

# **GENDER AUDIT**

**Govt. N.P. G. College of Science, Raipur  
(2017-18)**



**Prepared  
By  
Dr. Preeti Mishra  
Assistant Professor  
Department of Zoology**

## **GENDER AUDIT REPORT (2017-18)**

### **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**

**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-defence, yoga practice etc. were conducted.

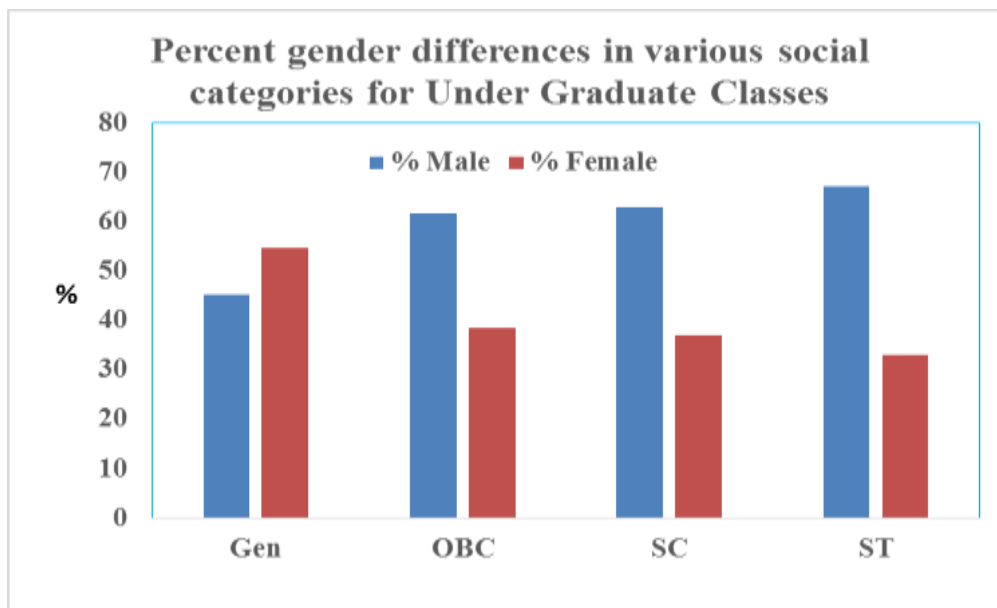
### **5. ANTI-RAGGING COMMITTEE AND DISCIPLINE: -**

Various committees of the staff have been formed to observe discipline and to ensure a healthy work environment for every individual of the college. The College forms Anti-Ragging, Discipline Committee, women harassment cell and society for gender issues.

## **6. GENDER WISE COMPARISON**

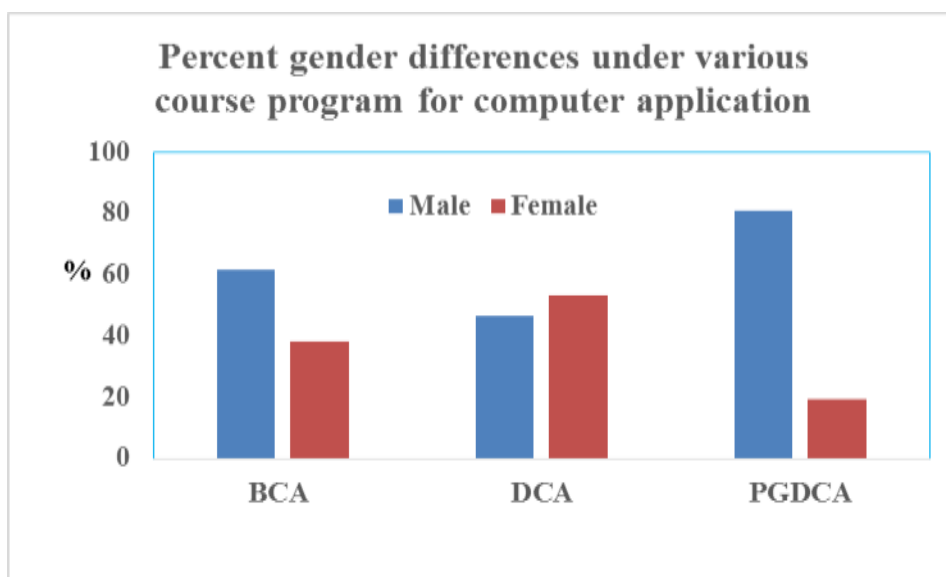
### **1. GENDER BALANCE IN ENROLLEMENT OF STUDENTS**

#### **a. AT GRADUATION LEVEL (2017-18)**



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.

