

GENDER AUDIT

Govt. N.P. G. College of Science, Raipur

(2017-18 & 2018 -19)



GENDER AUDIT REPORT (2017-18 and 2018-19)

GOVT. N.P.G. COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, RAIPUR

1. INTRODUCTION

The gender audit is a “social audit” and related to “quality audits”. It increases the collective capacity of the institution to examine its activities from a gender perspective and identify strengths and weaknesses in promoting gender equality issues. The Govt. N.P.G. College of Science is one of the best colleges in Chhattisgarh, affiliated to Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur. Its goal is to provide good quality education for all by means of hard work, dedication and devotion. For gender equality, the gender audit is an important parameter for any organization.

2. OBJECTIVES–

The major objectives are-

1. To find out the areas where gender balance exists and the factors behind the gender balance.
2. To suggest measures for bridging the gender gap.
3. To prevent sexual harassment at the college.
4. To assess the relative progress made in gender mainstreaming
5. To prepare documents of good practices towards the achievement of gender equality.

3. GENDER WISE FACILITIES EXIST IN THE COLLEGE

General facilities for students

1. R.O. drinking water points
2. Notice Board
3. Canteen
4. CCTV camera at different points
5. Ramp for differentially abled students
6. ID numbers provided to students for their identification
7. Sports facilities for outdoor and indoor games with coaching facilities

i. Girls Hostel: Considering the qualitative performance of the college, the students from remote places in Chhattisgarh demanded the special facility for girls. As per their demand, the college provided P.G. Girls Hostel. Overall there is 30 accommodation capacity. There is an independent mess for girls. All the measures of cleanliness are taken. The girls are

provided with healthy food at two times and breakfast and tea. Water purifiers, coolers are also available in the hostel. For the safety and security of the girls, care has been taken by the college. In the campus doctors are available which includes allopathic as well as homeopathic doctors. The hostel is provided with separate dining and study hall and a library.

ii. Boys' hostel: Three boys' hostels are available for the students to pursue their undergraduate, post graduate studies. There are 58 rooms in **Hostel no.1 (Shastri hostel)**. The capacity of this hostel is with 40 rooms with single, 4 with double and 3 with four students. **The second hostel** is Major Gore hostel. Total 50 rooms are for accommodation. In this hostel one mess hall, library and sports ground are available facilities for hostellers. **Hostel no 3 (Umadas Mukherjee hostel)** is with 52 rooms. The rooms are with fan, light and mosquito net. The independent mess is available for students which provides them breakfast, lunch, tea, dinner and special feast on Sunday. Indoor game facility, library and store room are available. Three washrooms with water supply and regular cleaning are available. Separate dining hall, water purifier and LED TV is also available. Night watchman, 2 peons and 1 sweeper are available.

iii. Facilities for Girls in the college:

1. Girls common room: Made for girl's for resting mode. There is an adequate place and silence kept for girls to study. A notice board is also placed in the room.
2. Girls Washroom: At four different places girl's washrooms are situated in the college with supply of water and regular cleaning. Sanitary pad and two vending machine has been installed.

iv. Facilities for boys in the college:

1. Common notice board.
2. Boys wash room with sufficient water supply and regular cleaning.
3. Play ground for all outdoor sports

4. PROGRAMME on self- defense, yoga practice etc. were conducted.

5. ANTI-RAGGING COMMITTEE AND DISCIPLINE: -

To ensure a healthy environment and to observe discipline for every individual of the college, different committees have been formed like anti-Ragging, discipline Committee, women harassment cell and society for gender issues.

6. NCC for Girls:-

The NCC unit for girls provides a healthy atmosphere for taking up a career in the armed forces. In this unit, girls are being motivated by training for leadership in all walks of their life. Unity and discipline always runs through the veins of girls. They are made to serve the nation. In addition to the regular parades and camps, cadets participated in social activities.

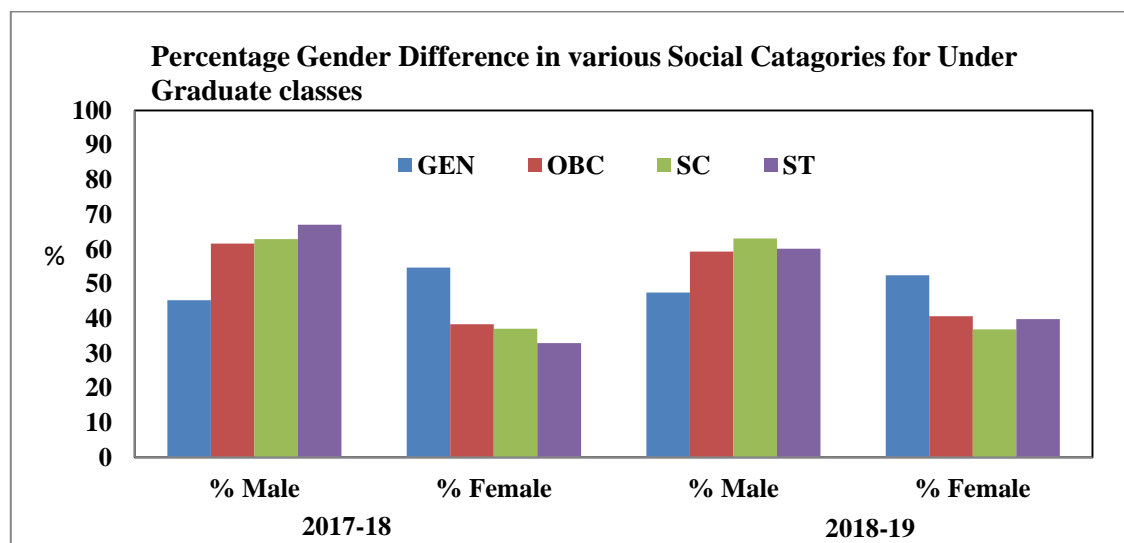
7. GENDER WISE COMPARISON

1. GENDER BALANCE IN ENROLLEMENT OF STUDENTS

a. AT GRADUATION LEVEL

(i) Percentage Gender Difference in various Social Categories for Under Graduate classes Year wise Gender Classification

SN	Category	Year					
		2017-18			2018-19		
		%Male	%Female	Total No of students	%Male	%Female	Total No of students
1.	Gen	45.30	54.70	479	47.51	52.48	524
2.	OBC	61.63	38.37	1019	59.28	40.71	1029
3.	Sc	62.95	37.05	251	63.09	36.9	252
4.	ST	67.05	32.95	346	60.15	39.84	394



