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GENDER-AUDIT OF\\ \section*{\title{
GENDER-AUDIT OF UTKAL UNIVERSITY (2016-21)
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School of Women's Studies Utkal University, Vani Vihar

Bhubaneswar

# GENDERAUDITOF UTKALUNIVERSIT 

Y (2016-21)

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Bhubaneswar

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## GENDERAUDITOFUTKALUNIVERSITY(2016-21)

## INTRODUCTION

UtkalUniversity,oneoftheoldestuniversitiesinIndiaandthefirstUniversity of the state of Odisha, has a distinguished and long chequeredhistory. It has contributed tremendously to the growth and development ofmodern Odisha. Over the last 78 years, the University has contributedimmenselytothebuildingofamodernnationthroughupholdingatra ditionof excellence. Its eminent alumni have achieved national and internationalrecognition and brought glory to their alma mater. In recognition of theexcellence achieved by Utkal University, the National Assessment andAccreditationCouncilgranteditA+statusinNovember2016.

## VISION:

To be a Centre of Excellence in higher education with a focus on innovativeteaching and learning methods, research and consultancy and outreach andextensionactivitieswithanaim tobuildacreative,enlightenedandaproductivecivilsociety.

## MISSION:

- Toprovidethestudentswithrequisiteknowledgeofskillsandvalues requiredtobecomearesponsibleandgendersensitivecitizen.
- Tocreateanddisseminateknowledgethroughinterdisciplinaryresearcha ndcreativeinquirytowardsdevelopingameaningful,progressiveandgen derneutralsociety.
- Toequipthestudentswithproblemsolving,leadershipandteamwork skills and inculcating a sense of commitment to equality,ethicalbehaviourandrespectforall.
- To provide a platform for free flow of ideas where discovery,creativity andprofessional development finds a scope for fulfilmentin making the world abetterplaceto livein.
- Toensureacademicexcellenceinthisdynamicknowledgeeconomybyexposingthestu dents tonewideas,newwaysofthinkingandunderstanding,newwaysofknowingin theirjourneyofintellectualtransformation.


## APledge- forStudents,Researchers,TeachersandStaffMembers:

"We, the faculty, staff members, researchers and students of UtkalUniversity, VaniVihar, Bhubaneswar do hereby take the oath topromote gender equality and stand upfor the rights, dignity and honour ofall gender groups in the campus and to promote agender sensitiveecosystem where all of us will gear concerted efforts to generate afeelingfor each one's needs, and provide space to one another across gender inthedaily activities of the campus. We pledge to create a discrimination freecampus wherein all gender groups will be ensured with justice and will getequal opportunities toenjoy their rights, to discharge their responsibilitiesand to develop to their utmostdesireandexpectations."

## GENDERAUDITOFUTKALUNIVERSITY(2016-21)

$$
\begin{array}{lcccr}
\text { Withaviewtoreaffirmitsvisionofcreatinganenlightenedproductive } & \text { Civil } & \text { Society, } \\
\text { Utkal } \quad \text { University } & \text { initiates } & \text { a } & \text { gender } & \text { audit } \\
\text { toassesswhetheritsinternalplan, policies, practicesandrelatedsupport } & \text { system for } \\
\text { gendermainstreaming } & \text { are } & \text { effective. } \\
\text { Throughauditittriestoestablishabaselinedocumentationofgendersegregateddataone } \\
\text { verysectionofitssystemtobringgenderbalancein thecampusandscietyat large. }
\end{array}
$$

## VisionbehindGenderAudit,UtkalUniversity:

TofosterGenderEqualityandequityinallaspectsofUniversitylife.

## ThemajorobjectivesofthisGenderAuditare:

1. To generate a gender segregated database of students andstaffof theUniversity.
2. Toidentify thegendergapsandchallenges.
3. To execute the policies, rules and actions of the university inpromoting gender equality and equity keeping the need andinterestofallgenders.
4. Toeliminategenderdiscriminationinanyformincludingsexualharassmentwith intheUniversitypremises.

## Methodology:

To undertake a comprehensive gender audit a committee wasconstitutedcomprisingtheexperiencedexpertfacultiesoftheuniversityand genderexpertsofthestate.

Requiredgender based information and data was collectedthroughstandardizedformatsfromeachteachingandadministrativedepartments.

The final result of data analyses has been categorized in fivedifferentsections. Section-I is about Student's profile for P.G, M.PhilandPh.D.programs,SectionIIisabouttheprofileofteaching staff, Section-III isabout the profile of non-teaching staffand section-IV is about theinfrastructure of the university andSectionVrelatestogenderbaseddataofuniversityhostels.

## Section-I

## GENDERBALANCEINSTUDENTENROLLMENTATUTKAL <br> UNIVERSITY(2016to2021)

I. Yearwisegenderclassification:StudentsatPostGraduateLevel

Table: 1

| Year | Male |  |  |  |  |  | Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | SC | ST | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{OB} \\ & \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \mathrm{PW} \\ \mathrm{D} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{GE} \\ & \mathrm{~N} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{TO} \\ & \mathrm{TA} \\ & \mathrm{~L} \end{aligned}$ | SC | ST | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{OB} \\ & \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & P \\ & W \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{GE} \\ \mathrm{~N} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{TOT} \\ & \mathrm{AL} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOTA } \\ & \mathrm{L} \\ & \mathrm{M} \& \mathrm{~F} \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline 2016- \\ 17 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 130 | 106 | 0 | 12 | 488 | 736 | 117 | 141 | 0 | 7 | 613 | 878 | 1366 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2017- \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | 118 | 119 | 0 | 9 | 529 | 775 | 130 | 134 | 0 | 4 | 662 | 930 | 1459 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2018- \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | 125 | 116 | 0 | 10 | 489 | 740 | 135 | 165 | 0 | 7 | 651 | 958 | 1447 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2019- \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | 129 | 125 | 0 | 12 | 558 | 824 | 122 | 146 | 0 | 7 | 611 | 886 | 1444 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2020- \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | 127 | 139 | 0 | 28 | 621 | 915 | 150 | 160 | 0 | 16 | 713 | 1039 | 1954 |
| * SC- Scheduled Caste, ST- Scheduled Tribe, OBC - Other BackwardClasses,GEN-General,PWD-PersonswithDisabilities,M-Male,F- <br> Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

GRAPH-1A:StudentEnroImentatPostGraduation
Level


## Graph-1B



## Analysis:

ThedataprovidedinTable-1presentsaveryrarebutequallyencouraging picture of the male- female student ratio highlighting thefact that at Utkal University enrolmentby girls in the post graduatecourseshasalwaysoutnumberedtheenrolmentbyboys
(Graph- 1 A \& B) which is an indication of a progressive social change.Femalepercentage in 2020-21, 2019-20, 2018-19,2017-18 and 2017-16are approx. 68,61.66,66 and 65 respectively while the percentage of malestudentsin thecorresponding year $\mathbf{3 2 , 3 9 , 3 4 , 3 4}$, and 35 respectively.Even with regard to the PWDcategory, the number of enrolments haveseen a steep increase in the last five years.Similarly, there has also beenan increase in the number of female students belongingto other reservedcategories (SC \& ST). On the whole the chart points at the fact thatwithmore girl students opting for higher education at the University level,issues pertaining to gender parity and equality will no longer be a difficulttasktoaccomplish.

## M.Phil.Program

Table- 2:YearwiseMale-FemaleRatio(student enrolment)

| Year | Male |  |  |  |  |  | Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | SC | ST | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{OB} \\ & \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline P W \\ D \end{array}$ | GEN | TOTAL | SC | ST | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{OB} \\ & \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | PWD | GEN | $\left.\right\|_{\mathrm{L}} ^{\mathrm{TOTA}}$ | Total M\&F |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2016- \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | 21 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 107 | 14 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 89 | 113 | 220 |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 2017- \\ 18 \end{array}$ | 19 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 52 | 83 | 26 | 17 | 0 | 2 | 80 | 125 | 208 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2018- \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | 19 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 86 | 15 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 86 | 112 | 198 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2019- \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | 15 | 129 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 185 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 37 | 45 | 230 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2020- \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | 14 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 38 | 64 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 63 | 85 | 149 |




ThoeyearwiseenrolmentofstudentstotheM.Phil.coursefromtheacademicyear 2016-2017 to 2020-2021 as provided in Table - 2, shows similarresults as in the case of thepost graduate courses. In 2021 girls are $\mathbf{7 0 \%} \%$ andboys are only $\mathbf{3 0 \%}$. At M.Phil. level also the girls' student enrolmentwas muchhigher every year (Graphs 2A \& B) compared to their malecounterpartsexceptduringtheacademicyear2019-
2020whentheenrolmentwashigherfortheboys.Thistrendagainindicatesattheg rowing academic and research interests amongst the girlstowards highereducation and the conducive gender friendly environment being offeredattheUniversity.

## GenderstatisticsofPh.DAwarded No.ofstudentsawardedPh.D.degreesinthelastfive years

| Year | Male | Female |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2016 | 224 | 110 |
| 2017 | 137 | 72 |
| 2018 | 87 | 50 |
| 2019 | 61 | 43 |
| 2020 | 44 | 24 |
| 2021 | 68 | 46 |

## No.ofstudentsawardedPh.D.degreesin thelastfiveyears



## ANALYSIS:

Theabovetableshowsstrengthof studentsbothmaleandfemale,awardedPh.D.Regarding female/male student ratio the percentage of male students who were awardeddoctoraldegreeswere morethan theirfemalecounterpartsinalltheseyears.
Femalesin202 1, 2020,2019,2018, 2017and2016are46,24,43,50,72,110
respectively while the percentage of male students in the corresponding year are 68, 44, 61,87,137\&224respectively.
The table and graph showing the student strength i.e. the male-female ratio whowere awarded Ph.D from 2016-2021 clearly show an opposite trend in studentenrolmentscomparedtoPGcourses intheUniversitywithfemalestudentsawarded PhD degrees being lesser than that of their male enrolments. Onenoticeable fact remains the sudden fall in number of PhDs awarded during thelastfiveyears.Severalfactorsmayberesponsibleforthissuddendeclineincluding very low student-teacher ratio leaving many aspiring students to opt foruniversitiesoutsidethestate.Further,incaseofmanyotherstudentswhoqualifiedtheStateSelect ionBoard(SSB)examinationsinthestateforlectureship which have been conducted on regular intervals every year sincerecentpast,couldn'tjoinforthecourseworkduetoleaveissues.
However, the fact that women students have opted to pursue higher studies ingood numbers in the last few years in the University clearly indicate a positivedevelopment in the sociocultural paradigm in the state since pursuing Ph.D.requires family support besides a mental preparedness on the part of the studentandthefamilytodedicatetofew moreyearsforstudiesandresearch.

## A. GENDERSTATISTICSOFTEACHINGSTAFF

## ProfileofTeachingStaff:

Thecommitmentofteacherstoteachinghasbeenatopicofwiderresearchnationally and internationally. Amongst other factors, Gender has beenrevealed as one of the antecedents for commitment to teaching, althoughstudies are not conclusive. Discussions and debates about aspects relatingto job satisfaction, retention in the job, sexual harassment to work place,culturalconstraintsetc.havealwaysattractedourattention.Genderplaysa crucial role in determining many of the aspects as mentioned above.Against this backdrop an attempt has been made to understand the gendercomposition andthefactorsinfluencing genderrelationsamongsttheteachersat UtkalUniversity.

There are, at present, a total of 143 teaching faculty members as on June2021 in the university out of which $67.13 \%$ ( 96 numbers) are male and32.87\% arefemales(47numbers).

Table-4:FacultyComposition(Male-Femaleratio)

| Year | Assistant <br> Professor | Reader | Associate <br> Professor | Professor |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2018 | 71 | 27 | 22 | 37 |
|  | Male:39 | Male:24 | Male:17 | Male:23 |
|  | Female:32 | Female:03 | Female:05 | Female:14 |
| 2019 | 69 | 25 | 17 | 31 |
|  | Male: 42 | Male: 23 | Male:11 | Male:17 |
| 2020 | 69 | Female:02 | Female:06 | Female:14 |
|  | Male:40 | Male:22 | Male:10 | Male:17 |
| 2021 | 68 | Female:29 | Male: 39 | Male: 21 |

## Graph-4:




Graph-4-B-FacultyMale-Femaleratioin2019




Analysis:
ThecompositionofteachingfacultyattheUniversityasshowninTable-4 and Graph- 4 above, indicate the fact that in complete contrast to thestudent gender ratio where girls consistently outnumbered the boys inenrolmenttoallcoursesattheUniversity,themalefemaleratioofteachersshowthatfemale teacherswerelessinnumberatallevelsand inallyearswith an exception with regard to women professors in 2020 being morecompared to their male counterparts. At the entry level the data was verypositivewithmorenumbersfemaleAssistantProfessorscomparedtoother levels. Even at the level of Professor, the male-female ratio does not showmuchdifferencewhichisawelcometrend.However,midcareerpromotionswhichhappenatReaderandAssociateProfessorlevelshowe dadismalfigureincaseofwomenfacultymembers.Severalfactorsincludingch allengesinbalancingworkplaceandfamilymaybeoneofthereasonsresponsibl eforrestrictedprogressduringmid-careeramongwomenteachers.

