

Sammilani Mahavidyalaya



GENDER AUDIT REPORT 2021-22

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Sammilani Mahavidyalaya

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Ref. No.....

Date 6/2/22

NOTICE

This is hereby notified to all the members of the Women's Forum that a meeting will be held on the 12th of February 2022. You are requested to be present in the said meeting.

S. Palchaudhuri

Dr. S. Palchaudhuri

(Principal)

Shefali Pal

Dr. Shefali Pal

(Convener)

Agenda

1. Planning for celebration of International Women's Day.
2. Introduction of Gender Audit

Resolution

1. It is hereby unanimously resolved that this year International Women's Day will be organized vide online mode on the google platform. A webinar will also be organized and two speakers will be invited named Mataji Prabajika Vedrupaprana, Principal of Ramkrishna Sarada Mission Vivekananda Vidyabhawan and Dr. Dhriti Banerjee, First female director of Zoological Survey of India keeping accordance with UNESCO theme "Gender equality today for a sustainable tomorrow".
2. It was resolved unanimously that gender audit will be carried out henceforth every year by collecting data through Google form.

Shefali Pal

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EM Bypass, Kolkata 700094
Gender Audit Report 2021-22

Preface

Sammilani Mahavidyalaya is a co-educational general degree college catering to the students of South 24 Parganas and South Kolkata. A considerable percentage of its students are girls and hail from families of farmers, land laborers and have poor financial background. Under-age marriage, female child malnutrition, girl trafficking, dowry, domestic violence targeting women, etc. are prevalent in this region. The Women Cell and Equal Opportunity & Gender Equity Cell at Sammilani Mahavidyalaya believe providing them with only higher education is not enough to eradicate or ease those age-old problems; their higher education should be supplemented with appropriate initiatives on women empowerment. To equip them potentially to fight the menace the Cells believe that understanding of the gender reality is the first and foremost pre-requisite.

Context

Sex is determined by birth but gender is a social construction from which all sorts of inequalities emerge. Social gender equality cannot be achieved and sustained as long as even a small fraction of society remains marginalized and thus kept behind. However, identifying our own limitations in defining different gender identities and acts accordingly goes above any sort of gendered norms that is harmful or even hurting any member of the society. Youths have the power which has undeniable influence in constructing and deconstructing existing social values which will ultimately change the way of social living across gender including all - male, female, transgender, gender neutral, non-binary, pangender, genderqueer, two-spirit, third gender, and all, none or a combination of these.

Therefore, the Women Cell and Equal Opportunity & Gender Equity Cell at Sammilani Mahavidyalaya tried to initiate a social survey, called gender audit, among our own students regarding their views on some selected personal, family and social issues. The survey tried to capture the gendered familial educational profile and earning status of each respondent as their background as well.

Objective

The main objective of gender audit is women empowerment through generation of awareness by providing them with knowledge on prevailing perception on various gender related issues as listed below:

- Brief structure related to existing social norms
- Purpose of pursuing education
- Existence of gender inequality in family, in the institution and in their society, if any



- The causes behind sexual harassment, if any
- The position of all members irrespective of all genders in their family about equal opportunity in education, in equal access of food & nutrition, medical treatment, equal participation in decision making, equal freedom in choosing dresses
- Whether the college campus is safe for all specially for women and transgender
- Opinion on women rights
- Facilities like self-defense training programs, sports facility, grievance redressal cell, Women's cell, Internal Complaints Committee

Methodology

The Women Cell and Equal Opportunity & Gender Equity Cell conducted the gender audit through Google Form in order to collate the respondents' perception on the existing belief structure of the respondents on different social norms like gender role in work, both inside and outside household, reservation facilities in public transportation, son preference in the family, societal norms, etc. Since the status of women at home and in the society at large depends on the mindset of all the stakeholders, in addition to other prevailing customs and practices, it has collected data from the girl and boy students as well and on various issues ranging from their personal opinion, family practice to societal norms.

A set of questionnaires (Annexure 1) have been asked to the present and recent pass-out students (as due to COVID-19 pandemic normal activities of them were hindered during lockdown) through Google form. Both MCQ type and short answer type questionnaires have been floated. Data and diagrams were collected as produced on the Google Analysis Form.

Analysis of the Survey (Session 2021-2022):

1. Family Profile of the Respondents

a. Sex Composition:

The analysis shows that the number of males in the families of all 86 respondents for the session 2021–2022 is 166 (49.85%) while the total number of females is 167 (50.15%) (Figure 1). The overall sex ratio is approximately 1006 females per 1000 male.



