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INTRODUCTION

ABOUT GOALPARA COLLEGE

Goalpara College was established in the year 1955 with the help and cooperation from local people. The college has emerged as a premier higher educational institute imparting quality education to students from Assam, and its neighbouring states. The college is affiliated to the GauhatiUniversity. The college has three streams viz, Science, commerce and Arts with a total of 18 departments at present. The college aims at qualitative performance from its students along with their overall personality development.

VISION OF THE COLLEGE

To disseminate knowledge and quality higher education in an inclusive manner for socio-economic development and to inculcate the innovative research potentiality among individuals by keeping pace with the changing technological times and attune with global competencies.

MISSION OF THE COLLEGE

- Providing quality and affordable education by exposing students to latest development of knowledge and technology in pedagogy of natural science, social science and commerce.
- To accommodate the marginalized communities, disadvantaged groups, concerns of gender sensitivity and differently abled to maintain inclusivity.
- To offer opportunities to students for pursuing their choices for enhancing their skills across all domains of life.
- Attract and absorb the quality teachers through a transparent recruitment mechanism.
- To promote consciousness regarding global concerns including issues of climate change.
- Explore all possible opportunities for effective collaborative teaching-learning-research activities.

OBJECTIVES OF THE GENDER AUDIT

For an educational institution to function as a knowledge hub, gender equality is of prime importance. It's only in an unbiased, non-discriminating, free and fair environment, that an educational institution can function in its full potential. GoalparaCollege believes in gender neutrality because it's only in a gender equal society that knowledge can thrive. The gender audit is an attempt in this direction to create a gender-neutral society. The gender audit is an attempt to safeguard the gender neutrality in all aspects in the college campus. It tries to see whether college follows government rules, policies and actions formulated for up-gradation of women in society. The Gender Audit tries to access the impact of its current and proposed policies on gender equality.

The following are the main objectives of the gender audit.

- To find out the areas where gender balance (viz. imbalance) exists and the factors behind the gender balance (viz. imbalance).
- To find out measures to be undertaken for removing the gender gap and create a gender-neutral college community.
- To establish healthy gender balance in decision-making processes in all areas of the college activities.
- To create a safe campus for women and prevent women centric violence including prevention of sexual harassment at the college campus.



METHODOLOGY

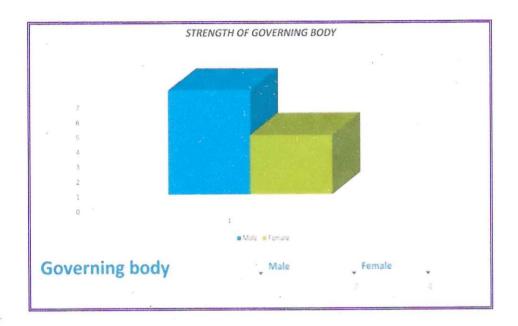
To fulfil the objectives of the gender audit from the year 2017-2022, the following are the methodologies used:

- To find out the gender imbalance (viz. balance) presiding in the college, the year-wise record of male/female/transgender students are collected. The records of the teaching staff as well as non-teaching staff are collected.
- To establish healthy gender balance in decision-making processes in all areas of the college activities, the record of the current Governing body members of the college, and the student union members of the college are collected.
- 3. To create a safe campus for women and prevent women centric violence including prevention of sexual harassment at the college campus, necessary steps taken by the college are inspected. Necessary measures which are undertaken for removing the gender gap and creating a gender-neutral college community are examined.

RESULTS OBTAINED

Based on the collected data, the following are the results obtained:

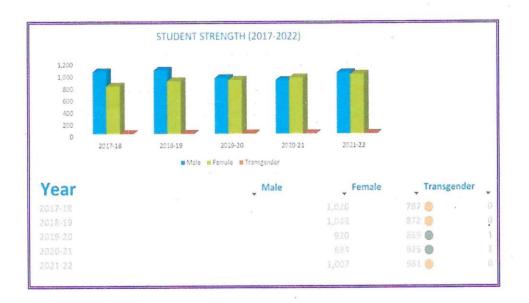
CURRENT GOVERNING BODY MEMBERS STRENGTH



The above bar graph shows the current Governing body members of the college. It is clear from the graph that the number of male members is higher than the female members. The total male members comprise of nearly 63.6% and the female members comprise of nearly 36.4%.

