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Jr. College Recog. No. H.S.C./1077/31029/XII/H5.dt.10/06/1977

"Dissemination of Education for Knowledge, Science & Culture" -Shikshanmaharshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha, Kolhapur's

Dist. Sangli (Maharashtra) 416 404



GENDER AUDIT REPORT 2022-2023



SUBMITTED BY

GENDER AUDIT COMMITTEE

То

INTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE CELL

(IQAC)2022–2023

Gender Audit Report 2022-2023

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Gender Audit Committee

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DECLARATION

The Gender Audit presented here is an attempt to analyse whether the Mahavidyalaya bears a fair gender balance. This also is an attempt to assess the impact of policies on gender equality followed by college. The college always has the student centric policies in academic and co-academic as well as special measures for girl students. This Gender Audit tries to assess the impact of its current and proposed policies on Gender Equality.

This Gender Audit Report prepared by the college and database used in the report is truthful.

Place: Jath

Audit Co-ordinator

I/c. Principal Raje Ramrao Mahavidyal-Jath Diel Con





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 Abhayakumarji Salunkhe and the Secretary Hon. Smt. Shubhangi Gawade for their continuous guidance and encouragement.

I express my warm thanks to our Principal Prof. (Dr.) Suresh. S. Patil and Dr. Shivaji R. Kulal, IQAC Coordinator, for their guidance, valuable suggestion while making this report and entrusting my potential for 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 execulation into constructive work.

Place: Jath Date: 20|07/2023

Ana

Chairman Gender Audit committee



Introduction to the institution

Raje Ramrao Mahavidyalaya, Jath college is established in1969 and is run by Shri Swami Vivekanand Shiskhan Sanstha, Kolhapur and affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur. Shri Swami Vivekanand Shiskhan Sanstha is founded by educationist and social reformer Shikshanmahrshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe. The motto four Sanstha is "Dissemination of education through Knowledge, Science and Culture" The main objective is to educate the rural, economically poor people. Two lakh students are studying in more than 372 educational units, including 21senior colleges, 66 Junior colleges, and 8 training center, 3 B.Ed. colleges, 170 High schools and 1Ashramshala.

Raje Ramrao Mahavidyalaya, Jath 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 meritorious 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 antiaging, internal complaints and Sexual harassment prevention and providing adequate facilities in both girls and boys, gender equality is kept up right 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, the Labor 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 toll to assess and check the institutionalization of gender equality into organizations. Including in their politics, programs, 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 be no discrimination on the basis of gender.

✤ The institute shall arrange effective measures for the safety and security of all gender

Vision:

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

Mission:

The mission of college is for the future development in education, the goals of education were modified by giving emphasis on science and other course, our college aim is fully equipping the students to become modern global citizens.



Objectives of the Gender Audit Exercise:

The institute shall take effective measures for the safety and security of all genders. There must be an accessible, active, unbiased and confidential Grievance Redressal cell. There shall not be any kind of discrimination of the basis of gender. To develop and enhance the self-confidence and self-esteem of girl students and staff in the college. Overall personality development programs shall be organized, which will develop confidence in the members of the institution.

✤ To protect girl students from eve teasing and for the same posters to be exhibited at focal places in and around the college.

A certified consultant to be invited to take care of personal development and confidence building among students.

• Organizing programs to build confidence and instil leadership qualities in the girl students.

✤ To join hands with IQAC, Anti-ragging Committee and Discipline committee and Internal complaint committee for creation of gender sensitization.

✤ To create social awareness about the problems of women and gender discrimination in particular.

The Audit would enable the organization to identify the impact of gender relations on their agency's culture, processes, programs and organizational performance and vice versa.

The Following are the main objectives of the Gender Audit:

- a) To know about the gender balance in the college.
- b) To know about gender perception in the campus.
- c) To reflect and etch out a road map for gender action.

Common Facilities for students



The following common facilities for the convenience of girl students:

Raje Ramrao college, campus is always full of students. Particular provisions have been made to avoid rush and other mishaps at various places for girls.

- 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 located on 21. 27 acres of land and it is ample space to accommodate all the vehicle so student. A well observed parking of two wheelers and four wheelers for girls, female faculty of college, boys and staff shows a discipline in our college.
- Stair case: Stair cases give enough space for convenience 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. As 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 comfort.



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.
- Girl's hostel: The college has two hostel buildings for girl that can accommodate 60 students from various programs. Various cultural activities like Hadga, Hostel Day, Women's Day, Makar Sankranti are organized for hostel students to know the culture.