For instance, during the year 2021, out of the total 26 professors in theUniversity, $65.21 \%$ weremale(15innumber)andonly $42.3 \%$ werefemalepr ofessors (11 in numbers). Similarly, out of total 23 numbers of Readerlevel teachers working in the University, $91.3 \%$ (21 nos.) are males andonly $8.6 \%$ ( 02 nos.) are females. With regards to Assistant Professors, outofthetotalof68AssistantProfessorsworkingintheUniversity,57.35\%(39n umbers)aremalesand $42.64 \%$ (29numbers)arefemales.

## B. GENDER PROFILE OF THE OFFICERS AND NONTEACHINGSTAFFATUTKAL UNIVERSITY (2016to2021)

The Officers and other non-teaching staff of Utkal University are the most importantstakeholdersoftheuniversitylifesince
theyare entrustedwiththeresponsibilityoftheoveralladministrationoftheUniversitysystemwhichf unctionsat differentlevels.Thefollowing is a brief outline about the Officers and nonteaching staff of the Universityexamined with the help of tabular presentations and graphs comprising data on genderratioforthelastfiveyears.

## GenderStatisticsofOfficersandNon-TeachingStaff

Table-5:FemaleStaff

| Year | Group1 | Group2 | Group3 | Group4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2016 | 1 | 7 | 41 | 27 |
| 2017 | 1 | 7 | 38 | 27 |
| 2018 | 1 | 7 | 36 | 26 |
| 2019 | 1 | 7 | 33 | 22 |
| 2020 | 1 | 6 | 29 | 23 |
| 2021 | 1 | 11 | 20 | 22 |



Table-5B-MaleNon-TeachingStaff

| Year | Group1 | Group2 | Group3 | Group4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2016 | 4 | 64 | 231 | 171 |
| 2017 | 3 | 58 | 211 | 164 |



## Analysis:

GroupA:ItincludesVicechancellor,Registrar,ControllerofExamination,Comptroller of Finance, Development officer and System Manager, Computer Centre,etc. which are chaired by males butmost importantly the Vice-Chancellor of theUniversityisa female.

GroupB :ItincludesStatisticalAsst.,SectionOfficer(Level-I\&II),LibraryAsst.,P.A to V.C. and Registrar etc. Out of Total 353 Group B employees 308 are males and45 are females. So the percentage of males in group B is $87.25 \%$ and of the females is $12.75 \%$.

Group C: It includes Library attendant, laboratory attendant, Junior binder, juniorasst.,Juniortypist,seniorasst.,seniorstenographerandtypist,trainedgraduateteachersetc. Out of total 1090 employees in this category the number of male and femaleemployeesare893and197respectively.So thepercentage ofmaleingroup-C81.92
\%andofthefemaleis $18.08 \%$.
GroupD:Itincludepeon,watchman,sweeper,helper, wardboy,garderner, telephoneattendant etc.Inthiscategorytherearetotal978employeesoutofwhich831are males and 147 are females. So the percentage of males in group-D is $84.96 \%$ andofthefemaleis $15.04 \%$ whichisahugegapthatneedstobefilled.

On the basis of the Tables and Graphs as given above, it is found that Gender gapat each level of various administrative and non-teaching positions is very conspicuous.Huge gaps are clearly reflected in the male-female ratio at all levels. Like for instance,in2021,totalof femalenon-teachingstaffis54whereasmalenon-teachingstaffis

288 considering all groups. This raises questions on the institutional arrangements and thesociety at large on issues pertaining to equal opportunity, decision-makingcapability,socio-cultural constrains on women and educational standards of women inthe state. Thisalso hints upon the gendered attitude of the society towards recruitmentand promotions, glaringly reflected even in the higher education institutes like aUniversity, which isexpected to be the trend setter for the society. The present genderaudit is an effort in thisdirectioni.e.tobridgetheexistinggendergapsatdifferentlevelsintheUniversity.

## Section-III

## GENDER BALANCE IN ENROLLMENT AT UTKALUNIVERSITYHOSTELS(2016to2021)

## YEARWISEGENDERSTATISTICSOFBOYSH

## OSTELS:

## Table:6a

| NameOFTHE <br> HOSTEL | YEAROF <br> ADMISSION | RESERVED |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | SC | ST | OBC | PWD | UNRESERVE |
| D |  |  |  |  |  |  |$|$

[^0]

Table:6a

| HosteIName | Year | Hostelboarders(PG) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Male |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Reserved |  |  |  | Unreserved |  |
|  | SC | ST | OBC | PWD |  |  |  |
| MadhusudanChha <br> trabas, <br> UtkalUniversity <br> (GH-II) | $2016-17$ | 21 | 19 | 13 | 01 | 174 | 228 |
|  | $2017-18$ | 20 | 22 | 14 | 02 | 165 | 223 |
|  | $2018-19$ | 17 | 18 | 11 | 01 | 157 | 204 |
|  | $2019-20$ | 19 | 15 | 10 | 00 | 175 | 219 |
|  | $2020-21$ | 17 | 14 | 08 | 01 | 148 | 188 |
|  | $2021-22$ | 10 | 07 | 00 | 00 | 22 | 39 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Graph-6b-HostelAdmissionsin GH-II



## Table: 6c

| NameOFTHE | YEAROF <br> HOSTEL |  |  |  |  | RESERISSION |  |  |  | UNRESERVE <br> D |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | SC | ST | OBC | PWD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FakirMoha <br> nChhatrab <br> asGH-III <br> PG( <br> MAL <br> E) | $2016-17$ | 38 | 23 | 39 | 2 | 58 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $2017-18$ | 32 | 28 | 20 | 2 | 93 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $2019-20$ | 35 | 43 | 18 | 2 | 85 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $2020-21$ | 33 | 43 | 13 | 4 | 87 |  |  |  |  |  |  |



Table:
6d

| HostelName | Year | Hostelboarders(P.G.) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Rale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Reserved |  |  |  | Unreserved |
|  |  | SC | ST | OBC | PWD |  |
| Godavarish <br> Chhatrabas <br> a(GH- <br> IV) | $2017-18$ | 18 | 32 | 14 | 3 | 132 |
|  | $2018-19$ | 20 | 43 | 11 | 5 | 123 |
|  | $2019-20$ | 19 | 31 | 10 | 2 | 115 |
|  | $2020-21$ | 23 | 38 | 08 | 3 | 107 |
|  | $2021-22$ | 22 | 33 |  | 4 | 106 |



## Table:6e

| HostelName | Year | Hostelboarders |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Reserved |  |  |  | Unreserved |
|  |  | SC | ST | OBC | PWD |  |
| Nilakantha <br> Chhatrabas <br> a(GH- <br> VM.PHIL) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $2019-20$ | 2 | 5 |  |  | 16 |
|  | $2020-21$ | 1 | 4 |  |  | 18 |
|  | $2021-22$ | 2 | 7 |  |  |  |



Table:6f

| $\begin{gathered} \text { NameOFTHE } \\ \text { HOSTEL } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { YEAROF } \\ \text { ADMISSION } \end{array}$ | TOTALN UMBER OFSTUD ENTSAD MITTE D | RESERVED |  |  |  | UNRESERVE D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | SC | ST | OBC | PWD |  |
| ACHARYA | 2016-17 | 42 | 02 | 01 | 13 | 00 | 26 |
| НАКIHARA CHHATRABAS | 2017-18 | 27 | 01 | 01 | 12 | 00 | 13 |
| (BOARDERSOF | 2018-19 | 06 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 06 |
| StLㅏ FINANCING | 2019-20 | 27 | 01 | 02 | 10 | 00 | 14 |
| COURSES) (Male) GH-VI | 2020-21 | 38 | 05 | 02 | 01 | 00 | 31 |



## Table:6g

| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { NameOFTHE } \\ \text { HOSTEL } \end{gathered}$ | YEAROF ADMISSION | RESERVED |  |  |  | UNRESERVE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | SC | ST | OBC | PWD |  |
| GH VII(M.PHI L\& Researc hSchola rs) | 2016-17 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 00 | 16 |
|  | 2017-18 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 00 | 18 |
|  | 2018-19 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 00 | 24 |
|  | 2019-20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 00 | 2 |
|  | 2020-21 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 00 | 4 |

Graph6g-HostelAdmissionsinGH-VII


## Table:6h

| NAMEOFTHE HOSTEL | YEAROF ADMISSION | RESERVED |  |  |  | UNRESERVED |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | S | ST | OBC | PWD |  |
| GH VIII (PHMA LES | 2016-17 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 00 | 4 |
|  | 2017-18 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 00 | 4 |
|  | 2018-19 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 00 | 5 |
|  | 2019-20 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 00 | 2 |
|  | 2020-21 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 00 | 8 |

Graph6h-HosteIAdmissionsinVIII


## Analysis:

A cursory look at the Tables 6 a - h and Graphs a-h as given above give a glimpse ofthe generalprofile of Gents Hostels (GH) in Utkal University. One common feature ofall the hostels remainthe fact that the students from the unreserved categories arealways more in number compared to the reserved categories (SC, ST, \& OBC) and inhostels other than GH-I, GH-II,GH-III and GH- IV which are P.G. Hostels, theremaining hostels GH- V, VI, VII, \& VIII, which areResearch Scholars Hostels do nothave any boarders belonging to the PwD category althoughthe total admissions tothese hostels in the last five years were $72,140,81 \& 32$ respectively.This indicatesthat gender may not be the prime factor determining student admissions tovariouscoursesinhighereducationinstitutions.Socioeconomicfactorsarealsothedeterminingfactors.

The GH-I, II, III \& IV which are PG Gents Hostels accommodate more number ofstudents.During the last five years these hostels had a total admission of $1,818,1,101,873$ and 922 respectively and in all these hostels the students from theunreserved (UR) category were thehighest followed by the reserved categories andstill less was the number of students fromPwD category. This trend as seen in theGents Hostels drive us to the conclusion that besidesmaking the campus genderfriendly,adisabledfriendlycampusisalsotheneedofthehour.

## YEARWISEGENDERSTATISTICSOFGIRLSHOSTELS:

TABLE-7A

| $\begin{array}{c}\text { NAME OF } \\ \text { THEHOSTE } \\ \text { L }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { YEAR } \\ \text { OFADMIS } \\ \text { SIO } \\ \text { N }\end{array}$ | RESERVED |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | \(\left.\begin{array}{c}UNRESERVE <br>

D\end{array}\right]\)


## TABLE-7A

$\left.$| Name OF <br> THEHOST <br> EL | YEAR <br> OFADMIS <br> SIO <br> N | RESERVED |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | | UNRESERVE |
| :---: |
| D | \right\rvert\,



## TABLE-7B

| $\begin{gathered} \text { NAMEOFTHE } \\ \text { HOSTEL } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { YEAROF } \\ \text { ADMISSION } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | RESERVED |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { UNRESERVE } \\ \mathrm{D} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | SC | ST | OBC | PWD |  |
| RamadeviChhatrinibasLH-IIM.A/M.Sc/M.COM(FEMALE) | 2016-17 | 18 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 106 |
|  | 2017-18 | 22 | 23 | 2 | 0 | 87 |
|  | 2018-19 | 17 | 22 | 7 | 2 | 80 |
|  | 2019-20 | 10 | 27 | 8 | 1 | 64 |
|  | 2020-21 | 18 | 18 | 1 | 3 | 80 |
|  | 2021-22 | 14 | 22 | 0 | 4 | 64 |



TABLE-7B

| Name OF | YEAR | RESERVED |  |  |  | UNRESERV |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | SC | ST | OBC | PWD |  |
| LHIIM.PHIL( FEMALE) | 2016-17 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  | 2017-18 | 4 | 2 |  | 0 |  |
|  | 2018-19 | 0 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2019-20 | 0 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2020-21 | 0 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2021-22 | 0 |  |  |  |  |

Graph 7B-AdmissiontoLH-II,M.Phil.