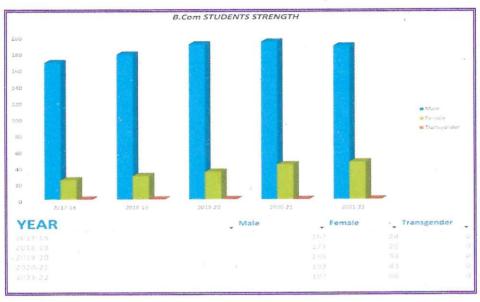


YEARWISE STUDENT STRENGTH

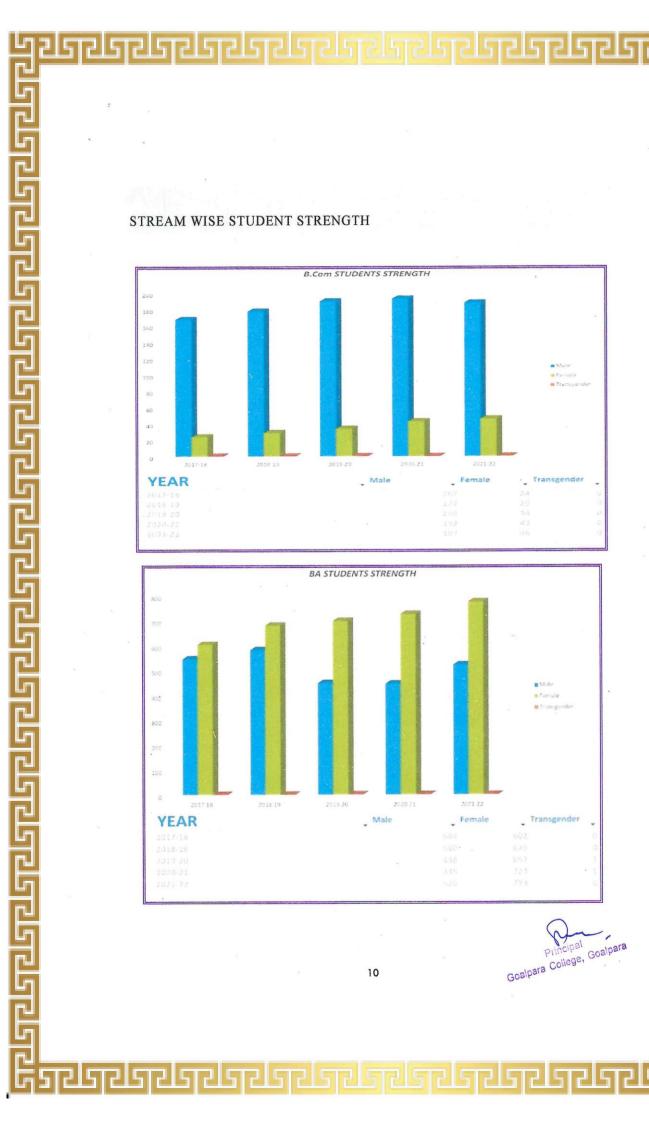


The above bar graph shows the year wise gender classification of male, female and transgender strength of students. It is clear from the table that the gender gap among the students is declining since 2017. In the year 2017-18, the numbers of females were less than the male counterpart. However, from the year 2018-19, the numbers of female students enrolling in the college are increasing. It can be seen that the college have enrolled a transgender student in the year 2019-2020 which shows thegender-neutrality of the college.