The college has established a number of committees to aid girl students and ladies staff. The committees include:

- Anti-Ragging: 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 men ace of ragging in higher education institution in order to prohibit, prevent the scourge of ragging. The college prospectus dearly states about the anti-ragging policy of the college. The students in distress owing to ragging related incidents can approach the committee.
- Discipline committee: As the college forms a constituent part of the Shivaji University, Kolhapur, some of its responsibilities are shared and covered by joint arrangements. The college has formed a discipline committee.
- 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. A part from regular parades and camps, Cadets participated in social Activities like blood donation camp, tree plantation program.
- ✤ 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 programs, Yoga Day, flood helping hand, plantation like social needed activities.

◆Internal Complaint Committee: The college has constituted an Internal Complaint Committee (ICC) as per the sexual Harassment of Women at workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act and Rule 2013. Having raised the bar of responsibility and accountability in the Vishaka Guidelines, the Supreme Court placed an obligation on workplaces, institutions and those in positions of responsibility to uphold working women's fundamental right to equality and dignity at the workplace. Three key obligations were given to institutions to meet that standard namely – Prohibition, Prevention and Redress.

Women's Forum: Women Empowerment and Gender Equality are the most important requirements for the upliftment and progress of our nation. In the effort to make Raje Ramrao College, Jath, a strong kernel of gender sensitization. The forum has the faculty of the college as its members and work with an aim to create a gender sensitized community within campus as well as in the society. It has been organizing various skill enhancement, academic, technical, medical, cultural and social events for the upliftment of women and promotion of the importance of the gender equality in society through the college students.

***** Administrative Committees and Girl student Representative:

Becoming a student to develop and strengthen leadership skills, connect with various internal and external issues and problems, assist fellow students, share experiences and participate in college events for the administrative development.

Sports: Our Sport department encourages the girl students to participate in the various sport competitions, organized at college levels and at University,



State level and National level. Many of girls achieved medals in various games successfully.

PHOTOGALLERY: 1



First/ Front entrance gate





Second entrance gate



Parking Facility



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Staircase No.1



StaircaseNo.2



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Staircase No. 3



GIRLS READING ROOM



SEPARATE BOOK ISSUING WINDOW

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Ladies wash room



GIRLS RESTROOM



Drinking water for girls

Canteen





Seating arrangement in canteen for Girls

CCTV



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FRONT CCTV



Corridor CCTV



Corridor CCTV



INDOOR SPORTS HALL



Girl Hostel No.1



Girl Hostel No.2





RESERVED AREA FOR GIRLS



WOMEN EMPOWERMENT CELL & INTERNAL COMPLAINT CELL

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Anti Ragging



1. Enrolment at undergraduate level

Table: Number of male and female students at undergraduate level

Male	Female	Total	%Male	%Female
819	678	1497	55%	45%

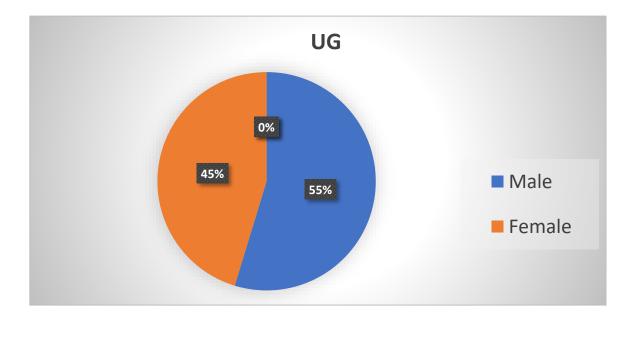




Fig. 1: Diagram showing male and female proportion at UG enrolment level

From table 1 and fig. 1. It is observed that at undergraduate level male students are 10% more than female.

2. Enrolment at postgraduate level

Table2: Number of male and female students at postgraduate level

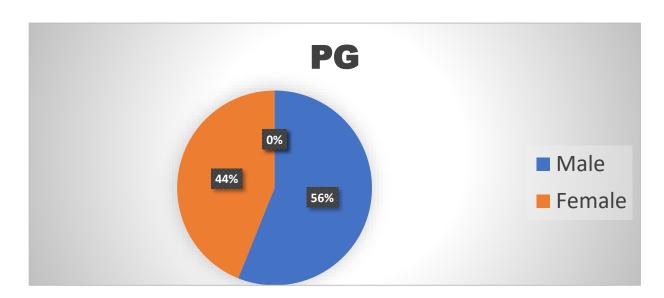


Fig. 2 Diagram showing male and female proportion at PG enrolment level.