TABLE-7C

| $\begin{array}{c}\text { NAME OF } \\ \text { THEHOSTE } \\ \text { L }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { YEARO } \\ \text { FADMIS } \\ \text { S } \\ \text { ION }\end{array}$ | RESERVED |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | \(\left.\begin{array}{l}UNRESERV <br>

ED\end{array}\right]\)



TABLE-7D

| $\begin{gathered} \text { NameOFTHE } \\ \text { HOSTEL } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | YEAROF ADMISSION | RESERVED |  |  |  | UNRESERVE D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | SC | ST | OBC | PWD |  |
| LH-4MALTIDEVICHHATRINIVASP.G.(FEMALE) | 2016-17 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 19 |
|  | 2017-18 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 23 |
|  | 2018-19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 2019-20 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 13 |
|  | 2020-21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



TABLE-7D

| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { NameOFTHE } \\ \text { HOSTEL } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | YEAROF ADMISSION | RESERVED |  |  |  | UNRESERVE D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | SC | ST | OBC | PWD |  |
| LH- <br> 4MALTIDEVI CHHATRINIVA SM.PHIL(FE MALE) | 2016-17 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
|  | 2017-18 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
|  | 2018-19 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 16 |
|  | 2019-20 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 17 |
|  | 2020-21 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 13 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Graph7D-AdmissiontoLH- IV,


## TABLE-7D

| $\begin{gathered} \text { NameOFTHE } \\ \text { HOSTEL } \end{gathered}$ | YEAROF ADMISSION | RESERVED |  |  |  | UNRESERVED |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | SC | ST | OBC | PWD |  |
| LH-4MALTIDEVICHHATRINIVASPHD(FEMALE) | 2016-17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
|  | 2017-18 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
|  | 2018-19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
|  | 2019-20 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 2020-21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |



## TABLE-7E

| Name OF <br> THEHOST <br> EL | YEAROF <br> ADMISSI <br> ON | RESERVED |  |  |  | UNRESERVE <br> D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | SC | ST | OBC | PWD |  |
| LADIES <br> HOSTELV <br> (SELF <br> - <br> FINANCING <br> COURSES) <br> (FEMALE) | $2016-17$ | 13 | 4 |  |  | 90 |
|  | $2017-18$ | 12 | 11 |  |  | 99 |
|  | $2018-19$ | 12 | 7 |  |  | 99 |
|  | $2019-20$ | 16 | 5 |  |  | 66 |
|  | $2020-21$ | 16 | 12 |  |  | 92 |
|  | $2021-22$ | 14 | 13 |  |  | 49 |



TABLE-7F

| Name OF <br> THEHOST <br> EL | YEAR <br> OFADMISSI <br> ON | RESERVED |  |  |  | UNRESERVED |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $2017-18$ |  |  | 22 |  |  |
| LH <br> VII <br> (SELFFIN <br> ANCE)P. <br> G.(FEMAL <br> E) | $2018-19$ | 5 | 3 |  |  | 16 |
|  | $2019-20$ |  |  | 2 |  | 4 |
|  | $2020-21$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $2021-22$ |  |  | 3 |  |  |



## ANALYSIS:

TheTablesandGraphs(7A -7E) presentingthegenderbalanceinvariousLadiesHostels (LH) show similar student composition as in the case of Gents Hostels with themaximum number of seats being filled up by students belonging to the unreserved (UR)categoriesandacomparativelylessernumberofstudentsfromreservedcategoriesincluding the PwD category admissions which has been very dismal especially in caseofLadies Hostel- V which is a hostel exclusively meant for students from self-financingcourses where there have never been any PwD student admission in the last five years.Thisis the same with regard to the ladies' hostels accommodating more number ofstudents i.e. LH-I, II, \& V which had accommodated a total of 615,750 , \& 630 studentsrespectively from the years 2017-2021. Hence, the same can be concluded in case oftheladieshostelsasincaseofGentsHostelsthatapartfromgenderconcerns, various socioeconomicfactorsplayacrucialroleindeterminingstudentadmissionstohostelsforhigherstudies.

## GENDER-WISECOMPARISONOFSELF-

## FINANCINGCOURSES:

## Table:8

| Year | Female(LH-V) |  |  |  | Male(AcharyaHariharaChhatrabas, <br> GH-VI) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | SC | ST | OBC | PWD | GEN | SC | ST | OBC | PWD | GEN |  |  |
| $2016-17$ | 13 | 4 | 0 |  | 90 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 26 |  |  |
| $2017-18$ | 12 | 11 | 0 |  | 99 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 13 |  |  |
| $2018-19$ | 12 | 7 | 0 |  | 99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |  |  |
| $2019-20$ | 16 | 5 | 0 |  | 66 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 14 |  |  |
| $2020-21$ | 16 | 12 | 0 |  | 92 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 31 |  |  |

## Graph-8:AdmissionstoSelf-Financing Hostels-LadiesandGents



## ANALYSIS:

TheaboveTableandGraphindicatethatfemalestudentsofself-financingcoursehavebeen taking hostel admissions more in number compared to the male students. Thisdespite the fact that the hostel admissions fees in case of LH-V and GH-VI are littlehigher compared to other hostels. This is a positive indication revealing the fact thatmorenumberof girlsoptedforprofessional degreecoursesattheUniversityincomparisontoboysandthistrendislikelytoincreasetheemployabilityofgirlstud entsoftheUniversity.

## GENDER-WISECOMPARISONOFPH.D.COURSE:

|  | Male(GH5) |  |  |  | Female(LH4) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | ST | OBC | PWD | Unreserv <br> ed | SC | ST | OBC | PWD | Unreserv <br> ed |
| $2016-17$ | 2 | 0 | 00 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| $2017-18$ | 0 | 0 | 00 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| $2018-19$ | 1 | 0 | 00 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| $2019-20$ | 1 | 0 | 00 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $2020-21$ | 0 | 0 | 00 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |

*GH- GentsHostel,LH-LadiesHostel


## ANALYSIS:

TheaboveanalysisofthedatapertainingtomalefemaleenrolmentstothePh.D.courseat the University clearly show that enrolments by girls compared to boys has alwaysbeen very less. Especially a look at the reserved category student enrolments indicatethattherehasbeenveryminimaladmissionsbythesestudentsduringthelastfiveyearswithliterallyno PhD scholar fromPwDcategoryoptingforhostelfacility.

## Gender-wisecomparisonofP.G.Course:

|  | Male(GH3) |  |  |  | Female(LH1) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | ST | OBC | Unres <br> erved | PWD | SC | ST | OBC | PWD | Unreserv <br> ed |
| 2016-17 | 38 | 23 | 39 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 00 | 66 |
| $2017-18$ | 32 | 28 | 20 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 00 | 51 |
| $2018-19$ | 29 | 32 | 39 | 2 | 11 | 15 | 13 | 1 | 55 |



## Gender-wisecomparison of HostelStudentsof P.Gcourse:

|  |  | Male(GH-II) |  |  |  | Female(LH-II) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | SC | ST | OBC | PWD | Unreserve <br> d | SC | ST | OBC | PWD | Unrese <br> rved |
| $2016-17$ | 21 | 19 | 13 | 01 | 174 | 18 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 106 |
| $2017-18$ | 20 | 22 | 14 | 02 | 165 | 22 | 23 | 2 | 0 | 87 |
| $2018-19$ | 17 | 18 | 11 | 01 | 157 | 17 | 22 | 7 | 2 | 80 |
| $2019-20$ | 19 | 15 | 10 | 00 | 175 | 10 | 27 | 8 | 1 | 64 |
| $2020-21$ | 17 | 14 | 08 | 01 | 148 | 18 | 18 | 1 | 3 | 80 |
| $2021-22$ | 10 | 07 | 00 | 00 | 22 | 14 | 22 | 0 | 4 | 64 |



## Gender-wisecomparisonofHostelstudentsofM.PHILcourse:

|  |  | Male(GHV) |  |  |  | Female(LHI) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | SC | ST | OBC | PWD | Unreserv <br> ed | SC | ST | OBC | PWD | Unreserv <br> ed |  |
| $2016-17$ | 3 | 2 | 0 | 00 | 16 | 1 |  | 0 |  | 10 |  |
| $2017-18$ | 2 | 1 | 0 | 00 | 18 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 17 |  |
| $2018-19$ | 4 | 3 | 0 | 00 | 24 | 0 |  | 13 |  |  |  |
| $2019-20$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 00 | 2 | 0 |  | 0 |  |  |  |
| $2020-21$ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 00 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 |  | 10 |  |




#### Abstract

ANALYSIS: Theabovepresenteddataprovidesan oppositeviewof the totalstudentenrolmentsoncampuswhichhasalwaysshowedfemalestudentsmoreinnumbers.However,hostela dmissions, on the contrary showed less number of female students taking admissionsto P.G. Hostels compared to male students. Here it may be rightly said that hosteladmissions to a great extent depends on an individual's perception about safety andsecurity including food and hygiene and this may determine the numbers in case of allgendersbutmorespecificallyincaseoffemalestudents.SimilaristhecasewithM.Phil.student admissions, although various socio-economic constraints may be a decidingfactor in case of admissions to higher level courses like M.Phil and and hosteladmissionwithoutanyfinancialassistanceorfellowships/scholarshipsmaybeatoughdecisionformostoft hestudentsoncampuswhocomefromweakereconomicbackgrounds.


## Section-IV

## GENDERSENSITIVEINFRASTRUCTURALFACILITESINUTKAL UNIVERSITY,BHUBANESWAR

## HealthCare:

## UNIVERSITYHEALTHCENTRE

University health centre is a medical wing of Utkal University. Itrendersservicesprimarily to students,faculty,staffsandtheirfamilymembers and residents of the university quarters. The health centre isrunninginaseparatebuildingoncampuswithgoodinfrastructure.

Thereisonemaledoctorwithbothmale\&femaleassistingstaffs.For better and timely accessibility by the girl students at the time ofemergenciesitsituatedneartheladieshostel.

## ServiceProvided

Timings:8A.Mto12Noon
4P.Mto8P.MAllweekdays
8A.Mto12 NoonSundayandHolidays

- Patientsreceivetreatmentforallailmentsafterbeingexamined thoroughlyandprescribedmedicine.
- Medicinesaresuppliedfreeofcost(evenmonthlongmedicinesforlongs tandingdiseases).
- Around30-35patientsavailOPDfacilities daily.
- Minorsurgeryisdonehereanddressingroomserviceisavailablefrom 8A.Mto8P.M.
- Counsellingservicesareextendedtostudentsdailyregardinghealth problems,hygieneandaddictionatpersonallevel.
- Emergencycallsareattendedinhostels,departments,officesandquar ters:
(a) Scheduleimmunizationprogrammeiscarried
(b) Pulse-
polioprogrammeiscarriedoutbasedongovernmentguideline s.
(c) NationalImmunizationDayiscelebratedeveryyear.
- Every year Blood Donation camps are organized at the Universitycampus especially on the occasion of University Foundation Day on $27^{\text {th }}$ November2021.
- HealthCareCommitteeconstitutedbyHon'bleViceChancellorwithteac hersanddoctorsvisithostelsatregularintervals.
- During Covid -19 pandemic period, free Covid Test camps wereorganized at regular intervals in the Health Centre with the help andassistancefromuniversityadministration.


## GENDERAUDITOFUTKALUNIVERSITY(2016-21)

1. SpecialfacilitiesforGirls:
(a) Girl's Washroom: each department and the administrative office ofthe University has separate washroom facilities for the girls andboys.
(b) The NSS wing of the university covers 252 colleges with 23500 volunteershaving475units,outofwhich296aremaleunitsand179 arefemaleunits.Thestudentvolunteersparticipateinmanyproductiveac tivitiesandoutreachprogramsoftheUniversity.Universityalsohas ladyNSSprogrammeofficer.
(c) Utkal University istheonlyuniversitywhich institutedaGoldMedal,in the year 1997 to provideincetivesto motivatemorenumber of women volunteers to join NSS. Since then one NSSwomenvolunteeroftheUniversityisconferredwiththeGoldMedal everyyear.

## 2. AcademicAchievements:

The students of Utkal university have proved themselves in the academicfield in different ways both at the state as well as at the national levels.During the academic year 2016-21, nearly twenty girl students bagged thegoldmedalsindifferentsubjects.

## 1. HostelfacilitiesforstudentsatUtkalUniversity

Itisa matterof pridethat duringthelast decadetherehas beenasignificant increase in the enrolment rate of girl students invariousdisciplines in the University. Girl students constitute more than $50 \%$ ofthe total student's population. Keeping the cumulative demand from thegirl student for residential provision inside the campus, number of ladieshostels have been increased to seven. Currently there are 8 gents and 7ladieshostelsintheUniversitywhichisamajorsteptowardsmaintainingequit abledistributionofopportunitytopursuetheireducation.