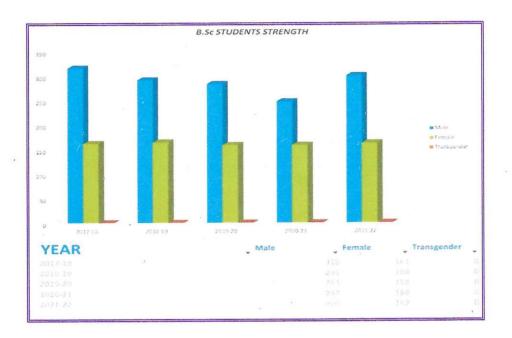




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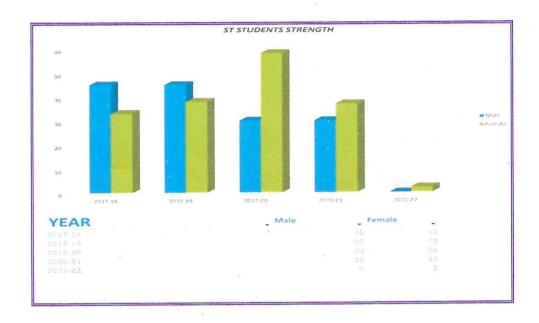




The above three bar graphs show the number of students enrolled in B.Com.B.A. and B.Sc. programme from the year 2017-2022. It can be seen clearly that the number of female students is higher than its male counterpart in the Arts stream for five consecutive academic years from 2017-2022. In commerce and science stream, the number of female students is less than the male students for five consecutive academic years from 2017-2022. A declining trend in strength of male students is clearly visible in the Arts stream which can be a matter of concern. However, in science stream, although the number of female students enrolled is comparatively less than the male students, but the trend of female enrolmentis never declining. In commerce stream there is a huge difference in enrolmentratio of male and female. A positive side in commerce stream is that the strength of female students is increasing in the consecutive academic years.

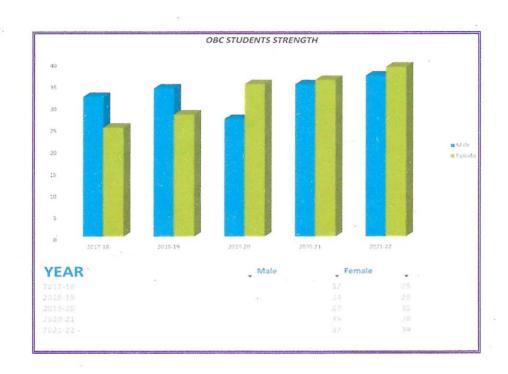
Goslpara College, Goslpara

SC/ST/OBC/GENERAL STUDENT CLASSIFICATION

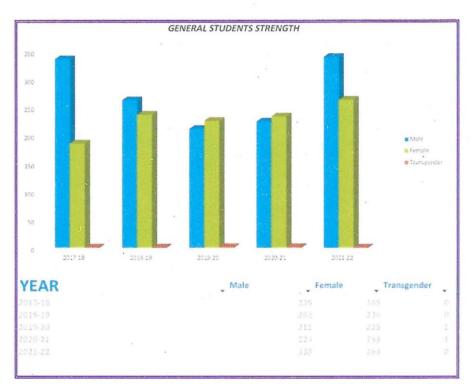




Principal Goalpara



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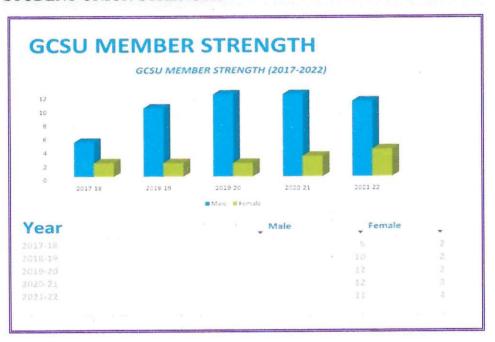




The above four bar graphs show the number of students of ST/SC/OBC/General category who have been enrolled during 2017-2022. It is seen that the number of females among the ST and SC category is comparatively higher than its male counterpart. However, a matter of concern among the ST category male students is the declining nature of their enrolments from 2019 onwards. In SC category students, although the number of malesshowed declining nature in the academic year 2019-2020, but it is increasing in the consecutive academic years. In OBC category students, the positive increases in female students are seen every academic year. Male students of OBC category also tends to increase except in the year 2019-2020. In the general category, the male students are more than the female students except in the academic years 2019-20 and 2020-21.

