

“Dissemination of Education for Knowledge, Science and Culture”
-Shikshanmaharshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe

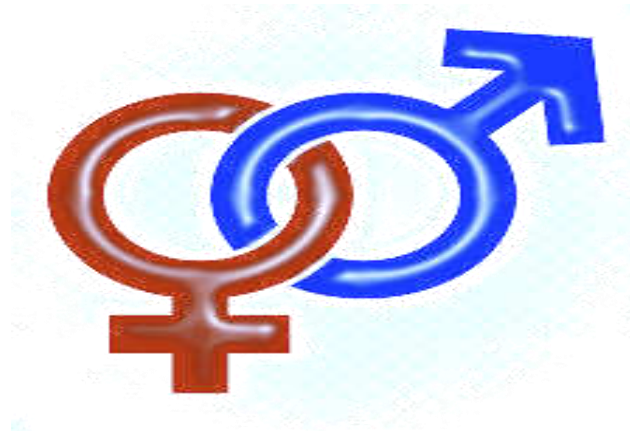


Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha Kolhapur's

RAJE RAMRAO MAHAVIDYALAYA, JATH

Dist- Sangli (Maharashtra) 416404

GENDER AUDIT REPORT



SUBMITTED BY

MISS. SHILPA. G. PATIL

MRS. LATA S. KARANDE

Miss. Sangeeta B. Deshmukh-Chairman

GENDER AUDIT COMMITTEE

TO

INTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE CELL (IQAC)

2020 -21

Gender Audit Committee

Miss. Sangeeta B. Deshmukh-Chairman

M.Sc. B.Ed.

**Assistant Professor in Zoology,
Raje Ramrao Mahavidyalaya, Jath**

Miss. Lata S. Karande-Member

M.A SET

**Assistant Professor in Hindi
Raje Ramrao Mahavidyalaya, Jath**

INDEX

Sr. no.	Contents	Page No.	
1	Acknowledgement	1	1
2	Introduction	2	4
3	Gender Sensitive Features	5	7
4	Photo Gallery:1	8	15
5	Gender Proportion	16	28
6	Internal Complaints Committee and Women Empowerment Cell	29	31
7	Photo Gallery:2	32	35
6	Salient Features and Recommendations	36	38
8	Conclusion	39	39

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



I offer my deepest gratitude and special vote of thanks to management of Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha, Kolhapur, Executive President Hon. Prin. Shri Abhaya Kumar Salunkhe and the Secretary Hon. Smt. Shubhangi Gawade for their continuous guidance and encouragement.

I express my sincere thanks to Hon'ble Principal Prof. (Dr.) Suresh. S. Patil and IQAC Coordinator Dr. Shivaji R. Kulal for their guidance and valuable suggestions during the making of this report and for trust on my potential of doing the present gender audit.

I also express my special thanks to all the committee Members for their timely help during data collection.

I would like to present my special appreciation for all the faculty members and non-teaching staff members of our college, for maintain and providing the data related and required for gender audit.

The entire work is an inculcation of eventual execution into constructive work.

Place: Jath

Date: 19-04-2021

Miss. Sangeeta Deshmukh

**Chairman
Gender Audit committee,**

Rajaramrao Mahavidyalaya, Jath

Introduction to the Institution

Raje Ramrao Mahavidyalaya, Jath is established in 1969. It works under Shri Swami Vivekanand Shiskhan Sanstha, Kolhapur and affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur. Shri Swami Vivekanand Shiskhan Sanstha is founded by famous educationist and social reformer Shiskhan Maharshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe. The motto of our Sanstha is “Dissemination of education through Knowledge, Science and Culture” The main objective is to educate the rural and economically weaker sector of the society. Two lakh students are studying in over 372 educational units, including 21 senior colleges, 66 Junior colleges and 8 training centres, 3 Education colleges, 170 High schools and 1 Ashramshala.

Raje Ramrao Mahavidyalaya, Jath is the institute which is affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur. It is in remote, rural and drought prone area of Sangli district of Maharashtra. The college, right from its inception has shown academic excellence and student have won prominent awards and have maintained top ranks in the university examinations as well as in extracurricular activities.

Raje Ramrao Mahavidyalaya, Jath is having graduate departments of full – fledged Arts, Science and Commerce and B.C.A. The college started M.Sc (Physics) from the academic year 2016-17 and M.Sc (Chemistry) from the academic year 2017-18.

Gender sensitive features are carefully observed in every corner of the college system. By forming various committees like anti ragging, internal complaints and Sexual harassment prevention and providing adequate facilities in both girls and boys, gender equality is maintained upright in the college.

Gender Audit: Concept and Policy

About 30 years ago, in 1993, the Australian parliament made a precedent-setting decision. At the initiative of democrats or the Labour Party, the political party then in power, a resolution was passed to look into how the nation budget of Australia was likely to affect the status of women in the country.

Gender Audit is a tool to assess and check the institutionalisation of gender equality into organisations. Including in their politics, programmes, projects and /or provision of services, structures, proceedings and budgets (<http://rm.coe.int/1680599885>).

- Policy: The institution shall provide equal opportunity for all gender.
- There shall not be any kind of discrimination on the basis of gender.
- The institute shall arrange effective measures for the safety and security of all gender

➤ Vision

The vision of college is to become a dynamic centre of educational and cultural movement as a vehicle of social change.