From the table 2 and Fig. 2. It is observed that at postgraduate level male student enrolment percentage is 12% more than female students.

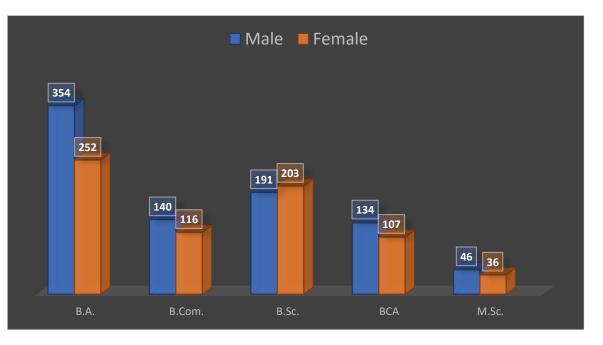
3. Faculty wise Gender Difference in the students

Table 3: Number of Faculty wise male and female students

Male	Female	Total	%Male	%Female
46	36	82	56%	44%



Sr.No.	Faculty	Male	Female	Total	%Male	%Female
1	B.A.	354	252	606	58.42	41.58
2	B.Com	140	116	256	54.68	45.32
3	B.Sc	191	203	394	48.47	51.53
4	BCA	134	107	241	55.60	44.40
5	M.Sc	46	36	82	56.10	43.90
6	Total	865	714	1579	54.78	45.22



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

4. Gender difference in various social categories

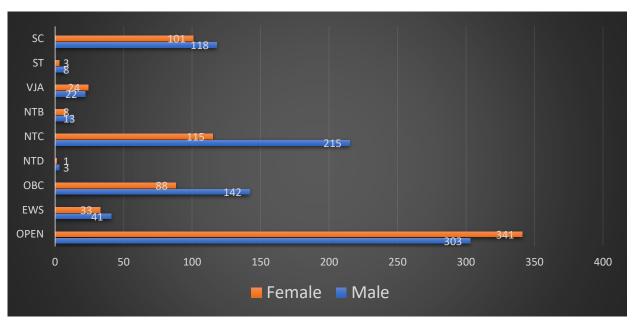
Sr.No.	Category	Male	Female	Total	%Male	%Female
1	SC	118	101	219	53.88	46.12
2	ST	08	03	11	72.73	27.27
3	VJA	22	24	46	47.83	52.17

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4	NTB	13	08	21	61.90	38.10
5	NTC	215	115	330	65.15	34.85
6	NTD	03	01	04	75	25
7	OBC	142	88	230	61.74	38.26
8	EWS	41	33	74	55.41	44.59
9	OPEN	303	341	644	47.05	52.95
	TOTAL	865	714	1579	54.78	45.22

Table 4: Number of male and female students in Social categories



The table 4 and Fig. 4 shows near about percentage of male and female with somewhat higher for male. only open category has more percentage of female.

4. Gender Difference in Teaching and Non-Teaching Faculty

5.1. Permanent Teaching Faculty

Table5.1: Number of male and female Permanent Teaching Faculty

Male	Female	Total	%Male	%Female
17	01	18	94.44	05.56

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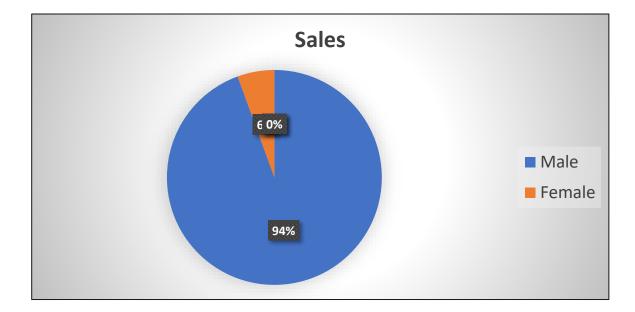


Fig. 5.1 : Diagram showing male and female proportion in permanent teaching faculty.

Table 5.1 and Fig. 5.1 shows lower percentage of female faculty (6%) as compared to the male faculty.