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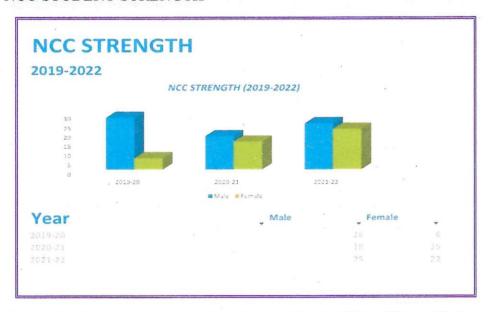
STUDENT UNION STRENGTH



The above bar graph shows the number of male and female students who have been members of Goalpara College Students Union. Here the number of male students is tremendously higher than the female counterparts.

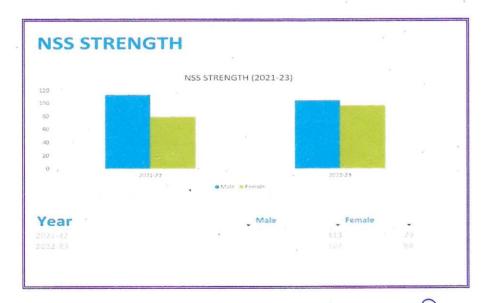
Goalpara College, Goalpara

NCC STUDENT STRENGTH



The preceding bar graph showsthe number of male and female NCC candidates of Goalpara College. While a sharp difference in the number of male and female candidates can be seen in the academic year 2019-20, the difference in male-female candidates in the subsequent academic years 2020-21 and 2021-22 have reduced.

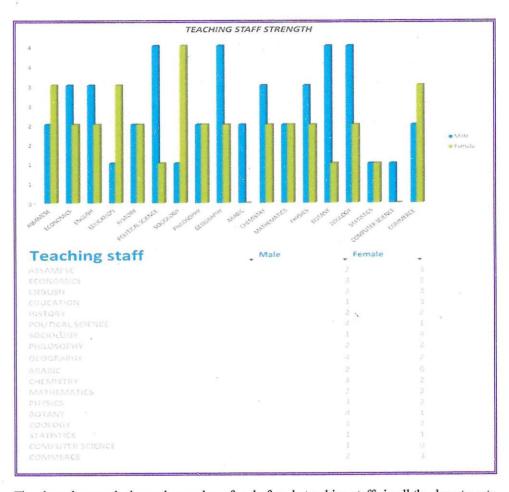
NSS STUDENT STRENGTH



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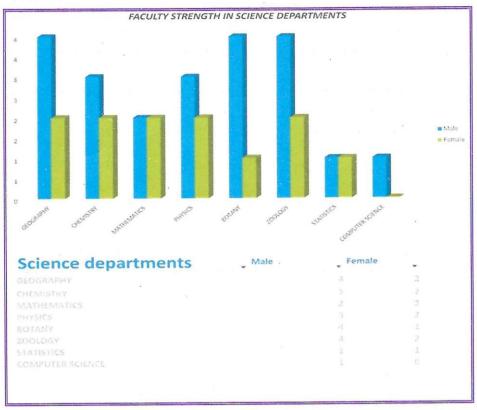
The above bar graph shows the number of female and male NSS candidates of GoalparaCollege. It can be seen clearly that the difference between male and female candidates has reduced over the subsequent years.