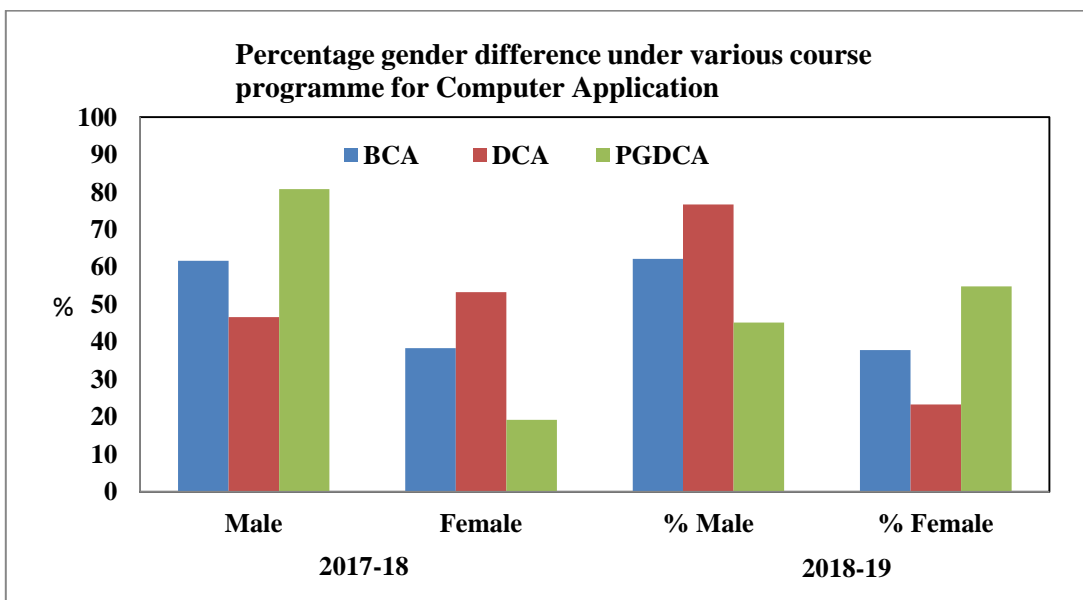
As the graph shows the percentage of gender difference in various social categories for under graduate classes, in the academic year 2017-18. It clearly indicates that male students under various categories are in the order of $ST > SC > OBC > GEN$ while this trend was found in the reverse manner in the female students *i.e.* $GEN > OBC > SC > ST$. During 2018-19 under male

students, SC category was registered highest and general students were in lowest. However, this trend was in the reverse manner under female students.

(ii)Percentage gender difference under various course programme for Computer Application

Class	Year					
	2017-18			2018-19		
	% M	% F	Total No of students	% M	% F	Total No of students
BCA	61.67	38.33	60	62.19	37.80	82
DCA	46.67	53.33	30	76.66	23.33	30
PGDCA	80.77	19.23	26	45.16	54.83	31

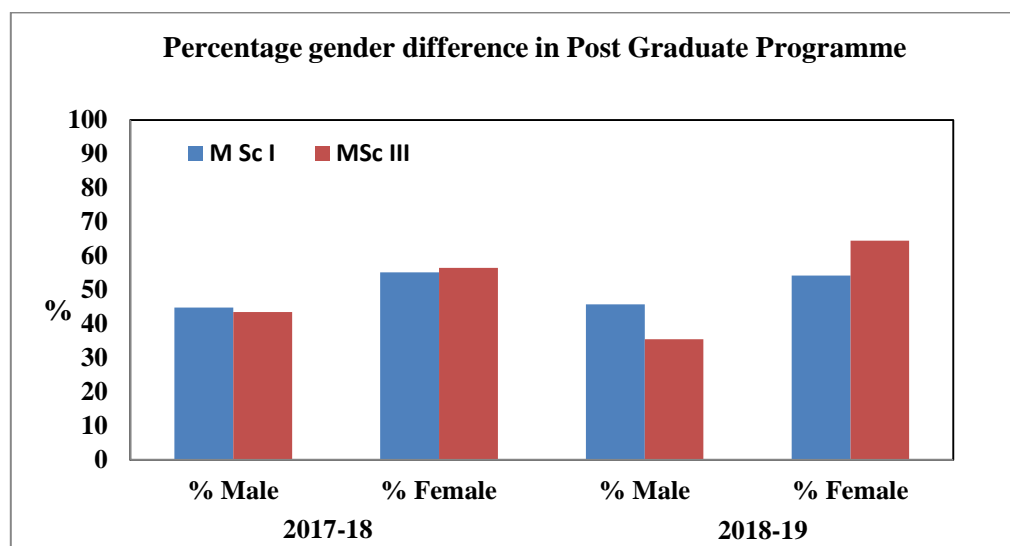
At the level of different course programme based on the computer application the graph shows that enrolled percentage of male student under PGDCA degree programme was higher (80.77%) followed by BCA (61.77%) and DCA(46.67%). However, enrolled percentage of female students were in the trends DCA >BCA>PGDCA during the session 2017-18. Similarly the trends were in vice versa during the session 2018-19. This indicates that area of interest in different degree programmes amongst students is different.



b. At Post Graduate Programme

i. Percentage gender difference for post graduate programme

SN	M.Sc I Sem				M.Sc III SEM		
	Year	% M	%F	Total no of students	%M	%F	Total No of students
1.	2017-18	44.85	55.15	165	43.51	56.49	154
2.	2018-19	45.72	54.27	234	35.50	64.49	138

