

DR. S.R.K. GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGE, YANAM

(Affiliated to Pondicherry University)



GENDER AUDIT REPORT

2015-21



GENDER AUDIT REPORT

Prepared By

Women Empowerment Cell



DRSRKGAC, YANAM

PREFACE

“Gender equality, equality between men and women...does not mean that women and men have to become the same, but that their rights, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether they were born male or female. Gender equity means fairness of treatment for men and women according to their respective needs. This may include equal treatment or treatment that is different, but which is considered equivalent in terms of rights, benefits, obligations, and opportunities.”

–United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESDOC)

Gender equity means fairness of treatment for women and men, according to their respective needs. This may include equal treatment or treatment that is different, but which is considered equivalent terms of rights, benefits, obligations, and opportunities.

Gender Equality is a global issue, and discussions on women’s emancipation and her rights are at the forefront of many worldwide formal and informal campaigns. As the awareness of gender issues increases, women spontaneously take action against women’s oppression and exploitation. Gender awareness allows women to move beyond other conventional gender stereotypes and rigid gender role definitions.

This Gender Audit is an attempt to study whether the college has good gender balance. It tries to see whether college follows government rules, policies and actions formulated for up gradation of women in society. It tries to assess the impact of its current and proposed policies on gender equality. The gender audit was conducted to identify ways to make college campus safer for women. The audit process involved choosing the sites to be audited, selecting the participants, orientation to the participants, preparing the checklist and the walk –about, writing down the findings and sharing the results with the Principal of the college for implementation of the recommendations.



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are thankful to Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) for providing an opportunity to conduct a Gender audit on our college campus. We are also thankful to the Principal for the freedom provided to conduct audit the way it should be. It was absolutely necessary to probe the gender balance and the perceptions that prevail within the Institution. We are thankful to all the Heads of the Departments and coordinators of various committees for their assistance in conduct of Gender Audit by providing the necessary data for the preparation of this Gender Audit Report. This Gender Audit wouldn't have been complete without the help of the Non-teaching staff of the college who provided the relevant data. Thanks to all for their direct and indirect help and motivational support. The entire work is an inculcation of eventual execution into constructive work. Last but not the least, *good things always happens when we move!*

(Dr. R. UMADEVI)

Coordinator

Women Empowerment Cell



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EXECUTIVESUMMARY

Gender Equality is a global issue, and discussions on women's emancipation and her rights are at the forefront of many worldwide formal and informal campaigns. As the awareness of gender issues increases, women spontaneously take action against women's oppression and exploitation. Gender awareness allows women to move beyond other conventional gender stereotypes and rigid gender role definitions.

The purpose of the Gender audit was to ensure that the practices followed in the campus are in accordance with the Gender Policy adopted by the institution and also to identify ways to make college campus safer for women. With this in mind, the specific objectives of the audit were to evaluate the adequacy of the management control framework as well as the degree to which the Departments are in complian

ce with the applicable regulations, policies and standards. During the initial planning of the audit, an analysis was conducted in order to identify, evaluate and prioritize the risks associated with Gender issues. The analysis was based upon an examination of the policies, manuals and standards that govern the gender sustainability, on data analysis, and on the results of preliminary interviews with personnel. The criteria and methods used in the audit were based on the identified risks. The methodology used included physical inspection of the campus, review of the relevant documentation, and interviews.



INTRODUCTION

About the College

Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan Government Arts College, Yanam started from the Academic year 1973-74 onwards to impart affordable and quality education to rural youth.

Vision

A progressive and peaceful world can be made possible only when education stand for values, unity and harmony among humanity. As symbolized by the college crest, this institution aims at fusing the local with global. The motto of the college 'Education for human excellence' emphasizes better education that leads to better humankind and a better world through rightly educated and harmoniously developed citizens who admire freedom and values, respect heritage, have inquisitiveness for discovery, invention and innovation and an abiding love and respect for the Nation.

Mission

The Mission of this college is inextricably linked with our vision.

- It aims at providing an education that is just and liberal, one that enables the student to become impartial and analytically inclined.
- The education that the college offers expands the learning beyond the ambit of syllabi.
- Institution identifies and groom future leaders through various co-curricular activities and dynamic interaction between the young learners and the teaching faculty.
- The institution strives to attain its mission and vision, operating within the policy framework of the Central and Union Territory Government.

Core Values

- Harmony
- Inclusiveness
- Compassion
- Righteousness
- Sustainability
- Integrity



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The motto of this college '*Education for Human Excellence*' highlights the altruism promoted by education for making the world worthy to live in. Rightly educated and harmoniously developed persons who have love for freedom and values, respect to heritage and culture, inquisitiveness for invention and innovation, live together through tolerance achieving peace and progress.

The college was started with a progressive outlook to provide higher education to the people of Yanam, a pocket of Union Territory of Puducherry (formerly a French colony) is situated geographically in East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh.

Formerly, it was affiliated to Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh and offered B.A., B. Com., and B.Sc., Degree courses. Subsequently, after the establishment of The Pondicherry University (a Central University) in Puducherry by the Government of India, the affiliation for the UG courses was switched over to Pondicherry University from the academic year 1986-87. The UGC approved this college under 2 (f) & 12 (B) during 1984- 85 and started releasing funds under various schemes. At present, this college offers B.A., B.Sc. (Zoology), B. Sc. (Physics), B. Sc. (Botany), B. Sc. (Chemistry), B. Sc. (Computer Science), B.Com., M.A., (Economics) and M. Com., M. Sc. (Chemistry) and M.Sc. (Zoology) courses. It was accredited "B" grade by NAAC during 2015.