5.2 Temporary Teaching Faculty

Table 5.2: Number of male and female Temporary Teaching Faculty

Male	Female	Total	%Male	%Female
33	11	44	75	25

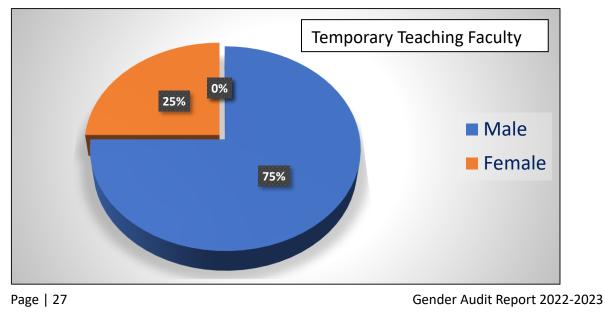




Table 5.2 and Fig. 5.2 lower percentage of female faculty as compared to male faculty.

5.3 Senior Non-teaching Faculty

Table 5.3: Number of male and female Senior Nonteaching Faculty

Male	Female	Total	% Male	%Female
23	01	24	95	5

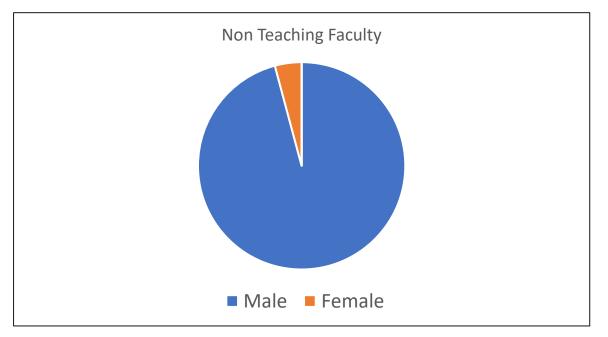


Fig. 5.3: Diagram showing male and female proportion in senior non-teaching staff. Table 5.3 and fig. 5.3 shows 95% male and 5% female.

6 NSS Volunteers

Table 6: Number of male and female NSS Volunteers

Male	Female	Total	%Male	%Female
114	127	241	47.30	52.69

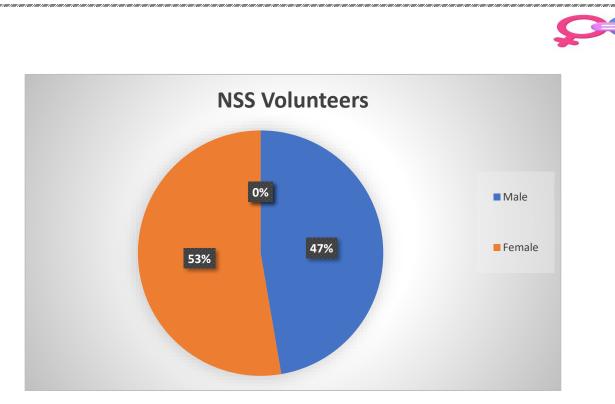


Fig.6: Diagram showing male and female proportion of NSS Volunteer

Table 6.1: Programs under taken by NSS

Sr. No.	Name of Activity	Male Participant	Female Participant
Ι	My Vasundhara Expedition		
1	Prabhat Ferry environment awareness & Historic Heritage site: Swachhata expedition	73	56
2	From waste to sustainability : Plastic bottles Recycling for the nursery	41	44
3	Lecture: Environmental Problems and solutions	56	48
4	Tree Planting	34	39
5	Water conservation	31	33
6	'My Vasundhara' Poster Presentation	26	32
7	Lecture: Biodiversity conservation	40	36
2	Two days Workshop on "Yoga and Meditation"	109	83
3	Collectiveoath-SpitfreeMahavidyalaya, Village, Town complex	53	47
4	Tricolour morning procession to every house	133	156
5	Lecture- History of Indian National Flag	33	29
6	Ten days Orientation Program From 6 th September 2022 to 16 th September 2022. NSS lecture on "Role of National Building"	105	109

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7	NSS Day Celebration On "Tree Plantation"	132	137
8	Extension Activity and Communication Welfare	133	125
9	Unity Run and National Unity Day Pledge	130	148
10	Blood donation Camp	61	25
8	Special Sramsanskar Camp Khalati	69	81
1	Lecture -Women Empowerment Need of Time	69	81
2	Lecture- Sustainable Agricultural Development and Village Prosperity	69	81
3	Lecture- Law at your door	69	81
4	Honouring National Warriors (Soldiers Honor Gathering)	69	81
5	Student Poets Meeting	69	81

