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A Study on the Present Status of Woman in Higher Education of Purba & Paschim Medinipur

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ABSTRACT

The education of women is the most powerful tool of change of status in society. Education always functions as a means of improving women's status within the family and society. At present in India, there is a small progress and improvement in women's education. To change this picture and to bring more girls in education, the government is providing a package of concessions in the form of providing free books, uniforms, boarding and lodging, clothing for the hostilities mid-day meals, scholarships, free cycles and so on. Besides that, educational programmes are providing various facilities to enhance the education for women, so these programmes are very helpful to improving the girl's education in India. However, the female –male ratio in education has been steadily improving over the years.

Keywords: PresentStatus, Higher Education, Woman, Purba&PaschimMedinipur

1 INTRODUCTION

“Education is the manifestation of perfection already in man”

- Swami Vivekananda

Education is another part of human life. Human beings are social being. When human being is struggle on society when their essential component is education. Society another part is woman. Woman is the first informal agency of education for children. Every child their moral values are learning by their ownmother. Thus, if woman cannot be educated when how their own children are learning their moral values. So, education is the most important for the woman.

Other view's education is the fundamental right of every citizens. As education regarded as the innate right of every individual, free education should be made available to all citizens irrespective of colour, creed, community, sex, language or religion(Ravi,2015).

2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Present study aimed at fulfilling the following objectives: -

- To analyse critically the present status of women in Purba & Paschim Medinipur.
- To find out programme taken by the Government on policy of women empowerment.
- To give suggestion for promoting women participation in higher education.
- To identify year wise establishment of girls' colleges inPurba&PaschimMedinipur.
- To highlight year wise women enrolment in respect of total enrolment in higher education in Purba & Paschim Medinipur.
- To highlight the government plans and policies for women in higher education.
- To provide some suitable suggestions on the basis of the findings to reduce the gender gap in higher education in Purba&PaschimMedinipur.

3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The researcher conducted her study on the basic following research questions: -

- How much access do the modern Indian women get to higher education in Purba & Paschim Medinipur?
- What were the responsible factors that make changes, either progressive or regressive, in the status of Indian women in higher education in Purba&Paschimmedinipur?

4 METHOD OF THE STUDY

The present study is descriptive cum exploratory. It is primarily based on secondary data. For this study data and information has been collected from annual report of Vidyasagar University and also collected from administrative section of Vidyasagar University. The analysis has been done on the basis of different indicators, like Gross Enrolment Ratio, Number of colleges, Number of Universities, etc. Descriptive statistical tools like bar graph have been used for interpretation of the data.

5 POPULATION AND SAMPLE

The investigator considered the population in his study the Purba and Paschim Medinipur district in west Bengal. Thus the college and University students formed the population of this investigation.

The sample consists of only college and University students of UG and PG Programme taken from different college and university of Purba and Paschim Medinipur district.

6 TOOLS AND TACHNIC

A suitable research tool contributes to the validity of the findings of any research study. The success of any research study depends largely on the nature of the tools used. The researcher developed an Interview schedules for data collection. This schedules to be constructed and verified by guider.

7 DESIGN OF THE STUDY

Qualitative design has been accepted for this study. The researcher developed a qualitative design in this study.

8 PRESENTATION OF DATA

Table No: 1

Year wise distribution of colleges in Purba&PaschimMedinipur

| Year | Total Colleges in Purba&PaschimMedinipur | Women Colleges in Purba&PaschimMedinipur | % of Women Colleges in Respect of Total College in Purba&PaschimMedinipur | Total Women Colleges in Purba&PaschimMedinipur |
|---------|--|--|---|--|
| 2013-14 | 43 | 02 | 4.65 | 02 |
| 2014-15 | 43 | 02 | 4.65 | 02 |
| 2015-16 | 54 | 04 | 7.40 | 04 |
| 2016-17 | 54 | 04 | 7.40 | 04 |
| 2017-18 | 56 | 04 | 7.14 | 04 |

Source: Annual Report of Vidyasagar University in West Bengal

Table no: 2
Year wise UG student enrolment in Higher education in Purba&PaschimMedinipur

| Year | Male students Enrolment | Female students Enrolment | Total enrolment | % of female students in respect of all Student |
|---------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--|
| 2013-14 | 24523 | 20541 | 45064 | 45.58 |
| 2014-15 | 25254 | 22992 | 48246 | 47.65 |
| 2015-16 | 24408 | 26944 | 51352 | 52.46 |
| 2016-17 | 23921 | 29068 | 52989 | 54.85 |