## Library:

Apartfromindependentseminarlibraryineachdepartmentintheuniversity, there is a Central Library, known as Parija Library of UtkalUniversity which is the oldest library of the state. The library has manywomenstaffateachlevelwhoensuresafeandconduciveenvironmentfor allstudentsincludinggirlstudents.Besidesthis,foreasyaccessofresources, theUniversityhasstarted e-libraryfacilityto providethestudentsandteachersalikewithon-lineande-resourcesbysubscribingtoon-line e-resource platforms such as JSTOR and EBSCO, Inflibnet andsoon.

## Conference\&Seminar:

It has been a constant endeavour of the University to create a genderfriendlyenvironmentthroughdifferentawarenessprogrammesthroug houttheyear.ManyDepartmentsingeneralandschoolofwomen'sstudies in particular organized national and international conferences andseminars on various significant issues relating to women and gendersensitizationforboththestudentsandstaffofUtkalUniversitythrougho utthe year. The UGC HRDC Centre also conducts Refresher course onGender Studies almost every year for faculty members from within andoutsideOdisha.


| 2017 |  | 30.11 .2017 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 33 | $20.08 .2018-$ | -do- |
| 2018 |  | 09.09 .2018 |  |




## Programme ofGender Sensitization-2016-17 to 2020-21 (upto Dec. 2021)

A skill development training programme was conducted by the School to empower the SHG women of Odisha on $24^{\text {th }}$ Sept. 2016.

(Photograph on Inaugural Session chaired by Vice- Chancellor, Utkal University on Training Programme for SHG of Odisha)

The students of SWS had visited the residential areas of Transgenders to to have a clear cut idea about their socio economic problems.

(Photograph on field visit and interaction with Transgender)
By observing the condition of third-gender in our state a workshop on " Issues and Challenges of Third -Gender" has been organized by the school in $30^{\text {th }}$ March 2017.


Photograph on interactive workshop on Transgender \& Felicitation by Guests

## Celebration of VAW Fortnight

In This year the VAW fortnight was celebrated in collaboration with SMRC, Bhubaneswar on $29^{\text {th }}$ Nov. The purpose of that programme was to make the youth aware about the type of violence faced by the disabled women and the ways and means to overcome the problem and to lead a smooth life. A movie screening programee was conducted and the interface with the students was held.


Photograph on Networking with SMRC and addressed by guests
Like every year School of Women's Studies is going to observe the fortnight on 30 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ November 2016 in P.G.Council Hall, Utkal University,VaniVihar with an objective to sensitize the campus on the theme and secondly to prepare a road map how to manifest the theme into reality at least inside the University campus.


Photograph on Networking with SMRC on VAW

## CAMPAIGN PROGRAMME IN COLLABORATION WITH PRIA

School of Women's Studies, Utkal University organized a two days interaction and interface programme in collaboration with Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA), New Delhi. The programme was organized on $23^{\text {rd }}$ and $24^{\text {th }}$ July 2018 with having both inaugural-cum-Orientation session in the first day and valedictory session in the second day. The focal theme of the programme was Youth n Democracy "Democracy in Everyday Life" which attracted students, researchers and academicians to participate.

( $1^{\mathrm{ST}}$ Day programme)
(PRIA representatives are addressing)

## Refresher course on Gender Studies

The School of Women's Studies, Utkal University organized a Refresher course in collaboration with HRDC, Utkal University on Gender Studies. The programme was organized from $20^{\text {th }}$ August to $9^{\text {th }}$ Sept. 2018 with theme 'Gender Currents of the $21^{\text {st }}$ Century: : A reflection on Theoretical Concerns, Agendas and Action’. The programme was sponsored by UGC. Total 32 numbers of participants from different disciplines attended the course. REFRESHER COURSE IN GENDER STUDIES (20.08.2018-09.09.2018)

(Group Photo )

## PROGRAMME ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN COLLABORATION WITH OXFAMINDIA

One day programme titled as "Youth Festival-2018" on the theme "Love is always Violence Free" in relation to the concept 'Violence Against Women' was organized by School of Women's Studies, Utkal University in collaboration with Internal Complain Committee (ICC), Utkal University and OxfamIndia, Bhubaneswar on $1^{\text {st }}$ December2018. The programme was conducted at Gallery, Department of Computer Application, Utkal University. Oxfam-India made all efforts and logistics for the celebration on the eve of 16thDays Activism Campaign "BanoNayiSoch: BunoHinshaMuktRishte"

The programme was started with inaugural session and continued covering special session on self achievement, success stories and skit competition.

(SWS family)

(Guests are releasing posters)

## DIGNITY MARCH PROGRAMME

The Dignity March Programme was organized by School of Women's Studies (SWS), Utkal University in collaboration with RastriyaGarimaAbhijan, Secretariat Office, Third Floor, B-10, Jangpura Extension, New Delhi- 110014 on $15^{\text {th }}$ January 2019 at P.G. Council Hall of Utkal University. The Theme of the programme was "To End Sexual Violence against Women \& Children". It aimed to cover 10,000 km long journey for dignity in 200 district of 24 states/ UT in 65 days across the country, India.
(Dignity March team and students participants)

(Director of SWS is addressing the gathering)

(Group Photo of all participants)

## INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY CELEBRATION (8 ${ }^{\text {TH }}$ MARCH 2019)

International Women's Day is celebrated by School of Women's Studies, (SWS) in each year on dated $8^{\text {th }}$ March from its inception, i.e., from the year 2000 onwards. For the year 2019 SWS celebrated it on $8^{\text {th }}$ March 2019 at P.G. Council Hall of Utkal University. This year it is celebrated on $8^{\text {th }}$ March 2019 at P.G. Council Hall of Utkal University with a new and innovative way on memories of Platinum Jubilee celebration of Utkal University. The full day programme was segregated into two broad ways. One seminar was conducted in the pre-lunch programme with special talk on women empowerment. The post lunch session was celebrated as 'Think Tank' programme with the theme "Women and Sustainable Development" which was purely a high level intellectual academic sharing.
(Hon'ble Vice Chancellor of Utkal University and Eminent Guests on dias)

(Hon'ble Vice Chancellor is addressing the gathering)
On behalf of SWS, Mrs. SonaliMohapatra, the research scholar, took the responsibility of anchoring part and she managed the propgramme successfully.

(Participants of the programme )

## THINK TANK ON THE THEME ‘WOMEN \& SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT’

A Think Tank programme was celebrated by School of Women's Studies, Utkal University on the eve of International Women's Day celebration 2019 and Platinum Jubilee Celebration of Utkal University. It was conducted on $8^{\text {th }}$ March 2018 at P.G. Council Hall of Utkal University in post lunch session. The programme was developed and designed for sharing the academic and intellectual knowledge of the researchers, academicians, civil society members, entrepreneurs and students. 'Women and Sustainable Development' was the focal theme of the think tank programme.

(Guests as well as Resource persons are in dias)

## Gender Sensitization Training Programme for the year 2018-19 Organized by School of Women's Studies, Utkal University

## About the programme

The School of Women's Studies (SWS), Utkal University conducted Twenty (20) numbers of Gender Sensitization Programme in Degree Colleges affiliated under Utkal University and at its own campus. The sensitization training programme has been conducted for the year 2018-19 with financial support from Department of Women and Child Development ( $\mathrm{W} \& \mathrm{CD}$ ), Government of Odisha. The WCD department earmarked the financial expenditure with pre structured budget head amount for each one day programme at one college. The programme schedule and session transaction procedure along with topic have been clearly furnished by the WCD Department. Under this circumstances SWS took responsibility in selecting the colleges and conducting the programmes with support of resource persons. Each one day programme aimed at to sensitize 100 students and 20 staff members.

(Dr. Urmimala Dash)
(Dr. Meenakshi Panda)

(Mrs. Rukmini Panda)
(Dr. Amrita Patel)

# GENDER CHAMPION PROGRAMME IN COLLABORATION WITH SCHOOL OF WOMEN'S STUDIES, UTKAL UNIVERSITY AND OXFAM-INDIA, ODISHA STATE 

## Training on Gender, Masculinity and Violence against Women and Girls to Build "Gender Champions" under Oxfam India's BanoNayiSoch Campaign

## A Collaborative Initiative of Oxfam India and School of women's Studies, Utkal University

## Duration: 12 months

Sessions to be conducted in $\mathbf{1 2}$ months
Each session will be of 2 hours duration and the methodology for delivering the sessions will be a mix of simulation games, group discussion and screening of relevant videos along with plenary interactions.
$\left.\begin{array}{|l|l|l|}\hline \text { Months } & \text { Name of sessions and Pre- } & \text { Objectives } \\ \hline \text { Month-1 } & \begin{array}{l}\text { - Introduction and } \\ \text { training Evaluation } \\ \text { Setting the Context: } \\ \text { Status of women and } \\ \text { girls in Odisha }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Making the participants know } \\ \text { each other and be prepared for the } \\ \text { journey for a year }\end{array} \\ \hline \text { Sharing with the participants the } \\ \text { objectives and the need for such } \\ \text { capacity building programs } \\ \text { Building understanding on the } \\ \text { context of gender and status of } \\ \text { women and girls in Odisha }\end{array}\right\}$

|  |  | masculinity and VAWG |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month-6 | - How has been the journey so far (6 monthly evaluation) | - 6-mothly evaluation of the training |
| Month-7 | - Unboxing patriarchy | - Understanding patriarchy, factors/ institutions contributing to uphold patriarchy with specific reference to its portrayal in films <br> - How patriarchy as a system is leading to systemic VAWG |
| Month-8 | - Understanding VAWG | - Understanding different forms of VAWG, its causes and impacts <br> - Incidences of VAWG in Odisha, its trend and shift in trend |
| Month-9 | - VAWG and youth | - Identifying different dimensions of VAWG the youth are struggling with <br> - Impact on the lives of youth <br> - Understanding role of youth to address |
| Month-10 | - Understanding power | - Identifying different forms of powers, sources of power <br> - Understanding its fluidity and how power affects the lives of youth |
| Month-11 | - $\begin{gathered}\text { Laws and Women's } \\ \text { rights }\end{gathered}$ | - Criminal amendment act, dowry prohibition, Sexual harassment at work place (The law sessions could be extended to 2 sessions) |
| Month-12 | - Annual evaluation and way forward | - Annual evaluation <br> - Taking forward the journey <br> - Joint certification |


(Guests are in dias)
(Oxfam Coordinaor is addressing)

## Training Programme on Gender Budgeting at Balasore

## from 19 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ to $2^{\text {st }}$ January 2019

With Financial support from Ministry of Women and Child Development (WCD), Government of India, School of Women's Studies (SWS), Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, Odisha organized the first phase 'Three Days State Level Training Programme on Gender Budgeting' at Balasore District of Odisha State. The training programme was started from $19^{\text {th }}$ to $21^{\text {st }}$ January 2019 at the venue 'The Star Way Hotel, Near RemunaGoleiof Balasore Town'.

The Training Programme was made with the participants from different entity of Balasore district with humble support from district administration. Total of Thirty Two (32) numbers of local participants attended and they were from background of academic (teachers from university, colleges and schools \& research scholars), government officials, trainers, civil society members, advocates, social activists, writers \& columnists and media persons.


TRAINING PROGRAMME ON GENDER BUDGETING AT CUTACK

## FROM $23{ }^{\text {RD }}$ TO $25^{\mathrm{TH}}$ FEBRUARY 2019

The School of Women's Studies (SWS), UtkalUniversity , Bhubaneswar, Odisha conducted its State level $2^{\text {nd }}$ Gender Budget Training Programme at Cuttack city of same Cutack district. The Three days training programme was continued from $23^{\text {rd }}$ to $25^{\text {th }}$ February 2019 at venue, Grand Residency (hotel) which is located at the heart of the city Cuttack in general and Badambadi Bus stand in particular. The whole programme was managed as per the objectives submitted to Ministry of Women \& Child Development, Government of India which supported finance. It was functioned smoothly with great support from district d administration.

# STATE LEVEL TRAIININ PROGRAMME ON GENDER BUDGETING 

Organized 6y
SCHOOL OF WOMEN'S STUDIES, UTKAL UNIVERSITY
WITH FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHIHP 卫EVELOPMENT, GOVT. OF INDIA
Date : 23rd-25th February 2019 | Venue: Cuttack, Odisha
The Director, SWS made great effort for inviting 40 participants from different sectors like administrators, officials, academicians, researchers, voluntary organizations and legal experts, ICDS members, SHG members etc. The list of participants and registration is attached in annexure. The participants include both male and female in different age categories.