GENDER POLICY & GENDER AUDIT

Gender

Understanding of gender continually evolves. In the course of a person's life, the interests, activities, clothing and professions that are considered the domain of one gender or another evolve in ways both small and large. This has perhaps never been truer than it is now. The data show that today's young people have significantly different understandings of gender than previous generations, with consequences for all children, families, organizations, and institutions. Gender is a socially constructed definition of women and men. It is not the same as sex (biological characteristics of women and men) and it is not the same as women. Gender is determined by the conception of tasks, functions and roles attributed to women and men in society and in public and private life.

Gender sensitivity is a systematic inclusion of women's and men's concerns, experiences, and needs. It is a process of incorporating gender just approach in all the levels such as governance, decision making, policy, needs analysis, institutional offices and operating mechanisms, planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation in institutions so as to create an organization that is gender equitable.

Gender sensitivity promises to bring a gender dimension into all higher education policies. Gender analysis is an essential first step of collecting and analyzing ex-disaggregated information in order to understand gender differences and how these differences may have an effect on policies' effectiveness.

- There shall not be any kind of discrimination on the basis of Gender.
- The institution shall provide equal opportunity for all genders
- Freedom for all genders to express free and fair opinion.
- There must be an accessible, active, unbiased, and confidential grievance redressal cell.
- The institute shall arrange effective measures for the safety and security of all gender.



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Concept of Gender Audit

Gender audit is a tool to assess and check the institutionalization of gender equality into organizations, including in their policies, Programmes, projects and/or provision of services, structures, proceedings, and budgets. It is an institution's self-assessment, monitoring and evaluation of interventions with the broad aim diagnosis and transformation.

Gender Audit is an attempt to study good Gender balance and whether the college follows all the University rules and policies. The Gender audit tries to check the impact of its current and proposed policies on gender equality.

A Gender Audit is a tool to assess and check the institutionalization of gender.

- Equality into organizations, including in their policies, Programmes, projects and/or provision of services, structures, proceedings, and budgets. Gender audits allow organizations to set their own houses in order.
- Change aspects of the organizational culture which discriminate against all genders & beneficiaries. As a method for gender mainstreaming, gender audits help organizations
- Identify and understand gender patterns within their composition, structures, processes, organizational culture, and management of human resources, and in the design and delivery of policies and services. They also help assess the impact of organizational performance and its management on gender equality within the organization.
- Gender audits establish a base line against which progress can be measured overtime, identifying critical gender gaps and challenges, and making recommendations of how they can be addressed through improvements and innovations



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Objectives of Gender Audit

- To find out the areas where gender imbalance exists and the factors behind it
- To establish good gender balance in decision-making processes in all areas of the college activities.
- To suggest measures for bridging the gender gap.
- To Foster gender equality in all aspects of college community.
- To see the work and capacity for prevention of sexual harassment at the college.

Key Steps in Gender Audit

- Planning
- Field work
- Draft Report
- Final Report

During the initial planning of the audit, an analysis was conducted to identify, evaluate and prioritize the risk associated with Gender issues. The analysis was based upon an examination of the policies, manuals, and standards that govern the gender sustainability, on data analysis, and on the results of preliminary interviews with personnel. The criteria and methods used in the audit were based on the identified risks. The methodology used included physical inspection of the campus, review of the relevant documentation and interviews.

Gender Audit is a participatory tool and process based on methodology adopted by institution to promote healthy and harmonious environment about gender in the policies, Programmes, and structure of the institution.

In our institution we have conducted Gender Audit to identify the policies of institute are safer for all genders. The audit process involves collection of data, analyzing policies, Programmes, and data to access the extent of Gender Equality and balance.



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**GENDER SENSITIVE FEATURES IN DR. S. R. K. GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGE,
YANAM**

In every aspect of the system gender sensitive features are carefully observed. Gender equality is kept update by forming various committees like Anti-ragging, Women Empowerment Cell, Anti-Sexual Harassment Cell (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) of women at workplace and providing adequate facilities for girls.

The college provides various facilities to the girl students for gender equality. The NSS unit consists of more than 60% female volunteers. The NSS Unit always motivates the girls about their social responsibilities and their empowerment. The college provides separate study room, restroom, drinking water facility and separate toilet to the girls. To make the girls aware of their rights and to impart knowledge of by-laws, lectures of legal experts (Lawyers & Social Workers) are arranged. These lectures are arranged every year by Women's Grievance Cell (Women Empowerment Cell), Anti-Sexual Harassment Committee and Anti-Ragging Committee for women. In the cultural activities and sports, girls have achieved grand success. Their active participation in cultural Programmes and various competitions shows their ability and achievement.



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AMENITIES & INTERNAL COMMITTEES FOR THE WELL-BEING OF STUDENTS.

1] Study Room: Independent study room in the library leads to excellent performance of girls. Separate seating arrangement is provided for both boys and girls in the reading room of the library.

2] Ladies Room and Washroom: Ladies Room provision is provided to girls for resting. Washrooms with ample water supply and daily cleaning are attached to Ladies room. Women faculty members take care of girls wherever necessary. A separate washroom is provided to women faculty members.

3] Health Camp: Every year Health camps are arranged to check HB level in girl students by Women Empowerment Cell and Blood donation camps are arranged by NSS wing. During the health camp complete physical check-up is done and blood tests are also conducted for all girl students.

4] Anti-Ragging Committee: As our college is affiliated to Pondicherry University, Puducherry Ndis a constituent part of it, some of its responsibilities are shared and covered by joint arrangements. The college publishes its regulations in prospectus. Ragging is a criminal offence and UGC has notified Regulations on curbing the means of Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions in order to prohibit, prevent and eliminate the scourge of ragging. The college has formed Anti-Ragging committee. The committee comprises one female, one male, one parent, one LMC member, one social worker and The Principal of the college is Chairperson.