Source: Annual Report of Vidyasagar University in West Bengal

Table no: 3
Year wise PG student enrolment in Higher education in Purba&PaschimMedinipur

| Year | Male students Enrolment | Female students Enrolment | Total enrolment | % of female students in respect of all Student |
|---------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--|
| 2013-14 | 1934 | 1503 | 3437 | 43.72 |
| 2014-15 | 1919 | 1490 | 3409 | 43.70 |
| 2015-16 | 1843 | 1587 | 3430 | 46.26 |
| 2016-17 | 1790 | 1658 | 3448 | 48.08 |

Source: Annual Report of Vidyasagar University in West Bengal

Table no: 4

Year wise PG student enrolment by distance mode in Higher education in Purba&PaschimMedinipur

| Year | Male students Enrolment | Female students Enrolment | Total enrolment | % of female students in respect of all Student |
|---------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--|
| 2013-14 | 4338 | 3864 | 8202 | 47.11 |
| 2014-15 | 4838 | 4344 | 9182 | 47.30 |
| 2015-16 | 2577 | 5204 | 7781 | 66.88 |
| 2016-17 | 1994 | 3813 | 5807 | 65.66 |

Source: Annual Report of Vidyasagar University in West Bengal

Table no: 5

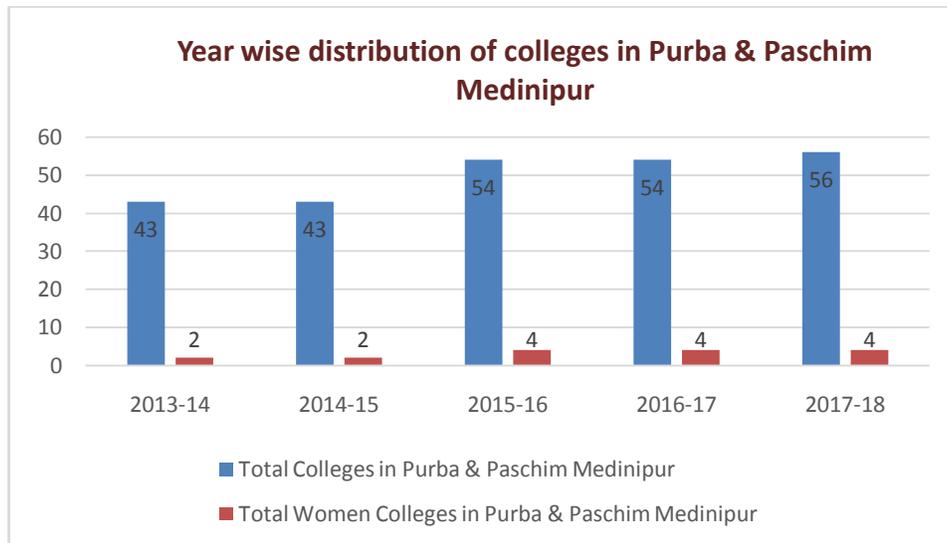
Year wise Ph.D. student enrolment in Higher education in Purba&PaschimMedinipur

| Year | Male students Enrolment | Female students Enrolment | Total enrolment | % of female students in respect of all Student |
|---------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--|
| 2014-15 | 133 | 55 | 188 | 29.25 |
| 2015-16 | 110 | 48 | 158 | 30.37 |
| 2016-17 | 64 | 34 | 98 | 34.69 |

Source: Annual Report of Vidyasagar University in West Bengal

9 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Figure No.- 1 Year wise distribution of colleges in Purba&PaschimMedinipur