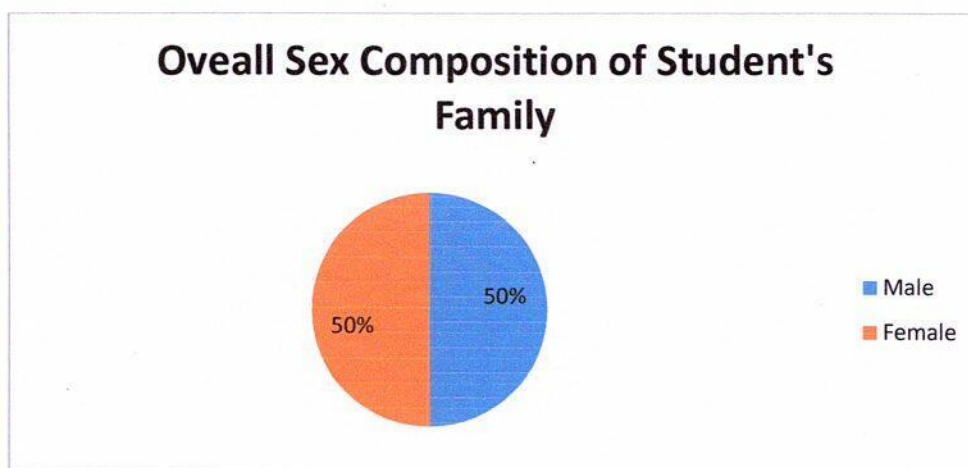


Figure 1: Over all Sex Composition of Student's Family (Session 2021-2022)

a. Educational Attainment of the respondents' family:

The illiteracy level for respondents' fathers is 1.16% and that of mothers is 5.81%. The percentage of educational attainment of respondents' fathers up to Under Graduate (U.G.) level is higher than that of mothers except at secondary level. However, at PG level the educational attainment for both the parents is same (3.49%) (Table 1).

Table - 1

Parent	Educational Attainment in %							Ph.D.
	Illiterate	Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary	HS	UG	PG	
Father	1.16	0.00	23.26	17.44	23.26	31.40	3.49	0.00
Mother	5.81	1.16	20.93	38.37	17.44	12.79	3.49	0.00
Brother	0.00	0.00	26.92	7.69	38.46	26.92	0.00	0.00
Sister	0.00	8.16	20.41	12.24	14.28	32.65	12.24	0.00

It can therefore be concluded that the students of this college come from a family background where 31.40% fathers and 12.79% of mothers are educated at undergraduate level and at postgraduate level the percentage of educational attainment for the parents is the same (3.49%). But 1.16% of fathers and 5.81% of mothers are still illiterate. Interestingly, the next generation shows the brighter picture such as the disappearance of illiteracy and higher education among female members of the family. It is evident from **Table - 1** that the percentage of sisters attaining UG and PG level is significantly higher than that of brothers of the students. This is due to the number of older sisters being more in number than that of the elder brothers of the students.

a. Earning Status of the Family:



It is evident from Figure 2 that male earning members of the family of the respondents' is 79% and women earning members is 21%.

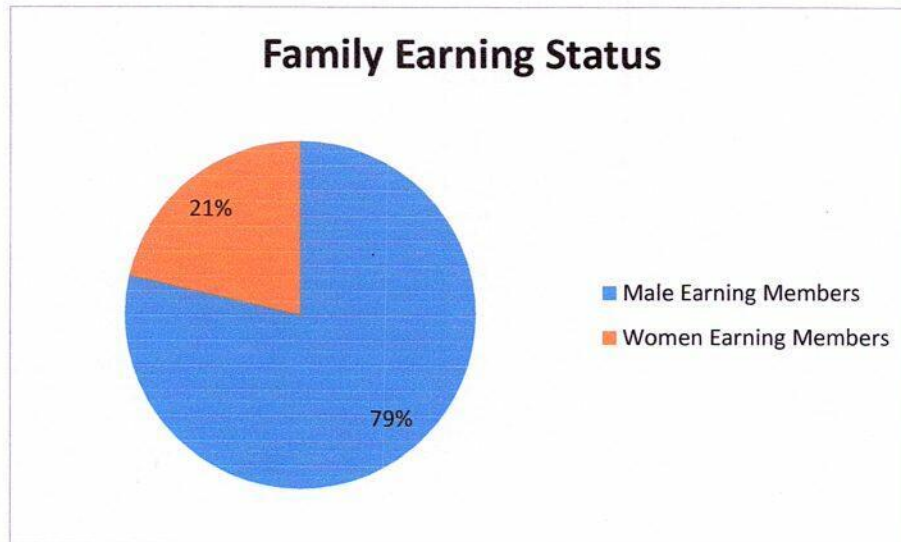


Figure 2: Earning Status of the family of the respondents (Session 2021-2022)

Therefore, the majority of the bread winners are male.

a. Student's Opinion about his/her family's Gender Power Structure in Basic Access and Decision-Making:

Figure 3 analyses the gender power structure in accessing a few basic opportunities and participation of all genders in family decision making.

In accessing the equal opportunities in education, food and nutrition, medical treatment, equal freedom in choosing dress, it is observed that highest level of gender equality is attained in medical treatment (96% of respondents) followed by food and nutrition (91%), education (89%), equal participation in decision making for family matters (86%). 80% of the students responded for equal freedom in choosing dress.