➤ Mission

The mission of college is to work for future development in education, to set goals in education by giving emphasis on science and other courses. Our aim is fully equipping the students to become modern global citizens.

➤ Objectives


- To identify gender policies of the college and to understand the needs and interest of both male and female.
- To find out the areas where gender balance exists and the factors behind the gender balance.
- To identify the areas of gender imbalance and to recognise their cause.
- To foster gender equality in all aspects of college community.
- To establish good gender balance in decision making process in all areas of the college activities.
- To adopt measures for prevention of sexual harassment at the college.
- To suggest measures for bridging the gender gap, if any exists.
- To promote growth of gender equality in all aspects of college campus life.

Common Facilities for students:

- **Entrance:** The average strength of the college is only about 3000. The college runs in two shifts, The College has two large entrance gates and it never pose any inconvenience for girl students.
- **Parking Facility:** The College is situated on 21.27 acres of land and it is ample space to accommodate all the vehicles of student. A well observed parking of two wheelers and four wheelers for girls, female faculty members of the college, boys and staff is one of the disciplines in our college.
- **Stair case:** stair cases have an enough width making possible for convenient passage of students. The college has separate stair case for girls to maintain discipline.
- **Study Room:** An independent study room is made available for all the students in the central library of the college, separate seating arrangement is provided for both boys and girls in the reading room of the library.
- **Separate book issuing Window:** Separate book issuing window is provided for girl students as the number of girl students than boys students.
- **Ladies common room and wash room:** Ladies room provision is made for girls for resting. The room serves to provide the essential privacy to all female students. A notice board is also placed in ladies room. Ladies common room is equipped with all the basic necessities like tables, chairs, mirror, dust bin etc. Women faculty provide sanitary napkins if necessary. A separate wash room is provided to women faculty members.

- **Drinking water:** A separate drinking water facility is there for girls.
- **canteen:** The college has a canteen of its own that serves the hunger need of the students. The girls are provided with separate seating arrangement with the canteen which gives them a feeling of privacy.
- **CCTV:** CCTV cameras have been installed on every floor and each class to look after the security aspects as well as management of the college. These have been installed in corridors, library, reading room, ground and office.
- **Suggestion box:** Suggestion boxes have been provided to inculcate student feedback in college management.
- 🌈 **Anti-Ragging and Discipline committee:** The college has constituted Anti-Ragging and Discipline committee as part of the UGC mandatory committee. The ragging is a criminal offence and UGC has notified regulation on curbing the menace of ragging in higher education institution in order to prohibit, prevent the courage of ragging. The college prospectus clearly states about the anti-ragging policy of the college.
- 🌈 **National Cadet Corps:** The NCC unit provides a suitable environment for the girls, which trained the girls to serve the nation, for unity and discipline. Apart from regular parades and camps, cadets participated in social Activities like blood donation camp, tree plantation programme
- 🌈 **National Service Scheme:** The college has a very active NSS unit that is again dominated by female students. The NSS unit participate through cleaning villages, blood donation camp, various awareness programmes, Yoga Day, flood helping hand, plantation like social needed activities.
- 🌈 **Sports:** Our sport department encourages the girl students to participate

In the various sport competitions, organised at college levels and at University, State level and National level. Many of girls achieved medal in different games successfully.

 **Girl's hostel:** The college has a two girl hostels that can accommodate. In one hostel the 60 students from various programmes. To know the culture the different activities are organised for hostel student such as Hadga, Hostel Day, Women's Day, Makar Sankranti as like cultural activities.

PHOTOGALLERY: 1

Front entrance gate



Second entrance gate



Parking Facility



Staircase No.1



Staircase No.2



Study room



Separate book issuing window



Ladies washroom



Drinking water for girls



Canteen



Front side CCTV



Corridor CCTV

Girl Hostel No.1



Girl Hostel No.2



Gymkhana



Gender proportion

1. Enrolment at undergraduate level

Table: Number of male and female students at undergraduate level

Male	Female	Total	%Male	%Female
873	853	1726	49.42	50.58

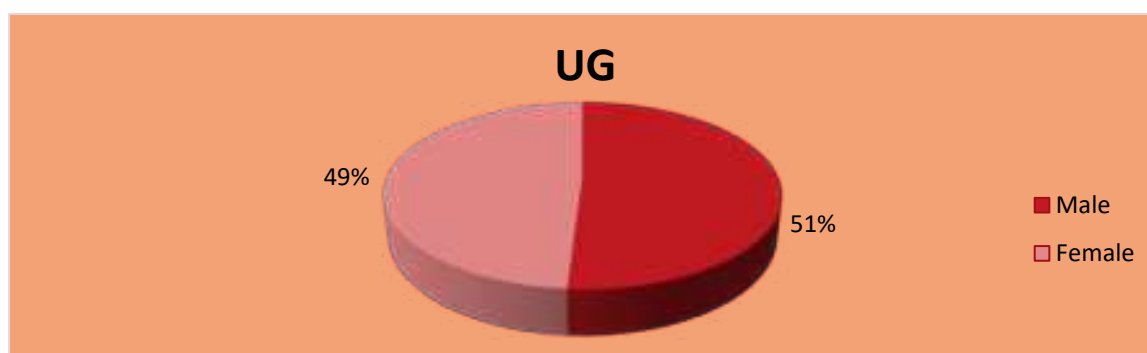


Fig.1: Diagram showing male and female proportion at UG enrolment level

From table1 and fig.1. It is observed that at undergraduate level male and female proportion is nearly equal.