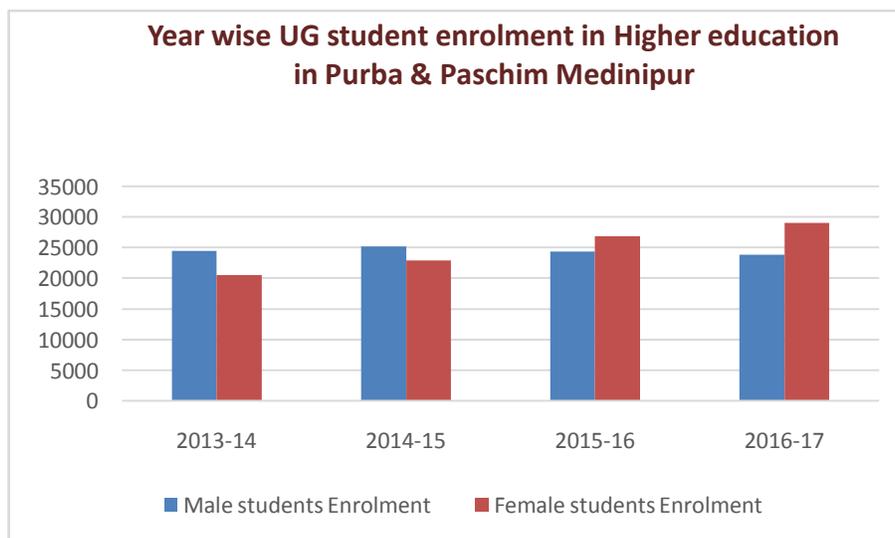


10 Result :

Table no 1 shows that, maximum number of women's colleges were established in the period of 2015-17 it was 4. Highest women colleges (7.40%) were established in respect of total college establishment in the period of 2015-16. Through my study it was identified that, in Purba&PaschimMedinipur 2 Women's colleges were established before 2013. Then more 2 Woman's colleges were established in the period of 2015-2016. Now total women's colleges are 4 in Purba&PaschimMedinipur.

Figure No.- 2

Year wise UG student enrolment in Higher education in Purba&PaschimMedinipur



Result :

Table no.2 show that, Vidyasagar University report 2016-2017 reveals that out of 52989 (provisional) students enrolled in various courses at all levels in colleges. Out of 52989, 29068 has been women's students, constituting 54.85 percent in respect of total enrollment.

Figure No.- 3 Year wise PG student enrolment in Higher education in Purba & Paschim Medinipur

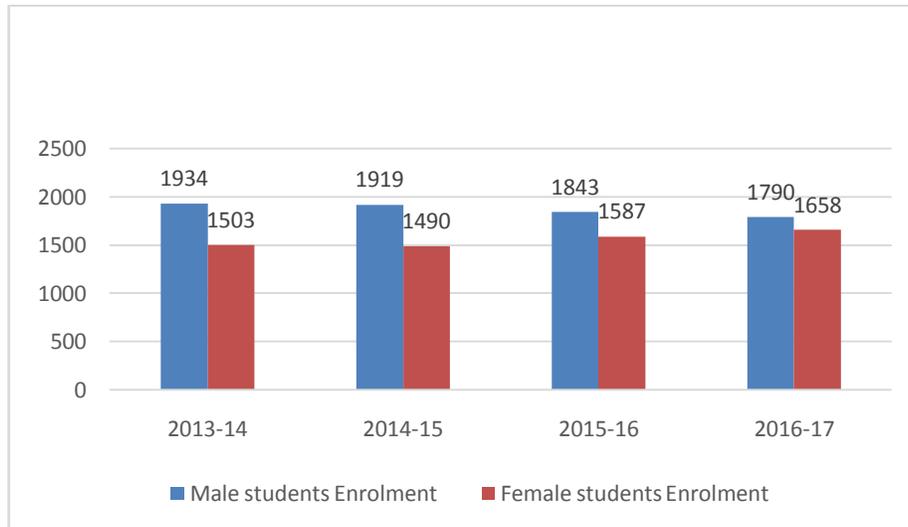
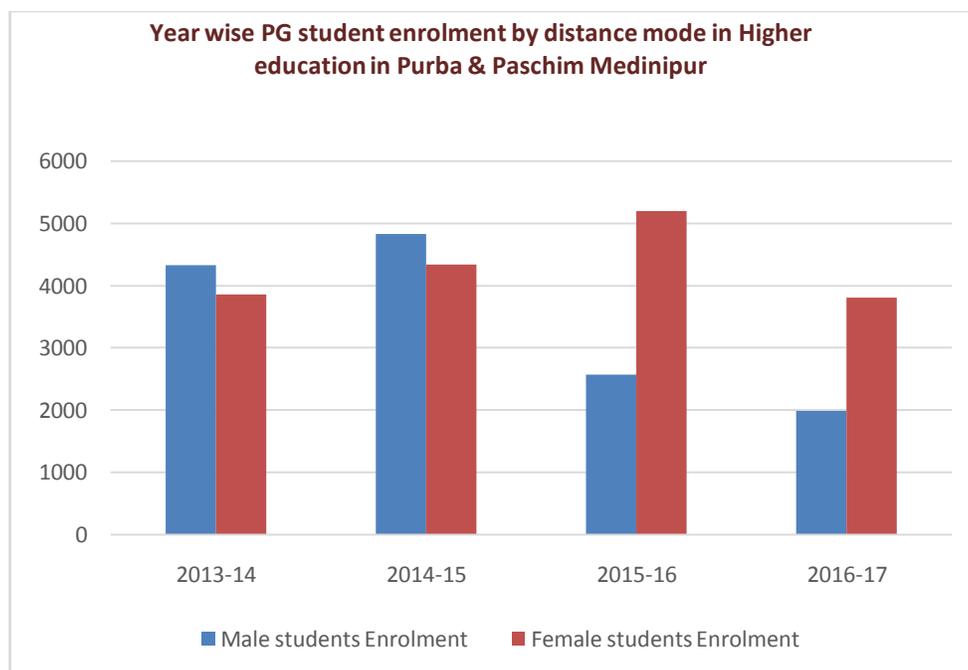
**Result :**

