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**3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC care list during the year 2019-20**

Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN number	Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of the Journal
IQAC role in quality assurance of higher education	Dr.Manikamma N. S.	Dept. of Sociology	International journal of advanced research ideas and innovations in technology	2019-20	ISSN No 2452-132X, Volume-5 Issue-3	www.IJARIT.com.
Challengers of women entrepreneurship	Dr.Manikamma N. S.	Dept. of Sociology	The research journal of social science	2019-20	ISSN No . 0025-1356(p) 2456-1356(O) UGC Listed-40820	https://www.internationalconference.in/XVIII_AIC/TS4/Manikamma%20N%20Sultanpur_120-133_.pdf
Stress level between housewives and employed women	Dr.Manikamma N. S.	Dept. of Sociology	International education and research journal (peer reviewed Refereed) Journal	2019-20	E-ISSN No. 2454-9916 IC Value: 71.9	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/353805164_STRESS_LEVEL_BETWEEN_HOUSEWIVES_AND_EMPLOYED_WOMEN
Central Goods and Services Tax(Fourth amendment)	Dr.Laxaman T	Dept. of Commerce	International journals of creative research thoughts	2019-20	IJCRT ISSN Approved & 5.97 Impact Factor Volume 7	<a href="http://www.ijcti.org">www.ijcti.org</a>

Deemed registration under Central Goods and Services Tax Act,2017	Dr.Laxaman T	Dept. of Commerce	International journals of creative research thoughts	2019-20	IJCRT ISSN Approved & 5.97 Impact Factor Volume 7	www.ijcti.org
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**Dr.Manikamma N. S.**

*Manikamma; International Journal of Advance Research, Ideas and Innovations in Technology*



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## IQAC role in quality assurance of higher education

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### ABSTRACT

*Indian Higher Education and Establishment of NAAC has always been undergone so many changes and tackled with challenges since independence. There were so many challenges in the educational system, so to tackle those all issues education institution As per National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) guidelines every accredited institution should establish an Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) to respond positively. Because it is a significant administrative body responsible for all quality matters. Objectives of this paper are to determine the careful role of IQAC in maintaining overall quality standards in the college. Sandip J. Nikam, (2016) research paper was expressed that how and in what ways IQAC functions brings quality in the overall development of higher education institution and to find out the role of IQAC in terms of quality assurance, sustaining in regard with all the core elements. Methodology: present paper utilized both primary and secondary data sources. Findings: As of the our primary data results the majority of the respondents that is 68.8 percent respondents who were comes under equal to or more than 50 age group has stated that IQAC contributes to maintaining quality in higher education institution, followed by 68 percent respondents who came in between 31-40 age groups, 61.9 percent respondents were in between 21-30 and 73.7 percent respondents were comes under 41-50 age groups who agree with IQAC playing important role in quality maintenance in higher education.*

**Keywords**— IQAC, Quality, Higher education, Challenges, Assurance

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The Indian higher education system is on the frame of great renewals to handle with global competence. This system is one of the third largest higher educational systems in the world, comprising 795 universities, 39,671 affiliated colleges, 1,015,696 teaching faculty and 23,764,960 students ([www.nirfindia.org](http://www.nirfindia.org). 2013-14). The policy framing work continuously is in progress at the level of state and central government (DG Sawant - 2016). The complete quality of higher education is the main concern in policy framing and for that, it has been made mandatory to obtain accreditation of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) to recover quality. Many higher education intuitions have been completed and are in the procedure of the first cycle of accreditation in the state and country. Maintaining quality is a matter of

  
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Volume-5, Issue-3 - May-June, 2019