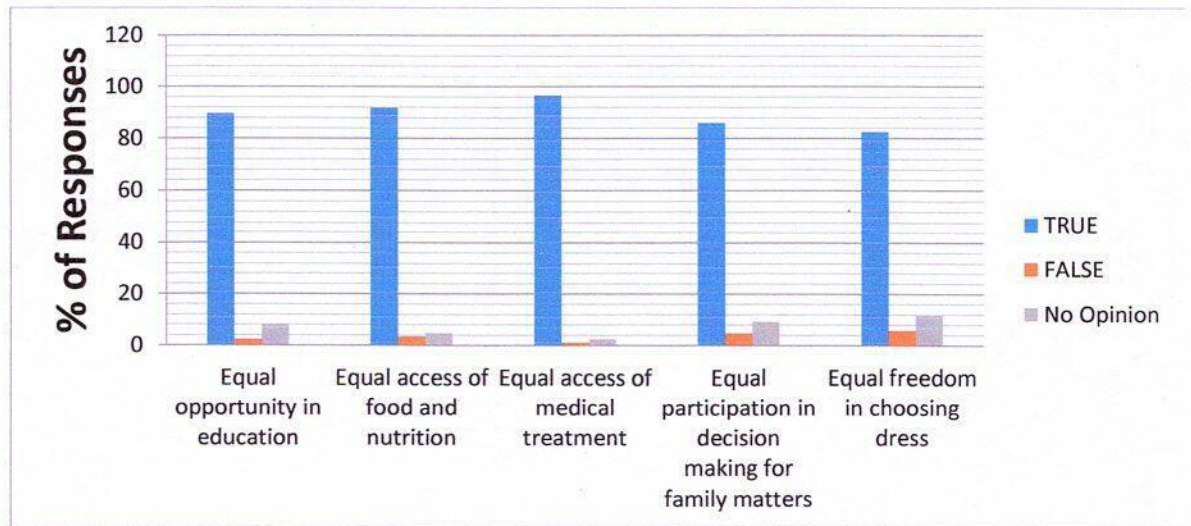


Figure 3: Student's Opinion about his/her family's Gender Power Structure in Basic Access and Decision-Making (Session 2021-2022)

1. Inspiration and purpose of pursuing college education by the respondents:

38% of the students responded that the main inspiration behind their college education comes from father and 27% of the students responded that the inspiration comes from mother and followed by elder sisters. Therefore, it is concluded that the main inspiration and support behind college education comes from the family.

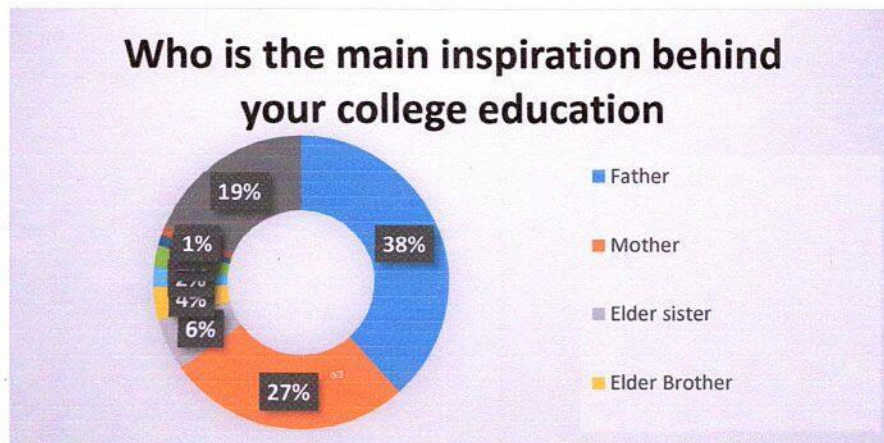


Figure 4: Inspiration behind college education of the students (Session 2021-2022)

Purpose of College education:

Majority (52%) of the students consider employment and self grooming as the most important purpose behind college education and 33% of the students consider acquiring knowledge. Whereas, 10% of the students think financial empowerment is the purpose



behind their college education. However, few students respond for good marriage, social status, to avail kanyashree scheme and to get stipend as their main purpose of their college education (Figure 5).