2. Enrolment at postgraduate level

Table2: Number of male and female students at postgraduate level

Male	Female	Total	%Male	%Female
27	38	65	42	58

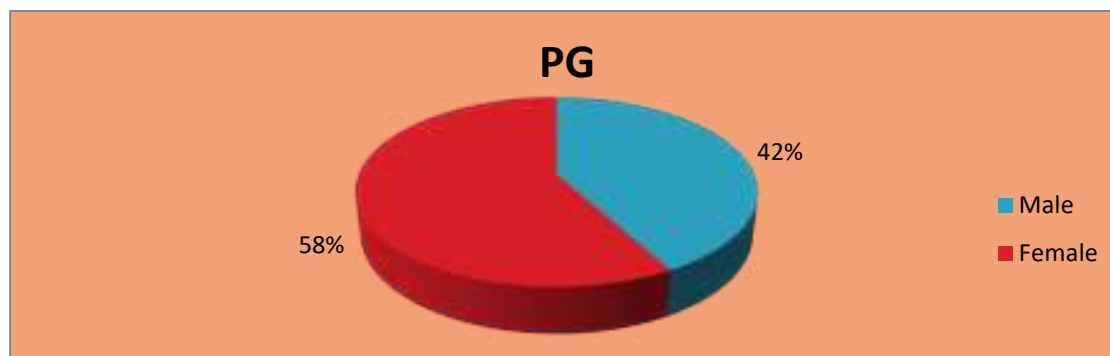


Fig.2 Diagram showing male and female proportion at PG enrolment level

From the table2 and Fig.2, it is observed that at postgraduate level female enrolment percentage is more than the male students.

3. Faculty wise Gender Difference in the students

Table3: Number of faculty wise male and female students

Sr. No.	Faculty	Male	Female	Total	%Male	%Female
1	B.A.	401	318	719	55.77	44.22
2	B. Com	138	172	310	45	55
3	B.Sc.	216	266	482	45	55
4	BCA	118	97	215	55	45
5	M.Sc.	30	35	65	51	49
6	Total	903	885	1791	50.41	49.41

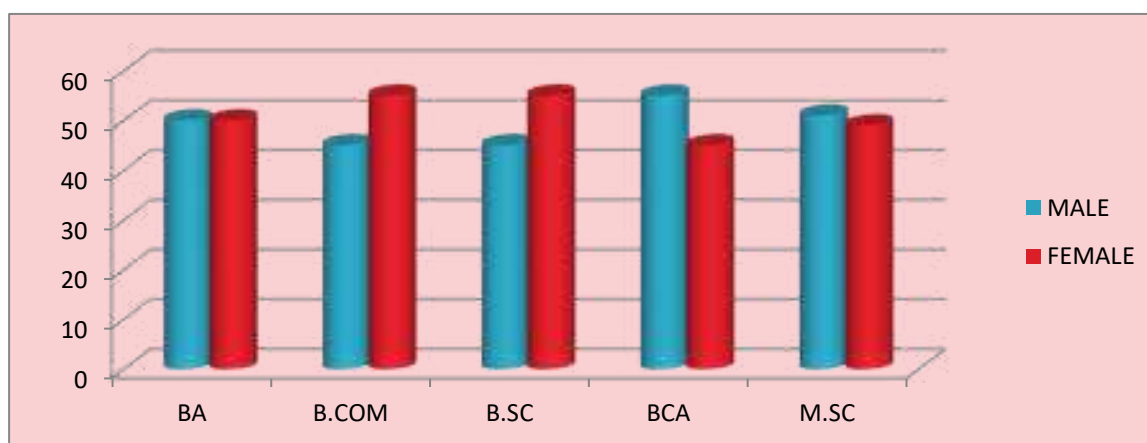


Fig.3: Diagram showing faculty wise male and female proportion

From the table 3 and fig. 3, we can see in most of the faculties male percentage is higher than female percentage. In B.sc female has a higher percentage.

Gender Difference in various Social Categories

Table4: Number of male and female students in social categories

Sr.No.	Category	Male	Female	Total	%Male	%Female
1	SC	120	127	247	48.58	51.42
2	ST	00	02	2	0	100
3	VJA	22	18	40	55	45
4	NTB	14	13	27	52	48
5	NTC	216	134	350	62	38
6	NTD	00	00	00	0	0
7	OBC	123	105	228	54	46
8	SEBC	87	97	184	47	53
9	EWS	3	7	10	30	70
10	OPEN	313	385	698	45	55
	TOTAL	898	888	1786	50.27	49.72