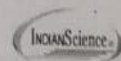
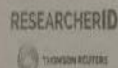
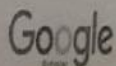
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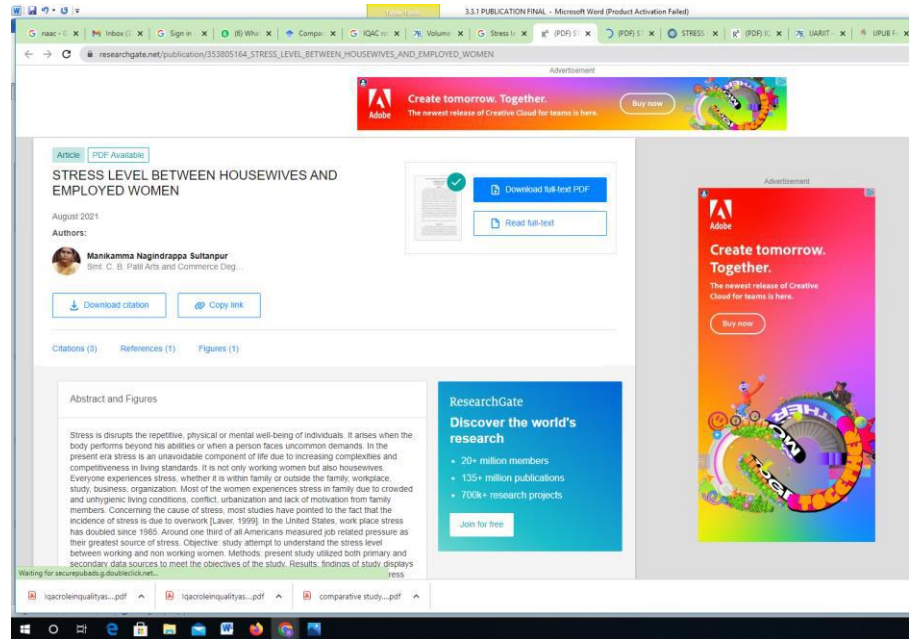
Figures (2)

Abstract and Figures

Indian Higher Education and Establishment of NAAC has always been undergone so many changes and tackled with challenges since independence. There were so many challenges in the educational system, so to tackle those all issues education institution As per National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) guidelines every accredited institution should establish an Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) to respond positively. Because it is a significant administrative body responsible for all quality matters. Objectives of this paper are to determine the careful role of IQAC in maintaining overall quality standards in the college. Sandip J. Nikam, (2016) research paper was expressed that how and in what ways IQAC functions brings quality in the overall development of higher education institution and to find out the role of IQAC in terms of quality assurance, sustaining in regard with all the core elements. Methodology: present paper utilized both primary and secondary data sources. Findings: As of the our primary data results the majority of the respondents that is 68.8 percent respondents who were comes under equal to or more than 50 age group has stated that IQAC contributes to maintaining quality in higher education institution, followed by 68 percent respondents who came in between 31-40 age groups, 61.9 percent respondents were in between 21-30 and 73.7 percent respondents were comes under 41-50 age groups who agree with IQAC playing important role in quality maintenance in higher education.

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respondents	yes	No	?
	19	2	13
	90.5%	9.5%	61.9%
	18	7	17

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*XVIII Annual International Conference Proceedings; January 2017*

## CHALLENGES OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY IN GULBARGA CITY

**Dr. M. N. Sultanpur**  
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 Smt. C.B. Patil Arts and Commerce Degree College Chinchole  
 Dist: Kalaburagi, State : Karnataka

**Abstract**

**Introduction:** The enhancement of women entrepreneurship is a challenging aspect of developing country like India. But it is necessary to uplift the women position. So the Govt of India and Karnataka providing special program and training to develop skills to increase Women participation in economic growth and development of the nation. It is also help to improving the position of women in society and promoting entrepreneurship ability among women to ensuring the availability of affordable child care and equal treatment in the work place.

**Objectives:** To review the Status of women entrepreneurship in India and to examine the challenges of women entrepreneurship in Karnataka.