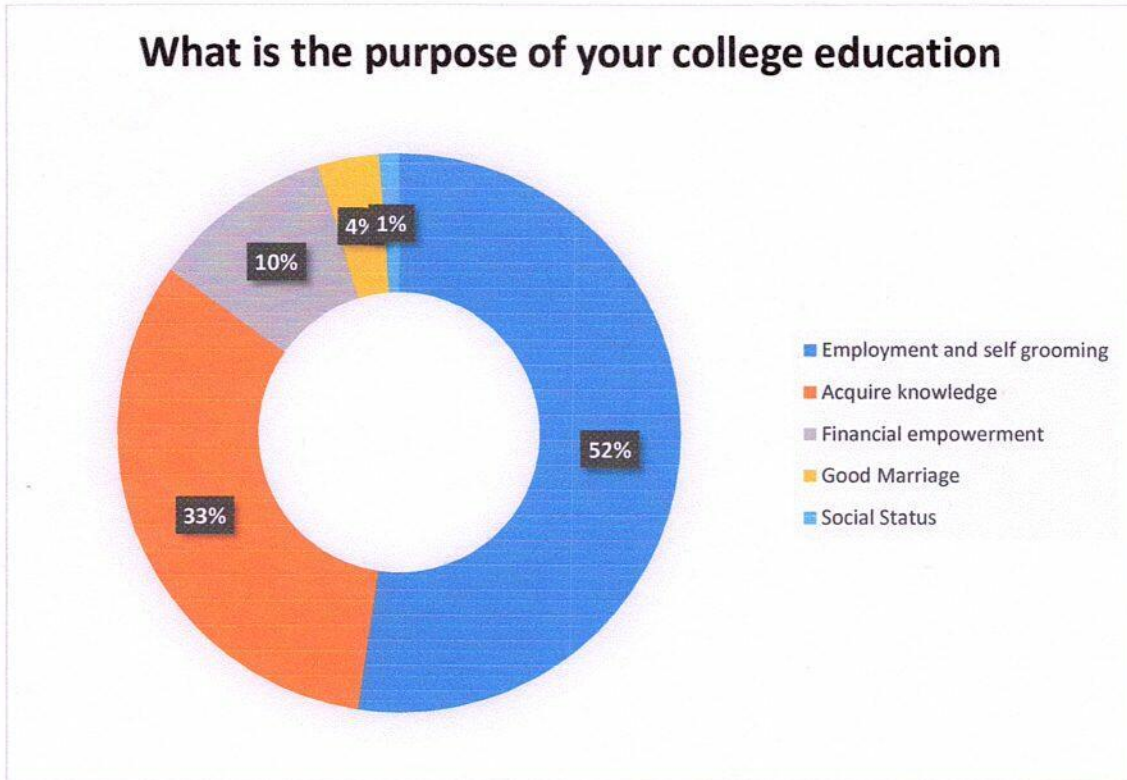


Figure 5: Purpose of college education (Session 2021-2022)

2. Students' opinion on Social Problems according to importance of incidence:

Rape, Terrorism, Violence against woman, Unemployment, Dowry, Feticide, Communalism, Human trafficking and Corruption are most common current problems in today's society. According to the students the most important problem in our society is diagnosed as unemployment (42%) it is followed by corruption (30%), Rape of Woman (16%), Human trafficking (6%), Violence against woman (3%), Communalism (1%), Terrorism (1%), Dowry (1%) (Figure 6a).



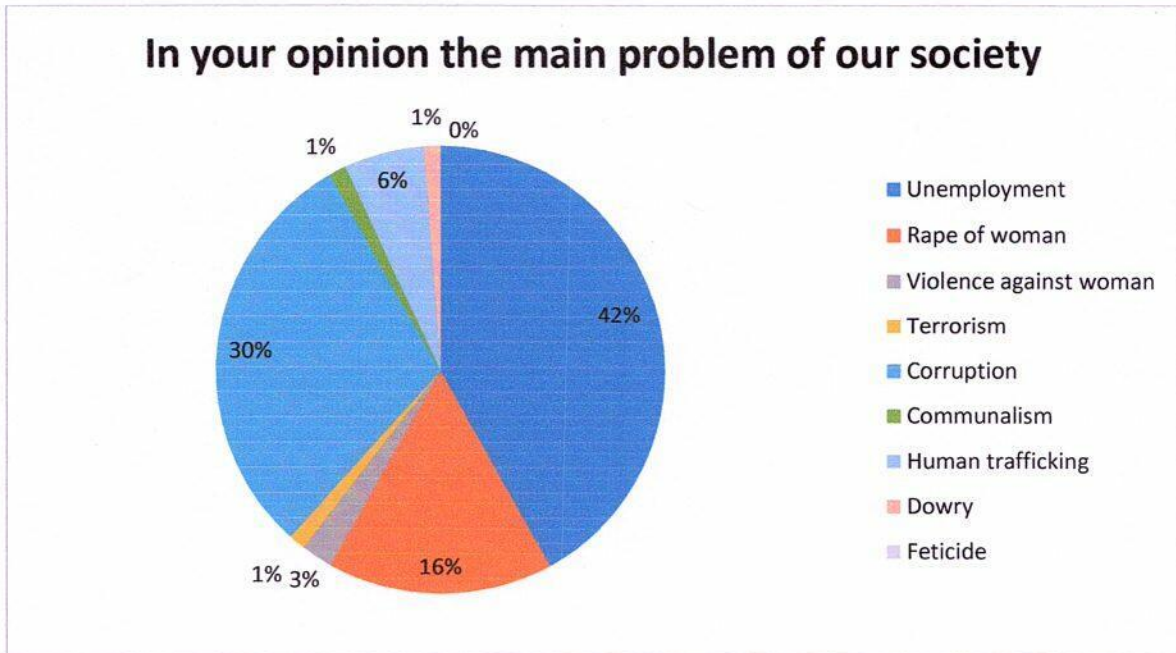


Figure 6a: Students' opinion on Social Problems (Session 2021-2022)