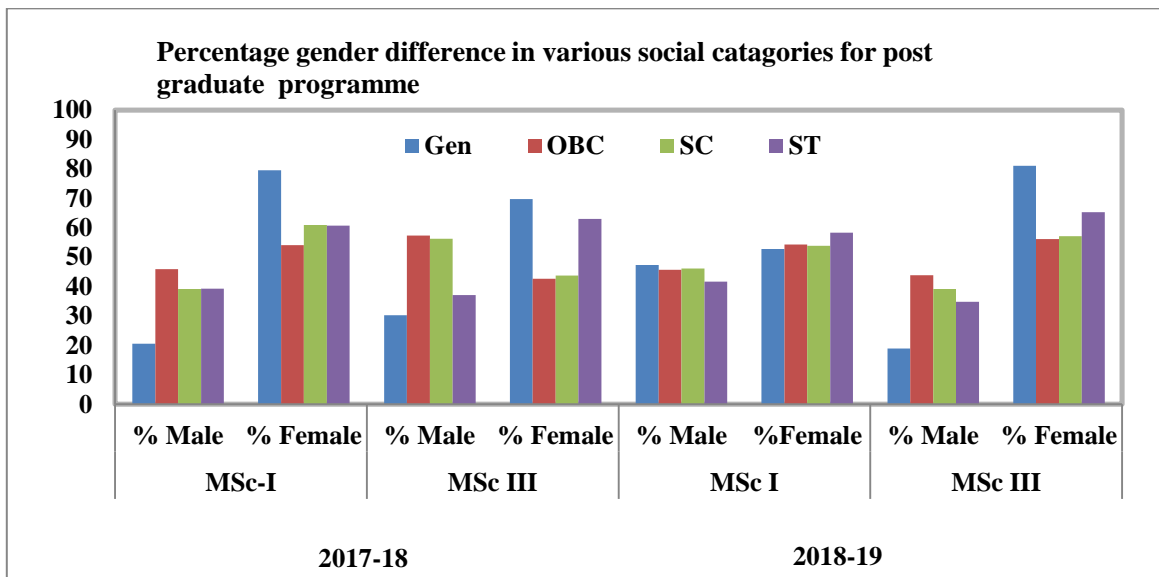


The graph shows all details regarding the percentage of admissions of male and female in the college for post graduate programme in the academic year 2017-18 and 2018-19. The percentage of male students were 44.85 and 45.72, female students 55.15 and 54.27 during 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively in M.Sc. Ist semester. This information for percentage of male students were 43.51 and 35.50, female students 56.49 and 64.49 during 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively, in M.Sc. IIIst semester. The proportion between male and female students in both the semesters was in the same trend during 2017-18. While in 2018-19, the proportion of male students was less as compared to female students.

ii. Percentage gender difference in various social categories for post graduate programme

SN	Class	Category	Year					
			2017-18			2018-19		
	M.Sc I Sem		%M	%F	Total No of Student	%M	%F	TotalNo of students
1.		GEN	20.51	79.49	39	47.27	52.72	55

2.		OBC	45.95	54.05	74	45.68	54.31	116
3.		SC	39.13	60.87	23	46.15	53.84	39
4.		ST	39.29	60.71	28	41.66	58.33	24
		M.Sc III						
1.		GEN	30.23	69.77	43	18.91	81.08	37
2.		OBC	57.35	42.65	68	43.85	56.14	57
3.		SC	56.25	43.75	16	39.13	57.14	21
4.		ST	37.04	62.96	27	34.78	65.21	23



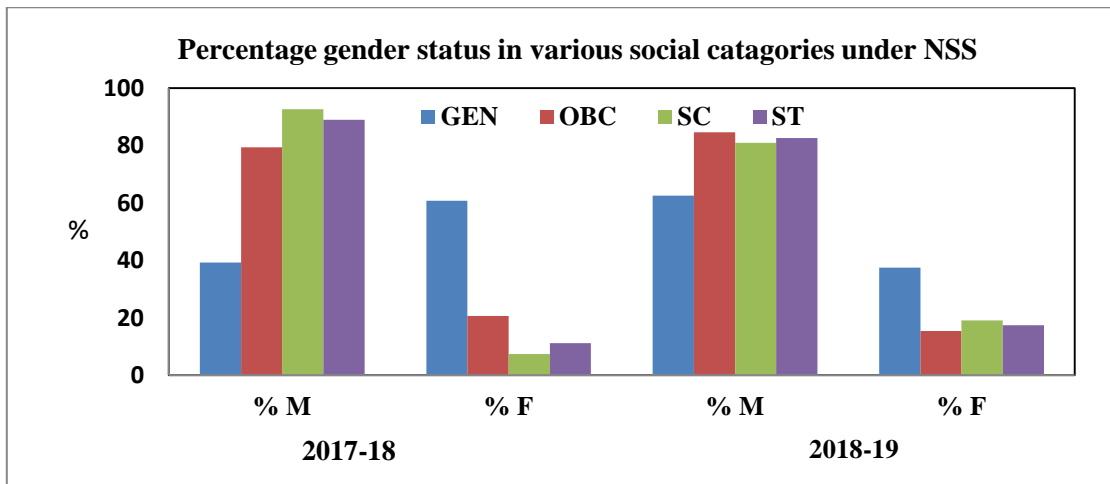
In 2017-18, the gender wise distribution of students with different categories was found to be different. And the trends were not in a certain status. 2018-19

3. Percentage gender status in various social categories under NSS

SN	Category	Year					
		2017-18			2018-18		
		%M	%F	Total No of Students	%M	%F	Total of students
1.	Gen	39.29	60.71	28	62.50	37.50	8
2.	OBC	79.37	20.63	63	84.61	15.38	65
3.	SC	92.59	7.41	27	80.95	19.04	21
4	ST	88.89	11.11	18	82.60	17.39	23

In 2017-18, in this graph, percentage of male volunteers in SC, ST and OBC was higher as compare to that under the general category and contrary to this, female students were higher

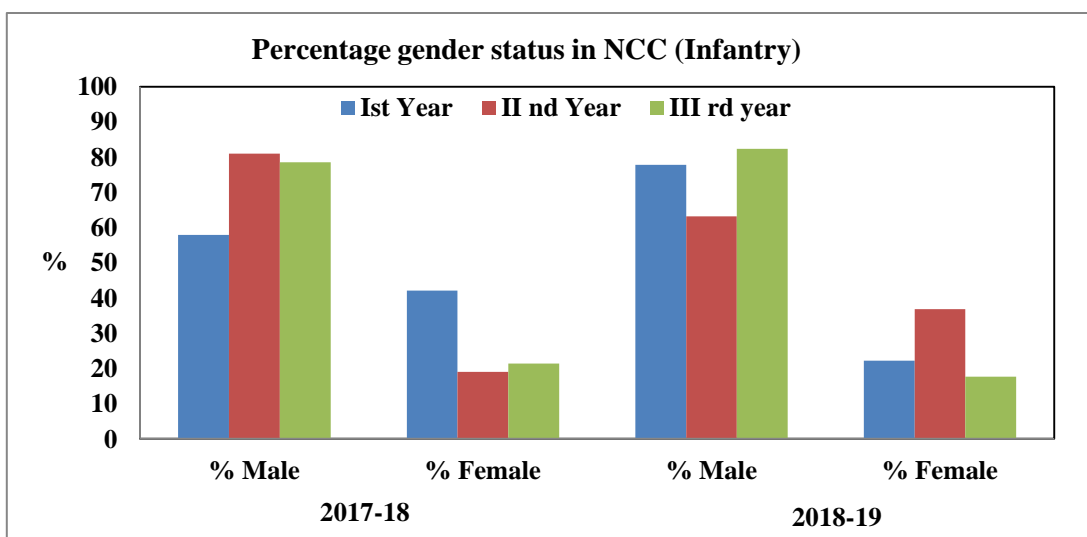
under the general category and lower under other category. In 2018-19, the trend in enrolment percentage of male and female volunteer was identical as observed during 2017-18.