5] Discipline Committee: The College has formed Disciplinary Committee with five members of faculty out of which two are female. This committee looks after the disciplinary matters in the college.



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6] NSS / Red Ribbon Unit: There are two NSS units in our college, of which about 50-60 percent are female NSS volunteers. The NSS unit arranges camps in different villages and organizes various workshops and Awareness Programmes on various burning issues.

The NSS units through its practical participation in social issues provides them the most needed social awareness. It also gives them the firsthand opportunity to serve the society with selfless desire. As such it prepares them with knowledge of burning social issues and the social action as a remedy for the social evils. Students also learn the importance and benefits of pro-social behaviors like volunteering, mentoring, civic responsibilities, and environmentally responsible behaviors.

7] Women Empowerment Cell: With a view to take up women's issues and problems, the cell aims at creating awareness of their rights and duties. It also provides a platform for women to share their experiences and views regarding their status in the society. Added to it suggestions for improvement and empowerment among themselves has been given. Aiming at intellectual and social upliftment of the female students, the cell stands for facilitating women's empowerment through guest lectures, seminars, awareness programs and other welfare activities.

Awareness Programs organized Specially for Girls Students

- Awareness program on legal rights
- College organized various programs on self-defense by the Police Team and to safe oneself from cyber-crime.
- Health talks on cancer and gynecology related problems were addressed by the invited doctors.
- Training programs organized for generating awareness for self-employment (Training on Handworks, Beauty Parlor courses etc.)



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8] Anti-Sexual Harassment Committee: Anti-Sexual Harassment Committee (ASHC), whose main objectives are to ensure a harassment-free environment for all those who are studying or working in the institute, and to address harassment complaints.

9] Sanitary Napkin Vending Machine: Keeping in mind the special hygiene needs of girl students and female staff, a sanitary napkin vending machine is provided.

10] Central Library: The library has a wide range of textbooks/ reference books/ e-literature in each subject along with a research information centre. It is an updated library and every year the books are updated according to the syllabus provided by the staff. There are also national and international journal, books for competitive exam and free internet facility for students. Reading festivals and book exhibitions are arranged under the initiative of the library. In the year 2018-19 book exhibition on gender sensitization was organized by the library.

11] Sports Facilities: College makes special efforts to promote sports among the female students. Indoor games in the college are chess, table tennis and weightlifting. Outdoor games are athletics, volleyball, Cricket, etc.

12] Cultural & Fine Arts Committee: The Cultural and Fine Arts Committee attempts to cater to the non-academic interests of the students. It endeavors to facilitate the cultural and creative streaks of the student body by organizing a bunch of energy ridden and absolutely fun intra/inter-collegiate events. The committee aims at providing platforms to students where they can exhibit their talents by participating in events.

13] Student's Grievance Cell: The function of the cell is to look into the complaints lodged by any student and judge its merit. The Grievance cell is also empowered to look into the matters of harassment. The objective of the Grievance Cell is to develop a responsive and accountable attitude among all the stakeholders in order to maintain a harmonious educational atmosphere in the institute.

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14] NAD & NSP Cell: The function of National Academic Depository (NAD) and National Scholarship Portal (NSP) Cell is to provide necessary information about the scholarships and to electronic depository. The cell helps the students how to save their documents in Digi-Locker and access them.

15] 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.

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.

16] Soft Skill Development: The institution also involves its Language lab, Commerce lab and Computer lab in soft skills development such as Language improvement, understanding financial aspects and transaction and making students technology savvy.



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TABLES OF GENDER BALANCE 2015-21

Table - 1: Gender Comparison of the College during 2015-21

Year	Male	Female	Total	%Male	%Female
2015-16	263	192	455	57.8	42.2
2016-17	295	194	489	60.70	39.3
2017-18	309	202	511	60.47	39.53
2018-19	296	217	513	57.70	42.3
2019-20	266	227	493	53.96	46.04
2020-21	303	276	579	52.33	47.67