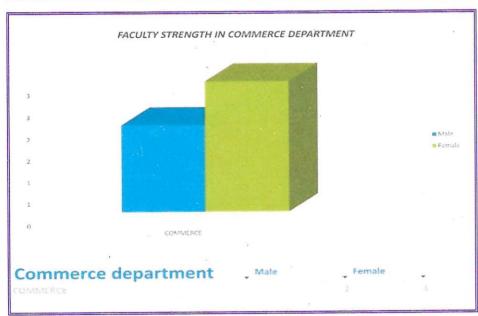
YEARWISE FACULTY STRENGTH



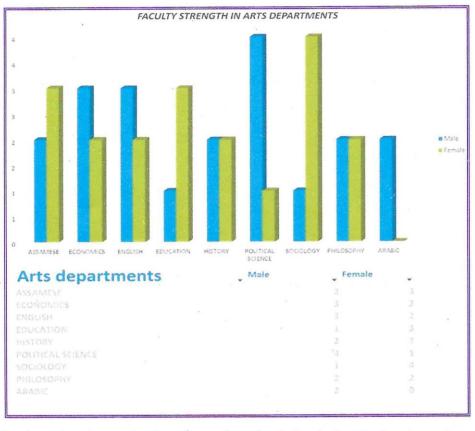
The above bar graph shows the number of male-female teaching staffs in all the departments of Goalpara College. In the Department of Assamese, Department of History, Department of Education, Department of Sociology, Department of Philosophy, Department of Mathematics, Department of Statistics and Department of commerce, the number of female faculties are more or equal to the male faculties. However, in the rest of the Departments, the trend is opposite.

STREAM-WISE FACULTY STRENGTH: SCIENCE, ARTS AND COMMERCE



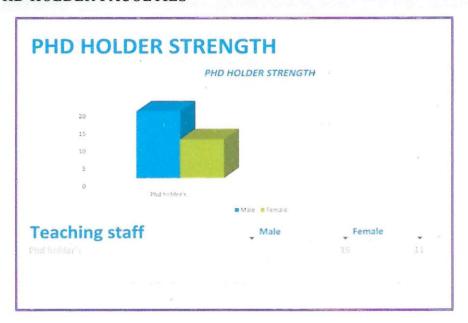


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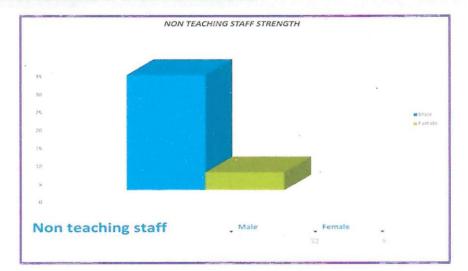
The above three bar graphs show the number of male-female faculties in science stream, Commerce stream and Arts stream. It can be observed that the numbers of female faculties in the science departments are comparatively less than the male faculties. In Mathematics and Statistics departments, the numbers of male and female faculties are equal in strength. In commerce department, the number of male faculties are less in number than the female counterparts. In all the nine Arts departments, five of the departments have female faculty strength more or equal to male faculty strength.

PHD HOLDER FACULTIES



The above bar graph shows the number of faculties who hold a PhD degree. Out of the number of faculties who have acquired their doctorate degree, 63.3% are male whereas 36.7% are female.

NON-TEACHING STAFF STRENGTH



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follows: Women Cell:

The above bar graph shows the number of male and female non-teaching staff in the college. It is found that the male non-teaching staff comprises of 86.4% whereas the female staff (non-teaching) comprises of mere 13.4%.

GENDER SENSITIVE FEAUTURES IN GOALPARA COLLEGE

It is observed that Goalpara College have embraced gender equity and sensitivity through various initiatives and actions. The aim of the college is to create safe, secured and salubrious surrounding in the campus. Gender Specific initiatives with respect to key areas are as follows:

- Internal Complaint Committee :The Internal Complaints

 Committee (as per section 4 of Sexual Harassment of women at workplace- Prevention,

 Prohibition and Redressal Act, 2013) for 2017-18 was constituted on 8th July 2017. The

 committee take the responsibilities for the welfare of women teaching and non-teaching

 staff members of the college. The committee reviews the complaints (if any received)

 from female staff members and girl students to take appropriate action. In the academic

 year 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20,2020-21, and 2021-22, no complaint of sexual

 harassment against anyone of the college has been received.
- Goalpara College Women Cell:Goalpara College Women Cell is actively involved with
 the issues related to women. The following are some of the activities undertaken by the
 Women Cell:
- Every year on International Women's Day, health camps are organized. In 2021, Women's Day was celebrated by organizing a health camp in the college which was conducted in association with the District Health Society, Goalpara. On the occasion of Women's Day 2022 celebration, health camp in the nearby village named Godharbori, Bolbola was organized. Doctors and nurses were invited who conducted a one-day programme of health check-up and consultation.