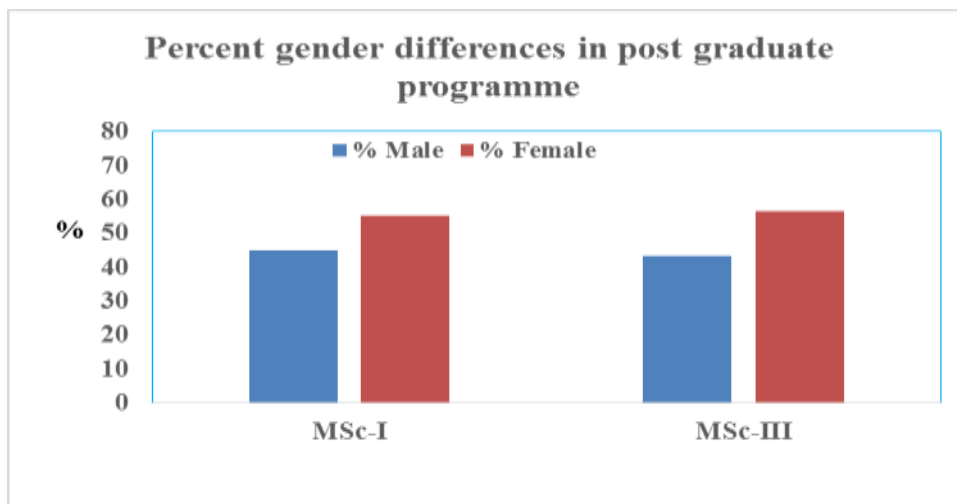
**b. AT GRADUATION LEVEL FOR COMPUTER PROGRAMME (2017-18)**



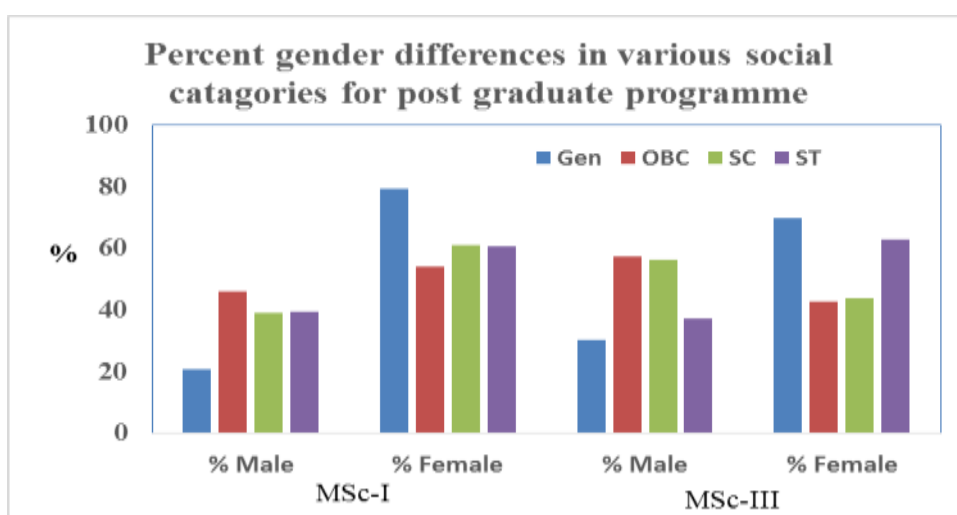
At the level of different course programme based on the computer application the graph shows that enrolled percentage of male student under PGDCA degree programme was higher (80.77%) followed by BCA (61.77%) and DCA (46.67%). However, enrolled percentage of

female students were in the trends DCA >BCA>PGDCA. This indicates that area of interest in different degree programmes amongst students are different during the session 2017-18.