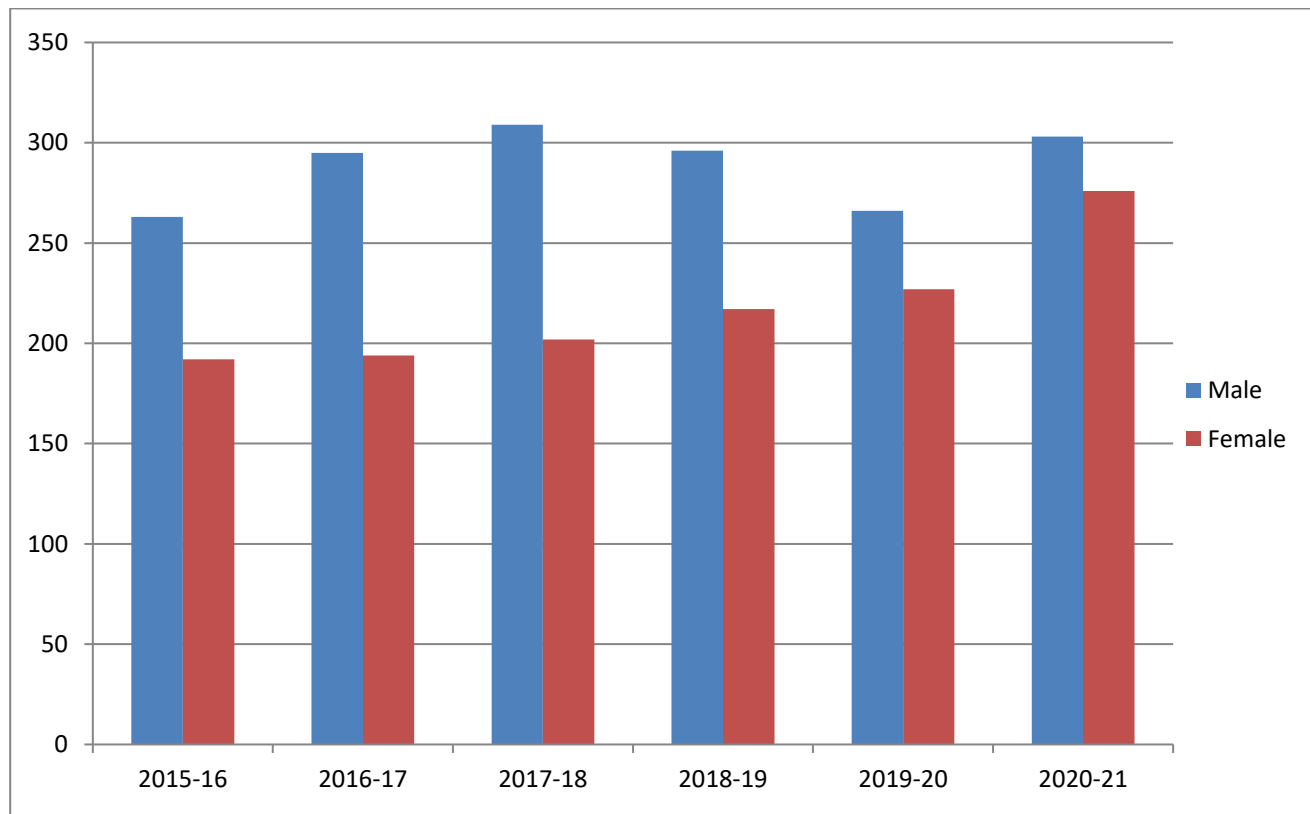


Figure - 1: Gender Comparison of the College during 2015-21

The table1 shows the year wise gender comparison of male and female students, percentage of students and total admissions in the college during 2015-2021. The table shows that Percentage of male students are more than female students during the period, the Gender Parity is reducing in the institution with the passage of time in last six years.



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Table - 2: Gender Categorization of Students during 2015-21

Gender Comparison in Social Category (2015-21)						
S.No.	Category	Male	Female	Total	%Male	%Female
1	SC	62	28	90	6	3
2	ST	0	0	0	0	0
3	OBC	119	71	190	11	7
6	General	350	338	688	32	30
7	Others	71	53	124	6	5

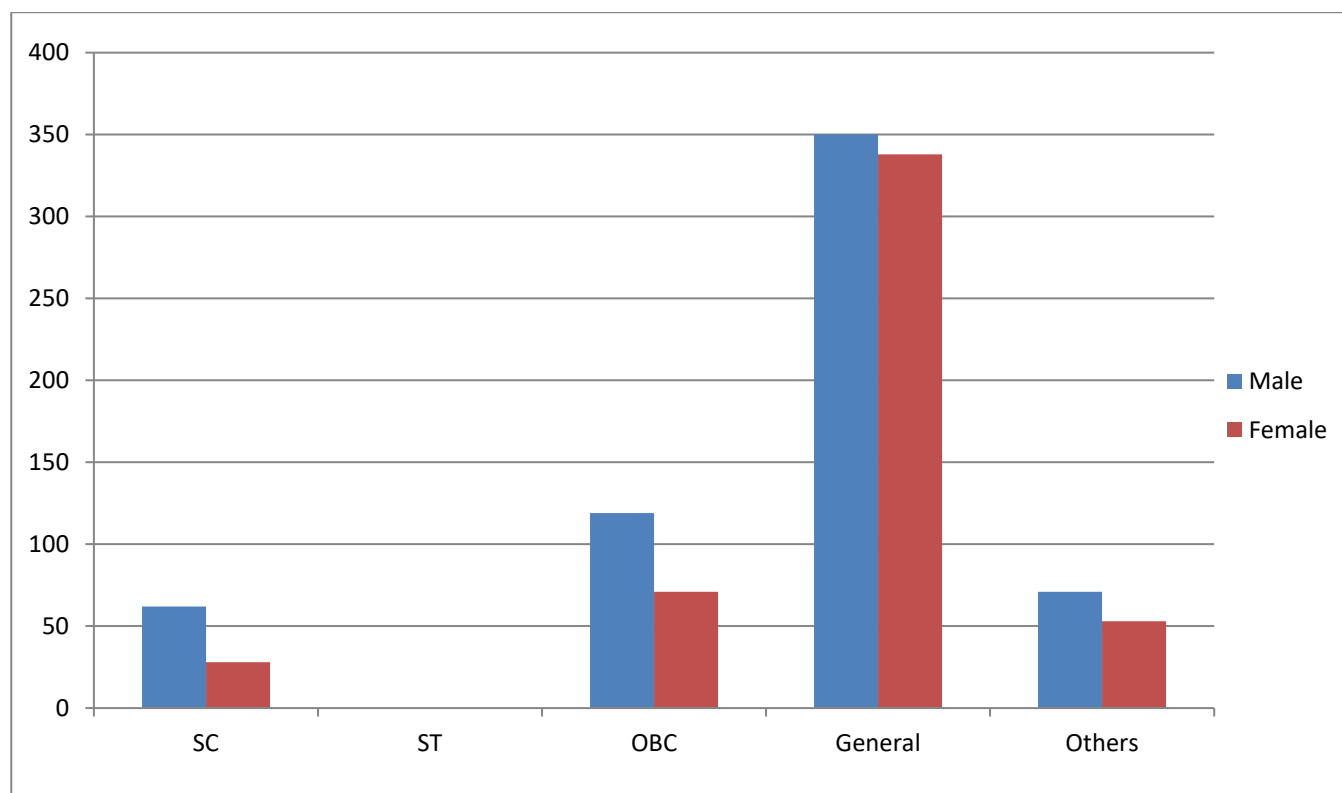


Figure - 2: Gender Comparison in Social Category 2015-21

The table 2 indicates that number/ Percentage of male students is higher than female students in **all the** categories. Gender gap is minimal in General category and more in S.C and OBC categories.



