

Yashwant Shikshan Sanstha's

Miraj Mahavidyalaya, Miraj

Criterion-VII

Institutional Values and Best Practices

7.1 Institutional Values and Social Responsibilities



Gender Audit Report 2020-21



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Miraj Mahavidyalaya, Miraj is a premier education institute, which was established on 15th July 1993. It was the need of students coming from rural and drought prone eastern part of Miraj Tahsil. There were only two colleges imparting traditional education in Miraj municipal area. Besides those, there were colleges which were distantly located from Miraj in Sangli municipal area. Hon'ble Prof. Sharad Patil, then seating MLA of Miraj constituency, felt need to establish the college in order to cater the need of such students and established Miraj Mahavidyalaya, Miraj to impart exclusively traditional education for the overall development of the students. Initially the college was hosted in a rental building known as "Hindu Dharmashala and Sanatorium", with meager strength of one hundred twenty students under two faculties, Arts and Science. As the student strength went on increasing, the institution felt the need of expansion. Taking into consideration the need, management purchased a piece of land admeasuring 13552.37 sq.mts.at the heart of city. Management constructed a three storeyed building with built up area 3175 sq mts, which fulfilled then the need of institution. Institution started receiving full grants from the Government in 2004 and received permanent affiliation from Shivaji University, Kolhapur and UGC in 2005. This Institution has a tradition of academic excellence proven through University ranks and high placement.

Gender audit presented in here is an attempt to analze whether our college 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 academics and co-academics as well and special measures for girl students.

The gender audit has identified the areas of gender balance and the segments lacking it. Considering the statistics, active steps, rules, policies to establish good gender balance will be framed. The requirements and interests of both males and females will be taken into account while framing the policies for future. Also, this gender audit would help to prevent sexual harassment at the college and will provide safe and encouraging work environment. The present report is based on the data collected through documents, interactive sections with key personnel, faculty and students from different streams. **PURPOSE**

- > To assess the gender status of girls
- > To assess the differential aspects of gender equality in the campus
- > To know whether campus is women friendly



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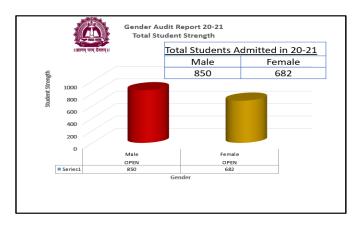
- To know whether there is any discrimination to the girls of the marginalized sector including SC/ST.
- > Internal Committees for wellbeing of students
- Training and Placement cell: Specific committees are formed to monitor the personal enhancement measures such as the Training and Placement Cell that keeps students informed about job opportunities, career identification and helps students find proper employment opportunities.
- Skill Development Scheme Committee has been established to ensure planned efforts at skill enhancement amongst students.
- Grievance Redressal Cell: The College has a Grievance Redressal Cell to deal with the concerns of all the stakeholders, including staff, students and parents. The committee comprises a Convener and 3 senior staff members who are involved in addressing complaints. The Committee works in close association with the Principal of the college.
- Training and Placement Cell: This cell monitors activities related to job notifications and opportunities, Interview preparation, development of entrepreneurial skills, organizing of campus Interviews besides ensuring maximum participation in campus recruitments and interview.

Report about gender comparison for students admitted in Mahavidyalaya:

1. Students

Gender classification of male, female students and the total number of admissions in the institute is as mentioned in below table. It can be seen that in academic year 2020-21, the total 1532 students admitted for bachelor course and 62 students admitted for PG. In all there was 1594 students admitted in Mahavidyalaya. Among this strength gender classification indicate that there was 55% male students and 44% students are female. The following mentioned table indicates that male students are higher in strength compared with female students.

The following graph shows year wise gender classification of male and female strength of students and the total number of admissions to the college. The bar graph and tabular form vividly give the idea that girls students strength is nearly equal and not lagging behind when compared to boy students. The Graph show important data of gender classification.