4. Percentage of gender difference in NCC

i. Infantry

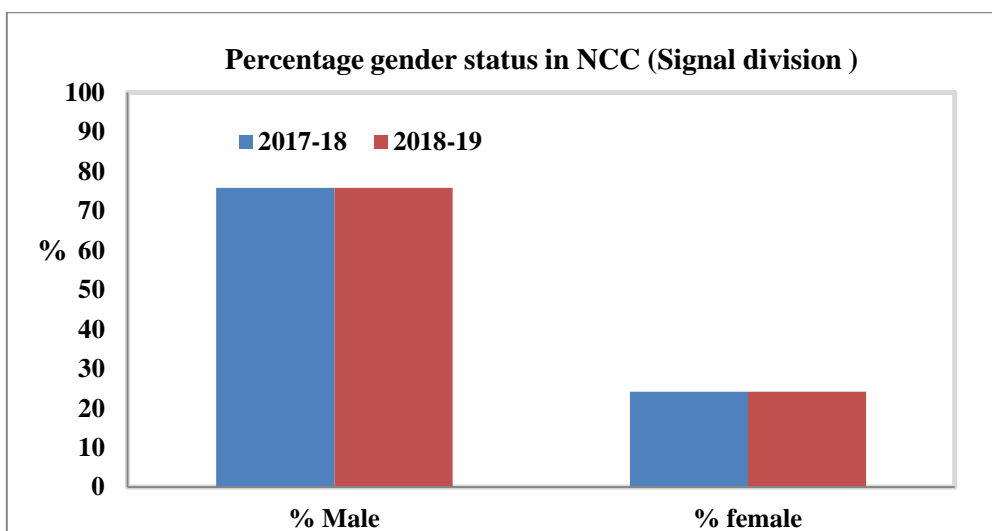
SN	Class	Year					
		2017-18			2018-19		
		%M	%F	Total	%M	%F	Total
1	I Year	57.89	42.11	19	77.77	22.22	18
2	II Year	80.95	19.05	21	63.15	36.84	19
3	III Year	78.57	21.43	14	82.35	17.64	17



The percentage of male cadets during 2017-18 was higher in beyond IInd year and the trend was reverse in case of female students in Infantry. The gender status in NCC infantry division with male students was more than double of female students. However, the percentage of male cadets during 2018-19 decreased in comparison to that with female cadets. The gender status in infantry division was almost similar trend as in previous year.

ii. Signal division

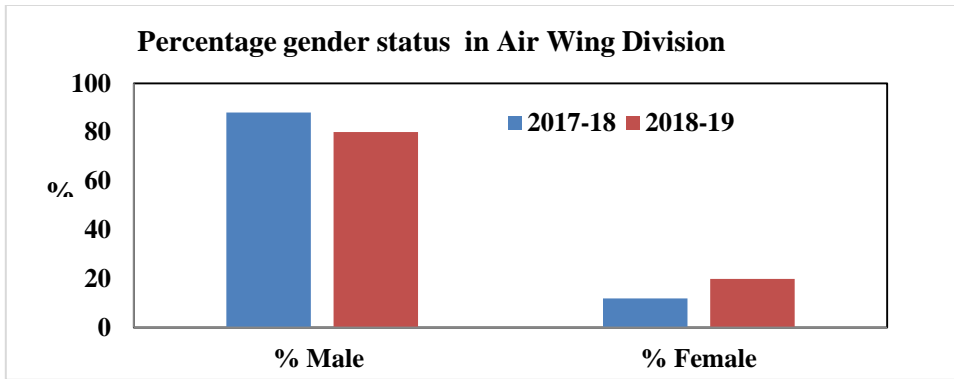
SN	Year	% Male	% Female	Total
1	2017-18	75.8	24.19	62
2	2018-19	75.8	24.19	62



For 2017-18 and 2018-19 the graph shows that the percentage of male cadets was higher as compare to female cadets, in signal division. The gender status in NCC signal division with male students was more than double of female students.

iii. Air wing Division

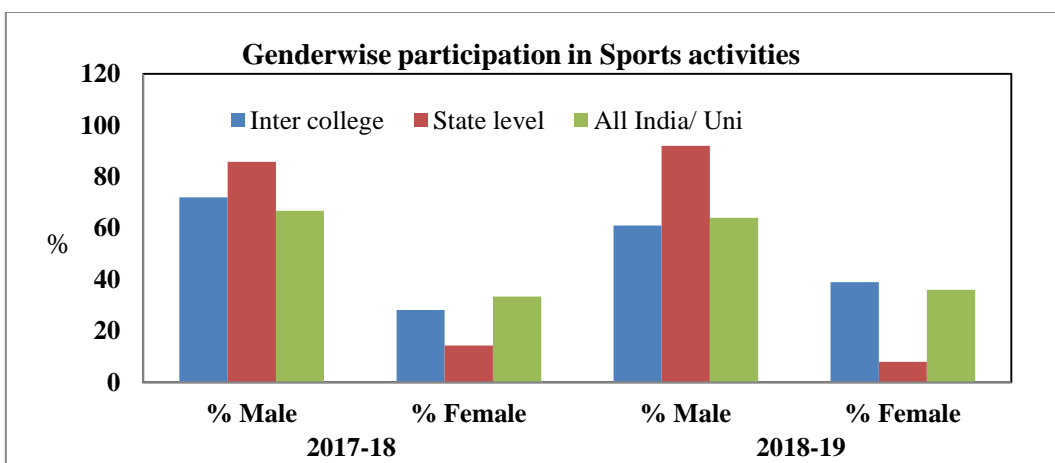
SN	Year	% Male	% Female	Total
1.	2017-18	88	12	50
2.	2018-19	80	20	50



In air wing division, the boy's students were 88 and 80 percent during 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively, whereas girl students entered only 12 and 20 % during 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively.

5. Gender wise participation in Sports activities

S N	Sports	Year					
		2017-18			2018-19		
		% M	% F	Total No of student	% M	% F	Total No of student
1.	Inter college	71.90	28.1	153	61	39	26
2.	State level	85.71	14.29	14	92	8	13
3.	All India/University level	66.67	33.33	18	64	36	14