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Table - 3: Gender Classification of Various Programmes during 2015-21.

Name of the Course	Male	Female	Total	%Males	%Females
BA(Economics)	33	12	44	76	24
B. Com.	21	14	35	60	40
B.Sc. (Botany)	6	14	20	30	70
B.Sc. (Chemistry)	9	9	18	49	51
B.Sc. (Computer Science)	11	12	23	50	50
B. Sc. (Mathematics)	9	9	18	49	51
B.Sc. (Physics)	2	1	3	75	25
B.Sc. (Zoology)	5	14	19	25	75
MA(Economics)	4	3	7	61	39
M.Com.	5	4	9	60	40
M.Sc. (Chemistry)	6	10	16	35	65
M.Sc. (Zoology)	7	13	20	35	65

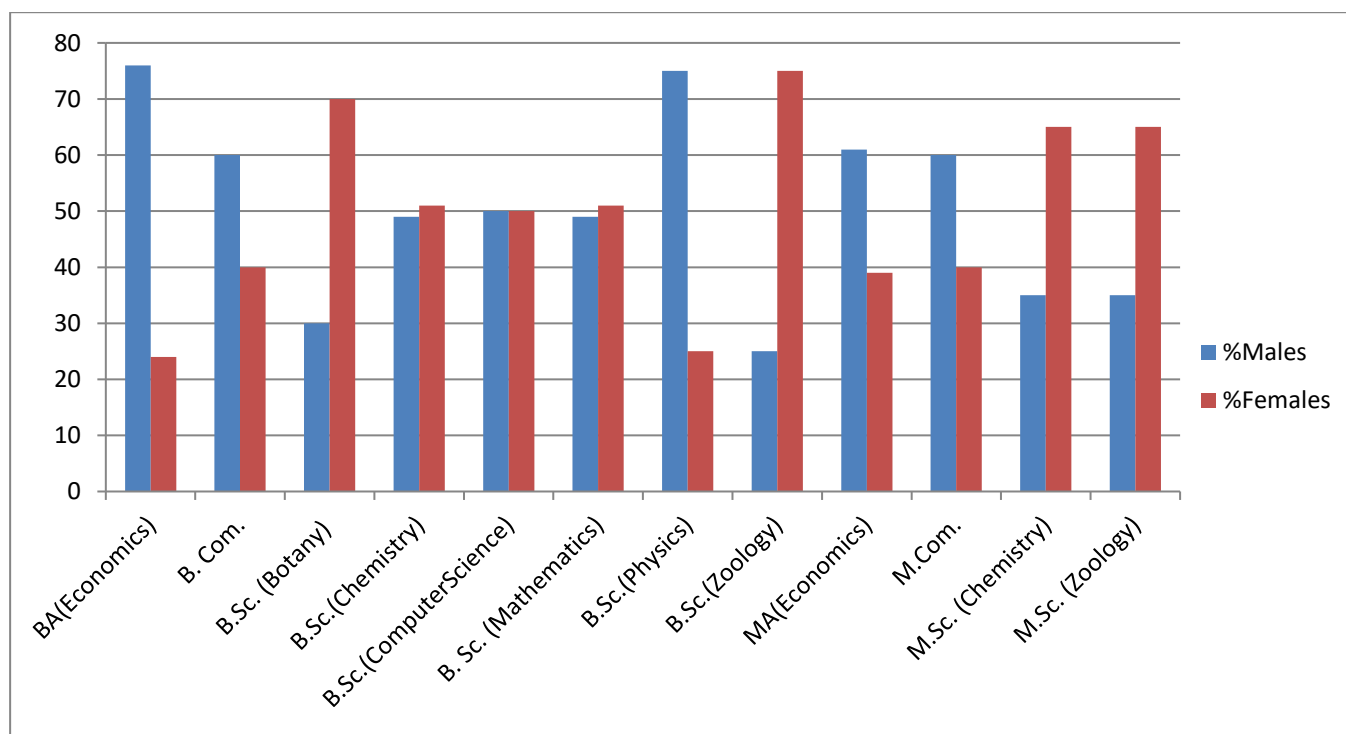


Figure - 3: Gender Classification of Various Programmes during 2015-21

The gender classification of students in various Programmes in the institution shows that female ratio is more in the Science streams and male dominates in the social and commerce streams. The computer science programme had a gender parity of 1.