The academic session 2019-2020 began with a collaboration with NIPCCD(National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development),Regional Center, Guwahati. The SWS collaborated with NIPCCD to organize an orientation programme on 'Combating Violence against Women and Girls’ for college and university teachers from $24^{\mathrm{TH}}$ June,2019-28 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ June, 2019. 35 college and university teachers attended the programme. The 5 -day programme tried to elaborately impress the participants on violence, its forms, redressal mechanisms, policy interventions and existing institutional supports.
The training programme also included field visit to one stop center, State Commission for Women and a panel discussion with head, Crime Branch, Social Activists, academia.


Group work conducted among the participants for presentation
iii) The School of Women's Studies launched the Gender Champion Programme in collaboration with OXFAM, India on $1^{\text {st }}$ November, 2019. A MOU has been signed between the SWS and OXFAM, India to carry ahead the programme for a year. A total number of 42 students across departments have registered their names for the training. This is an ongoing training held on the first Saturday of every month to make the students aware about various gender issues and to summon their solutions to these issues. However, the programme was badly affected during covid19 induced university closure. So, OXFAM, India and SWS tried to compensate the loss and to ensure dissemination of knowledge by initiating a web discussion series on "Rebuilding Women's Lives in the Post COVID19 Pandemic" during the pandemic. This discussion series is trying generate ideas from experts and participants on various dimensions of vulnerabilities and their solutions.


Director, SWS, guests and students of the university at the launching of the Gender Champion Programme
iv) A 15-day refresher course was organised by the School in collaboration under the aegis of HRDC, Utkal University on Gender Studies. The programme was organized from $06^{\text {th }}$ December to $19^{\text {th }}$ December 2019 on the theme ""Gender: Dynamics and Development". The programme was sponsored by UGC. Total 34 numbers of participants from different disciplines from the universities and colleges attended the course.


Group Photo of teacher participants with the Director, Asst. Director, H.R.D.C. and Director, SWS
v) One national level and two state level Gender Budget training programme were organized by the School in collaboration with Ministry of Women \& Child Development, Government of India in 2019-2020. Each programme was designed for three days. The National Training Programme was on Gender Budgeting was held from $29^{\text {th }}$ November to $1^{\text {st }}$ December, 2019 at Hotel Suryansh, Bhubaneswar. The theme for this year was "Revisiting the Gender Budgets to Balance for Better". It was attended by 37 participants from different states like Odisha, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Telengana, Madhyapradesh, UP.The Inagural Address was given by the Chief Guest Prof. Soumendra Mohan Pattnaik, Vice Chancellor of Utkal University. Two state level training programmes were organised at Puri and Berhampur respectively. The state level training programme at Puri was held from 25 th January- $27^{\text {th }}$ January at Hotel Blue Lily while at Berhampur it was organised from $22^{\text {nd }}$ to $24^{\text {th }}$ February at Hotel Spectrum. Participants were drawn from academic institutions, research centers, NGOs, Industriy CSRs,Government organisations.


Inaguaral Address by the Chief Guest Prof. Soumendra Mohan Pattnaik and release of the book "Understanding Gender Responsive Budgeting"
vi) In the academic session 2019-20, a project was undertaken onThe Social Consequences of Natural Disaster on Women: A Study of the Victims of "Fani", A Project sponsored by CWDS, 2019. The Project started on $1^{\text {st }}$ of July and ended on $31^{\text {st }}$ December, 2019.


Picture captured by the study team on the losses in the Satyabadi block of Puri district
vii) On 23 rd August, 2019 five gender champions from the university were nominated by the SWS to attend Inter State Youth Champions meet at Konarak. These students brought laurels to the university by bagging two first prizes, one in a poem composition competition and the other in Skit competition at the All India Level.


Our Gender Champions receiving prizes
Our Gender Champions as panellists.


During the pandemic, the SWS launched a researcher engagement programme which was attended by 120 researchers across the states of India. 15 modules were transacted in the series. The series wasnomenclatured as Researchers' DevelopmentProgramme. Experts were drawn from different reputed institutions to share their ideas with the participants.
i) Web-Discussion Series : Rebuilding Women's Lives in Post COVID-19 Period, Organized by Oxfam India and School of Women's Studies, Utkal University Dates of the Series: $14^{\text {th }}$ August to $\mathbf{2 3}^{\text {rd }}$ October 2020

The series having 6 episodes of discussions on following themes will be organized from $14^{\text {th }}$ August to $23^{\text {rd }}$ October, 2020.
Episode-1: Women Issues in the aftermath of COVID-19: Responsibility and Responses of State and Civil society
Date: $14^{\text {th }}$ August, 2020
Time: 11 am to 12.30 pm
The episodes-1 intends to capture the narratives on impact of COVID on women from global to local context. During the pandemic, though sporadic, yet many interventions have been initiated to respond to the issues of women. Further, the government has also set up mechanisms to respond to the livelihood, awareness, protection and health issues of vulnerable communities. The discussion is expected to unfold a mapping on the efficacy of these responses to ensure entitlements to women, their short comings and will through light on the steps that can be undertaken by civil society and the government to make them effectively reach out to target population i.e. women and girls.
Episode-2: Women and Work: Looking beyond COVID
Date: $29^{\text {th }}$ August, 2020 Time: 11 am to 12.30 pm
The COVID 19 pandemic and subsequent lockdown has severely impacted women's work both in terms of unpaid care work and in productive engagement. It has triggered a huge movement of informal women workers from one city to another, from one state to other the state. But the movement of women workers has not been captured in conversations, in enumeration as well as in any policy prescriptions as movement of independent women workers. Their independent labour identity has not been captured or recognized. On the other hand, the workers' movement during the pandemic need to be understood from the perspectives of India's urban led growth models, growing dualistic/ segmented nature of the labor economy and high prevalence of gender bias in the labor economy. In this context, the episode-2 intends to capture the issues, challenges and prospects of women in terms of care work and in informal productive work.
Episode-3: Women and Education: Situation and Solutions
Date: $\mathbf{1 8}^{\text {th }}$ September, 2020 Time: 11 am to $\mathbf{1 2 . 3 0} \mathbf{~ p m}$
An estimate suggest that COVID has affected 900 million learners of the world. The girls adolescent and young bear the disproportionate burden of the loss of education. The closure of schools and higher learning institutions have pushed these young learners into their homes. This is found to be having a negative repercussion of the progress of the education of these girls. The Episode-3 is expected to capture how loss of education has impacted women and the policy solutions that has come up to compensate the loss.

## Episode-4: Women and Health: Issues of Access

## Date: $30^{\text {th }}$ September, $2020 \quad$ Time: 11 am to 12.30 pm

The pandemic has severely impacted women's health in terms of sexual reproductive health and mental health. This in turn has impacted the well-being of women. The Episode-4 is expected to encapsulate narratives around the impact of COVID on women's wellbeing and the issues of access during COVID and aftermath.

## Episode-5: COVID and Violence against Women

Date: $16^{\text {th }}$ October, 2020
Time: 11 am to 12.30 pm
UN describes violence against women as pseudo pandemic. This is a pan-global phenomenon. Many reports brought out by different actors including National

Commission for Women and media houses suggest that the incidence and severity of violence against women have increased during the pandemic period. Some of the reports have also suggested a link between the increase in unaffordable health services, burden of care work and increased demand for sexual gratification in marital relationship, increase in food insecurity etc. have potential to further accentuate the incidence of violence. In another extreme, the women and girls also have faced many challenges in accessing the violence services. In this context, the Episode-5 intends to capture an in-depth analysis of the situation and the way forward to ensure violence services to women and girls.

## Episode-6: Role of Media in addressing women's rights issues in COVID and post COVID period

Date: 23 ${ }^{\text {rd }}$ October, 2020
Time: $\mathbf{1 1} \mathbf{~ a m}$ to $\mathbf{1 2 . 3 0} \mathbf{~ p m}$
Barring few, the issues of women's rights seem to be invisible in media conversations. The stories which are captured in different media are limited to the plight of women during their movement from urban to rural areas. Hence, the last episode intends to capture the possible role of media houses in highlighting women's rights issues during the pandemic and in the post pandemic period.

## Target Audience

The discussion series aim to reach out to at least 100 participants for each session from following sections.

- CSO representatives who are practicing in the field of women's rights issues
- Academic Institutions and students from different parts of the country
- Government officials who are in responsibility of ensuring services and entitlements to women
- Young champions who are part of Oxfam India's campaign to promote violence free relationship
- Partners and alliance members of Oxfam India who are engaged in social interventions to promote women's rights
- Practicing journalists


## Expected Outcome

- This discussion series will build conversation around women's rights in the context of COVID
- The discourses and discussion initiated in these 6 episodes will generate a solid action plan for future program intervention


## World Menstrual Hygienic Day- 2021 <br> Webinar on Women's Health and Hygiene: A Pathway for Development Platform: Virtual Mode (Zoom) on dated $28^{\text {th }}$ May 2021

School of Women's Studies (SWS), Utkal University in collaboration with RUSA2.0, Rural outreach programme, Utkal University, organized a one day webinar entitled "Women's Health and Hygiene: A Pathway for Development" on the occasion of World Menstrual Hygienic Day dated 28 $8^{\text {th }}$ May 2021.

(Seminar Flier with title and guests and Banner with date and time)
The programme was delighted with the presence of first lady Vice Chancellor of Utkal University, Prof.(Dr.) SabitaAcharya, as chief guest; eminent doctor, Dr. SujataKar, M D, DNB Gynaecologist, as chief speaker; Dr. Jaya Singh Kshatri, scientist-B of ICMRRMRC, Bhubaneswar, and Mrs. TapasiPraharaj, a noted social activist and secretary of AIDWA, as distinguished speaker. Prof. (Dr.) Jayanti Dora, Director of School of Women's Studies, Utkal University and Prof.(Dr.) Prabodh Kumar Hota, Coordinator of RUSA, Utkal University organized the webinar. Dr. Mamata Dash, guest faculty of SWS coordinated the prgramme as moderator.

(Presentation by the Vice Chancellor of Utkaluniversity, Prof. SabitaAcharya)

(Presentation by Prof. Jayanti Dora, Director of SWS)

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## Sleep disorder Among Youth

Youth is best understood as a transition between dependantchildhood to independent Adulthood．This is the period when the person is full of energy，dream big，aspires to achieve great visualising everything＂possible＂．While U．N．defines youth as the period between 15 to 24 years of age，Indian Population Policy（2003）defines this period as from 15 －years of age．This is the period when a person is bubbled with energy as well as high aspiration with added confidence．This is the time they discover their potentiality． With a frenzy to grab all the success and opportunity within a short period of time on the one hand and due to the frustration resulted due to failure in achieving that on the other most of the youths over work which negatively affect their health，specifically their sleeping pattern．Sleeping plays a great role in our life．This is the reason why in our religion NIDRA devi（ Godess for Sleep）is also worshiped．Certain behavioural practices are even prescribed in our religion to ensure a good sleep．In modern medical science a fixed duration of time is prescribed for different age groups．It is rightly said＂A Good Sleep only can bring a Good Day＂．Thus it is well understood that any disorder in sleep will not only spoil next day in term of our thinking ability，our performance but also ultimately our mental and physical wellbeing．Youth constitute $18 \%$ of global population． As per India＇s Census 2011，Youth（15－24 years）in India constitutes one－fifth（19．1\％）of India＇s total population．According to UN report（2014）India tops the list with 356 million young people as the country of world＇s largest youth population．，thus is the youngest country of the world．But unfortunately due to many socio economic factors today＇s youth mass ，knowingly or unknowingly，are under the clutch of＂Sleep Disorder＂ which heralds a fatal threat for the future India．It is high time to understand the causes and consequences of Sleep Disorder and its impact on the youths as well as on the
development of the nation.
In tis pretext School of Women's Studies in collaboration with Rotary Club of Bhubaneswar, EkamraKshetra, Dist-3262 is organizing one day awareness programme on "Sleep Disorder aming Youths with Following Objectives:

1. To highlight the importance of "Sleep" in our life
2. To make the participants understand different aspects, meaning, factors leading to Sleep disorder
3. Impact of Sleep Disorder on youths
4. Different ways to overcome sleep disorder.