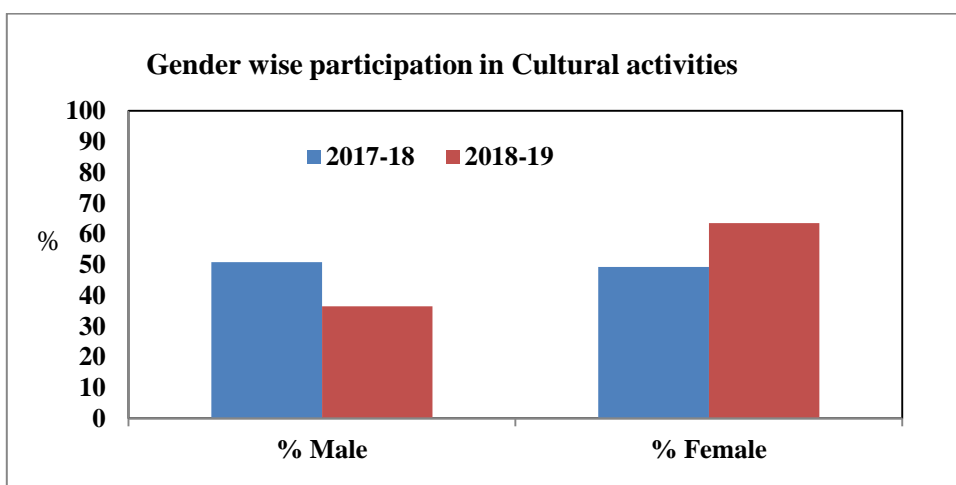
As the above bar diagram presents the year wise genderclassification of participation in sports activities during 2017-18. The percentage of female participation is higher in all India/ university level sports activity. In 2018-19 percentage of male participation was higher in state

level sports activity. The female participation percentage was higher in inter college sports activities followed by all India/university activities.

6. Gender wise participation in Cultural activities

In cultural activities, the participation percentage of male students was higher as compared to female students in 2017-18 whereas in 2018-19 the female students were higher as compared to the previous year.

SN	Year	% Male	% Female	Total
1	2017-18	50.79	49.21	191
2	2018-19	36.44	63.55	107



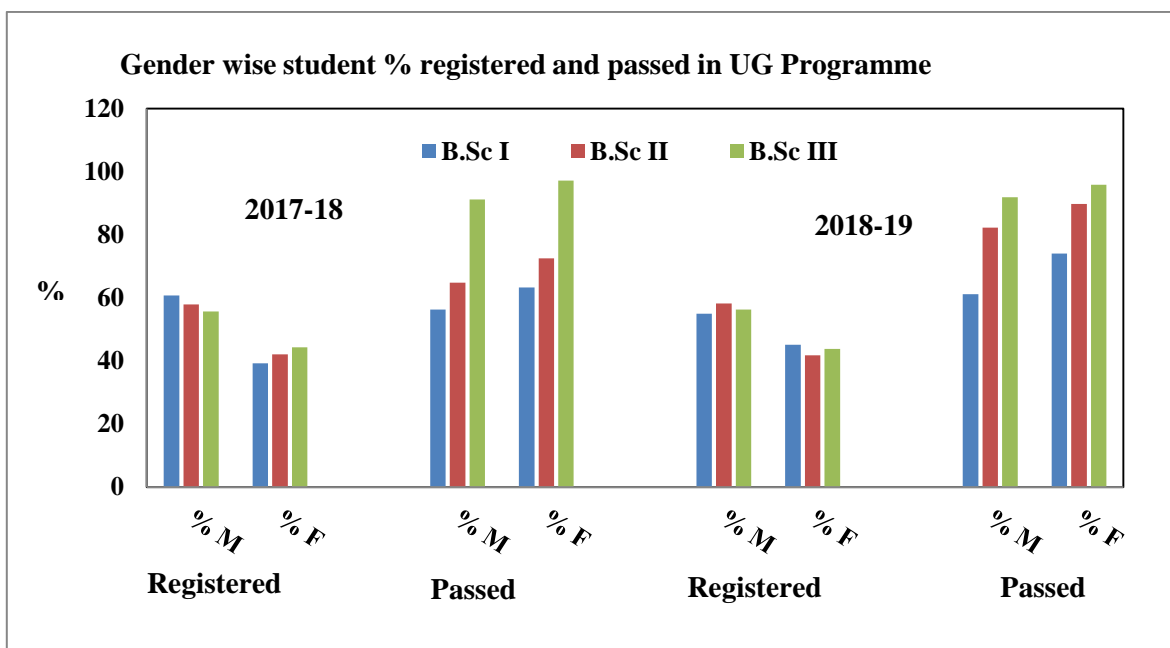
2. GENDER BALANCE IN EXAMINATION

1. GENDER WISE PERCENT STUDENTS REGISTERED AND PASSED IN UG PROGRAMME

SN	Class	Year					
		2017-18			2018-19		
		Registered			Passed		
	% M	% F	Total No of students	% M	% F	Total No of students	
1.	B.Sc I	60.76	39.24	790	56.25	63.22	466
2.	B.Sc.II.	57.89	42.11	760	64.77	72.50	517
3.	B.Sc III	55.70	44.30	632	91.19	97.14	517
		2018-19					
		Registered			Passed		
		% M	% F	Total No of students	% M	% F	Total No of students
1.	B.Sc I	54.93	45.06	810	61.12	73.97	542

2.	B.Sc.II.	58.23	41.76	656	82.19	89.78	560
3.	B.Sc III	56.21	43.78	660	91.91	95.84	618

The figure shows that the percentage of registered male students was higher as compared to female students. Students registered under male category were higher in B.Sc. part I and progressively decreased from part II to PartIII. Contrary to this, female students registered in part I were lower and progressively increased from part II to part III in 2017-18. The trends in passed students under both the category were identical with registered students. During 2018-19, the percentage of male students in BSc I year were less than previous year whereas it slightly increased in II and II year over previous year. However, the registered girls candidates and passing percentage were higher in comparing to that during 2017-18. Over all passing percentage of girls student were higher than boy's student.