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GENDER CLASSIFICATION OF TEACHING FACULTY

Table – 4: Gender Classification of Teaching Faculty during 2015-2021

Gender Classification of Teaching Faculty					
Year	Male	Female	Total	%Male	%Female
2015-16	18	11	29	62.07	37.93
2016-17	17	11	28	60.71	39.29
2017-18	15	11	26	57.69	42.31
2018-19	24	10	34	70.59	29.41
2019-20	24	9	33	72.73	27.27
2020-21	25	9	34	73.53	26.47

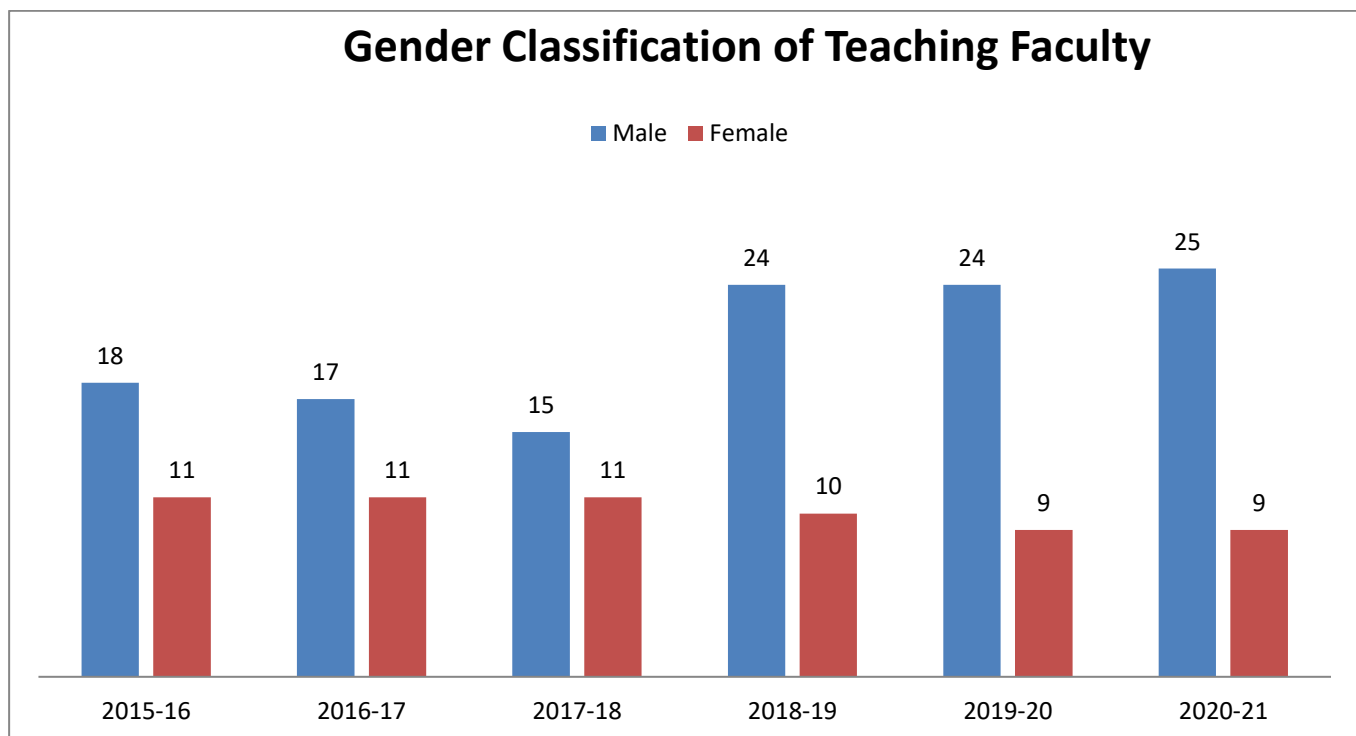


Figure - 4: Gender Classification of Teaching Faculty during 2015-2020

The Table shows that the Percentage of Male Faculty Members is nearly double to the Female Faculty and the percentage of Female Staff decreased from the year 2018-19 due appointment of twelve new teaching staff, of which eleven are male members.



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GENDER CLASSIFICATION OF NON-TEACHING STAFF

Table- 5: Designation-wise Classification of Non-Teaching Staff

Designation-wise Classification of Non-Teaching Staff						
Designation	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Superintendent	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assistant	1	1	1	1	1	1
UDC	2	2	2	2	2	2
S. K.Gr.III	1	1	1	1	1	1
DriverGr.III	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stenographer	1	1	1	1	1	1
MTS(General)	6	6	6	6	6	6
MTS(Security)	1	1	1	1	1	1
MTS(Housekeeping)	1	1	1	0	0	0
Gardener	1	1	1	0	0	0
Sanitary Assistants (D.R)	2	2	2	0	0	0

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Table – 6: Gender-wise Classification of Non-Teaching Staff during 2015-2021

Gender Classification of Non-Teaching Staff					
Year	Male	Female	Total	%Male	%Female
2015-16	12	6	18	66.67	33.33
2016-17	12	6	18	66.67	33.33
2017-18	11	7	18	61.11	38.89
2018-19	7	7	14	50.0	50.0
2019-20	6	7	13	46.15	53.85
2020-21	6	7	13	46.15	53.85