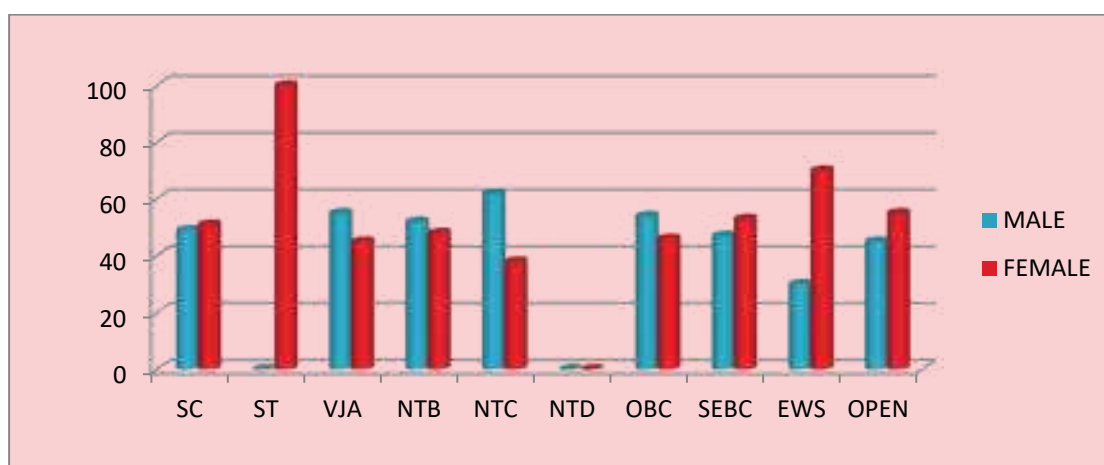


Fig.4: Diagram showing male and female proportion in social categories

The table 4 and fig.4 show nearly equal percentage of male and female with somewhat higher for Females. From NTD no any student and ST category has also less percentage of female and no Any male student

4. Gender Difference in Teaching and Non-Teaching Faculty

4.1 Permanent Teaching Faculty

Table 4.1: Number of male and female Permanent Teaching Faculty

Male	Female	Total	%Male	%Female
24	01	25	96	4

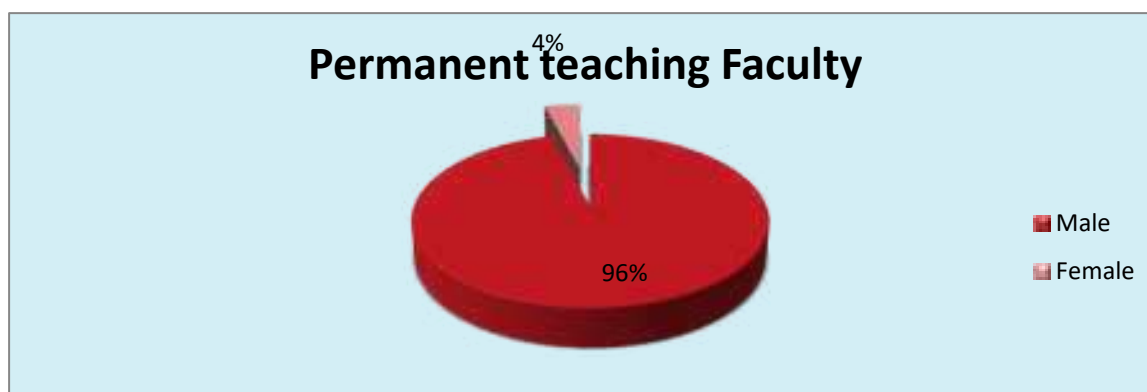


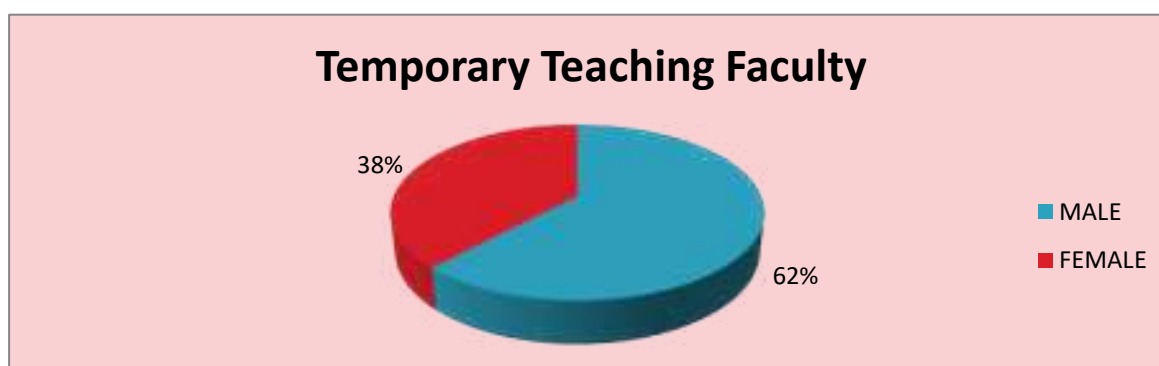
Fig.4.1: Diagram showing male and female proportion in permanent Teaching faculty

The table 4.1 and fig. 4.1 show lower percentage of female faculty (4%) as compared to the male faculty.