Male Female		Total	%Male	%Female
47	20	67	70.15	29.85
6	Tree Planting		69	81
7	Prabhat Pheri: N Environment Public a		69	81
8	Painting Competitio Superstitions	n- Elimination of	69	81
9	Rangoli Competit Environment Develo		69	81
10	Women Gathering Ceremony- Strong G		69	81
11	Cooking Competition	1	69	81
12	Cultural Program		69	81
13	Socio-economic Surv	/ey	69	81
14	Livestock survey		69	81
15	Lecture- Consumer N	Iovement	69	81

The table 6 and Fig. 6 show considerably higher female percentage as compared to the male in Not only NSS but cultural activities participations

Table7: Number of male and female NCC Cadets

Fig.7: Diagram showing male and female proportion of NCC Volunteer



Sr.No.	Name of the Activity	Male Participant	Female Participant
1	8 th InternationalYogaDay	35	25
2	AID's Awareness Rally 22-23	34	62
3	Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav	48	22

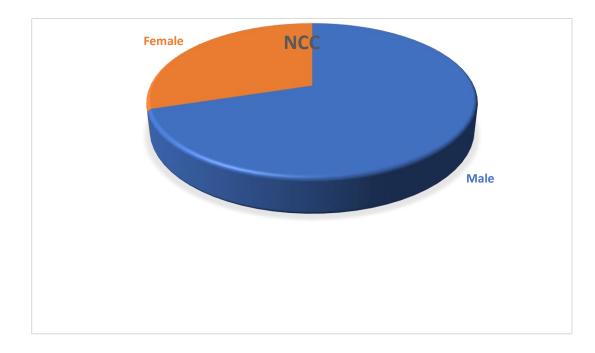


Table 7.1 Programmes under taken by NCC



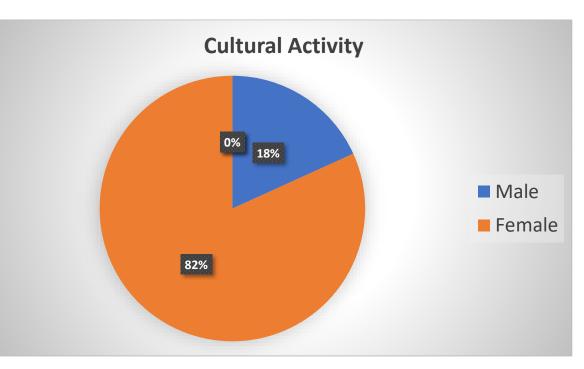
Crowd	Manag	gement			44	00	
One da Inculca	•	shop : Releva lues	ince of	f NCC for	80	50	
One Manag	•	Workshop	on	Disaster	55	75	

The Table 7and Fig. 7 show higher percentage of male cadet compared to the Female cadet a well as the participation in programs undertaken by the NCC is also higher than that of female cadet. Only two program shows female cadet is higher than male cadet.

Table 8. Gender classification in cultural activities

Table 8: Number of male and female students in cultural groups

Male	Female	Total	%Male	%Female
43	193	236	18.22	81.78





5

6



The table no. 8 and fig. 8 shows the male and female proportional in cultural activities. Male participants are less than the female students.

Table 8.1: Various cultural activities participation

Sr.No.	Title of Programme	Date	Male	Female	Total Participant
1	Bapuji Salunkhe Jayanti	09/06/2022	50	44	94
2	Shahu Maharaj Jayanti	26/06/2022	27	00	27
3	Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak Jayanti	23/07/2022	23	03	26
4	Bapuji Salunkhe Punya Smruti	08/08/2022	26	08	34
5	Ramrao Maharaj Day	25/08/2022	41	20	61
6	Teachers Day	05/09/2022	20	20	30
7	Sushiladevi Salunkhe Mata Jayanti	04/09/2022	22	05	27
8	Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti	02/10/2022	23	00	23
9	APJ Abdul Kalam Jayanti	15/10/2022	28	20	48
10	Sanstha Mata Sushiladevi Salunkhe Smruti din	22/10/2022	24	02	26
11	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Jayanti	31/10/2022	65	62	127
12	Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Jayanti	14/11/2022	23	07	30
13	Indhira Gandhi Jayanti	19/11/2022	20	10	30
14	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Mahaparinirwan Din	06/12/2022	20	24	44
15	Savitribai Phule Jayanti	03/01/2023	16	14	30
16	Swami Vivekanand Jayanti				
17	Shivali Maharaj Jayanti	19/02/2023	26	04	30
18	Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Jayanti	11/04/2023	32	18	50
19	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Jayanti	14/04/2023	24	00	24