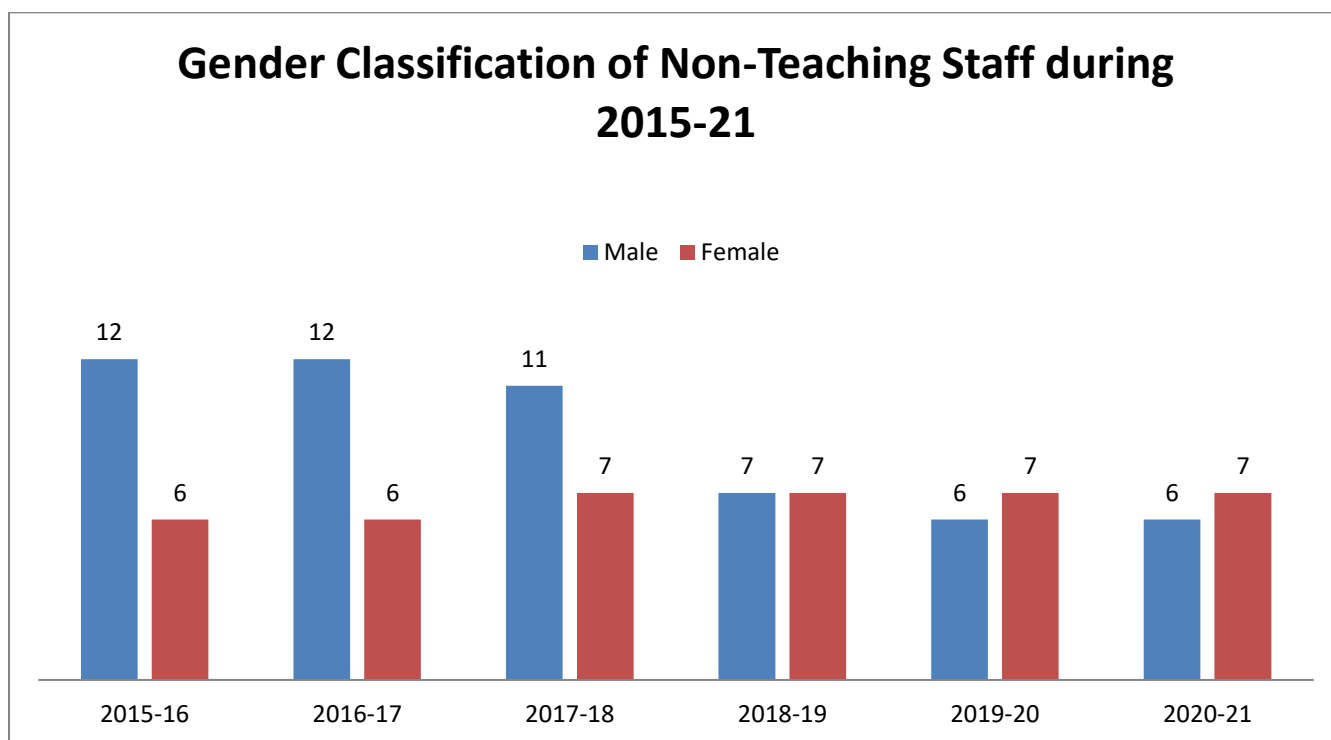


Figure - 5: Gender Classification of Non-Teaching Staff during 2015-21

Table - 5 shows that the percentage of male staff is double to the female staff during 2015-16 and 2016-17. The percentage of female staff increased from 2017-18 and increased over male members by 2019-20.



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ADI-DRAVIDA POSTMATIC SCHOLARSHIPS

Table - 7: Gender-wise Classification of Adidravida Post-Matric Scholarship holders

Gender Classification of Adidravida Post-Metric Scholarship					
Year	Male	Female	Total	%Male	%Female
2015-16	30	25	55	54.55	45.45
2016-17	30	20	50	60.00	40.00
2017-18	30	24	54	55.56	44.44
2018-19	51	25	76	67.11	32.89
2019-20	44	30	74	59.46	40.54
2020-21	32	25	57	56.14	43.86