**Methodology:** The statistical data was utilized from the primary and Secondary data. Primary data have been collected from the published survey reports, research articles ,books, journals and website. The collected data has been analyzed by using pointing method for evaluating the family support to women respondents for their enterprises.

**Discussion And Findings:** The women entrepreneurship face various obstacles such as financial problem, marketing skills , raw material , sales, labour , technical , competition, new technology, problem of land ,shed ,water, power ,taxes, lack of family support as well as lack of government support etc. The present study findings shows that the 50 respondents have been facing the gender discrimination problems, the units are open mind in rendering their services for example, beauty parlour, Bangle shops, novelty shops, which accounted for 15.9%, the sum of the 13 respondents have been facing the paucity of raw-materials getting in time, this type of problem is facing by the mobile services units, 8.3%, sum of the 25 respondents have been facing the problem of illiteracy, they have not been possessing required education in their units, which is accounted for 7.9%, lastly the 15 respondents have been facing the problem of high cost in their units and which is leading to high price compared to the counter parts units, and such an atmosphere affecting the business improvement, which is accounted for 4.8%.

**Introduction**

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3.1.1 PUBLICATION FINAL - Microsoft Word (Product Activation Failed)

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### STRESS LEVEL BETWEEN HOUSEWIVES AND EMPLOYED WOMEN

**Dr. Manikamma N. Sultanpur**  
Asst. Professor of Sociology, Smt. C. B. Patil Arts and Commerce Degree College Chincholi

**Keywords:** working women, nonworking women, stress level, Psychological, Physical problems

**Abstract**  
Stress is disrupts the repetitive, physical or mental well-being of individuals. It arises when the body performs beyond his abilities or when a person faces uncommon demands. In the present era stress is an unavoidable component of life due to increasing complexities and competitiveness in living standards. It is not only working women but also housewives. Everyone experiences stress, whether it is within family or outside the family, workplace, study, business, organization. Most of the women experiences stress in family due to crowded and unhygienic living conditions, conflict, urbanization and lack of motivation from family members. Concerning the cause of stress, most studies have pointed to the fact that the incidence of stress is due to overwork (Laver, 1999). In the United States, work place stress has doubled since 1985. Around one third

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## STRESS LEVEL BETWEEN HOUSEWIVES AND EMPLOYED WOMEN

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### ABSTRACT

Stress is disrupts the repetitive, physical or mental well-being of individuals. It arises when the body performs beyond his abilities or when a person faces uncommon demands. In the present era stress is an unavoidable component of life due to increasing complexities and competitiveness in living standards. It is not only working women but also housewives. Everyone experiences stress, whether it is within family or outside the family, workplace, study, business, organization. Most of the women experiences stress in family due to crowded and unhygienic living conditions, conflict, urbanization and lack of motivation from family members. Concerning the cause of stress, most studies have pointed to the fact that the incidence of stress is due to overwork [Laver, 1999]. In the United States, work place stress has doubled since 1985. Around one third of all Americans measured job related pressure as their greatest source of stress. **Objective:** study attempt to understand the stress level between working and non working women. **Methods:** present study utilized both primary and secondary data sources to meet the objectives of the study. **Results:** findings of study displays that working women mild stress level is more and non-working women moderate level stress and sever level stress found same among both working and non-working women. Statistical significance shows the relationship between working and non-working women stress level with 0.05 level. They can manage the stress by adapting healthy practices and individual can learn to relax and enjoy life. They had feel the best way to manage stress is to prevent it. This may not be always possible. So, the subsequent best effects are to decrease strain and make life easier.