### c. AT POST GRADUATION LEVEL (2017-18)

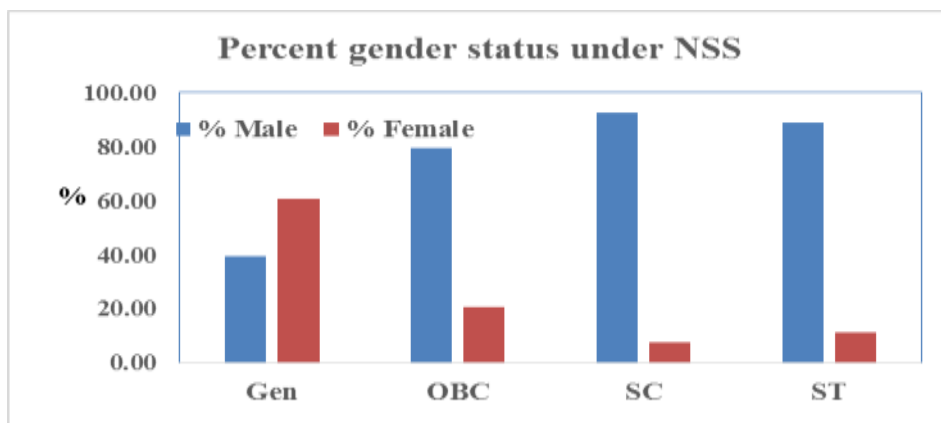


The graph shows all details regarding the percentage of admissions of male and female in the college, for post graduate programme in the academic year 2017-18. The percentage of male students was 44.85 and female students was 55.15 in M.Sc. I<sup>st</sup> semester and in the M. Sc. III semester it was 43.51 and 56.49. The proportion between male and female students in both the semester was in the same trend.



The gender wise distribution of students with different categories was found to be different. And the trends were not in a certain status.

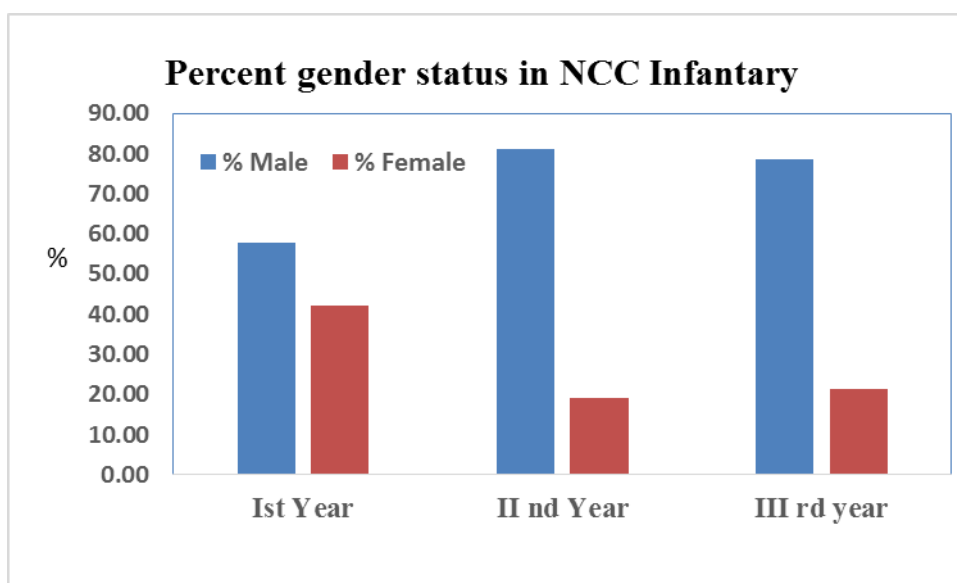
**d.GENDER DIFFERENCE IN ENROLMENT AS NSS VOLUNTEERS:-**



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.