20	Ahilyabai Hohlkar Jayanti	31/05/2023	21	20	41
	Competition				
1	Singing Competition	15/03/2023	06	16	22
2	Mono acting Competition	15/03/2023	00	12	12
3	Veshbhusha Competition	15/03/2023	00	17	17
4	Dance Competition	15/03/2023	10	07	17
5	Group Dance Competition	15/03/2023	20	18	38
6	Skit Competition	15/03/2023	04	07	11
7	Marathi Elocution	17/01/2023	10	11	21
8	Rangoli Competition	16/01/2023	00	28	28
9	Food Stall Competition	08/03/2023	28	68	96
10	Mehndi Competition	08/03/2023	00	44	44

The table 8.1 shows the Female participation in cultural activities is more than that of male student.

9. Sports

Table 9: Participant of numbers of male and female students in sports activities

Male	Female	Total	%Male	%Female
419	313	732	57.24	45.28

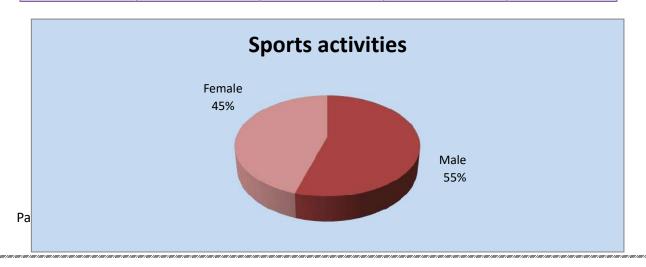




Fig 9.1: Number shows the Male and female participated in sports activities

Table 9.1:	Number of	Male	and	Female	students	participated	in
various spo	ort activities.						

Sr.No.	Sport Activities	Male	Female	Total	% male	% Female
1	100mtrrunning	15	10	25	60	40
2	200mtrrunning	12	12	24	50	50
3	400mtrrunning	25	16	41	60.98	39.02
4	800 mtr running	12	08	20	60	40
5	1500 mtr running	18	16	34	52.94	47.06
6	Long Jump	12	10	22	54.55	45.45
7	Doscuss throw	08	07	15	53.33	46.67
8	Athletic shot put for	15	12	27	55.56	44.44
9	Badminton	32	18	50	64	36
10	Kabbaddi	76	44	120	63.33	36.67
11	Kho-Kho	85	43	128	66.41	33.59
12	Volleyball	64	30	94	68.09	31.91

9.2 Shivaji University Zonal Interzonal Tournament

Sr.No.	Sport Activities	Male	Female	Total	% male	% Female
1	Kabaddi Zonal	12	12	24	50	50

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		5
	~	
95		

2	Zonal Kho-Kho	12	12	24	50	50
3	Interzonal Kho-Kho	-	12	12	-	100
4	Zonal chess	02	02	04	50	50
5	Zonal Volley ball	-	10	10	-	100
6	Zonal Athletic	13	12	25	52	48
7	Interzonal Athletic	02	02	04	50	50
8	Badminton	03	04	07	42.86	57.14
9	Interzonal Cycling	-	02	02	-	100
10	All India Cycling	-	02	02	-	100
11	Zonal Race ling	01	-	01	100	-
12	Interzonal Race ling	-	01	01	-	100
13	Zonal Football	-	14	14	-	100
14	International Selection Football	-	02	02	-	100

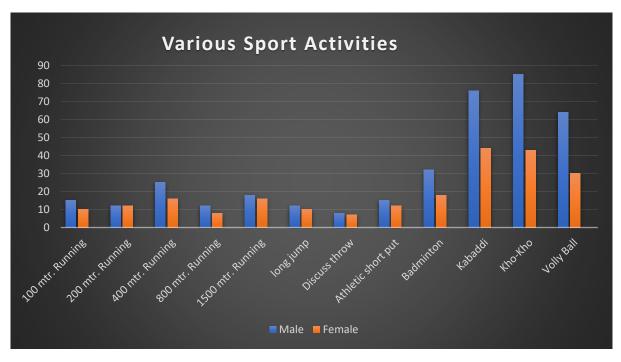


Fig 9.1: Number shows the Male and female participated in various sports activities Table no.9 & Fig. 9 represent the male and female proportional in sports.



The total number of male and Female are proportion the male are nearly equal in various sport.

 Table no. 9.1 & Fig. 9 represents the male and female participation in various sport activities in 2022–2023.