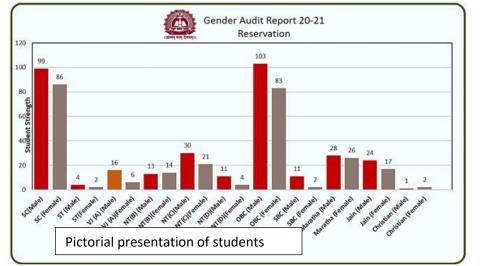


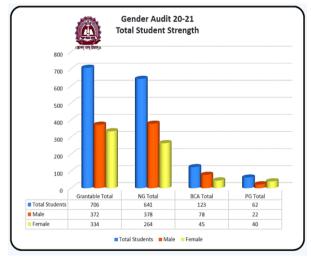
> Table 1:Total Student Strength- Graphical Presentation



Cast wise Distribution: As shown in following graph there is nearly equal male & female student strength which conclude that institute premises had gender bias environment. Institute has strictly abide with all reservation rules.

Gender	Total	%	sc	ST	VJ (A)	NT (B)	NT (C)	NT (D)	овс	SBC	Open	Maratha	Minority
Male	850	55.5	96	4	16	13	30	11	103	11	484	28	53
Female	682	44.5	88	2	6	14	21	4	83	2	387	32	40
Total	1532	100	184	6	22	27	51	15	186	13	871	60	93





Programme Name	Total Students	Male	Female
Grantable Total	706	372	334
NG Total	641	378	264
BCA Total	123	78	45
PG Total	62	22	40

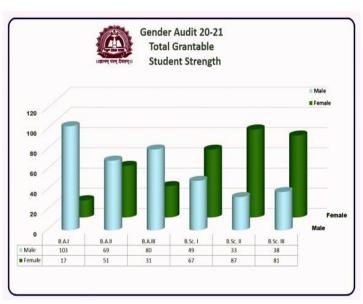
Table 1.1 : Total Admitted Students

Above graph shows total student strength admitted in grantable, non-grantable, BCA & PG programme in the Institute. It shows that for grantable, non-grantable & BCA course, male strength is greater than female strength. But at PG level female strength is higher than male strength. A gender audit is a tool to assess and check the institutionalisation of gender equality into organisations, including in their policies,



programmes, projects and/or provision of services, structures, proceedings and budgets. The table and graph shows vividly the strength of girls from various social categories in the academic year 2020-21, it appears that the enrolment of female in each category is nearly equal with male category.

Student Strength Grantable Division (Arts & Science) :



Class	Total Students	Male	Female
B.A.I	120	103	17
B.A.II	120	69	51
B.A.III	111	80	31
B.Sc. I	116	49	67
B.Sc. II	120	33	87
B.Sc. III	119	38	81
TOTAL	706	372	334

Above graph indicates that female students admitted for B. Sc. Grantable division have greater percentage compared with Male student's on the other hand grantable arts faculty has less percentage of female students compared with male students.