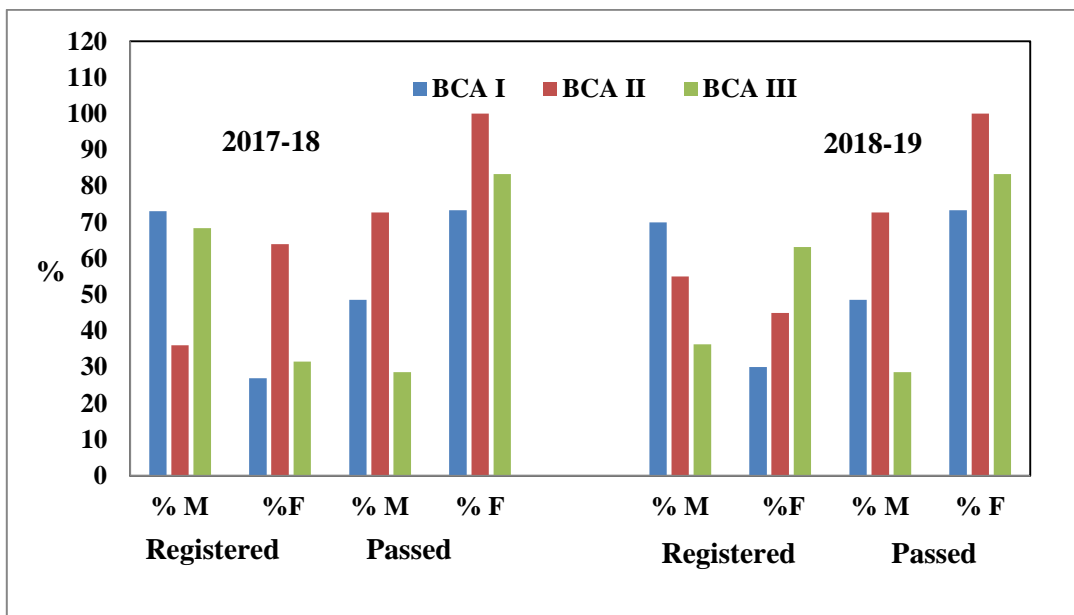


2. GENDER WISE PERCENT STUDENTS REGISTERED AND PASSED IN-COMPUTER (BCA) PROGRAMME

SN	Class	Year					
		2017-18					
		Registered			Passed		
	% M	% F	Total No of students	% M	% F	Total No of students	
1.	BCA I	73.08	26.92	26	21.05	57.14	8
2.	BCAII	36.00	64.00	25	44.44	43.75	11

3.	BCA III	68.42	31.58	19	61.53	33.33	10
		2018-19					
		Registered			Passed		
		% M	% F	Total No of students	% M	% F	Total No of students
1.	BCA I	70	30	50	48.57	73.33	28
2.	BCA II	55	45	20	72.72	100	17
3.	BCAIII	37	63	19	28.57	83.33	12

During 2017-18 the percentage of male student registered in BCA Part I, II and Part III were 73.08%, 36.00 % and 68.42%, respectively and that under female category were 26.92%, 64.00 % and 31.58% respectively. However, the students passed under male category were 21.05%, 44.44% and 61.53% and female category were 57.14%, 43.75% and 33.33%. The ratios of registered and passed students under both the category were very poor. While looking to the current year (2018-19), the ratios of registered and passed students were improved over previous year.

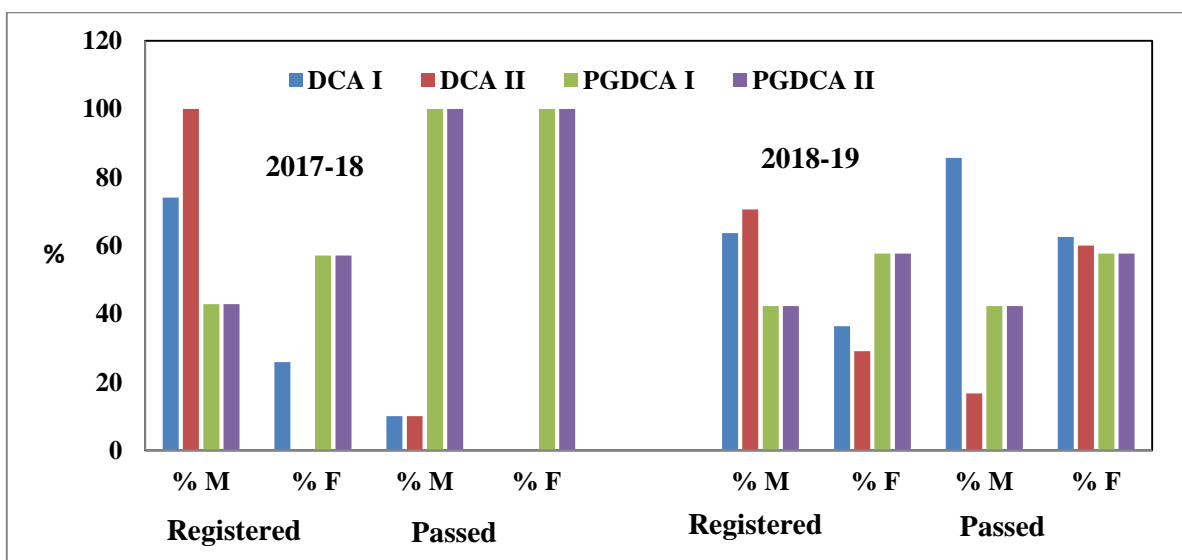


3. GENDER WISE PERCENT STUDENTS REGISTERED AND PASSED IN-COMPUTER (Diploma) PROGRAMME

SN	Class	Year					
		2017-18			2018-19		
		Registered			Passed		
		% M	% F	Total No of	% M	% F	Total No

				students			of students	
1.	DCA I	74.07	25.92	27	10	0	2	
2.	DCAII	100	0	22	10	0	2	
3.	PGDCA I	42.85	57.14	28	100	100	28	
	PGDCA II	42.85	57.14	28	100	100	28	
	2018-19							
		Registered			Passed			
		% M	% F	Total No of students	% M	% F	Total No of students	
1.	DCA I	12	5	22	85.71	62.5	36.36	
2.	DCA II	2	3	17	16.66	60	29.11	
3.	PGDCA I	11	15	26	42.3	57.69	57.69	
	PGDCA II	11	15	26	42.3	57.69	57.69	

Table showed that registered and passed out candidates under male category have performed better than female category in DCA I and II. Registered female students were higher than male student in PGDCA I and II year However, their results percentage were equal.