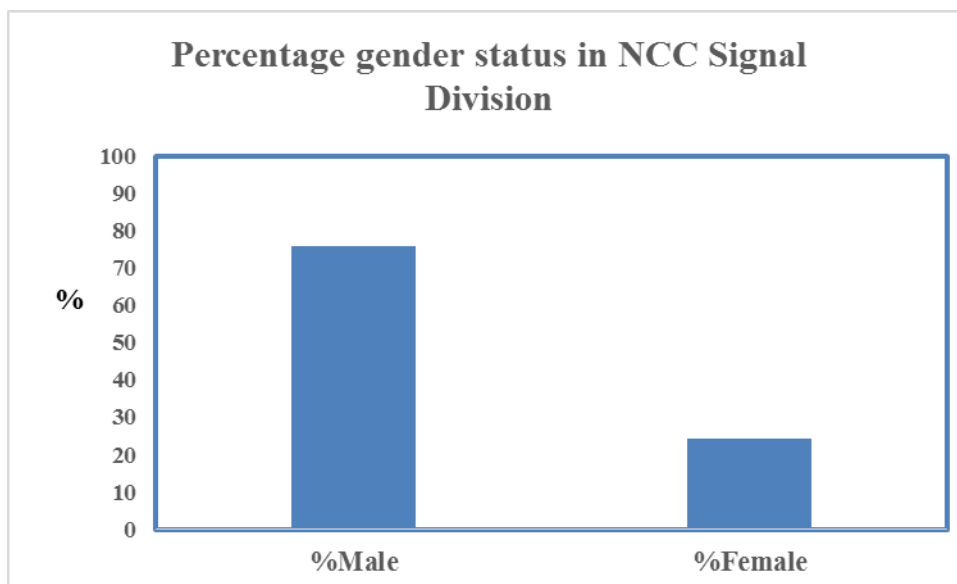
**e. GENDER DIFFERENCE IN ENROLLMENT AS NCC CADETS:-**

**Infantry**



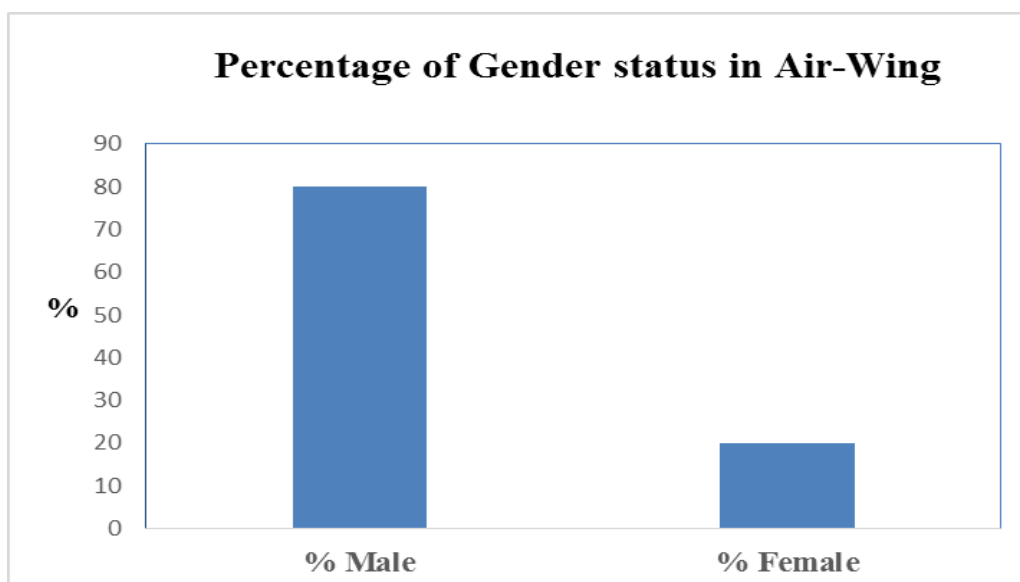
In the graph the percentage of male cadets were higher in beyond II<sup>nd</sup> year and the trend was reverse in case of female students in Infantry. The gender status in NCC signal division with male students was more than double of female students.