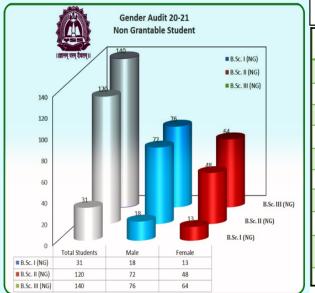
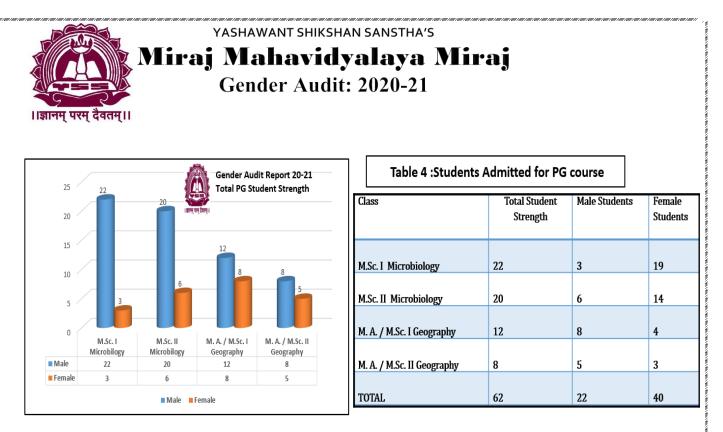
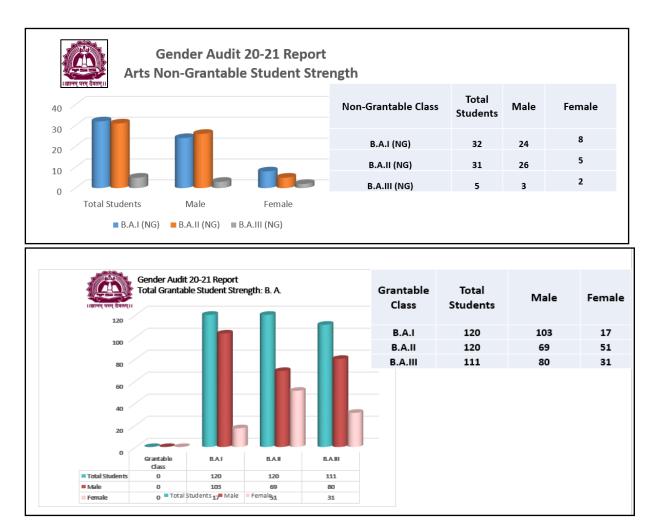
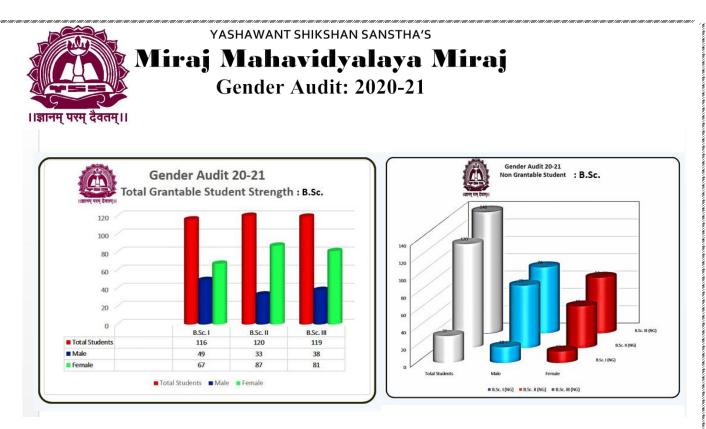


Table 3: Bach	Table 3: Bachelor Course Non-Grantable Division							
Class	Total Students	Male	Female					
B.A.I (NG)	32	24	8					
B.A.II (NG)	31	26	5					
B.A.III (NG)	5	3	2					
B.Sc. I (NG)	31	18	13					
B.Sc. II (NG)	120	72	48					
B.Sc. III (NG)	140	76	64					
B.Com. I (NG)	90	51	39					
B.Com. II (NG)	120	75	45					
B.Com. III (NG)	72	33	40					
TOTAL	641	378	264					



Above graph indicates that for non-grantable division there is less female student strength compared with male students.





1. Teaching Staff: Aided teaching staff:

Sr. teaching (Aided)							
Year	Total	Male	Female	% Male	% Female		
2020-21	31	23	8	75%	24%		
Sr. teaching (Aided- CHB)							
2020-21	36	27	9	75%	25%		
Sr. teaching (Unaided-Non Grantable)							
2020-21	20	14	6	70%	30%		

Tabularized data of fulltime permanent teaching staff working for aided & unaided faculties is seen in the above table. It shows remarkable increase in male percentage compared with female. It seems gender equality unquestionably lacks.

Unaided teaching staff

The unaided teaching staff have greater number of males working similar to aided faculty. A few general conclusions from the trends in employment trend: 1. Women often opt for occupations (because of socio-cultural factors) which are at the inferior end of the pay scale. 2. Women's contribute more in family responsibilities which demand the job that put forward a better work-life balance. 3. Even the job at academic institute is white collar and considered as well suited for women, women paucity has been observed.