Sr.No.	Faculty	Male	Female	Total	% Male	%Female
1	BA	05	17	22	22.72	77.27
2	BCOM	02	03	05	40.00	60.00
3	BSc	03	11	14	21.42	78.57
4	BCA	01	02	03	33.33	66.66
6	MSc	00	06	06	00	100
	Total	11	39	50	22	78

10. Gender classification in Shivaji University Examinations:

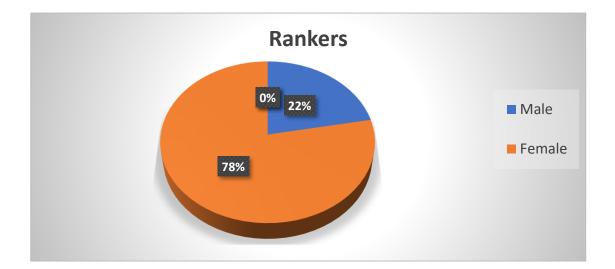


Fig. 8 shows male and female proportion of student in Shivaji University Rankers

10.1 NSP Scholarship Recipients

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Sr. No.	Male	Female	Total	% Male	%Female
1	271	306	577	46.97	52.86

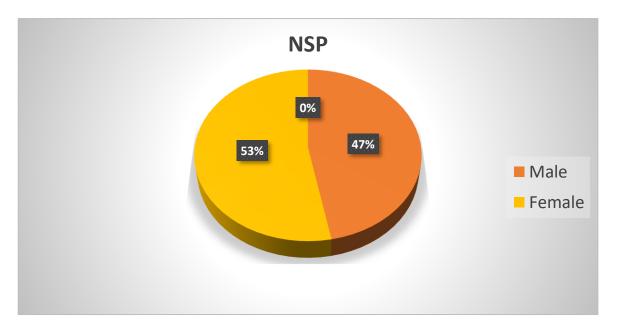


Fig.10.1: Student obtaining NSP Scholarship

The Table 10, 10.1 and 10.1 Fig. Shows the University rankers and NSP Scholarship obtaining students, female are more in proportional than the male.

11.Gender classification In Different Certificate courses

Table 11: Number of male and female students in certificate Course

Male	Female	Total	%Male	%Female
784	852	1636	47.92	52.08





Fig. 11 shows male and female proportion of student in different certificate courses

Sr.	Name of Certificate Course	Male	Female	Total
No.	Name of Certificate Course	whate	remate	IUtai
1	Certificate course in Human Rights	42	28	70
2	Certificate course in Indian Constitution	56	24	80
<u>2</u> 3	Certificate course in Women's self defence	-	50	50
<u> </u>	Certificate course in History of Jath State	23	07	30
4 5	Certificate course in Nursery cum Gardener Raisers	26	34	60
<u> </u>	Certificate course in Yoga and Meditation	35	25	50
7	Certificate course in Functional English	11	14	25
8	Certificate course in Effective communication in English	07	23	30
9	Certificate course in Travel and Tourism	16	14	30
10	Certificate course in Introduction to GPS	14	18	32
11	Certificate course in Proof Reading	15	19	34
12	Certificate course in Research methodology and data analysis	05	12	17
13	Certificate course in Hindi Bhasha ka udhbhayav Vikas	13	09	22
14	Certificate course in Marketing retail and Supply chain management	29	31	60
15	Certificate course in GST	31	23	54
16	Certificate course in Banking Operation	33	27	60
17	Certificate course in MS Excel: Basic to Advance	12	13	25
18	Certificate course in Household Instrument and their repairing	08	14	22
19	Certificate course in Self cleaning solar cell panels	04	12	16
20	Certificate course in Soil and Water Analysis	09	21	30
21	Certificate course in Preparation of House hold chemicals	26	18	44
22	Certificate course in Sericulture	17	19	36
23	Certificate course in Vermicomposting	13	18	31
24	Certificate course in Mathematical Computation using Python	08	27	35
25	Certificate course in Mathematics for Competitive exam	07	23	30
26	Certificate course in Identification, Cultivation and Conservation of medicinal plants.	13	09	22

Table 11.1: Number of Male and Female students participated in various Certificate course:

	5
35	

27	Certificate course in Museology	20	10	30
28	Certificate course in Basics of Remote Sensing	14	18	32
29	Certificate course in Computer data entry Operator	56	40	96
30	Certificate course in Web Designing and Multimedia management	34	35	69
31	Certificate course in Cyber security and Ethical Hacking	32	28	60
32	Certificate course in Local self Government in Maharashtra and e-Governance		42	80
33	Certificate course in Journalism and Digital Media		22	39
34	Certificate course in Accountants Executive		33	60
35	Certificate course in Medical Laboratory Technique		25	39
36	Certificate course in PreRecruitment Training Programme for police and Defence		40	60
37	Certificate course in Research Methodology		18	44
38	Certificate course in Analytical Instrumentation	13	09	22

Table 11, Fig.11 and table 11.1 shows proportion of male and female in different certificate course. Female participation is more than the male.