### Signal Division



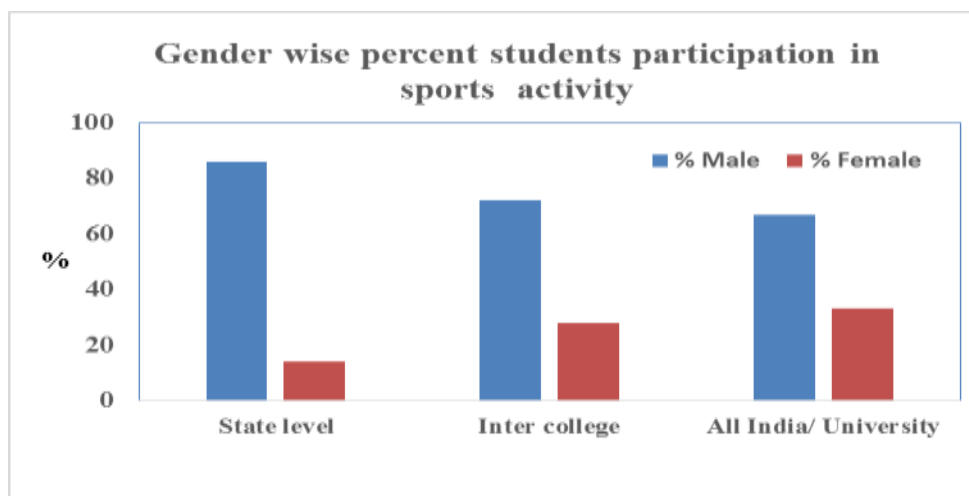
The graph shows that the percentage of male cadets was higher as compared to female cadets, in signal division. The gender status in NCC signal division with male students was more than double of female students.

### Air wing Division



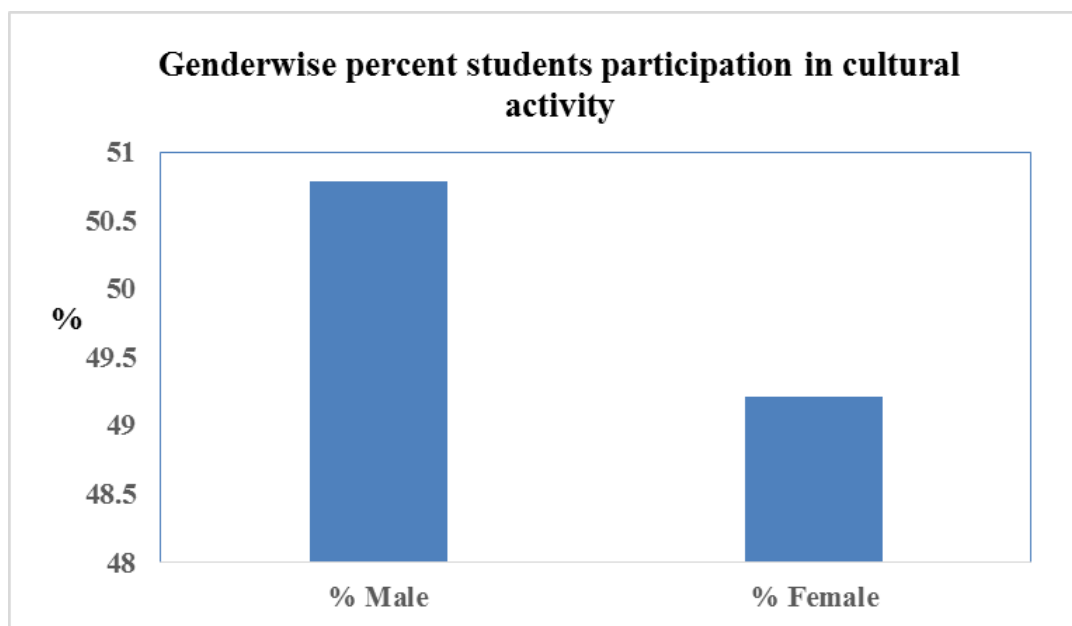
The graph shows that the percentage of male cadets was higher as compared to female cadets, in air- wing same as in signal division. The gender status in air- wing division with male students was more than double of female students.

**f. GENDER DIFFERENCE IN SPORTS PARTICIPANTS:-**



As the above bar diagram presents the year wise genderclassification of participation in sports activities during 2010-14. The percentage of female participation is higher in all India/ university level sports activity.