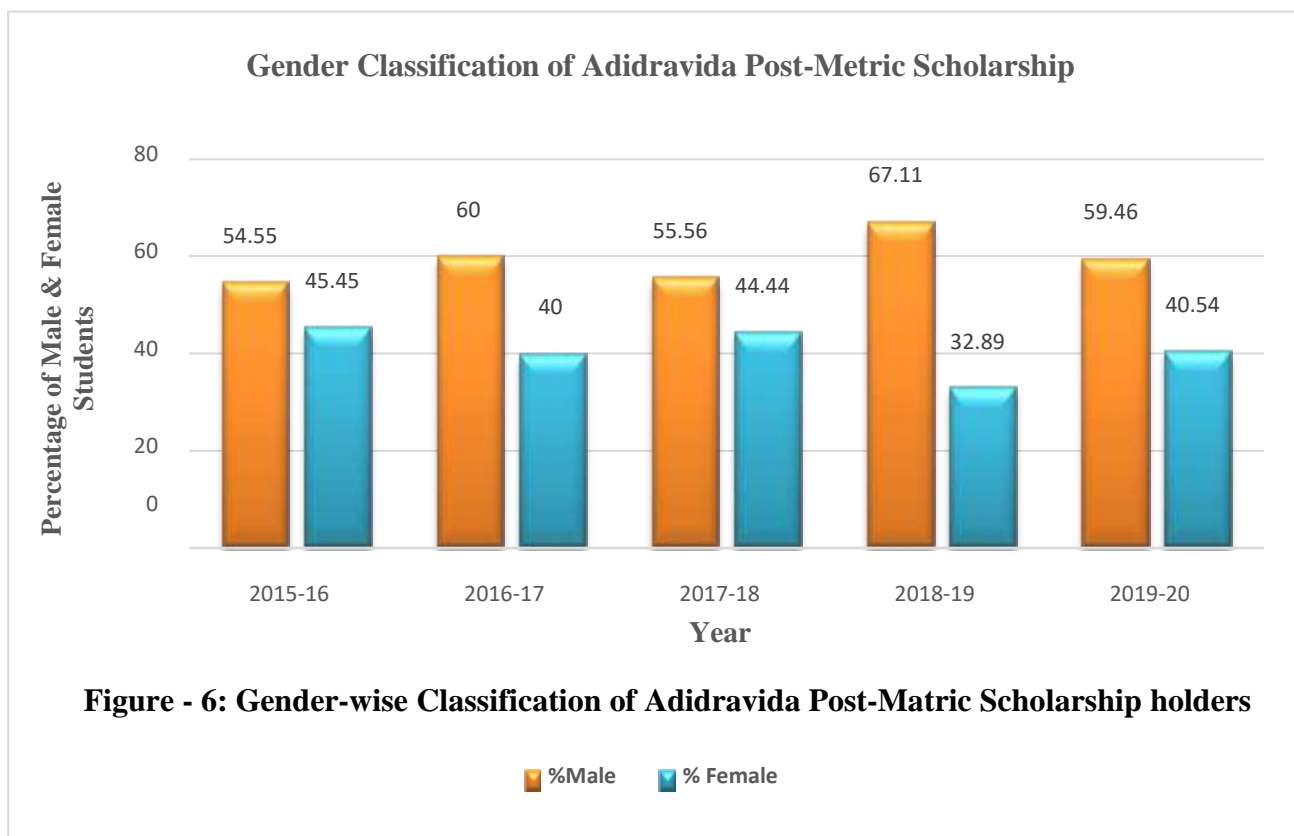


Table – 6 shows the Gender-wise scholarship holders during the period 2015-20 and the percentage of males is more than the females during the period, the parity of male and female is more among the S.C category students.



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PREVENTION OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

An act to provide protection against sexual harassment of women at work place and for the prevention and redressal of complaints of sexual harassment and for the matters connected therewith or incidental there to whereas sexual harassment result in violation the fundamental right of a women to equality under articles 14 and 15 of the constitution of India and her right 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. Whereas the protection against sexual harassment and the right to work with dignity are universally recognized human rights by international convention and instruments such as convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, which has been ratified on the 25th June 1993 by the Government of India. The same Act of Parliament received the assent of the president on 22nd April 2013 and is hereby published for general information. “The Sexual Harassment of women at workplace [Prevention, Prohibition and redressal] Act,2013” (NO.14OF2013). As per rules and regulation the “**Women’s Grievance Cell**” (Later changed its name as **Women Empowerment Cell** in 2018) and “**Anti-Sexual Harassment Committee**” are formed to solve the problems of girl students and women at workplace. The committees are headed by Female faculty and the committee comprises both male and female faculty. The committee’s organize various awareness Programmes for girl students and female faculty members. The Committees also celebrate International Women’s Day and International Day of Women and Girls in Science every year and organizes workshops in order to develop knowledge about the great women in the world and their achievements. The committees also arrange Health Camps at frequent intervals in order to create awareness on personal health and hygiene.



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FINDINGS

It is found that the Dr. S.R.K. Government Arts College, Yanam attained gender balance in its system. During the Gender Audit, we found the following strengths and weaknesses:

1. Gender balance in student enrollment is very good.
2. Student strength, particularly female strength, is high in Science UG and PG Programmes.
3. Gender parity in student enrollment is wider in SC category.
4. Boy's enrolment is more than that of girls in most of the classes.
5. Enrollment of female students is more in Post Graduate Programmes.
6. Female Students have consistently performed well in department wise college ranking merit list.
7. Success rate of girl students is higher than that of boys.
8. Female students have given good contribution in college magazine.
9. The participation of girls in cultural activities is higher than boys.
10. Gender balance is maintained in sports. Female participation in sports is remarkable.
11. Women Empowerment Committee aims to foster an environment free from discrimination and harassment in the college campus.
12. The college fosters an atmosphere where intolerance on gender ground is unacceptable.
13. All the college committees allow resources for non-academic activities for student on gender neutral basis.
14. In regular teaching staff, the strength of males is higher than female whereas the ratio is almost equal in Non-teaching staff.
15. Responses of students, faculty, staff, parent and visitors are regularly sought in formal and informal ways. Such responses are audited for gender balance and issues raised in the areas are reported to the administration and are solved immediately.
16. The gender ratio of male and female teaching faculty is approximately 3:1.
17. The gender ratio of male and female Non-teaching faculty is approximately 1:1.
18. The composition of college committees gave due representation to female members.



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RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are the Recommendations for making Dr. S.R.K. Government Arts College, Yanam as a Gender Sensitive College:

1. Inclusion of women staff in decision making practices in the college.
2. Women's representation in various college committees must be more.
3. It is necessary to start Women Study Centre in the college to convey information about honorable women in India and abroad.
4. Encourage the enrollment of female students in all courses.
5. Encourage female participation in cultural and co-curricular events.
6. Organize more Health and Wellness Programs for the awareness of health and hygiene.
7. Encourage the participation of students in Eco and Waste Management activities.
8. It is necessary to start NCC unit in the college and preferentially enroll girl students.
9. Define and deepen the understanding of gender equality concepts such as gender equity, empowerment of women, men, and masculinities.
10. Organize more sports Programmes on a regular basis.
11. More awareness program on Legal rights.
12. College intend to introduce self-employment trainings in different subjects.



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CONCLUSION

The analysis shows that gender equity goals and objective are included in all the policies, Programmes of the college and staff also reported that they have no problems related to gender criterion. Gender Audit Team analyzed that the gender equality and gender sensitivity is encouraged by management and staff of the college, and they do have gender sensitive behaviors. It is found that the College has lots of strengths and some weaknesses. The weaknesses 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 no gender issues complaints. With the strong will power and commitment to gender justice, the College would certainly make a mark in the country. The college is contributing well towards gender justice and in creating a gender sensitive society. It is very important for creating harmony in the college as well as in the society. In future its strengths will contribute towards the concept “GENDER SENSITIVE COLLEGE” and with strong “Will Power” and commitment to gender justice, the college would certainly make a benchmark even in rural areas.