11. Women Empowerment Cell and Awareness Programme for Girl Students:

Sr. No.	Activity	Date	Male	Female	Total
1	Food Stall	08/03/2023	32	34	96
2	Hairstyle	08/03/2023	-	11	11
3	Mehandi	08/03/2023	-	44	44
4	Ten Days Orientation	14/09/2022	35	109	144
	Programme: Women				
	Empowerment Todays need				
5	Woman Pokhwada	08/12/2022	-	12	12

12. Prevention of Sexual Harassment:

The Constitution of India provides the fundamental rights of women under articles 14 and 15, the right to life and to live with dignity under article 21, right to practice any profession or to carry any occupation, trade or business which also includes a right to a safe environment free from sexual harassment.



"The sexual harassment of women at work place (Prevention, prohibition and redressal) Act", 22nd April 2013.

As per the rules and regulation "Students Grievance Redressal Committee" is set up in the college under the Chairmanship of Prin. Dr. Suresh S. Patil. The work of this committee involves counselling, research and extension. The committee conducts various programs such as counselling on self-defence, yoga, women empowerment, gender equality etc. An "Internal complaint committee" is set up. A complaint box is set up to obtain information of any type of issue which are raised and are to be solved under the rules and regulations of violation of sexual harassment of women at workplace (Prevention, prohibition and redressal) Act".

The committee also made improvement in campus so as to make gender sensitive environment for the girls to live and learn on the premises without fear.

Following perception measures are taken:

- a) Strict discipline to be followed at the entrance and moving places in the campus.
- b) Provide separate staircase for girls.
- c) Provide separate study rooms for girls and boys.
- d) Conduct awareness programme.

PHOTOGALLERY:2

NSS &CTIVITY





Field work by NSS Students during Swacchata Abhaiyan working under Special Shram Sanskar Shibir



Pathnatya by NSS Students duringSpecial Shram Sanskar Shibir

NCC ACTIVITY



NCC Students In The Activity Of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

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Rally of NCC Students On the Occasion of Words AIDS Day

SPORTS



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Recipes competition On the occasion of International Women's day

Winner In Different Sport Competition



5

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT CELL





On the occasion of International Women's day

OBSERVATION AND RECOMMENDATION

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It is found that Raje Ramrao Mahavidyalaya, Jath has attained the gender balance in its system. Followings are some of the observation and recommendation.

Salient Features:

- Gender balance in student enrolment is good in open category but poor in SC and ST Categories.
- Under graduate and post-graduate girl's enrollment are more than the boys.
- Gender balance in ranking and merit scholarship is inclined towards female.
- Gender balance in student enrollment is due to girl's hostel facilities and also counseling of the girls in rural area.
- The girls are trained through self-defense and yoga programme.
- Participation of boys is greater than girls in sports. It is necessary to motivate girls for participating in sports.
- Gender balance in teaching faculty is poor but in the temporary teaching faculty is good.
- NCC Cadet Females are less than the male cadets.

Recommendation:

- The number of female staff in non-teaching category especially in clerical level can be enhanced.
- The number of female staff to decision making bodies may be increased.
- College intends to introduce self-employment training in different subjects.
- Improve the marketing skill of the products made by students.
- Lady Doctor should be available on call.



CONCLUSION:

Gender balance is maintained in every field of educational aspect of this college. The Mahavidyalaya has lot of strengths, the weakness can be overcome with the proper mindset. There is an intention of strong will power and commitment to gender justice. Raje Ramrao Mahavidyalaya, Jath is always on the strive to become one of the best Mahavidyalaya with gender equality where women are respected and encouraged for what they deserve to be.

COMPLIANCE:

In this Academic year 2022-2023 a female candidate is appointed in non-teaching staff.

and

Dr. Ms.L. P. Saptal Chairman GenderAuditReport



Prof.(Dr.)SureshS.Patil Principal I/c. Principal Raje Ramrao Mahavidyalaya Jath. Dist-Sangli