**g. GENDER CLASSIFICATION IN CULTURAL EVENTS:-**

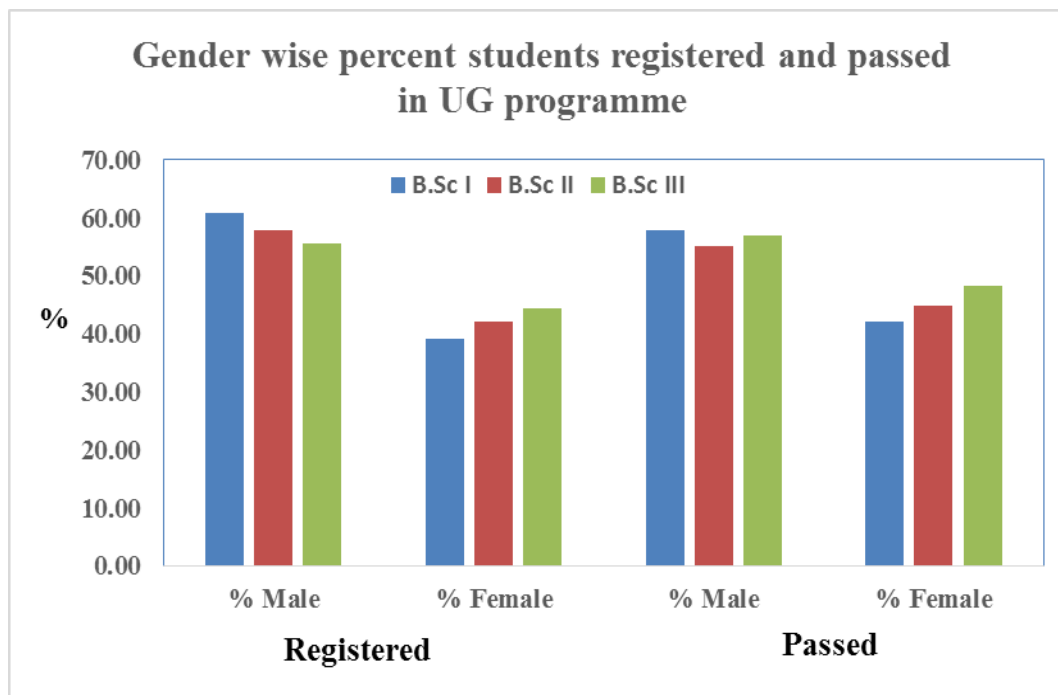


In cultural activities, the participation percentage of male students was higher as compare to female students.



## 2. GENDER BALANCE IN EXAMINATION

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

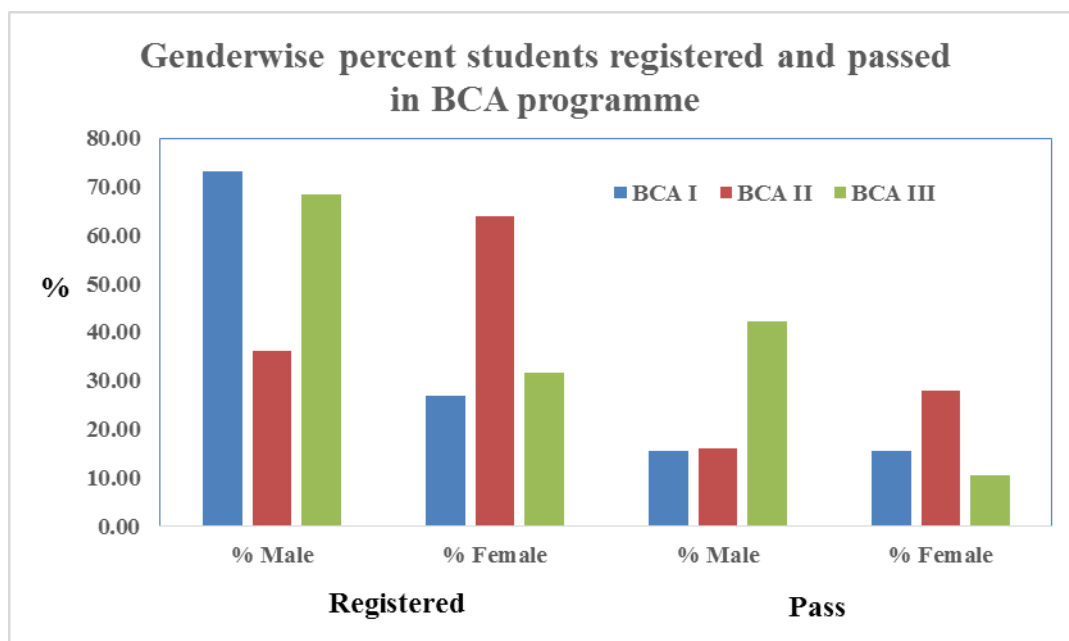


The figure shows that the percentage of registered male students was higher as compared to female students. Students registered under male category were higher in B.Sc part I and progressively decreased from part II to Part III. Contrary to this, female students registered in part I were lower and progressively increased from part II to part III. The trends in pass students under both the category were identical with registered students.

