

CHAPTER - IV

SUMMARY AND FINDINGS



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This chapter is designed to present a brief summary of the earlier chapter and to list major finding of this study.

The present work entitled, "Women In Higher Education : A Study of enrolment Pattern In Shivaji University" is divided in four chapters including the present one.

The first chapter titled "Introduction and Methodology" is divided into two sections. The first introductory section is devoted to describe the changing status of women in India. In this section the statistical data regarding female population, sex-ratio, age-strucher of female population, life expectancy for females at birth, health, nutrition and mortality, age at marriage, fertility, literacy, employment, pattern of school enrolment are presented.

In the second section of the first chapter methodology of the present work has been described. In the beginning, the importance of undertaking research regarding analysis of sex-wise enrolment pattern at the level of higher education is

made clear. A brief review of the available studies relevant in the present context is presented. This is followed by the statement of the problem for the present research work, objectives and scope of the present work.

The Research Problem :

The present study aims at the analysis of enrolment pattern in Shivaji University, in order to understand the proportion of women in higher education in general, and to understand proportion of women in various faculties and professional courses in particular.

Objectives :

A) General Objective :

The general objective of the present study is to understand the proportion of women in higher education enrolled in Shivaji University Kolhapur.

B) Specific Objectives :

The specific objectives of the present study are as under:

- 1) To study the sex-wise enrolment pattern in Shivaji University over the years, i.e. from 1965-66 to 1995-96.

- 2) To study the enrolment by sex in institutions of higher learning affiliated to Shivaji University in four districts viz., Kolhapur, Satara, Sangli and Solapur.
- 3) To study the enrolment by sex for traditional courses such as B.A., B.Com., B.SC. and M.A., M.Com., and M.Sc.
- 4) To study the sex-wise enrolment pattern for various professional courses such as Law, Teaching, Medicine and engineering.
- 5) To study the sex-wise enrolment pattern in relation to various caste categories such as S.Cs, STs, NTs, OBCs and others.

Scope of the study :

The study is confined to the analysis of sex-wise enrolment pattern in Shivaji University , Kolhapur. As such , it has focused on enrolment data. The data are mainly collected from secondary sources, viz, annual reports of the Shivaji University and from concerned sections (P.G. seminar, and statistics) of the Shivaji University For detailed statistical analysis, attention has been focussed on enrolment data relating to selected years i.e. academic year, 1965-66, 1970-71, 1975-

76, 1980-81, 1985-86, 1990-91 and 1995-96. The enrolment data has been studied in terms of percentages and the findings have been drawn.

The second chapter titled "History Of Women's Education In India A Brief Outline", deals with progress of women's education in India. This chapter is conveniently divided into three sections. The first section deals with the description of educational status of women during vedic period. In second section, progress of women's education in the pre-Independence period is outlined. In third section, an account of progress of women's education in the post-Independent period is presented. Some statistical data indicating progress in enrolment of female students in pre-Independence as well as Post independence period is also presented and analysed.

Third chapter titled, "Women In Higher Education : Enrolment Pattern In Shivaji University", is based on the data collected from different sections of the office of the Shivaji University, Kolhapur and Annual Reports published by the Shivaji University. This chapter is divided into two sections. In

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the first section, a brief profile of the Shivaji University is presented. In the second section, statistical data regarding the enrolment of male-female students in different classes and faculties for selected years is presented and analysed.

The major finding based on the analysis of sex-wise enrolment pattern in Shivaji University are noted below.

MAJOR FINDINGS

1) Enrolment in B.A. (Part I, II, & III)

There is significant increase in the total number of students enrolled in B.A. Part I, II, and III classes in institutions affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur. In the academic year 1965-66 the number was just 4,885 and it increased upto 59,616 in the year 1965-1996.

In all the years percentage of male students has always remained far greater than female students, thereby indicating gender disparity in enrolment pattern.

If we look at the percentage increase in case of female students in B.A. Part I, II and III Classes, the percentage of female students has remained fluctuating between 21.20 percent (1975-76) and 32.78 percent (1995-96).

In conclusion it can be said that, in terms of percentage, there is more than 5 percent increase in the enrolment of female students in B.A. Part I, II and III Classes between 1965-66 and 1995-96.

2) Enrolment in B.Sc. (Part I, II, & III)

There is significant increase in the total number of students enrolled in B.Sc. Part I, II, and III classes in institutions affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur. In the academic year 1965-66 the number was just 3,481 and it increased upto 15,265 in the year 1965-1996.

In all the years percentage of male students has always remained far greater than female students.

The percentage of female students has increased steadily between 12.66 percent (1965-66) and 36.67 percent (1995-96). In the year 1965-66 percentage of female enrolment was just 12.66 percent it increased upto 36.07 percent in the year 1995-96.

In conclusion it can be said that there is significant increase in the enrolment of female students in B.Sc. Part I,

II and III Classes for. The female enrolment in B.Sc. classes has tripped in the three decades. 120

3) Enrolment in B.Com. (Part I, II & III)

There is significant increase in the total number of students enroled in B.Com. Part I, II, and III classes in institutions affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur. In the academic year 1965-66 the number was just 1,713 and it increased upto 21,338 in the year 1965-1996.

In all the years percentage of male students has always remained far greater than female students, this indicates gender disparity in the enrolment pattern.

The percentage of female students has increased steadily between 4.31 percent (1965-66) and 38.09 percent (1995-96). In the year 1965-66 percentage of female enrolment was just 4.31 percent . It increased upto 38.09 percent in the year 1995 -96.