4.2 Temporary Teaching Faculty

Table 4.2: Number of male and female Temporary teaching Faculty

Male	Female	Total	%Male	%Female
23	14	37	62	38



The table 4.2 and fig. 4.2 lower percentage of female faculty as compared to the male faculty

4.3 Senior Non-teaching Faculty

Table4.3: Number of male and female Senior None teaching Faculty

Male	Female	Total	%Male	% Female
22	00	22	100	00

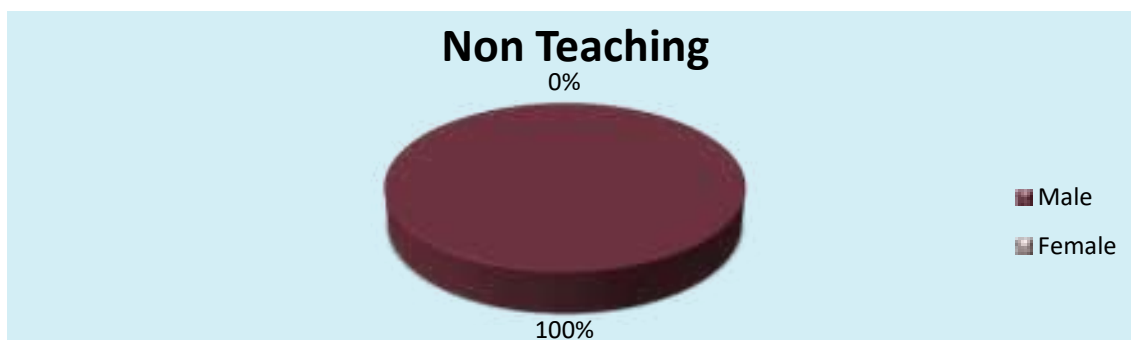


Fig.4.3: Diagram showing male and female proportion in senior Non-teaching staff

The table 4.3 and fig.4.3 show considerably male 100% faculty and no one female non-teaching faculty.

5. NSS Volunteers

Table 5: Number of male and female NSS Volunteers

Male	Female	Total	%Male	%Female
117	133	250	47	53



Fig.5: Diagram showing male and female proportion of NSS Volunteer

Table 5.1 Programmes under taken by NSS

Sr.No.	Name of the Activity	Male Participant	Female Participant
1	Cleanliness drive	27	47
2	Poshan pakhawada	20	27
3	Blood donation camp	11	00
4	Voter's day	24	15
	Tree Plantation	30	00

The table 5 and Fig.5 show considerably higher female percentage as compared to the male in Not only NSS but cultural activities participations.

Table6: Number of male and female NCC Cadets

Male	Female	Total	%Male	%Female
64	30	94	68	32

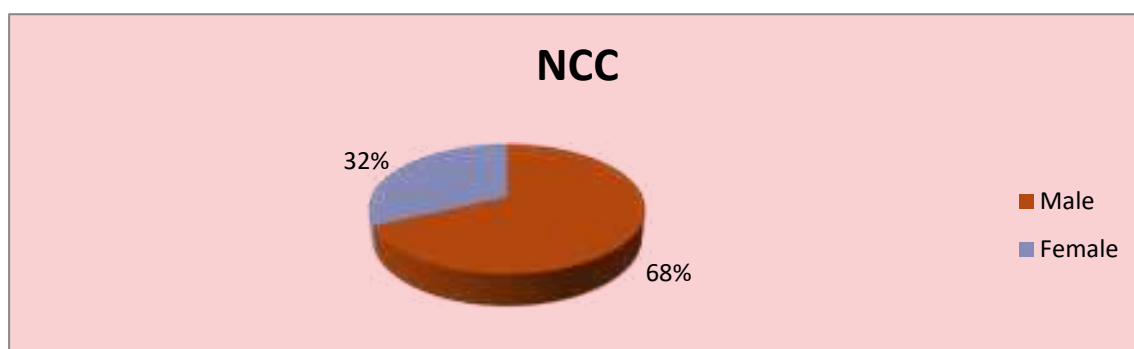


Fig.6: Diagram showing male and female proportion of NCC Volunteer.

Table 7.1 Programmes undertaken by NCC

Sr.No.	Name of the Activity	Male Participant	Female Participant
1	International Yoga Day	71	40
2	Independence Day	10	05
3	Career opportunities in defence	105	72
4	Tree Plantation	76	30
5	Blood donation camp	22	08
6	“Youth Day”	40	15
7	Annual training cadre	40	29
8	Firing camp	35	20
9	National webinar on “COVID -19 CURE: PRECAUTION THROUGH DIET, MEDITATION, NATUROPATHY, YOGA & STRESS MANAGEMENT”	157	112

The Table 7 and Fig. 7 show higher percentage of male candidate compared to the Female cadet as well as the participation in programmes undertaken by the NCC is also higher than that of female cadet.