13% of the students reported that such type of incident occurred in their family (Figure 6b)

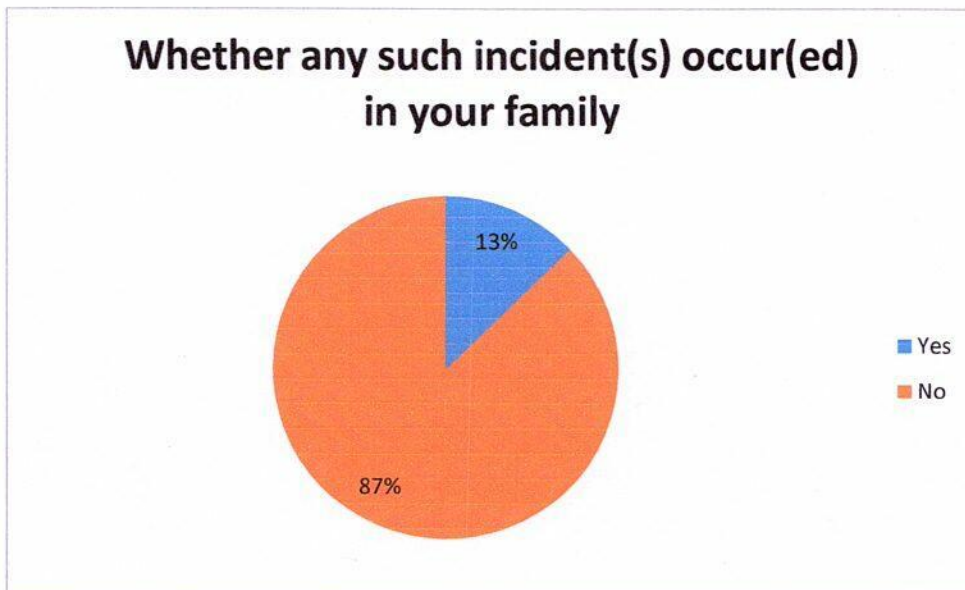


Figure 6b: Incidents occurred in the students' family (Session 2021-2022)

3% of the students revealed that dowry was offered by their family at the time of marriage of their family member (Figure 6c) while 3% students reported that dowry is received by their family (Figure 6d)