**KEYWORDS:** working women, non-working women, stress level, Psychological, Physical problems.

### INTRODUCTION:

In modern time's higher education facilitated women's entry into gainful employment and some parts of the world major variations have occurred in the status of women. In simultaneously women will place in the difficult position of having to balance the multiple roles expect to carry out for herself. As all know women doing both responsibilities easily for a century. Means they can play best role as working women, as good housewife and mother. She can make her children happy, healthy and responsible citizens. Still women have been expected to fulfill the ideal role of both perfect wife and mother, and this means every woman putting the family first before their own needs. As a housewife she is source of joy comfort and inspiration to her husband and as working women she engage works in office, banks outside from their house for get financial independence, with an effective housewife, motherhood raising a child. But after all she is also human being, she needs relax, love, affection, position, respect in family because, Independence of India indicated the introduction of laws relating to women, The Constitution provided equality to men and women and also gave special security to women with Government rules and regulation to realize their

actively. Some of these problems are insomnia, eating disorders, heart problems, and suicidal tendencies. Stress is unavoidable, when large amount of work is predictable beyond the capacities of the worker and work has to be performed keeping in view the set deadlines. The present paper focus on stress level among working and non working women with the help of background characteristics.

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Swati Chhabra (2017) Working women is a growing need of the time as the families can't strive on a single wage. On the other hand self esteem needs of the women have encouraged them to step out of the home and work for their separate social identity. This has put the women role into dual conflicting role as skilled homemakers or skilled employees of an organization. So there arises a difficulty in maintaining balance to be housewives or productive employees. The result of this imbalance is the birth of stress in career oriented women workers.

Michael J. Galanakis I et al. (2016) the current study investigates how stress and self-esteem interact in a wide range of levels. The researcher Reviewing the latest

  
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This is certified that our Editors-Reviewers accepted the research paper of  
Mr./Ms./Dr. Manikamma N. Sultanpur  
This article is published in the Month of June 2019, Volume X Number VI.

Title of the paper is Challenges of women entrepreneurship.  
The research paper is original & innovative.