4. GENDERWISE PERCENT STUDENTS REGISTERED AND PASSED IN P.G. PROGRAMME

During 2017-18

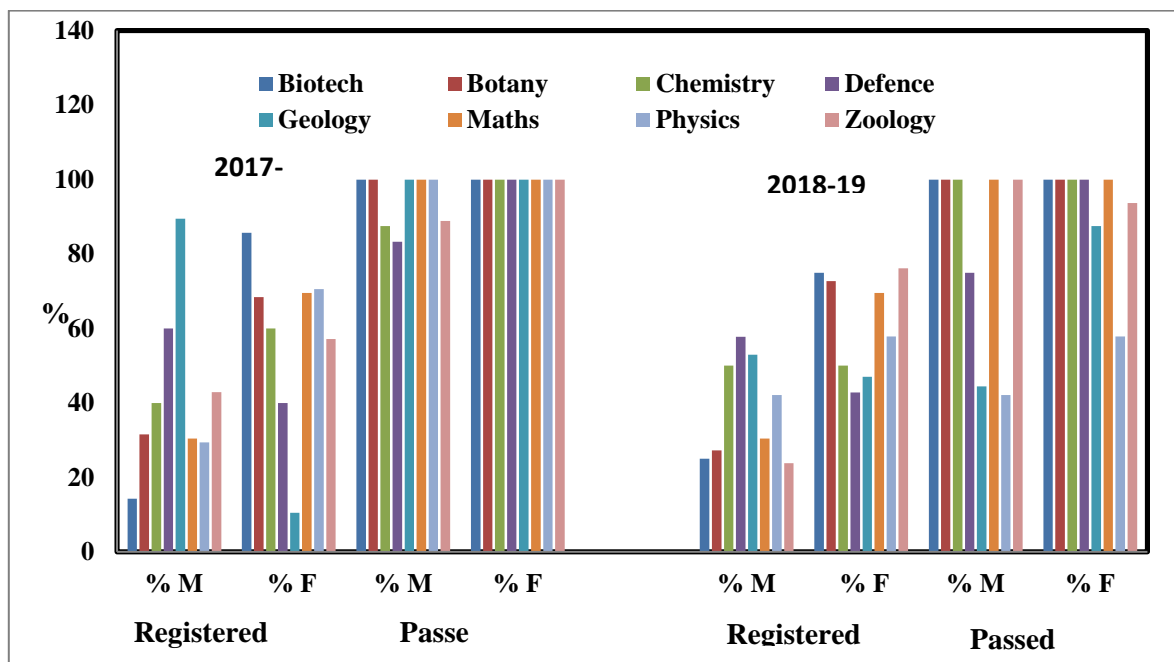
SN	M.SC	Registered		Total No of students	Passed		TotalNo of students
		% M	% F		% M	% F	
1	Biotech	14.29	85.71	14	100.	100	14
2	Botany	31.58	68.42	19	100	100	19

3	Chemistry	40.00	60.00	20	88	100	20
4	Defence	60.00	40.00	10	83	100	9
5	Geology	89.47	10.53	19	100	100	19
6	Maths	30.43	69.57	23	100	100	23
7	Physics	29.41	70.59	17	100	100	17
8	Zoology	42.86	57.14	21	89	100	21

2018-19

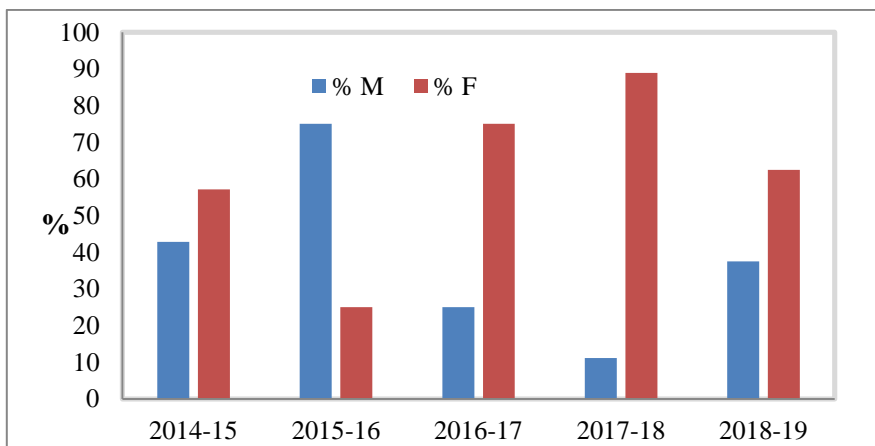
SN	M.SC	Registered		Total No of students	Passed		Total No of students
		% M	% F		% M	% F	
1	Biotech	25.00	75.00	12	100	100	12
2	Botany	27.27	72.72	22	100	100	22
3	Chemistry	50.00	50.00	20	100	100	20
4	Defence	57.74	42.85	7	75	100	6
5	Geology	52.94	47.05	17	44	88	11
6	Maths	30.43	69.56	23	100	100	23
7	Physics	42.10	57.89	19	100	100	19
8	Zoology	23.80	76.19	21	100	94	20

While observing the data, the percentage registered in female category was more than 50% in all disciplines except Defense and Geology. The passed percentage of students was almost identical with registered except Geology in both the years.



5. Ph. D Awards during last 5 years –

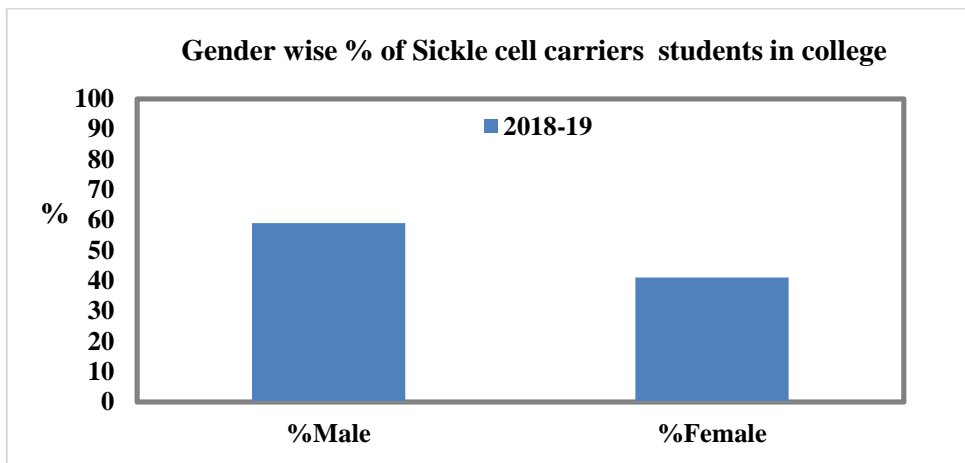
SN	Year	M	F	Total	% M	% F
1	2014-15	3	4	07	42.85	57.14
2	2015-16	3	1	04	75	25
3	2016-17	1	3	04	25	75
4	2017-18	2	16	18	11.11	88.88
5	2018-19	3	5	08	37.5	62.5



In general, the percentage of female PhD scholars is more than male scholar during last five years except 2015-16