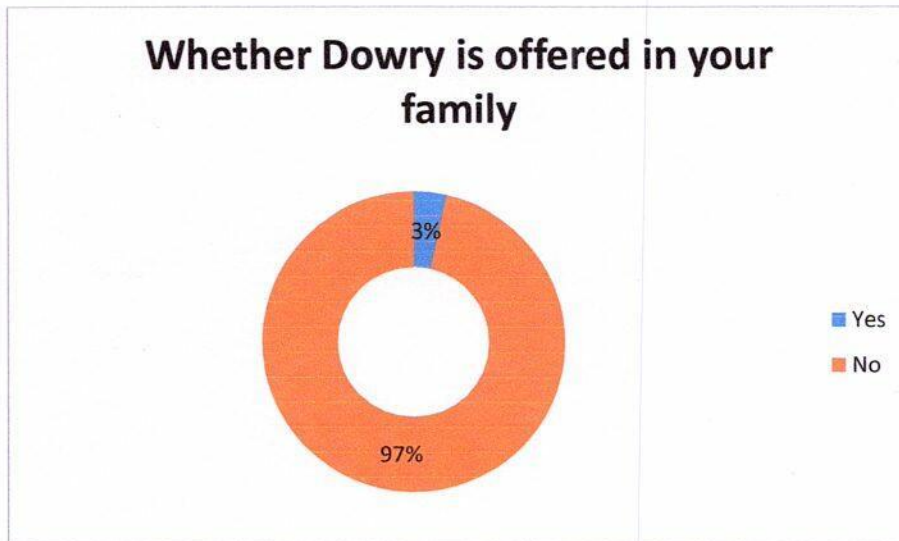


Figure 6c

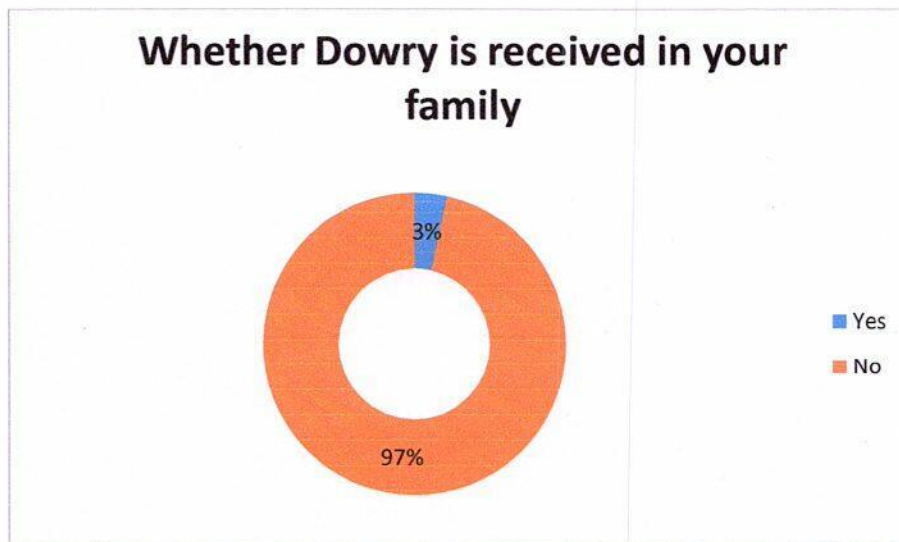


Figure 6d.

About under-age marriage 5% of the students agreed such type of incidents occurred in their family (Figure 6e)



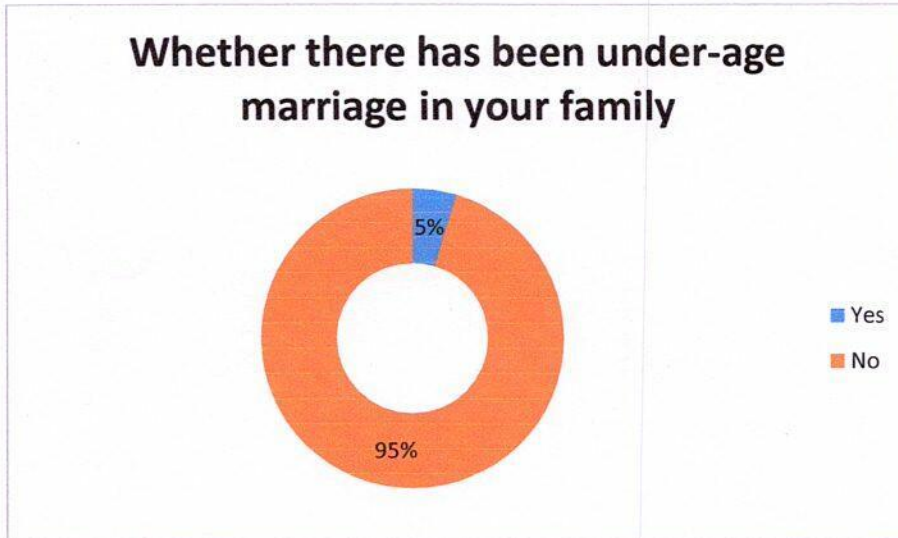


Figure 6e

Out of 86 respondents one respondent reported the missing of girl/woman from their family and they also lodged a police complaint of the incident occurred in their family (Table 2).

Table – 2: Missing of girl/woman from the family and Police Complaint Lodge

	Missing of girl/woman		Police Complaint Lodge	
	No of Respondents	% of Respondents	No of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	1	1.16	1	1.16
No	85	98.84	85	98.83

Belief Structure of Students on Social Norms

The survey result shows that 53% of the young respondents disagree with Violence on men and dominate over that of women. As far as the effectiveness of the kanyashree scheme in promoting college education to women to boost up their empowerment 19% of the students doubt the effectiveness of the scheme. Regarding the seat reservation for women in public transport nearly 64% of the respondents agree with the preference. The cause behind the preference lies in practical harassment experienced by the women while travelling in public transport. The role of male and female inside and outside of the family show a very positive direction for the society. 82% of the students disagree with the statement "Female inside household and men in outside workplace". The survey result shows that almost 90% agree with the statement "Women should be in decision / policy making roles wherever possible" (Figure 7).