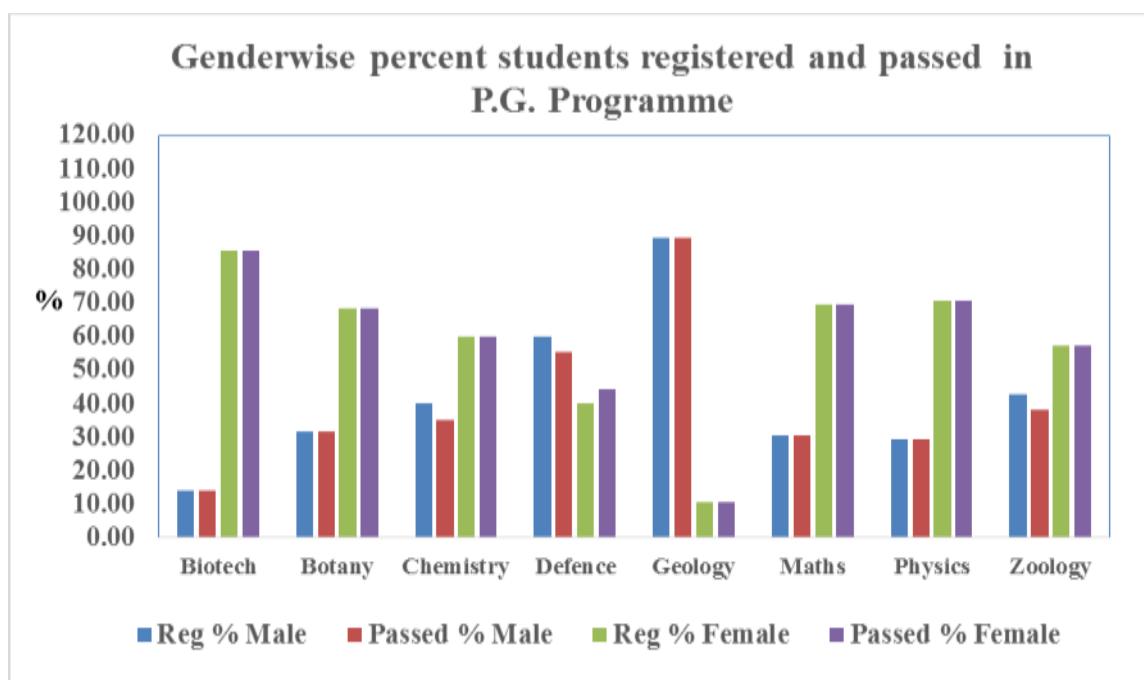
### 2. GENDER WISE PERCENT STUDENTS REGISTERED AND PASSED IN-COMPUTER PROGRAMME

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 15.38%, 16% and 42.10% and female category 15.38%, 28% and 10.53%.