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FACILITIES FOR GIRLS STUDENTS:

Ladies Hostel :



Yashwant Shikshan Sanstha's Miraj Mahavidyalaya, Miraj ladies hostel named as "Womean's Hostel" is started with all facilities like well furnished rooms, mess, store, facility etc. These Facilities provide Environment like home to all girls.

Women's Hostel Facilities

- Based on Eco-friendly concept
- Separate study table, bed for every girl
- 24 hours water is available, For Hot water Solar system is available
- Clean and pure vegetarian Mess Facility
- Seminars on Career development and Yoga is available
- Separate Cultural Hall
- Good Parking Facility
- Good location
- Well equipped reading room and Library
- 24 hours Security

National Service Scheme for students admitted in Bachelor Programme:

Total Student Strength	Male Students	Female Students
200	97	103

The above table indicates that nearly equal male and female strength admitted for NSS activity. NSS unit of our college has been very pro-active in conducting different extension activities not only on the college premises but also in our city and adopted



village. College has taken initiative in Clean India Project tree plantation. Green campus of our college is an indication of environmental consciousness.

Sports Gymkhana

Gymkhana Department is established in July 1993. The Gymkhana Department has two international players and Hundred and Five National / Inter university players. Constantly our Basketball team is winner in Sangli Zonal Sports. A construction for Indoor sports Facility Centre is in progress. A well equipped Gymnasium and Fitness Machine is available and also a Basketball Trimix court with glass board and dunking ring. The Director of Physical Education is working as a qualified Referee of Basketball Federation of India.

Ground Facilities:Basketball Trimix Court, Volleyball Court, Kabaddi Ground, Kho-Kho Ground.

City Gymkhana, Miraj & Miraj Mahavidylaya, Miraj jointly organised Basketball Shooting Competition for all students(Male & Female) on 2 & 3 January 2021.

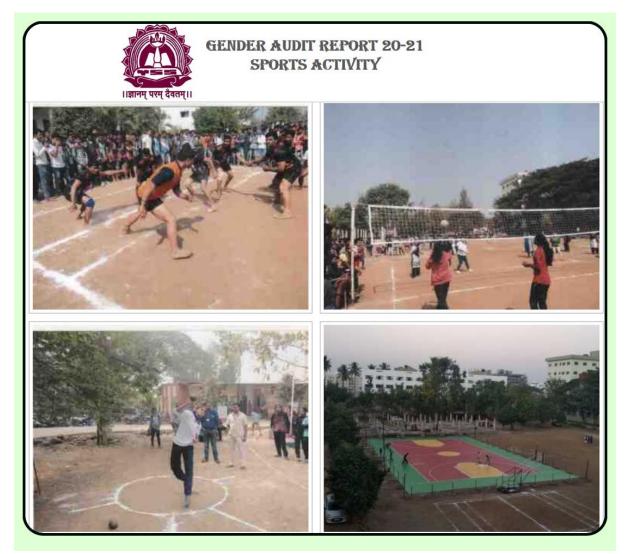
Activities	Total participant	Male	Female
Three Point	47	22	25
Free Throw	57	32	25

Ladies Room: Ladies common room with adequate place and sufficient number of chairs is available for girls. Also, a sanitary pad vending machine has recently been installed. Library and common study hall: Spacious study room with high speed internet as well as inflibinet library facility is available. Separate and regularly maintained washrooms for ladies and gents staff.

Anti-Ragging Committee: As per the UGC and university regulations, various committees of the staff have been formed to observe discipline and to ensure a safe and healthy work environment to every individual of the college. Also, the college publishes its regulations in prospectus stating that ragging is a criminal offence and UGC notifications regarding the regulations on curbing the menace of ragging in educational institutions in order to prohibit, prevent and eliminate the scourge of ragging. The students in distress owing to ragging related incidents can access the committee. 'With the collaboration of 'District Police Administration' Nirbhaya Abhiyaan, Damini Pathak visit the College Campus regularly. Also, every year workshops are held on Women and Human Rights and Women Laws to make the girls aware of their rights and responsibilities. As a regular practice, every year, short films/ documentary and a lecture on anti-ragging and gender sensitization is organized. Workshops on self-defences, yoga practice etc. have been regularly conducted.



