affirmations made by the Colleges and Universities. In short it is a fact-finding autonomous agency set by the UGC.

#### The Genesis about UGC (University Grant Commission)

(As mentioned on the site of UGC <https://www.ugc.ac.in/page/Genesis.aspx>)

From ancient Bharat to modern India, higher education has always occupied a place of prominence in Indian history. In ancient times, Nalanda, Taxila and Vikramsila universities were renowned seats of higher learning, attracting students not only from all over the country but from far off countries like Korea, China, Burma (now Myanmar), Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), Tibet and Nepal. Today, India manages one of the largest higher education systems in the world.

The UGC, however, was formally established only in November 1956 as a statutory body of the Government of India through an Act of Parliament for the coordination, determination and maintenance of standards of university education in India as well. (<https://www.ugc.ac.in/page/Genesis.aspx>)

### IV. OBJECTIVES OF THIS STUDY

Any study carried by any one that should be carried with a certain base or bases. Without base no study has meaningful sense. All these base or bases has certain objectives for which the study has to be carried out. So it can be summarized that every study has certain objectives accordingly this study also focused on the following objectives.

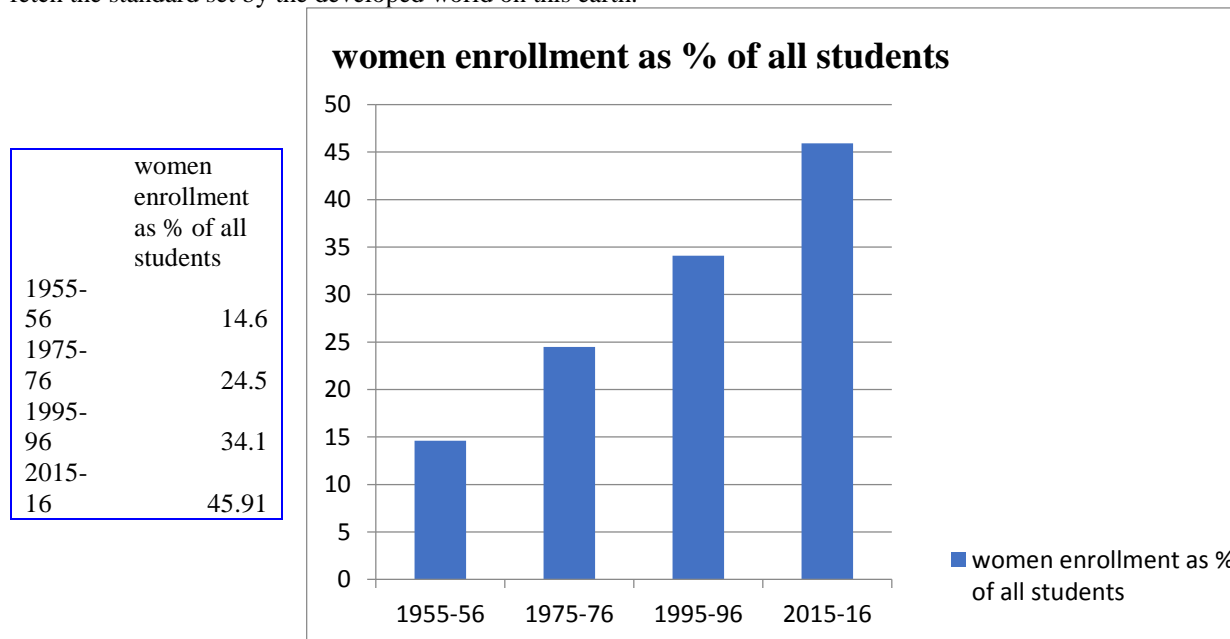
- To know the style of assessment and accreditation awarded by the NAAC (National Assessment and Accreditation Council)
- To know the main object and subject of the style and centre of the assessment and accreditation
- To compare the objects of UGC vis a vis with the NAAC in accreditation and assessment.

### V. THE REASON

It seems right from the originating this modern world whether it may be an edge of stone or frozen ice state, whatever the edge of this world the manmade researches were carried for the betterment of the human beings. It is seen that the center figures of all the inventions and researches are the human beings. Hence, this core factor remains today also in every field of development anywhere in the world, and the UGC's NAAC is also not untouched with this aspect. It is clear from the above-mentioned categorizing table.

As discussed above the main object of setting up of the UGC is not as regulating institution of the Universities within India but to search the need of the education for the development of human society. For this it was searched that the India is doing its growth in almost every sector of this competitive world but the growth in higher education was not satisfactory. On the basis of this fact, the UGC emphasize on the development of higher education within women. It was seen that the ratio of higher education in women is very low. The higher education then picked acceleration somewhat since the year 2011-12, the ratio of higher education in women

is a trend changer year, since than the ration of higher education in the women is increasing positively. Though, the ratio of higher education in women is greater in western developed country as compared to India. India is a developing country which is eager to fetch the standard set by the developed world on this earth.



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#### VI. AREA OF ASSESSMENT

The NAAC may emphasize its focus on the basis of data mentioned above regarding the women's enrolment as percentage to all the students within India. The percentage of women enrolment is now almost thrice then compared to percentage in the year of newly set up of UGC right from 1955-56 to 2015-16. The women enrolment percentage in the year 1955-56, it was 14.60% as compared to all students is now almost thrice at 45.91% in the year 2015-16. This drastic change may attract the attention of NAAC towards this fact that the efforts taken by UGC towards higher education trait in women within India have a positive impact.

Therefore, the emphasis may be on the issues where the involvement of human factors are there and especially in the case of women. The institute may carry the activities which induce the women to enrol more on not only at UG level but at PG level too. For example, where the institutes not having the vehicle facility to carry the students from remote areas, such institutes may arrange at least some facilities to provide bus pass or rail pass reimbursement especially to women students who are economically challenged and residing in rural areas for the purpose of education to attend the educational institution. Likewise, the fiscal aids towards admission fees, examination fees to be provided. Some arrangements may have to provide by the educational institution where such female students may earn some money by applying their academic skill while learning within the institute which may grow the self-respect trait within the women.

#### VII. CONCLUSION

It appears from the available data that the enrolment of women in the field of education within India is enhanced as compared from 1955-56 to 2015-16. This is possible due to the policy framed by the Government of India and by the UGC time to time in this regard. This growth is helpful to improve the quality of education in our country.

The data of women enrolment is considerably getting towards upward trends as compared to total enrolment of men and women as discussed here in above. That is why the human are considered as a core factor especially in the context of women.

#### VIII. SOURCES:

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