Table no.3 show that, Vidyasagar University report 2016-2017 reveals that out of 3448 (provisional) students enrolled in various courses at all levels in University. Out of 3448, 1658 has been women's students, constituting 48.08 percent in respect of total enrollment. Last four year were continuous growth of women's enrollment for higher education in Purba&PaschimMedinipur.

Figure No.- 4 Year wise PG student enrolment by distance mode in Higher education in Purba & Paschim Medinipur



Result :

Table no.4 show that, Vidyasagar University report 2016-2017 reveals that out of 5807(provisional) students enrolled enrolment by distance mode in PG courses in University. Out of 5807, 3816 has been women's students, constituting 65.66 percent in respect of total enrollment.

Figure No.-5 Year wise Ph.D. student enrolment in Higher education in Purba & Paschim Medinipur

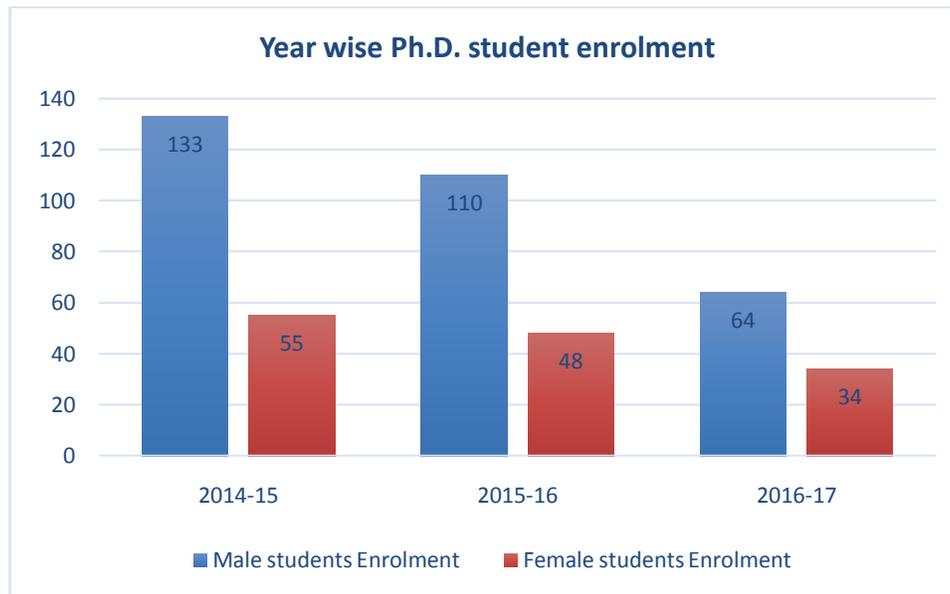
**Result :**

Table no.5 show that, Vidyasagar University report 2016-2017 reveals that out of 98(provisional) students enrolled enrolment Ph.D. courses in University. Out of 98, 34 has been women's students, constituting 34.65 percent in respect of total enrollment. Last three year were continuous growth of women's enrollment for higher education in Purba&PaschimMedinipur.