8. Sports

Table:8 Participant numbers of male and female students in sports activities

Male	Female	Total	%Male	%Female
354	237	591	60	40

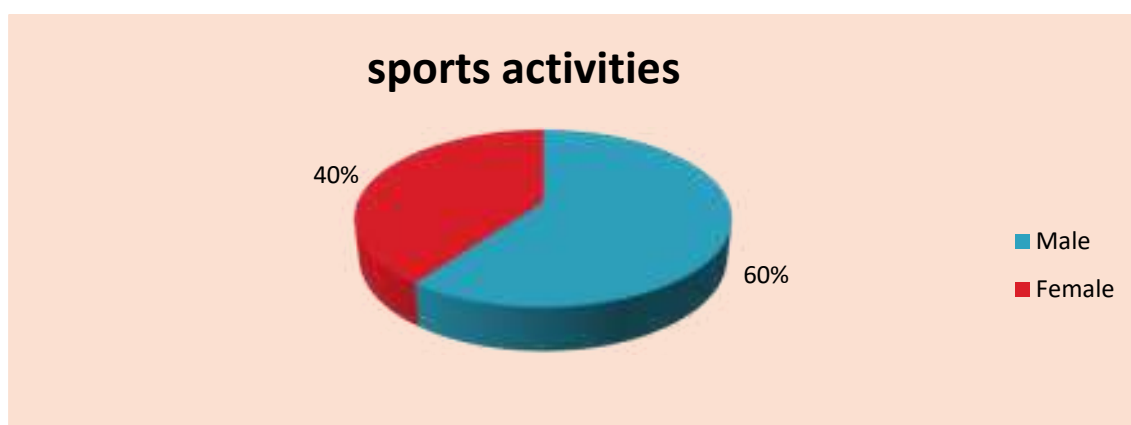


Fig 8. Number shows the Male and female participated in sports activities

Table: 8.1 Number of male and female students participated in various sport activities

Sr. No.	Sport Activities	Male	Female	Total	% male	% Female
1	100 mtr Running	11	14	25	44	56
2	200 mtr Running	11	7	18	61	39
3	400 mtr Running	11	7	18	61	39
4	1500 mtr Running	14	9	23	61	39
5	800 mtr Running	11	7	18	61	39
6	100 x 4 Relay	5	5	10	50	50
7	400x4 Relay	5	5	10	50	50
8	Discus throw	7	11	18	39	61
9	Shot-put	9	8	17	53	47
10	Long jump	9	8	17	53	47
11	Kabbaddi	65	36	101	64	36
12	Kho-Kho	100	45	145	69	31
13	Volley ball	67	46	113	59	41
14	Cross-country	6	6	12	50	50
15	chess	8	8	16	50	50
16	Badminton	15	15	30	50	50

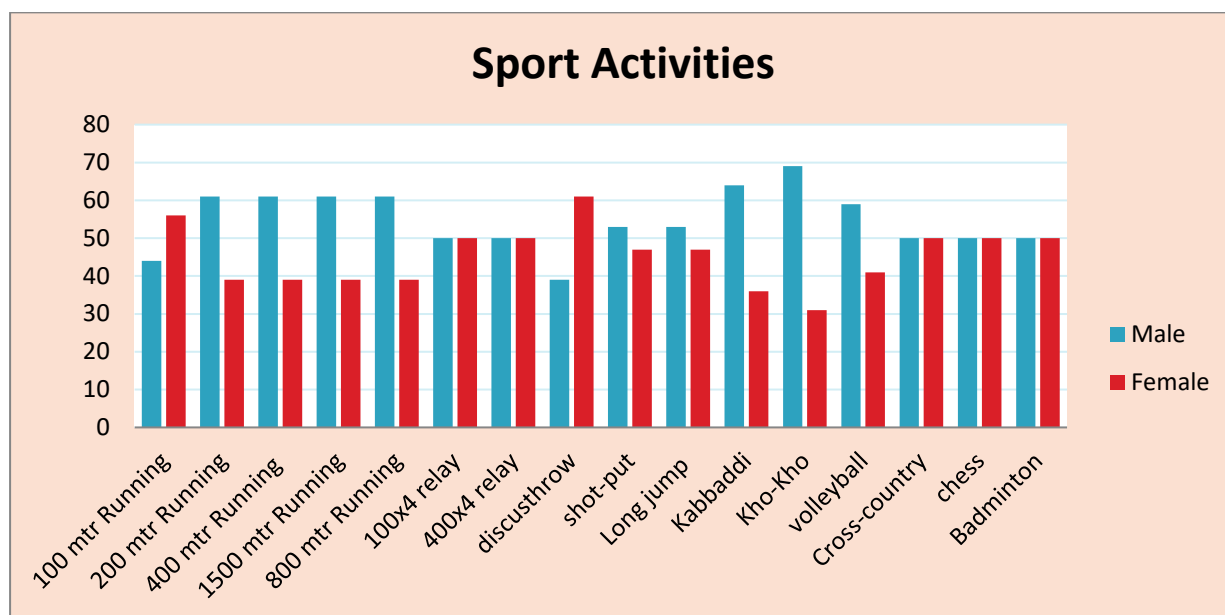


Fig:8.1: Number of male and female Participated in the sport activities

Fig8.: Number shows the Male and female participated in various sports activities

Table no.8 & Fig 8 represent the male and female proportional in sports. The total number of males is more than the female.

Table no.8.1 & Fig 8.1 represents the male and female participation in various sport activities in 2020 - 2021