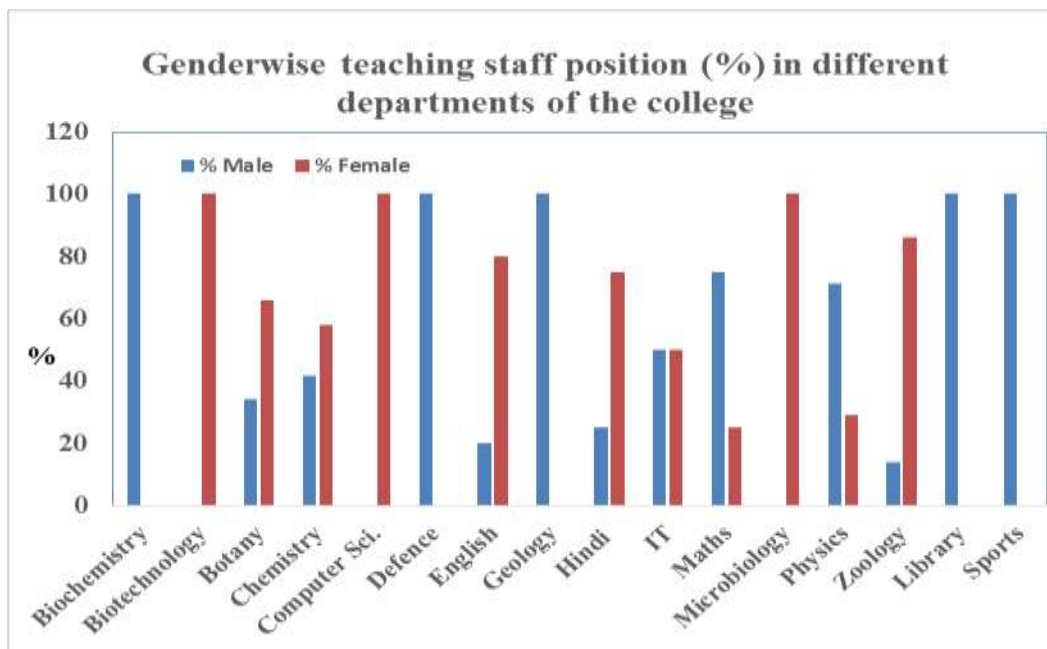
### 3. GENDERWISE PERCENT STUDENTS REGISTERED AND PASSED IN P.G. PROGRAMME



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

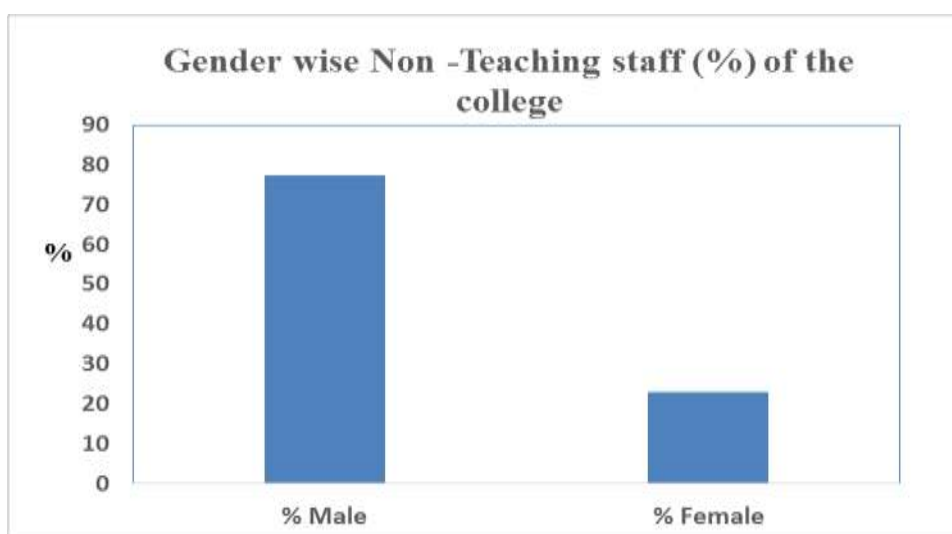
## 7. GENDER DIFFERENCE IN TEACHING AND NON-TEACHING FACULTY:-

### I. GENDER CLASSIFICATION IN TEACHING STAFF:-



The above graph shows the percentage of male and female faculty members in different departments of college. Overall the percentage of female staff members (52%) is more as compare to male staff members (48%).

### ii. GENDER CLASSIFICATION: NON- TEACHING STAFF:-



In above bar chart shows the gender wise comparison between the male and female non-teaching staff. It clearly indicate the percentage of male staff members is higher than female staff members

## **8. 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 programme.

## **9. 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 behaviour of teachers and parents (etc.) towards children, have a causal effect on gender equality. It can be achieved by conducting various sensitization campaigns, training centres, workshop, programs etc. The balance Gender audit was achieved in all academic activities except NSS, NCC, Sports and cultural activities. Thus motivational programme should be taken to achieve the gender balance.

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