Research Question 1

Analysis: -Maximum number of women's colleges were established in the period of 2015-17 it was 4. Highest women colleges (7.40%) were established in respect of total college establishment in the period of 2015-16. Through my study it was identified that, in Purba&PaschimMedinipur 2 Women's colleges were established before 2013. Then more 2 Woman's colleges were established in the period of 2015-2016. Now total women's college are 4 in Purba&PaschimMedinipur. Vidyasagar University report 2016-2017 reveals that out of 52989 (provisional) students enrolled in various courses at all levels in colleges. Out of 52989, 29068 has been women's students, constituting 54.85 percent in respect of total enrollment.

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Research Question 2

Analysis: -The study found that still the female literacy rate is lagging behind male literacy rate (only half of the female population are literates and three fourth of the male population are literates). The rate of school dropouts is also found to be comparatively higher in case of girls. This higher rate of illiteracy of women is undoubtedly attributing for women dependence on men and to play a subordinate role. The lack of education is the root cause for women's exploitation and subjugation. Only education can help women to empower. Thus, promoting education among women is an important measure to empower women and to accomplish their goals.

11 MAJOR FINDING

- According to report, total women's colleges in purba and Paschimmainipur were 4 colleges. That are established before 2015.
- Women's college are very low representative from total college.
- According to report, total women students are enrolment in UG course is more than boys.
- In most of the cases it is shown that post graduate level women enrolment is almost of boys.
- Similarly, women's students are enrolment in Ph.D. program are slowly growth by years to years.
- At last researcher find out that govt. is taken various schemes and programmes for develop the women education.

Major Schemes and programmes for Women Education

1. Operation Black Board
2. Teacher Education
3. Education Guarantee Scheme & Alternative and Innovative Education (EGS & AIE)
4. SarvaShikshaAbhiyan (SSA)
5. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)
6. ShikshaKarmi
7. MahilaSamakhya
8. District Primary Education Programme (DPEP)
9. National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL)
10. Janshala Programme
11. PadheBitiyaBadheBitiya
12. Ladali Scheme
13. Kishore VaigyanikProtsahanYojana
14. Midday Meal Scheme
15. National Literacy Mission Programme
16. Sabla
17. Access and Equity
18. Quality Improvement in Schools (QIS)
19. ICT in Schools
20. Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC)
21. Vocationalisation of Education
22. Kanyashree
22. BetiBachao, BetiPadhao (Save girl child, educate girl child): Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi launched the programme on January 22, 2015 from Panipat, Haryana. It is a Government of India's scheme that aims to generate awareness and improving the efficiency of delivery of welfare services meant for women. The objectives of the scheme are to prevent gender biased sex selective elimination, to ensure survival & protection of the Girl Child, to ensure education of the Girl Child, to improve the Nutrition Status of Girl Child, to promote a protective environment for Girl Child. The scheme was initiated with an initial corpus of Rs 100 crore.

12 Recommendation

1. Appointment of female teachers in higher education.
2. Requirement of women hostel not only for backward classes, but also for BPL holder generalclass women.
3. Arrangement of Scholarships for rank hold girls in various disciplines should provide which helps them as well as to motivate society.
4. In colleges & Universities, teaching method should be implemented by grouping together students of the same standard or maturity levels & encouraging group discussion under supervision of an experienced person.
5. Inclusion of various courses, both regular and distance mode like fine arts, fashion designing, costume designing, text tile designing, relating to women, which can help to reduce gender disparity in higher education in purba and PaschimMedinipur.
6. To provide need-basedjob-oriented courses for women.
7. Women higher education policies need to take by our government.
8. The university should encourage students to do research work regarding women's issues.

9. UGC should provide research associate ship in every year for women.

13 Conclusion

The study found that still the female literacy rate is lagging behind male literacy rate (only half of the female population are literates and three fourth of the male population are literates). The rate of school dropouts is also found to be comparatively higher in case of girls. This higher rate of illiteracy of women is undoubtedly attributing for women dependence on men and to play a subordinate role. The lack of education is the root cause for women's exploitation and subjugation. Only education can help women to empower. Thus, promoting education among women is an important measure to empower women and to accomplish their goals.

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