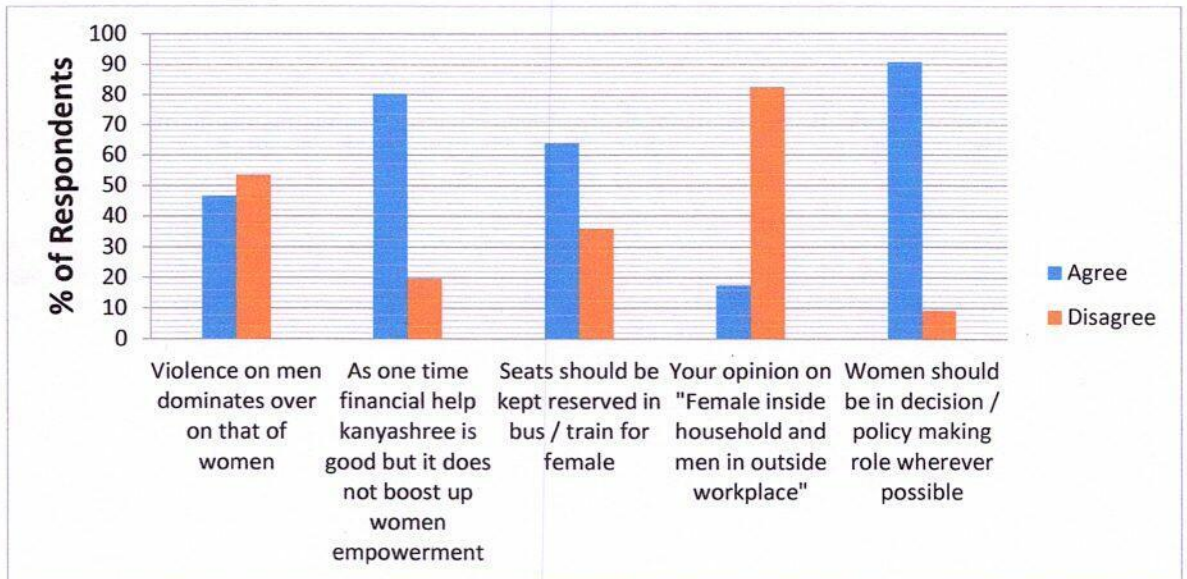


Figure 7: Belief structure of students on social norms (Session 2021-2022)

3. Reason behind Violence/ Sexual Harassment against women and Transgender:

According to analysis it is observed that 42% of the respondents consider the most important cause behind the Violence/ Sexual Harassment against women and Transgender is Lack of awareness on the existing law. It is followed by Family indifference and Internet based Social media effect (13%), Police inaction and Unemployment problem (7% both), Male Lust and improper dress (5%), Incautiousness and effect of TV and serials (3% both) (Figure 8).

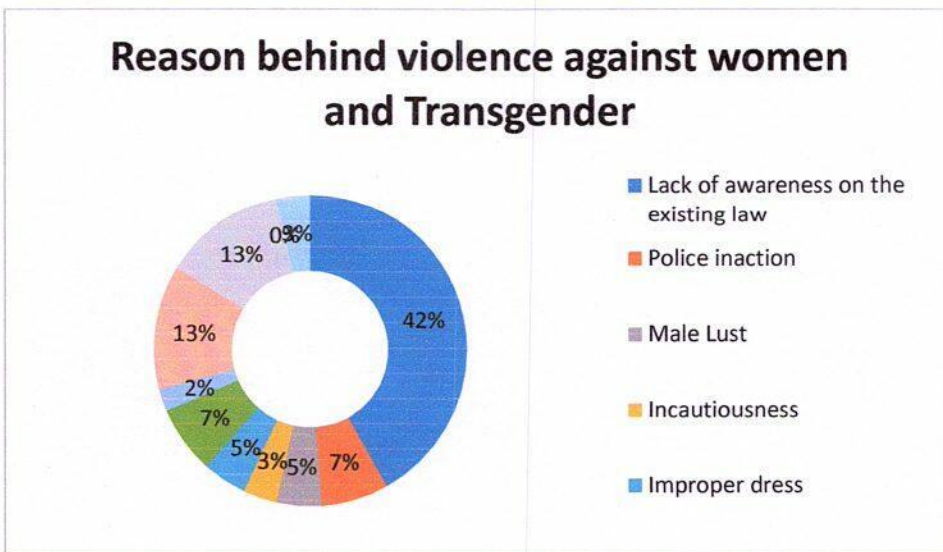


Figure 8: Reason behind violence/sexual harassment against women and transgender:

4. Opinion of students about the existence gender sensitivity in the institution:



58% of the students believe that there is no gender sensitivity exists in the institution (Figure 9).

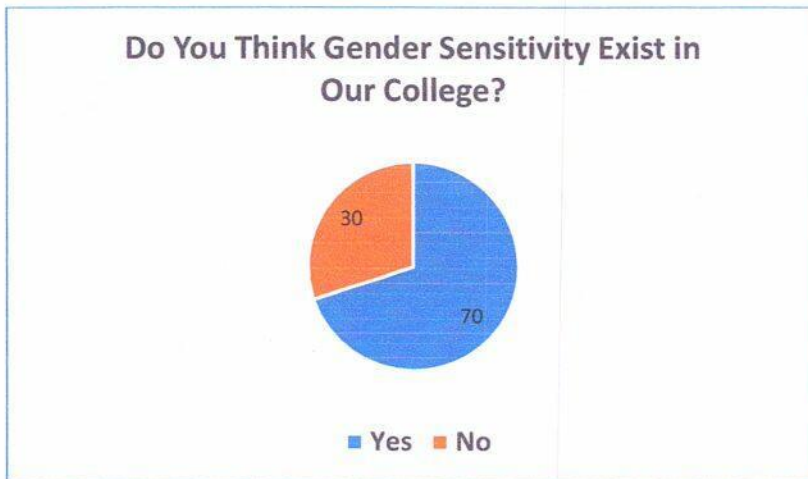


Figure 9: Opinion of students about the existence of gender sensitivity in the institution

5. Awareness of the existing facilities of the institution:

Most of the students (77%) are aware of the existence of the sports facilities provided by the institution. 73% of the students were aware that the institution conducted a self defense program. 63% of the students are aware about the existence of the internal complaints cell to prevent sexual harassment in the institution. However, 61% of the students are aware about the Grievance redressal cell. 79% of the students are aware that the institution has not yet installed a sanitary pad vending machine (Figure 10).