In conclusion it can be said that, there is significant increase in the enrolment of female students in B.Com. Part I, II and III Classes for selected years between 1965-66 and

1995-96. The female enrolment in B.Com has increased 8 times in three decades. 121

4) Enrolment in B.A., B.Com and B.Sc. (Part I, II & III)

If we consider the absolute number of female students faculty-wise, it can be seen that the number of female students enrolled in B.A. Part I, II and III is large as compared to B.Com. and B.Sc. for all the selected years. For instance, the number of girls enrolled in B.A. in the year 1995-96 was 19,543 whereas in B.Com. this number was 8,129 and in B.Sc. classes it was just 5,598.

All the years and for all the three faculties percentage of male students has always remained far greater than female students, thereby indicating gender disparity in the enrolment pattern.

If we examine the aggregate percentage of female enrolment in all the three faculties it can be seen that, the female enrolment percentage in the Arts faculty (see 8th row) (B.A. I, II, & III) is largest of all. In Arts faculty the aggregate percentage of female students is 28.83 percent



followed by B.Sc. Classes, 26.08 percent, and in B.Com. classes 25.31 percent.

Female students still prefer faculty of Arts while enrolling themselves in higher educational institutions as compared to commerce and science. A notable observation is that, the enrolment of female students in the faculty of commerce and science is increasing at faster rate than that of Arts. For instance, the enrolment of female students in Commerce faculty has increased more than nine times during three decades (4.31 percent in 1965-66 and 36.07 in 1995-96). And, in Arts faculty, enrolment of female students has increased only by 5.68 percent.

5) District-wise enrolment in B.A., B.Com., & B.Sc. (Part I, II & III)

There is gender-disparity in enrolment pattern in case of all the faculties (i.e. B.A., B.Sc., B.com.) in all the four districts. The percentage of enrolment of male students has always remained far greater than the female students.

The data reveal that the average percentage of female students is highest in the Sangli district (34.79 percent)

followed by Satara (31.09 percent), Kolhapur (27.54 percent) and Solapur (26.32 percent). 123

The average percentage of female students enrolled in Science faculty (B.Sc. I, II & III) is highest in Sangli district (33.75 percent) followed by Kolhapur (30.00 percent), Solapur (28.94 percent) and Satara (28.37 percent).

The average percentage of female enrolment in the Commerce faculty is highest in Sangli district (31.95 percent) followed by Solapur (31.50 percent), Kolhapur (31.26 percent) and Satara (31.12 percent).

The enrolment of female students in all faculties taken together is highest in the Sangli district (33.50 percent), followed by Satara (30.33 percent), Kolhapur (29.6 percent) and Solapur (28.75 percent).

6) Enrolment in M.A., M.Com. & M.Sc. Classes

The percentage of Post graduate (M.A. M.Sc. M.Com. Part I and II) female students to the total has increased steadily between 22.75 percent (1985-86) and 29.44 percent (1995-96).

For all the years and for all the three faculties of P.G. (M.A. M.Sc. and M.com.) percentage of male students has always remained far greater than female students, thereby indicating gender disparity in the enrolment pattern.

If we examine the percentage figures of aggregate female enrolment in all the three faculties of P.G. (M.A. M.Sc. and M.com.) it can be seen that, the female percentage in the Science (M.Sc. part I, II) faculty is largest of all. In Science P.G. classes, the aggregate percentage of female students is 30.51 percent followed by M.A. Classes, 28.67 percent, and in M.Com. classes 16.31 percent.

7) Enrolment in Professional colleges

The female enrolment in various professional colleges has increased over the years. Female enrolment in all the professional colleges taken together was just 8.97 percent in the year 1970-71 it has increased upto 23.27 percent in 1995-96.

In all the years and for all the professional colleges, percentage of male students has always remained far greater than female students.

In case of the aggregate percentage of female enrolment from 1970-71 to 1995-96 among the four types of professional colleges, it can be that, the percentage of female enrolment is greatest (34.90 percent) in the Medical colleges followed by Education (17.85 percent), Law (14.33 percent) and Engineering (8.84 percent).

8) Caste-category-wise distribution enrolment of students

The data regarding caste-category wise distribution of students enrolled in Shivaji University reveal that, the number of students belonging to 'Open' category (other than various reservation categories) has remained far greater than various reservation categories for all the three selected years.

The data reveal that percentage of O.B.C. students has remained higher, followed by SCs, NTs, VJ and STs.

The examination of aggregate enrolment of students for all the selected years reveals that, highest enrolment (77.30 percent) is from the open category followed by SCs, O.B.Cs, NTs, VJ and STs.

9) Enrolment in Graduate degree.

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There is significant increase in enrolment of students for the graduate degrees. In the year 1965-66 there were just 52 colleges affiliated to Shivaji University and the total number of students registered for their graduate degrees was 22,013. In the year 1995-96 the total number of colleges affiliated to Shivaji University increased upto 234 and the number of students registered for graduation upto 1,15,844.

There is significant increase in enrolment of female students during these decades. This is reflected in the percentage of female enrolment. The percentage of female enrolment which was 15.50 percent in the year 1965-66 has increased upto 29.63 percent in the year 1995-96. Thus the female enrolment for graduation has almost doubled in three decades.

The total number of male students registered for their graduate degrees has always remained far graduate than the female students in all the years. This is also reflected in average percentage for tree decades. The average percentage

of male students is found to be 76.78 percent and for female students 23.22 percent. 127