Pre-registration Compulsory


## Sports:

Gender asymmetry in sports is a general feature of India as well as inOdisha.But on like the proceeding years there is an increase in women'sparticipationinvarioussportsEvents.UtkalUniversityorganizesdif ferent Inter College andinter University sports competition. Thoughboys out numbers the girls inparticipation and achievement in sportsactivities and events the visibility of girlsin participation has increaseduringtheseyears.

| 1 | Badminton(W) | 8 | ${ }^{*}$ | 31 | 31 |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | BallBadminton(M/W) | $13(8+5)$ | 92 | 58 | 150 |
| 3 | BasketBall(M) | 7 | 81 | $*$ | 81 |
| 4 | BasketBall(W) | 5 | ${ }^{*}$ | 58 | 58 |
| 5 | Boxing(M) | 18 | 68 | ${ }^{*}$ | 68 |
| 6 | Chess(M/W) | $129+4)$ | 117 | 15 | 132 |
| 7 | Cricket(M) | $16(9+7)$ | 102 | 90 | 192 |
| 8 | DropRowBall(M/W) | 64 | 832 | $*$ | 832 |
| 9 | FootBall(M) | 8 | $*$ | 48 | 48 |
| 10 | FootBall(W) (SelectionTrial) | $16(9+7)$ | 106 | 80 | 186 |
| 11 | Handball(M/W) | 5 | 58 | $*$ | 58 |
| 12 | Hockey(M) | 9 | $*$ | 104 | 104 |
| 13 | Kabaddi(W) | 51 | 561 | $*$ | 561 |
| 14 | Kabaddi(M) | 11 | $*$ | 128 | 128 |
| 15 | Kho.Kho(W) | 14 | 165 | $*$ | 165 |
| 16 | Kho-Kho(M) | $12(8+4)$ | 42 | 18 | 60 |
| 17 | KickBoxing(M/W) |  |  |  |  |


| 18 | NetBall(M/W) | $22(15+7)$ | 166 | 71 | 237 |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 19 | RollerSports(M)(SelectionTrial) | 4 | 12 | $*$ | 12 |
| 20 | Rugby(M/W) | $13(9+4)$ | 92 | 46 | 138 |
| 21 | SoftBall(M) | 11 | 129 | $*$ | 129 |
| 22 | SepakTakraw(M/W) | $9(5+4)$ | 21 | 14 | 35 |
| 23 | TableTennis(M/W) | $8(5+3)$ | 22 | 12 | 34 |
| 24 | Volleyball(M) | 82 | 961 | $*$ | 961 |
| 25 | WeightLifting\&BestPhysique(M) | 12 | 36 | $*$ | 36 |
| 26 | Wrestling(M/W) | $9(6+3)$ | 28 | 11 | 39 |
| 27 | Yoga(M/W) | $19(15+4)$ | 78 | 21 | 99 |

PERFORMANCE OF UTKAL UNIVERSITY TEAMS IN INTER SPORTS TOURNAMENT (2016-21)

| YEAR | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $2016-17$ | 218 | 169 | 387 |
| $2017-18$ | 262 | 147 | 409 |
| $2018-19$ | 282 | 174 | 456 |
| $2019-20$ | 251 | 151 | 402 |
| $2020-21$ | 88 | 69 | 157 |



ANALYSIS:

The above table shows the strength of students including male and female of Utkal University who participated in the intersport tournament. Regarding female/male student ratio it is very positive indication that percentage of male students has been more than their female counterparts in all these years.

Females in 2020-21, 2019-20, 2018-19, 2017-18 and 2017-16 69, $151,174,147 \& 169$ respectively while the percentage of male students in the corresponding year are $88,251,282,262 \& 218$ respectively.

## ANALYSIS:

The above table shows the strength of students including male and female of UtkalUniversity who participated in various inter-college and inter-university tournaments.Regarding female/male student ratio, it showed the percentage of male students hasbeen more than their female counterparts in all these years. Conventional / traditionalnotions about sports mainly being a male domain with women not physically capableenough to withstand the strength and stamina required for various sport activities maybeoneofthemajorreasonsforminimalfemalestrengthinsportsbesidesvariousotherreas ons.

Femalesin2020-21,2019-20,2018-19,2017-18and2017-1669, 151, 174, 147\&169 respectivelywhilethepercentageofmalestudentsinthecorrespondingyearare 88 , 251,282,262\&218respectively.Thedatahasbeenpresentedbelow:

## DATA OFINTER

COLLEGECOMPETITIONCONDUCTEDBYTHESPORTSCOUNC ILOFUTKALUNIVERSITY
(2016-2021)

| YEAR | TOTALNUMBEROFPARTICIPANTS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MEN | WOMEN | TOTAL |
| $2016-17$ | 4338 | 749 | 5079 |
| $2017-18$ | 5015 | 844 | 5859 |
| $2018-19$ | 5933 | 1024 | 6957 |
| $2019-20$ | 5321 | 760 | 6081 |
| 2020-21UPTO31sT <br> DEC2021 | 3018 | 399 | 3417 |



# INTERCOLLEGETOURNAMENTS <br> 2016-2017 

UtkalUniversitySportsCouncilconductedIntercollegecompetitionin30disciplines duringthesession2016-17.

TotalNumberSportsmen \&womenParticipatedinIntercollegetournaments-5079

| SI.No | Events | Number <br> ofCollegeP <br> articipated | NoofParticipant |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Men | women | Total |
| 1 | Athletics(M/W) | 118 | 412 | 109 | 521 |
| 2 | Aquatics(M/W) | 14 | 52 | 17 | 69 |
| 3 | Badminton(M) | 17 | 64 | $*$ | 64 |
| 4 | Badminton(W) | 5 | $*$ | 24 | 24 |
| 5 | BallBadminton(Men) | 8 | 78 | $*$ | 78 |
| 6 | BallBadminton(Women) | 5 | $*$ | 44 | 44 |
| 7 | BasketBall(M) | 6 | 72 | $*$ | 72 |


| 8 | BasketBall(W) | 4 | $*$ | 46 | 46 |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | Boxing(M/W) | 5 | 18 | 6 | 24 |
| 10 | Chess(M/W) | 23 | 73 | 16 | 89 |
| 11 | Cricket(M) | 109 | 1324 | $*$ | 1324 |
| 12 | Cricket(W) (SelectionTrail) | 7 | ${ }^{*}$ | 17 | 17 |
| 13 | FootBall(M) | 58 | 724 | $*$ | 724 |
| 14 | FootBall(W)(SelectionTrail) | 8 | 8 | 28 | 28 |
| 15 | Handball(M) | 7 | 79 | $*$ | 79 |
| 16 | Handball(W) | 8 | $*$ | 72 | 72 |
| 17 | Hockey(M) | 4 | 45 | $*$ | 45 |


| 18 | Kabaddi(W) | 12 | ${ }^{*}$ | 118 | 118 |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 19 | Kabaddi(M) | 34 | 374 | ${ }^{*}$ | 374 |
| 20 | Kho.Kho(W) | 11 | ${ }^{*}$ | 121 | 121 |
| 21 | Kho-Kho(M) | 9 | 118 | ${ }^{*}$ | 118 |
| 22 | NetBall(M) | 8 | 92 | ${ }^{*}$ | 92 |
| 23 | NetBall(W) | 7 | ${ }^{*}$ | 68 | 68 |
| 24 | SoftBall(M) | 8 | 75 | $*$ | 75 |
| 25 | TableTennis(M/W) | 59 | 639 | $*$ | 639 |
| 26 | Volleyball(M) | 4 | $*$ | 42 | 42 |
| 27 | VolleyBall(W) | 9 | 21 | $*$ | 21 |
| 28 | WeightLifting/\&BestPhysique <br> (M) <br> 29 | Wrestling(M/W) | 73 | 32 | 9 |
| 30 | Yoga(M) | 566 | 4338 | 749 | 5079 |
|  | TOTAL | 18 | $*$ | 18 |  |

# INTER-COLLEGETOURNAMENTS <br> 2017-2018 

UtkalUniversitySportsCouncilconductedIntercollegecompetitionin31disciplinesduri ngthesession2017-18.

TotalNumberSportsmen\&womenParticipatedinIntercollegetournaments-5859

| $\begin{gathered} \text { SI.N } \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | Events |  <br> $\begin{array}{l}\text { Number of } \\ \text { CollegeParticip } \\ \text { ated }\end{array}$ | NoofParticipant |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Men | women | Total |
| 1 | Athletics(M/W) | 123 | 552 | 130 | 682 |
| 2 | Aquatics(M/W) | 16 | 61 | 21 | 82 |
| 3 | Badminton(M) | 24 | 89 | * | 89 |
| 4 | Badminton(W) | 6 | * | 32 | 32 |
| 5 | BallBadminton(M) | 9 | 94 | * | 94 |
| 6 | BallBadminton(W) | 6 | * | 69 | 69 |
| 7 | BasketBall(M) | 5 | 57 | * | 57 |
| 8 | BasketBall(W) | 4 | * | 45 | 45 |
| 9 | Chess(M/W) | 28 | 81 | 30 | 111 |
| 10 | Cricket(M) | 113 | 1362 | * | 1362 |
| 11 | FootBall(M) | 56 | 731 | * | 731 |
| 12 | FootBall(W) (SelectionTrial) | 7 | * | 32 | 32 |
| 13 | Handball(M) | 9 | 105 | * | 105 |
| 14 | Hockey(M) | 5 | 61 | * | 61 |
| 15 | Kabaddi(W) | 11 | * | 121 | 121 |
| 16 | Kabaddi(M) | 42 | 462 | * | 462 |
| 17 | Kho.Kho(W) | 13 | * | 143 | 143 |
| 18 | Kho-Kho(M) | 16 | 176 | * | 176 |
| 19 | NetBall(M) | 8 | 89 | * | 89 |


| 20 | NetBall(W) | 6 | ${ }^{*}$ | 75 | 75 |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 21 | Rugby(M) | 8 | 98 | ${ }^{*}$ | 98 |
| 22 | SoftBall(M) | 7 | 76 | ${ }^{*}$ | 76 |
| 23 | SepakTakraw(M) | 5 | 23 | ${ }^{*}$ | 23 |
| 24 | SepakTakraw(W) | 4 | ${ }^{*}$ | 16 | 16 |
| 25 | TableTennis(M) | 6 | 26 | ${ }^{*}$ | 26 |
| 26 | TableTennis(W) | 67 | 737 | $*$ | 737 |
| 27 | Volleyball(M) | 7 | ${ }^{*}$ | 77 | 77 |
| 28 | VolleyBall(W) | 11 | 38 | $*$ | 38 |
| 29 | WeightLifting\&BestPhysique(M) | 18 | $7+3)$ | 32 | 14 |
| 30 | Wrestling(M/W) | 653 | 5015 | 844 | 5859 |
| 31 | Yoga(M/W) | 65 | 23 | 88 |  |

## INTERCOLLEGETOURNAMENTS

## 2018-2019

UtkalUniversitySportsCouncilconductedIntercollegecompetitionin31disciplinesduringthesessio n2018-19.