 Every year, felicitating programs are organized by the Women Cell to felicitate the women faculties who receive theirPh.D degrees and to felicitatewomen faculties with outstanding research works in their respective fields.



An awareness programme on women health was organized on 03/09/2021 in the adopted village Kuruwabhasa.

 An awareness programme on Health and Education was organized at BalachariVillage, Lakhipur, Goalpara on 27th November, 2021.



 The Women Cell released a newsletter titled 'Jijivisha' on 8th March, 2022 which chronicles all the activities of the cell during the year 2021-2022.



 Outreach programmesare conducted where free education are provided by our faculty to nearby institutions.

Principal Goalpara

 An awareness programme titled 'Menstrual Hygiene of Adolescent Girls' was organised by Women Cell in JN High School, Goalpara on 10th September 2022.

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- Curriculum designing: Theinclusion of feminism and gender sensitivity topics in curriculum of Bachelor's degree program improves the outlook of the students towards this issue. The curriculum of B.A./B.Sc/B.Com under Gauhati University consists of various topics related to gender sensitivity. Some of them are mentioned below:
- There is a paper titled 'Women's Writing' in **English** in addition to topics like 'feminist theory and criticism' in the 5th semester.
- In **Economics**, there are topics like 'gender bias in preferences and outcomes and evidence on unequal treatment within households' in the 6th semester.
- In Political Science, there are papers namely 'Feminism in Political Theory', in the 2nd semester 'Human Rights and Women' and 'Women Reservation and Panchayati Raj' in the 5th semester.
- In **Philosophy**, there is a topic related to 'Abortion' in the 6th semester. In **Education** there is a paper titled 'Women and Society' in the 6th semester and there is a topic titled 'Women Empowerment' in the 4th semester.
- In Sociology, there is a paper titled 'Sociology of Gender' in the 3rd semester besides topics like 'Women's Movement' and 'Family and Gender'.

- In **History**, there is a topic titled 'Gender Studies' in the 4th semester skill paper.
- Workshops/seminars/Training: Goalpara College organizes various lectures on topics like feminism. The following are the talks on feminism organised by the college:
- A Lecture on feminism titled 'A Talk on Feminist Theory' by Dr. Santosh Kr. Mishra was organised on 01-11-2022.
- An add-on certificate course titled 'Gender Economics and Everyday Living' was held from 9th -19th Dec, 2021.
- A Taekwondo training programme for self-defence was organized for girl's in2018 and 2021. The training was conducted by Ms. Roseline Sangma, Instructor, Lepchan Club, Goalpara Taekwondo Associationin collaboration with the Bharat Scouts and Guides, Goalpara College Unit.



BASIC FACILITIES FOR FEMALE STUDENTS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWINGS:

- There are two girls' common rooms. The girls' washrooms and hostels are equipped with sanitary napkin vending machine and incinerators.
- There are 10 toilets for girls and a gender-neutral toilet.
- The institution provides security for the staffs and students using CCTV Surveillance.
- Every cell and committee of the college comprises of at least one female member so that different problems related to women can be raised.

CONCLUSION

From the overall analysis of the gender audit, various corners where attention needs to be given have come into limelight. It is observed that the gender imbalance can be seen in decision-making bodies of the college. The student enrolments in the five consecutive academic years did not show tremendous gender imbalance. However, gender imbalance is found in the teaching and non-teaching staffs of the college. The salient features of the college and the facilities the college provide to its female members, speak volumes about the gender neutrality nature of the college.

Birandila Baunan Secretary

GCWSC

President

GCWSC