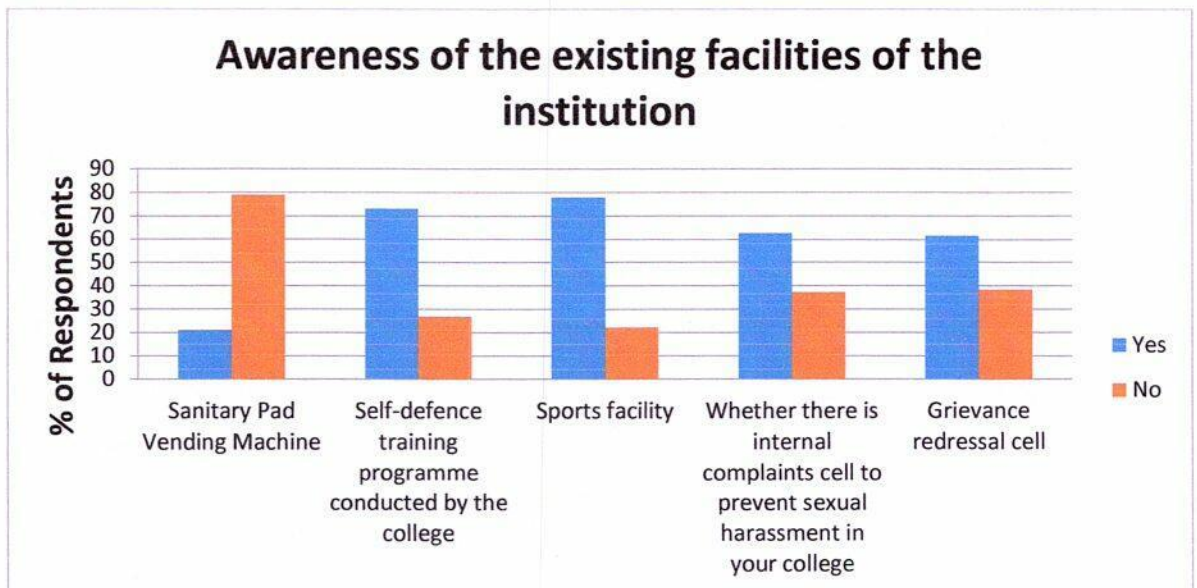


Figure 10: Awareness of the existing facilities of the institution



More than two-third respondents believe equality is prevalent in medical treatment, education, food and nutrition, and decision making. However, there is a lower extent of liberty in choosing a dress to wear.

More than 52% of them believe main objective of education is to get settled in life through employment and for future wellbeing. However, they are concerned with unemployment and corruption.

In total about one-third respondents are concerned about rape, human trafficking, violence and dowry. Interestingly, percentage households offering dowry and receiving family are the same.

Seat reservation in public transport is a must for safety of the girls – about 64% demand the same to avoid bullying and sexual harassment during public transport. They also believe that lack of awareness on existing laws to prevent sexual harassment is the main reason for the menace in the society.

A sign of women empowerment is visible from the survey analysis – 82% of the respondents disagree with the slogan 'female inside, male outside'. And 90% respondent believe women should be in decision making also.

More than 70% respondents acknowledge the role of the institution in providing sports facilities, self-defence courses for girls, Internal Complaints Committee, Anti-ragging Cell and Grievance Cell. However, they feel a sanitary pad vending machine will ease some issues related to privacy and hygiene

Recommendation of the audit team:

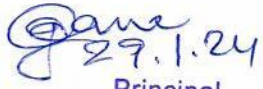
- 1) To organize more sensitization programme like seminars, workshops, etc. on women empowerment
- 2) To offer more vocational courses for women
- 3) To continue self-defense courses for girls

AUDIT TEAM

Person with post

1. Dr. Chandan K. Jana, Principal
Sammilani Mahavidyalaya, Kolkata 700094
2. Yasmin Fatma, WBSJ
City Civil Court
Kolkata

Signature with date


29.1.24
Principal
Sammilani Mahavidyalaya
E. M. Bypass, Baghajatin
Kolkata – 700 094




29.1.24

Judge Bench-XII
City Civil Court
Calcutta



3. Smt. Sangita Dey Sarkar
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Sangita Dey Sarkar
29/01/2024

4. Dr. Kalpana Santra
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Sammilani Mahavidyalaya, Kolkata - 700094

Kalpana Santra (Waji)
29.01.24.

5. Smt. Kastury Kar
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Kasturi Kar 29.1.24.