TotalNumberSportsmen\&womenParticipatedinIntercollegetournaments-6957

| $\underset{0}{\text { SI.N }}$ | Events | Number ofCollegePa rticipated | NoofParticipant |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Men | women | Total |
| 1 | Athletics(M/W) | 131 | 448 | 182 | 630 |
| 2 | Aquatics(M/W) | 22 | 74 | 37 | 111 |
| 3 | Archery(M)(SelectionTrial) | 3 | 4 | * | 4 |
| 4 | Badminton(M) | 28 | 112 | * | 112 |
|  | TOTAL | 785 | 5933 | 1024 | 6957 |

## INTERCOLLEGETOURNAMENTS

## 2019-2020

## UtkalUniversitySportsCouncilconductedIntercollegecompetitionin31disciplines

 duringthesession2019-20.TotalNumberSportsmen\&womenParticipatedinIntercollegetournaments-6081

| SI.N <br> o | Events |  | Number <br> ofCollegePa <br> rticipated | NoofParticipant |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | women | Total |  |
| 1 | Aquatics(M/W) | 21 |  | 29 | 91 |  |
| 2 | Athletics(M/W) | 108 | 337 | 171 | 508 |  |
| 3 | Archery(M/W)(SelectionTrial) | 4 | 8 | 3 | 11 |  |
| 4 | Badminton(M/W) | $30(24+6)$ | 89 | 22 | 111 |  |
| 5 | BallBadminton(M/W) | $13(8+5)$ | 79 | 42 | 121 |  |
| 6 | BasketBall(M) | 6 | 68 | $*$ | 68 |  |
| 7 | BasketBall(W) | 4 | $*$ | 32 | 32 |  |
| 8 | Boxing(M) | 12 | 52 | $*$ | 52 |  |
| 9 | Cricket(M) | 128 | 1614 | $*$ | 1614 |  |
| 10 | Chess(M/W) | $30(27+3)$ | 107 | 12 | 119 |  |
| 11 | FootBall(M) | 58 | 754 | $*$ | 754 |  |
| 12 | FootBall(W)(SelectionTrial) | 6 | $*$ | 29 | 29 |  |
| 13 | Handball(M/W) | $15(8+7)$ | 94 | 78 | 172 |  |
| 14 | Hockey(M) | 4 | 49 | $*$ | 49 |  |
| 15 | Kabaddi(M) | 48 | 542 | $*$ | 542 |  |
| 16 | Kabaddi(W) | 8 | $*$ | 92 | 92 |  |


| 17 | Kho.Kho(M) | 12 | 133 | $*$ | 133 |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 | Kho-Kho(W) | 8 | ${ }^{*}$ | 81 | 81 |
| 19 | KickBoxing(M/W) | $14(9+5)$ | 63 | 28 | 91 |
| 20 | NetBall(M/W) | $17(11+6)$ | 118 | 58 | 176 |
| 21 | RollerSports(M/W)(Selection <br> Trial) | 4 | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| 22 | Shooting(M) (SelectionTrial) | 3 | 8 | $*$ | 8 |
| 23 | SoftBall(M) | 17 | 167 | $*$ | 167 |
| 24 | SepakTakraw(M/W) | $7(4+3)$ | 23 | 12 | 35 |
| 25 | TableTennis(M/W) | $78+3)$ | 27 | 10 | 37 |
| 26 | Volleyball(M) | 7 | 776 | $*$ | 776 |
| 27 | Volleyball(W)(SelectionTrial) | 10 | 31 | $*$ | 31 |
| 28 | WeightLifting\&BestPhysique <br> (M) | $16(12+4)$ | 43 | 14 | 57 |
| 29 | Wrestling(M/W) | 712 | 5321 | 760 | 6081 |
| 30 | Yoga(M/W) | 71 | 20 | 91 |  |

## INTER COLLEGETOURNAMENTS 2020-2021

UtkalUniversitySportsCouncilconductedIntercollegecompetitionin18disciplinesduringthe session2020-21.

TotalNumberSportsmen\&womenParticipatedinIntercollegetournaments-3417
(Upto December2021)

| SI.N <br> $\mathbf{0}$ | Events | Number |  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | NoofParticipant |  |  |
| 1 | Aquatics(M/W) | 12 | 25 | 16 | 41 |
| 2 | Athletics(M/W) |  | 116 | 372 | 148 |


| 3 | Badminton(M/W) | 28(23+5) | 88 | 28 | 116 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | BasketBall(M) | 6 | 72 | * | 72 |
| 5 | BasketBall(W) | 3 | * | 32 | 32 |
| 6 | Boxing(M/W) | 12 | 28 | * | 28 |
| 7 | Chess(M/W) | 18(15+3) | 62 | 12 | 74 |
| 8 | FootBall(M) | 41 | 755 | * | 755 |
| 9 | FootBall(W)(SelectionTrail) | 8 | * | 24 | 24 |
| 10 | Kabaddi(W)(SelectionTrail) | 18 | * | 52 | 52 |
| 11 | Kabaddi(M) | 52 | 692 | * | 692 |
| 12 | Kho.Kho(M) | 12 | 122 | * | 122 |
| 13 | TableTennis(M)(SelectionTrial) | 3 | 14 | * | 14 |
| 14 | Volleyball(M) | 62 | 706 | * | 706 |
| 15 | Volleyball(W) | 5 | * | 58 | 58 |
| 16 | Wrestling(M/W) | 11(7+4) | 28 | 11 | 39 |
| 17 | Weightlifting\&BestPhysique(M) | 7 | 13 | * | 13 |
| 18 | Yoga(M/W) | 12(8+4) | 41 | 18 | 59 |
|  | TOTAL | 426 | 3018 | 399 | 3417 |


(East Zone Inter University Kho-Kho main Championship- 2021-22)

(Inter college main Basket ball Tournament 2021-22)

(Inter College Athletic Meet-2020-21)

(1st OIUC-Athletic Meet 2020-21)

## GENDERBALANCEINGOLDMEDALATUTKALU NIVERSITY(2016to2021)

GenderStatisticsofGoldMedalwinners:

| YEAR | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2016 | 26 | 59 | 85 |
| 2017 | 33 | 59 | 92 |
| 2018 | 26 | 58 | 84 |
| 2019 | 27 | 64 | 91 |
| 2020 | 36 | 51 | 87 |
| 2021 | 22 | 43 | 65 |
| TOTAL | 148 | 291 | 439 |



## ANALYSIS:

Theabovetableshowsthestrengthofstudents,bothmaleandfemale,winning goldmedals. Regarding female/male student ratio it is a very positiveindicationthatpercentageoffemalestudentshasbeenmorethantheirmalecounterpa rts in all theseyears. Total of female students is 291 as against 148 of malestudents.Thisrevealsthefactthatalongwithmorenumberoffemalestudentenrolments, the number of femalestudents excelling in various academic domains hasalso outnumbered the male studentsin the last five years which is clearly indicated inthetablesand graphspresentedaboveand inthefollowingpages.

Femalesin2021-22,2020-21,2019-20,2018-19,2017-18and2017-16are43,59,63,
70, 65\&70respectivelywhilethepercentageofmalestudentsinthecorrespondingyear are41,29,30,35, \& 30respectively.

| Sl. No. | List of the female gold medalist of P.G.Dept. of Utkal University 2021 | Name of The Department |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Arpita Panda : <br> University Gold medal for securing highest CGPA under CBCS in the P.G Examination of 2021. | Anthropology |
| 2 | ManishaVaishnaviPatnayakUniversity Gold medal for securing highest CGPA under CBCS in the P.G Examination of 2021. | A \& A Economics |
|  | ManishaVaishnaviPatnayak- <br> Prof. S C. Pattnaik, Memorial Gold medal for securing highest CGPA under CBCS in the P.G Examination of 2021. | A \& A Economics |
| 3 | Lipsa Panda- <br> University Gold medal for securing highest CGPA under CBCS in the P.G Examination of 2021 | AIHC\&A |
| 4 | Lipsa Panda- <br> Prof. KarunasagarBehera, Memorial Gold medal for securing highest CGPA under CBCS in the P.G Examination of 2021. | AIHC\&A |
| 5 | PujaraniSamal- <br> University Gold medal for securing highest CGPA under CBCS in the P.G Examination of 2021 | BOTANY |
| 6 | PritiUshaPradhan- <br> University Gold medal for securing highest CGPA under CBCS in the P.G Examination of 2021 | M. Sc. Biotechnology |
| 7 | AnkitaPradhan- <br> University Gold medal for securing highest CGPA under CBCS in the P.G Examination of 2021 | M. Sc. Chemistry |
| 8 | ElinaMohanty- <br> University Gold medal for securing highest CGPA under CBCS in the P.G Examination of 2021 | Commerce |
| 9 | ElinaMohanty- <br> KooverjiKarsonRathor memorial Gold medal for securing highest CGPA under CBCS in the P.G Examination of 2021 | Commerce |
| 10 | ElinaMohanty- <br> SanjeevMohapatra,Gold medal for securing highest CGPA under CBCS in the P.G Examination of 2021 | Commerce |
| 11 | Ipsita MishraUniversity Gold medal for securing highest CGPA under CBCS in the P.G Examination of 2021 in English. | English |
| 12 | Ipsita Mishra- <br> DewanBahadurLaxmidharMohanty memorial Gold medal for securing highest CGPA under CBCS in the M.A Examination of 2021 in English. | English |
| 13 | Ipsita Mishra- <br> GirijaSankar Ray memorial Gold medal for securing highest CGPA under CBCS in the M.A Examination of 2021 in English. | English |
| 14 | Ipsita Mishra- <br> KirtanBihariPatnaik memorial Gold medal for securing highest CGPA under CBCS in the M.A Examination of 2021 in English. | English |


| 15 | AnusandhyaPattanayak <br> University Gold medal for securing highest CGPA under CBCS in the P.G Examination of 2021 in Master in Business Adminstration. | MBA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 | AnusandhyaPattanayak <br> GirijaSankarSahoo memorial Gold medal for securing highest CGPA under CBCS in the P.G Examination of 2021 in Management (MBA). | MBA |
| 17 | Swagatika Jena- <br> University Gold medal for securing highest CGPA under CBCS in the P.G Examination of 2021 in Odia. | Odia |
| 18 | Swagatika Jena- <br> BhaktaMadhuSudhanRao memorial Gold medal for securing highest CGPA under CBCS in the P.G Examination of 2021 in Odia. | Odia |
| 19 | Rukmini Das- <br> University Gold medal for securing highest CGPA under CBCS in the P.G Examination of 2021 in Philosophy. | Philosophy |
| 20 | SonaliSrotaswiniPradhan- <br> University Gold medal for securing highest CGPA under CBCS in the P.G Examination of 2021 in Physics. | Physics |
| 21 | SonaliSrotaswiniPradhan- <br> Lalitkumar Panda memorial Gold medal for securing highest CGPA under CBCS in the P.G Examination of 2021. | Physics |
| 22 | SonaliSrotaswiniPradhan- <br> Dr. IndumatiSheshadhari Memorial Gold medal for securing highest CGPA under CBCS in the P.G Examination of 2021 in Physics. | Physics |
| 23 | SonaliSrotaswiniPradhan- <br> Ashok Kumar Mishra memorial Gold medal for securing highest CGPA under CBCS in the P.G Examination of 2021 in Physics. | Physics |
| 24 | TrishnaJyotiMohapatra- <br> University Gold medal for securing highest CGPA under CBCS in the P.G Examination of 2021 in Public Administration. | Public Administration |
| 25 | TrishnaJyotiMohapatra- <br> RaiBahadurDirgaCharan Das Memorial Gold medal for securing highest CGPA under CBCS in the P.G Examination of 2021 in Public Administration. | Public Administration |
| 26 | LipsaManjariSahu- <br> University Gold medal for securing highest CGPA under CBCS in the P.G Examination of 2021 in Statistics. | Statistics |
| 27 | SulagnaSenapati- <br> University Gold medal for securing highest CGPA under CBCS in the P.G Examination of 2021 in Sanskrit. | Sanskrit |
| 28 | SulagnaSenapati- <br> RohiniGadadhar Memorial Gold medal for securing highest CGPA under CBCS in the P.G Examination of 2021 in Sanskrit. | Sanskrit |
| 29 | Priti Das- <br> University Gold medal for securing highest CGPA under | Sociology |


|  | CBCS in the P.G Examination of 2021 in Sociology. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 30 | RunitaPradhan- <br> University Gold medal for securing highest CGPA under <br> CBCS in the P.G Examination of 2021 in Political Science. | Political Science |
| 31 | RunitaPradhan- <br> SonaliDeo Memorial Gold medal for securing highest <br> CGPA under CBCS in the P.G Examination of 2021 in <br> Political Science. | Political Science |
| 32 | RunitaPradhan- <br> BanamaliPatnaik Cash Prize of Rs.2000/- for securing <br> highest CGPA under CBCS in the P.G Examination of <br> 2021 in Political Science. | Political Science |
| 33 | RunitaPradhan- <br> University Gold medal for securing highest CGPA under <br> CBCS in the M.A Examination of 2021 in Political <br> Science. | Political Science |
| 34 | Anuska Sing Deo- <br> University Gold medal for securing highest CGPA under <br> CBCS in the P.G Examination of 2021 in Zoology. | Zoology |

GenderStatisticsofNationalScholarshipPortal(NSP)

| Year | Male | Female |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2016 | 19 | 76 |
| 2017 | 29 | 79 |
| 2018 | 18 | 41 |
| 2019 | 20 | 42 |
| 2020 | 39 | 91 |

Scholarships-Male-Femaleratio


StateScholarshipPortal

| Year | Male | Female |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2016 | 145 | 237 |
| 2017 | 282 | 223 |
| 2018 | 196 | 225 |
| 2019 | 188 | 280 |
| 2020 | 702 | 685 |



## ANALYSIS:

The above table shows strength of students both male and female studentswho were awarded various scholarships. Regarding female/male student ratio thepercentage ofmale students receiving scholarships remained higher than their femalecounterpartsinalltheseyears.

Femalesin2020-21,2019-20,2018-19,2017-18and2017-16are685,280,225,223\&
237 respectively while the percentage of male students in the corresponding year are702,188,196, 282\&145respectively.