Sports Activities : Mahavidyalaya playground



Internal Complaints committee:

The College is committed to maintaining an academic and work environment free of sexual harassment for its students, teachers and non-teaching staff. In accordance with section 4(1) of 'Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 (No. 14 of 2013)', College has instituted Women Welfare Committee (WWC) in place to address complaints related to sexual harassment. For any such complaint, the Principal or Teacher In-Charge may be contacted. The composition of the committee is from the teaching and non-teaching staff and students representatives. Besides that guidance and counselling for women students under lady teachers on various socio-economic and cultural barriers faced by women.

Women Welfare Committee:

Women are considered to be the strength of the family and the nation, and we are greatly concerned about their growth and contribution. So we must recognize the enormous



potential of half of the world's population – women. To enable them to reach their full potential, women must be free from discrimination, including the gender-based violence. It is necessary that the University/Institute/College must have a separate committee to deal with issues of gender based violence and gender sensitization programs. Women's Welfare Committee (WWC) of our college is established to enhance understanding of academic/non academic issues related to women and to make the college campus a safe place for women students and staff.

International Women day had been celebrated on 8th March 2021 in our Mahavidyalaya. Dr. Mrs . R. K. Hardikar was chief guest of this ceremony and Mrs. Supriya Addmuthe was the president of this ceremony. In chief guest address she noted the importance of "Women Day Celebration'. She also noticed the importance of gender bias environment in the premises.

Conclusion:

• Students' strength is increasing and particularly girl strength is increasing continuously in both UG and PG programmes.

* Students of backward classes enjoy a major share in admission.

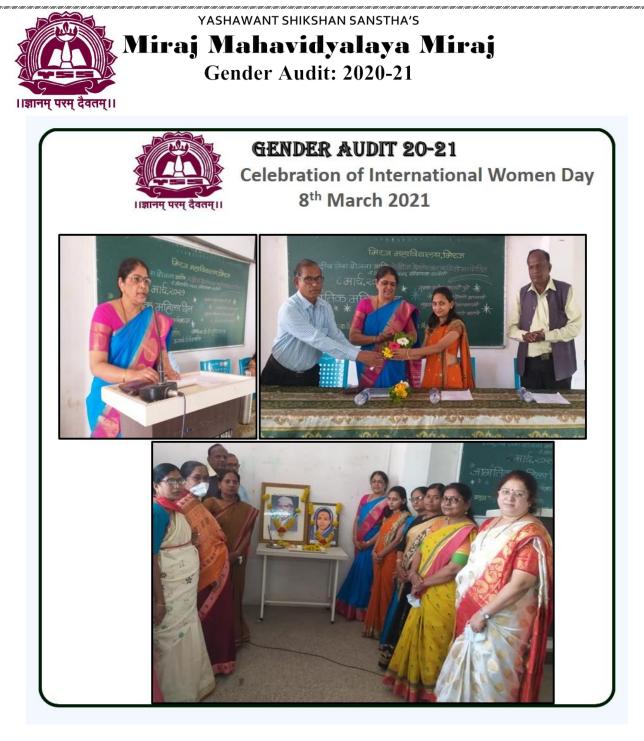
& Success rate of girl student is higher than boys.

• Female participation is greater than male in NSS activities. It is necessary to motivate boys to participate in NSS activities because it can create social awareness among them.

A Participation of boys is greater than girls in sports. It is necessary to motivate girls for participating in sports. It can improve their physical strength and fitness.

• Female participation in co- curricular activities is greater than male. It is necessary for overall personality development.

• Females are taking more benefits of library than male.



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