*Dr. Sarbajit Sen*  
01.06.2019

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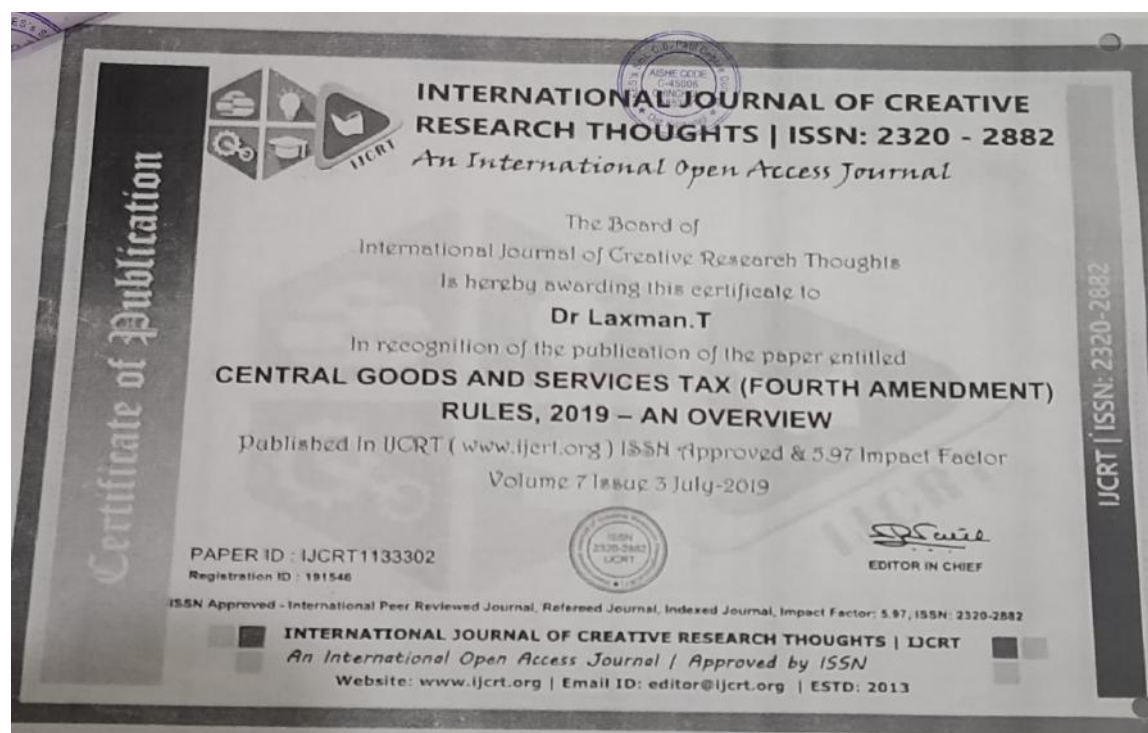
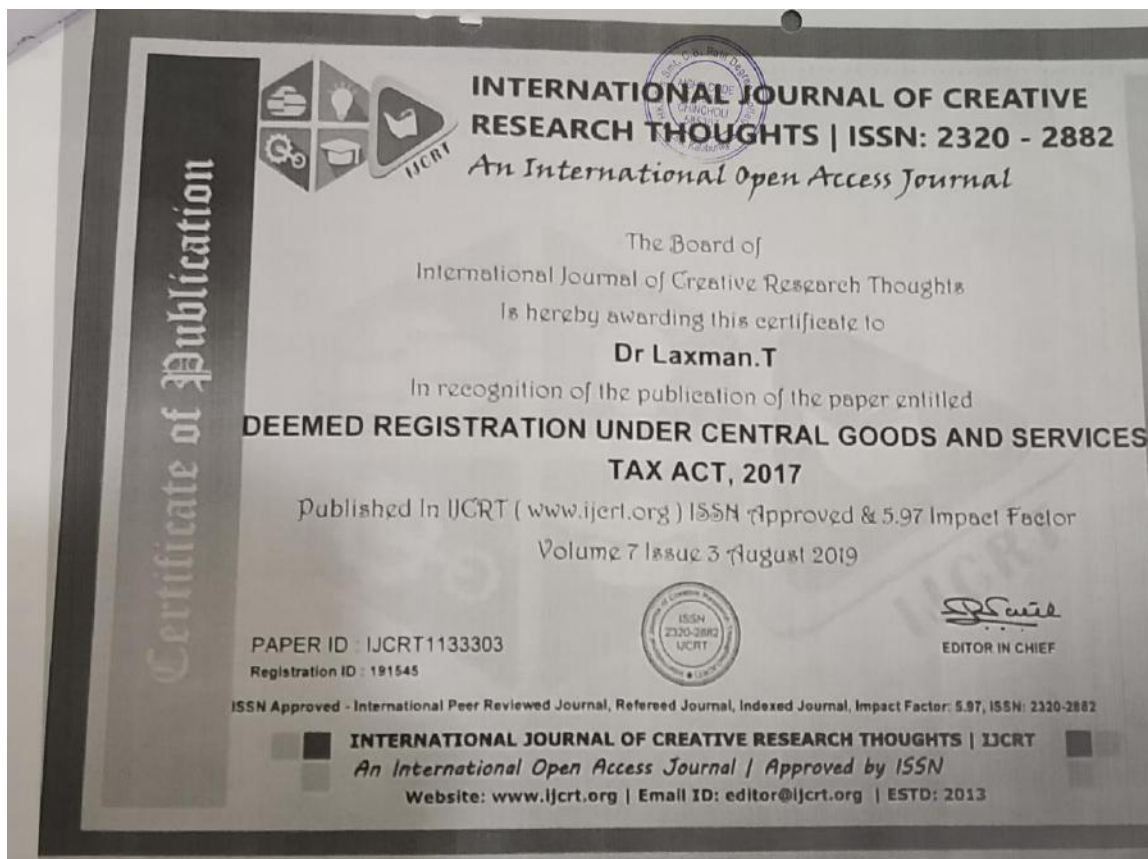
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