Table 9. Gender classification in cultural activities

Table 9: Number of male and female students in cultural groups

Male	Female	Total	%Male	%Female
36	139	175	21	79

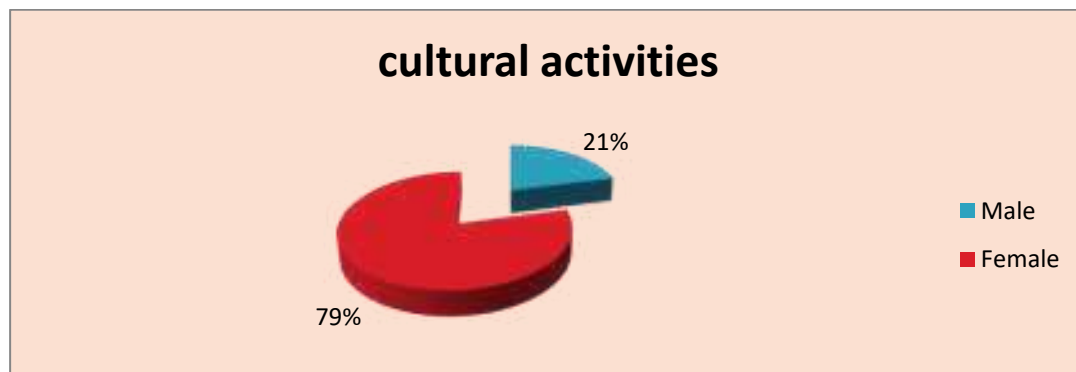


Fig9 shows the male and female proportion of student in cultural activities

The table no.9. & fig no.9 show the male and female proportion in cultural activities. Female participants are more than the male student

Table9.1: Various cultural activities participation

The table 9.1: shows the Female participation in cultural activities is more than that of male

Sr.No.	Title of Programme	Male	Female	Total Participant
1	Rangoli competition	00	28	28
2	Mehandi competition	00	43	43
3	Hindi Elocution	07	11	18

4	Marathi Elocution	12	19	31
5	Poster Making	05	11	16
6	Light vocal competition	08	14	22
7	Single dance competition	04	13	17

10. COC Activites:

Sr.No.	Name of Certificate Programme	Male	Female	Total Participant
1	Certificate Course in Human Rights	44	26	70
2	Certificate Course in Indian Constitution (B.M. Dahalke)	20	07	27
3	Certificate Course in Indian Constitution(O.D Kudalkar)	45	66	111
4	Certificate Course in History Jath State	23	07	30
5	Certificate Course in Nursery Come Gardner Raiser	26	34	60
6	Certificate Course of Effective Communication English	52	68	120
7	Certificate Course in Research Methodology and Data Analysis	05	12	17
8	Certificate Course in Hindi Bhasha Ka Udbhav Yavm Vikas	08	17	25
9	Certificate Course in Women Self Defence	00	50	50
10	Certificate Course in M S Excel..Basic To Advance	14	15	29
12	Certificate Course in Soil and Water Analysis	26	13	39

13	Certificate Course in Seri Culture	17	19	36
14	Certificate Course in Vermi Composting	23	07	30
15	Certificate Course in Mathematical Computation using Python	08	27	35
16	Certificate Course in Mathematics Commutative Examination	07	23	30
17	Certificate Course in Identification, Cultivation and Conservation of Medicinal Plants	19	06	25
18	Certificate Course in Seri Culture	17	19	36
19	Certificate Course in Computer Data Entry Operator			
20	Certificate Course in Cyber Security and Ethical Hacking			
21	Certificate Course in Medical Laboratory Techniques	23	07	30
22	Certificate Course in Research Methodology	11	11	22
23	Certificate Course in Analytical Instrumentation	19	06	25
24	Certificate Course in Cyber Security and Ethical Hacking			
25	Certificate Course in Medical Laboratory Techniques	23	07	30

Gender classification in Shivaji University Rankers

Table11: Number of male and female students in University Results

Sr.No.	1	Male	Female	Total	%Male	% Female
1	BA	8	16	24	33	67

2	BCOM	0	0	0	0	0
3	BSc	5	2	7	71	29
4	BCA	0	3	3	0	100
6	MSc	2	2	4	50	50
	Total	15	23	38	39	61



10.1 NSP Scholarship Recipients

Sr.No.	Male	Female	Total	%Male	% Female
1	11	39	50	22	78

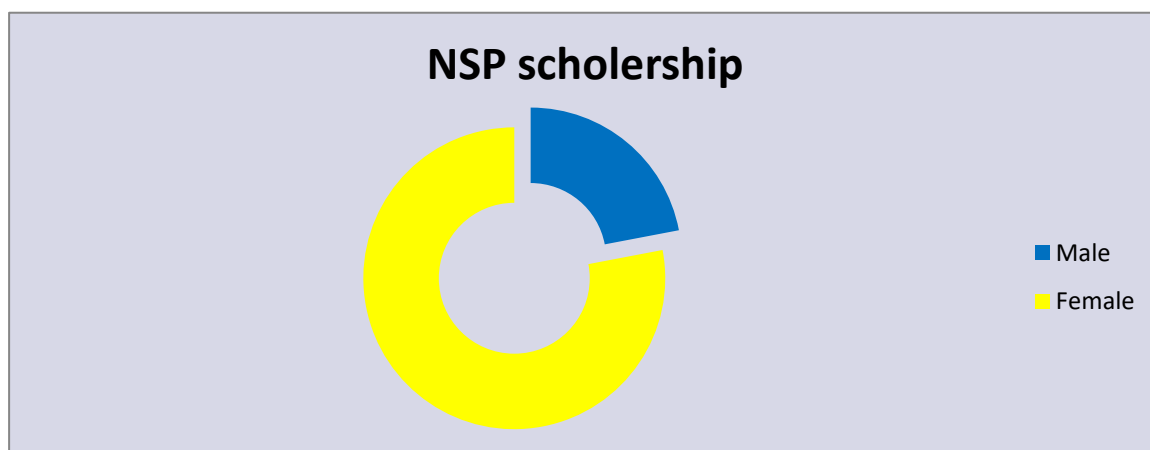




Fig.10.1: Student obtaining NSP Scholarship

The Table 10.1 and 10.1 Fig. Shows the University rankers and NSP Scholarship obtaining students, female are more in proportion than the male.