8. Gender wise percentage of sickle cell carrier students in college

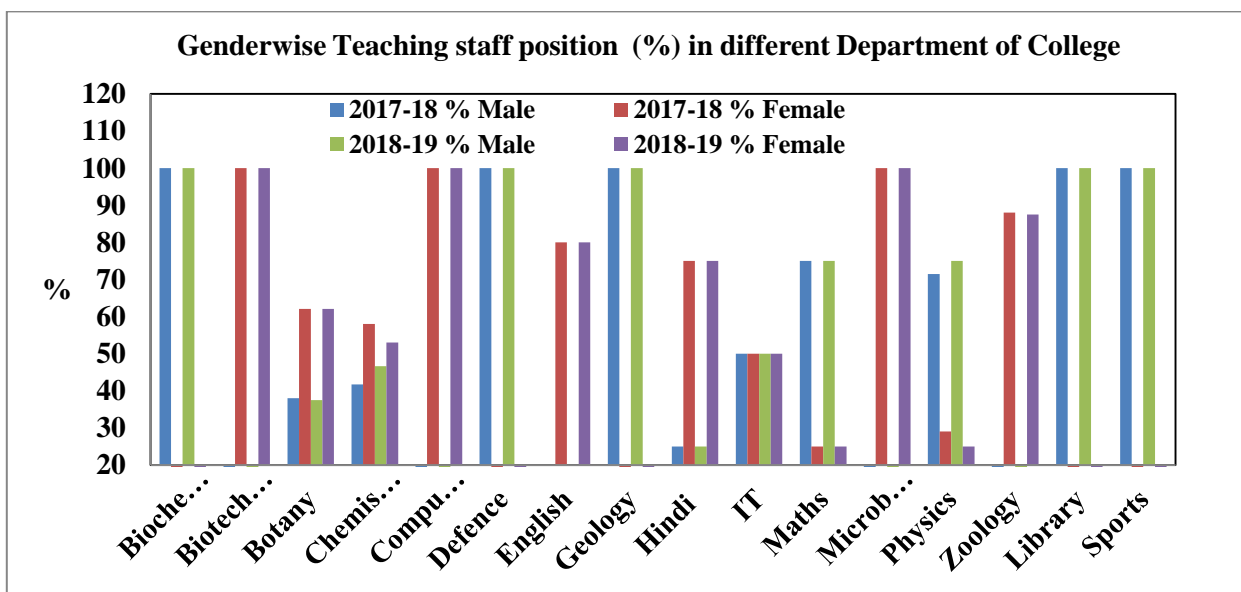
For the students sickle cell screening was done under the Sickle cell mission project (CSIR, Govt. of India). 302 students examined and 34 were reported as positive for sickling. 59% boys and 41 % girls were reported as carriers. The carriers were provided with health card and Sickle mission test report. Before marriage the students were acquainted by awareness program on sickle cell problem.



9 GENDER WISE STAFF POSITION (%) IN DIFFERENT DEPARTMENT OF COLLEGE

I. GENDER CLASSIFICATION IN TEACHING STAFF:-

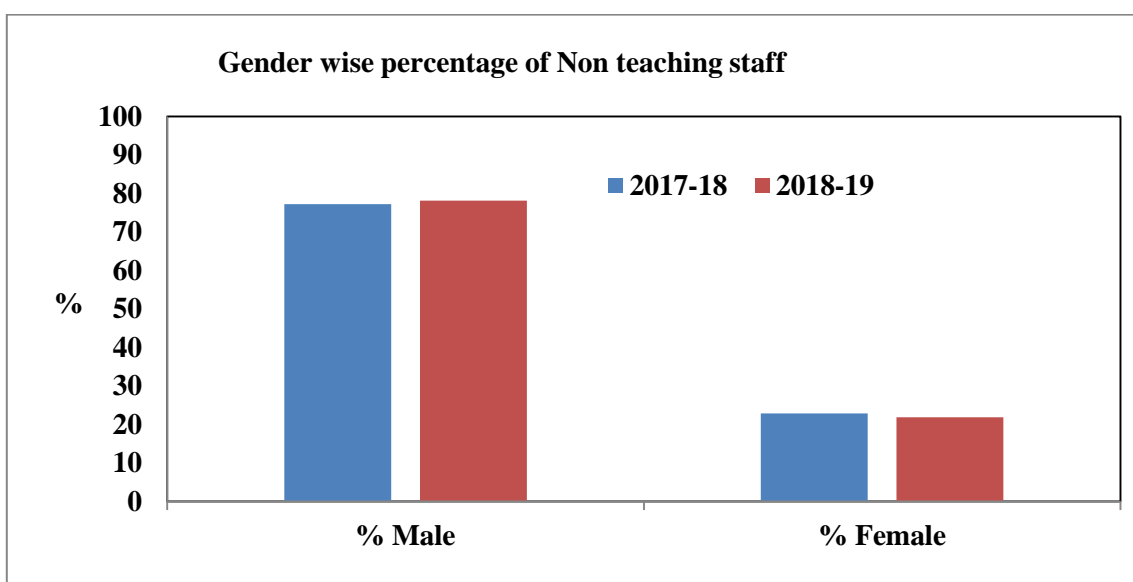
SN	Deptt	Year									
		2017-18					2018-19				
		Male	Female	Total	% M	% F	Male	Female	Total	% M	% F
1	Biochemistry	1	0	1	100	0	1		1	100	0
2	Biotechnology	0	2	2	0	100	0	2	2	0	100
3	Botany	3	5	8	38	62	3	5	8	38	62
4	Chemistry	5	7	12	42	58	7	8	15	47	53
5	Computer Sci.	0	2	2	0	100	0	2	2	0	100
6	Defence	2	0	2	100	0	1	0	1	100	0
7	English	1	4	5	20	80	1	4	5	20	80
8	Geology	4	0	4	100	0	4	0	4	100	0
9	Hindi	1	3	4	25	75	1	3	4	25	75
10	IT	1	1	2	50	50	1	1	2	50	50
11	Maths	6	2	8	75	25	6	2	8	75	25
12	Microbiology	0	2	2	0	100	0	3	3	0	100
13	Physics	5	2	7	71	29	6	2	8	75	25
14	Zoology	1	7	8	12	88	1	7	8	12	88
15	Library	1	0	1	100	0	1	0	1	100	0
16	Sports	1	0	1	100	0	2	0	2	100	0



The above graph shows the percentage of male and female faculty members in different departments of college during 2017-18. Overall the percentage of male staff members (52%) was more as compared to female staff members (48%). There was slight change in this percentage in male and female (53:47) during the year 2018-19.

II. GENDER CLASSIFICATION IN NON- TEACHING STAFF:-

SN	Year	Male	Female	Total	%M	%F
1	2017-18	71	21	92	77.17	22.82
2	2018-19	68	19	87	78.16	21.83



In above bar chart shows the gender wise comparison between the male and female non-teaching staff. It clearly indicates that the percentage of male staff members was higher than female staff members during 2017-18 and there was slight change in male female percentage by increasing male and decreasing female non-teaching staff by 1% in 2018-19.

10. RECOMMENDATION:

Boys and girls must feel welcome in a safe and secure learning environment. There is a need to have a training / workshop/ seminar on gender sensitive issues, ethics and social program.

11. CONCLUSION:

For the normal development of an individual basic requirement is gender sensitization. It is interrelated with gender empowerment. As per the theories of gender sensitization, modification of the behavior of teachers and parents (etc.) towards children, have a causal

effect on gender equality. It can be achieved by conducting various sensitization campaigns, training centers, workshop, programs etc. The balance Gender audit was achieved in all academic activities except NSS, NCC, Sports and cultural activities. Thus motivational program should be taken to achieve the gender balance.