Prevention of Sexual Harassment

As an institution engaged in teaching, research and better Knowledge, the college takes its responsibility in sensitizing its students about all forms of discrimination and harassment, especially the evil of sexual harassment on college campus. Whereas sexual harassment results in violation of the fundamental rights of a woman to equality under articles 14 and 15 of the constitution of India and her rights to life and to live with dignity under article 21 of the constitution and right to practice any profession or to carry any occupation, trade or business which includes a right to a safe environment free from sexual harassment. The R.R College Guidelines were a set of procedural guidelines for use in India in cases of sexual harassment. They were promulgated by the India Supreme Court in 1997 and were superseded in 2013 by the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. The college has established a Anti sexual Harassment cell as per the guidelines of the Act. No. Issue has been reported till date.

 **Internal Complaints committee** –Counselling of students is done whenever required by the committee as well as teacher by personally as well as “Mentor mentee” system. The college has constituted an internal complaints committee as per sexual Harassment of women at work place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013. The Process of inquiry followed by this committee includes the rules and regulations of violation of the Article 5 (d). The committee endeavours to create zero tolerance to issues of sexual harassment in campus.

 **Anti-Ragging committee:** The college follows the direction and guidelines proposed by Shivaji University, Kolhapur being a constituent of the Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

Ragging and criminal offence and UGC has notified regulation non curbing the menace of ragging in higher educational institution in order to prohibit, prevent and eliminate the scourge of ragging. Anti-ragging and Discipline committee strictly work on the constitution and access the work smoothly and accurately.

Women Empowerment Cell and Awareness Programme for Girl students:

The college has an active committee. The committee creates awareness about Gender Sensitization and Empowerment of Girl students by arranging various programmes. It also works after security and personally development of the student for self-security empowerment. Students actively participate in the various programmes arranged by the committee.

Apart from its task of redressal the committee attempts to maintain a healthy and friendly environment on college campus. Efforts are taken by the committee by communication personally. In the same way, college organises lectures by inspiration women's achievers so as to motivate the girls students in college.

Sr.No.	Title of Programme	Date	Female Participation
1	Women Health	03/01/2020	176
2	Women Empowerment Today's need	08/03/2020	213
3	Laws on Protection of Women's	22/12/2019	221

PHOTOGALLE

RY:2

NCC Activities



Tree plantation in college campus by NCC cadets



Blood donation camp by NCC departement

- Demo Activity in Open Ground



Workshop on Career opportunities in defence by NCC departement

BEST ACHIVMENT IN INDIAN ARMY



Cdt. Gadade Rahul Ganapati



Cdt. Bhande Ramdas Revappa



Cdt. Hubale Dhanaji Bajarang



Cdt. Pol Swaraj Sajjan

Sports



NSS

activities



Field work by NSS Volunteers in College campus



National Voters Day celebration by NSS in college campus

Visit to Banali Village

The Village of Banali was visited and Masks and Sanitizers were distributed for the safety of COVID-19.



Participation of NSS Volunteers in NSS special camp

Salient Features and Recommendations

Education is a prerequisite aspect of promoting women's economic empowerment and health. Education is important for women's political and civic participation, and in preventing gender-based violence and insecurity of women. It is found that Raje Ramrao Mahavidyalaya, Jath attained the Gender Sensitive initiatives.

- Gender balance in teaching faculty is poor but in the temporary teaching faculty is good.
 - Girl's enrolment is larger than boys.
 - Gender balance in student enrolment in Open category is good but poor in ST category enrolment.
 - Under graduate and post-graduate girl's enrolment are more than the boys.
 - Gender balance in university examination rank in girls inclined towards female.
 - In non-teaching faculty all are males, gender equity is not seen in non-teaching staff.
 - Gender balance in NSS is remarkable towards female.
 - NCC girl cadets are less than the male cadets. Cultural activities and sports take us towards gender equity.
 - Participation of boys is larger than girls in sports.
- It is necessary to motivate girls for participating in sports.

Recommendation:

- The management should consider about increasing female staff in teaching as well as non- teaching category.
- More initiative for the awareness of the rights of women and gender sensitive should be taken up centrally by IQAC.
- College should provide women empowerment courses in college such as yoga, health and nutrient certificate courses.
- More female students be encouraged to participate in sports and to contest for college level leadership positions.
- Women need a relaxation room at certain sensitive periods to the ladies common room.

Conclusions

The analysis shows that gender equality goals and objectives are included in all the policies. Programmes of the college and staff also reported that they have no problem related to gender criterion. It is found that the Raje Ramrao Mahavidyalaya has lot of strength and some weakness. The weakness can be overcome with gradual changes in value set up. Doubtless, the enrolment of girls from all section of society is increasing and there are not gender issue complaints. In future the strength would definitely contribute towards making the institution Gender sensitive Institution. With the strong will power and commitment to gender justice, the college would certainly make a mark even in the areas that need some improvement.