## GENDERAUDITOFUTKALUNIVERSITY(2016-

## RepresentationofwomenintheUniversityatvariouslevels:

Since its inception, Utkal University has empahsised on and beensensitive to issue pertaining to women empowerment by providingequalopportunity for academic and professional development toboth its maleand female students and employees. As a resultwomen are holding varioustop and important decision-makingpositions in the University both inadministration and academicfields. It also a step towards creating a safe,congenial and genderneutralenvironment.

## i. WomenintheManagementandGovernance:

Utkal University have various management committees
totakecareofsmoothfunctioningoftheuniversityactivities. Thereare13suchcommittees. Outofthese9committees havewomenmembers.

Though committees having women member shows an encouragingpercentage, butwomenmembersincomparisontotheirmalecounterparts is not very encouraging. Out of 9 committees havingwomen member 6 committees has token representation (that is onlyone)of women.

Therearestill4committeeswherethereisnowomenrepresentation.

Thus, looking at the male-female ratio in management committees itcan be said that the University is yet to take step to bridge the gap andsecondly instead of few women employees being over burdened withmanagementresponsibilities,each oneshouldalsogetaspaceinmanagement/governanceandcontributeforthegrowthofUniversity.

## GENDERAUDITOFUTKALUNIVERSITY(2016-21)-V

## ii. WomeninKeypositions(Academics)

Utkal University is having its first women Vice-Chancellor, whichis a major indication of transforming gender relations on campus andinthestate.Theuniversityalwaysfocusesonthewomenempowerment and as a result women are holding the top positions oftheUniversitybothinadministrationand academic.Outof44departments(including27regularlyand17self-
sponsoreddepartments)currently 6 regulardepartmentsareheadedbywomenprofessors.Howeverexpe ctinginWomen'sstudiesdepartment, academicexcellencesandseniority, notthesex/genderoftheprofes soristhecriteriaforheadshipintheuniversity.Soacademician of both the sexes gets equal opportunity for such
topposition.PresentlytherearesixwomenactingasheadoftheDepartmentsoftheUniversity.Thereareon lytotalfortysevennumberofwomenteachingstaffofUtkalUniversityand thereisnowomen teacherintenteachingdepartments.

FivewomenprofessorshavealsoheadedtheP.GCouncilofficeaschairperson.
WomenChairpersonP.GCouncilandSyndicatemembers (total)

1. SabitaAcharya
2. NamitaDas
3. UpaliAparajita
4. MitaliChinara
5. PuspanjaliJena
6. JayantiDora

FromUtkalUniversitySixwomenhavejoinedasVicechancellorofotherUniversitiesandonei nthesameUniversity

Theyarefollows:

## A. OtherUniversities

1. Prof.SanghmitraMohanty-(FormerVice-Cancellor)NorthOdishaUniversity,Odisha
2. Prof.PadmajaMishra-RamadeviUniversity(Women's

University),Bhubaneswar,Odisha.
3. Prof Madhumita Das, Former Vice Chancellor, FakirMohanUniversity,Balsore,Odisha.

## B. UtkalUniversity

1. ProfSabitaAcharya, Vice-Chancellor

SomeoftheWomenfacultyoftheuniversityarealsoheadingsomeothertopposit ionsasgivenbelow:

1. Advisor,Student'sUnion
2. Director,SFC
3. Director,IQAC
4. Professorincharge,ParijaLibrary

FivewomenprofessorshavealsoheadedtheP.GCouncilofficeaschairperson.
WomenChairpersonP.GCouncilandSyndicatemembers (total)
7. SabitaAcharya
8. NamitaDas
9. UpaliAparajita
10. MitaliChinara
11. PuspanjaliJena
12. JayantiDora

FromUtkalUniversitySixwomenhavejoinedasVicechancellorofotherUniversitiesandonei nthesameUniversity

Theyarefollows:

## C. OtherUniversities

4. Prof.SanghmitraMohanty-(FormerVice-

Cancellor)NorthOdishaUniversity,Odisha
5. Prof.PadmajaMishra-RamadeviUniversity(Women's University),Bhubaneswar,Odisha.
6. Prof Madhumita Das, Former Vice Chancellor, FakirMohanUniversity,Balsore,Odisha.

## D. UtkalUniversity

1. ProfSabitaAcharya,Vice-Chancellor

SomeoftheWomenfacultiesoftheuniversityarealsoheadingsomeothertoppositio nsasgivenbelow:
5. Advisor,Student'sUnion
6. Director,SFC
7. Director,IQAC
8. Professorincharge,ParijaLibrary.
9. Director,Schoolofwomen'sStudies
10. Course Coordinator, Master in Journalism and MassCommunication
11. Director, DDCE

## GENDERAUDITOFUTKALUNIVERSITY(2016-21)

## 1.PREVENTIONOFSEXUALHARASSMENT:VI

In compliancewith theinstructions of National Commission forwomen an act provide protection against sexual harassment of women atwork place and for the prevention and readdress of complaints of sexualharassment. The matters connected herewith or incidental there to, whereassexual harassment result in violation of the fundamental right of women toequality under article 14 and 15 constitution and right to participate anyprofession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business which includes aright to a safe environment free sexual harassment.Violation of the article5(d) of the sexual harassment of women workplace (prevention, prohibitionandredressal)act2013.
Theprimarymotivebehindformationofinternalcomplaintcommitteein the University is to promote equality of opportunities between men
andwomen.Togivejusticeandeliminateunlawfuldiscriminationandharassment"WomenGrievanceC ell"'isalsoestablishedinUtkalUniversityUniversity.

## InternalComplaintsCommittee:

The University has constituted an internal complaint committee as persexualharassmentofwomenatworkplace(prevention,prohibitionandredressal)act2013.Thework ofthecommitteeinvolvesresearchandextension.The committee conducts various programs, workshops, street play, self-defencetraining,yoga,healthcheckupcamp,premarriagecounsellingforwomenempowermentandgendersensitization.

The"womengrievancecell"hascontributedtopolicymakingonwomen'sissue by organizing workshop on women amd law, women's empowerment andwomen andhumanrightintheyear2013.

ThecommitteereceivedfivecomplaintofsexualharassmentintheUniversityfromthestaff
'especially vulnerable groups". The committee without disclosing the name andaddress, has kept theinformation confidential.The processofininquiryfollowsthe rules and regulations of violation of the article 5(d) of the sexual harassmentofwomen at workplace(prevention,prohibitionandredressal)act2013.

## GENDERAUDITOFUTKALUNIVERSITY(2016-21)

## SALIENTFEATURESANDRECOMMENDATIONS:VII

## STRENGTH AND GENDER SENSITIVE IN UTKAL INITIATIONUNIVERSITY:

It is well known that the Utkal University has achieved gender balancedinits system. Strengths and gender sensitive initiatives in Utkal University areasfollows;

- Thegenderbalancedinstudentenrolmentismoreinfavourofgirlsasboysare 915andgirlsare1954innumbers i.eboys are $32 \%$ andgirlsare68\%.
- The gender balanced in student enrolment is the outcome of hostelaccommodationtothegirls.
- Intheawardofgoldmedals66\%studentsarefemale.
- Womenarerepresentedinthetopranksofacademicaswellasnon-academic functionaries.
- "women grievance readdress cell" or ICC aims to foster an environment inwhich unlawful discrimination and harassment are not tolerated and where allmember of the Utkal University community are encouraged to achieved theirfullpotential.
- The University monitor the experience of all students through feedbacksystemand annual progress review meetings. It encourage the participationof allstudentsinallsphereofUniversitylife.
- TheUniversityfostersanatmosphereofzerotoleranceforgenderdiscrimination.
- The University committee allows resource for extracurricular activities on agender-neutralbasis.
- TheUniversitystaffsbothgentsandladies,areencouragedequallytoparticipate in training and professional development programs throughouttheircareer.Suchopportunitiesareavailabletoallmembersandstaff.
- Response from students, staff and visitors to the university are regularlysought informal and information ways. Such responses are audited forgender balance andissuesraisedinthisareareportedtotheadministration.
- Health check-up camps show the documents of many women and girls areanaemicandunderweight.
- During Covid-19 Pandemic period special care was taken to sanitize thecampus andAntigen andRTPCRtestcampswereorganizedfreeofcost.
- Last but most important, University has a woman's studies center to sensitizethecampus at regular intervals and conduct/organize various outreachprogrammes ongender issues.


## GENDERAUDITOFUTKALUNIVERSITY(2016-21)

## FUTUREPLAN-VIII

a) Utkal University proposes to extend and implement its gender sensitiveapproachtoitsutilitycenterslikethegyms,sportscounciloffice,libraryandhealthc enter.
b) Theuniversityneedstoinsistupontheimplementationofitsgenderpoliciesinitsaffiliatedco lleges.
c) Toorganizemoreandmoregendersensitisationprogrammesbothinthe campusandoutsidethecampus.
d) Tocollaboratewiththecivilsocieties,GosandNgosworkingongender issuesandorganisegendersensitiveworkshops,groupworksandcampaigns.
e) Totakeupintermediatestudentfeedbacksontheir tomakethecampusmoreand moregenderfriendly.

## SUGGESTIONS:

The scope of gender audit is to identify the gender related issues and fostering different gender equality and gender sensitizing activities in the campus. The following suggestions are presented for the more vibrant and sustainability of gender norms in the campus.

1. Respective department shall maintain students data base and same to be uploaded in the website regularly.
2. Inclusion of Campus Development Initiatives Research programme
3. Strengthening watch and ward system in campus to restrict the unauthorized persons' entry so that the fear of girls students shall be diminished.
4. Deployment of adequate number of female security personnel in appropriate places.
5. Reflection of posters and banners on Anti-Sexual Harassment aspects.
6. Reflection of Pledge at different places of the University like hostels, library, departments and different sections of administrative office.
7. Improvement of surveillance system in some of the suspected places.
8. Improvement of enlisting names of visitors from different colleges for official work to University.
9. Enlisting process at library on categorization of male and female who are coming from other states and other universities for library access.
10.Regular conduct of gender related conferences, seminar, symposiums, sensitization programme
10. Collaboration through MOUs with both government and non-government organizations for initiating gender development programmes in the university.

## CONCLUSION:

Utkal University is the oldest one in the state of Odisha and it is moving towards for achieving gender equality, gender justice, gender friendly environment and gender sensitive in all respects including student's admission, examination, accommodation, placement, internship, participation in curricular and co-curricular activities. Gender audit is a tool for placing data about the number of male and female participation, inclusion, exclusion, involvement in the areas concern. As such, Utkal University has maintained and developed different mechanism and policy initiatives for the gender balance and gender sensitive campus. The constitution of Internal Complain Committee (ICC), Anti Ragging Committee, Grievance Redressal Mechanism and its policies and action taken activities are the best process for paying attention towards a gender justice for the students as well as staff.

The establishment of School of Women's Studies is one of the significant institutional mechanisms of Utkal University. As a recognized UGC research Centre from the year 1999, it is rendering the goal of gender justice and gender sensitization at a regular basis in conducting different awareness programmes, workshops, seminars and competitions. The counselling process, inter departmental collaborations, interactions with gender experts or social activists, women's Studies tries to give gender sensitive issues to students and staff. The periodical conduct of self-defense training for women by the school has become a remarkable activity for safeguarding
security point of view. The celebration of annual 'International Women's Day' on $8^{\text {th }}$ March, 'International Day for Health and Hygiene' on $28^{\text {th }}$ May, 'International Human Rights Day' on $10^{\text {th }}$ December has been creating awareness on a women empowerment. The collaboration programme on Gender Sensitization. Gender Budgeting, Gender Champion has reached its targets in covering thousands of participants in different affiliated colleges under Utkal University. It is noteworthy that the efforts of Utkal University through School of Women's Studies serving the best process on gender justice and women empowerment.

The foregoing auditing of the gender situation in the campus clearly projects that Utkal University stands out in having a good gender balance in its academics and administrative spheres. It is a gender sensitive campus and the gender balancing is well maintained so far as the staffing and student components and achievements are concerned. However, some steps should be taken to develop gender sensitive infrastructure and our university is actively considering the short falls to overcome them and to make its vision a reality.

Thus is observed that Utkal University has lots of strengths alongside few weaknesses on aspects pertaining to gender neutrality and equality. However, the weaknesses and challenges can certainly be overcome with sincere, dedicated and effective management of the University's day to day administration, management
and also at the level of framing and implementing decisions of utmost significance with a pro-woman and gender-neutral approach. Undoubtedly its strength contributes towards making the University a gender sensitive institution pursuing higher ideals of knowledge and excellence. With a strong commitment, vision and efforts towards establishing a gender-neutral campus, it would definitely make a mark as a gender sensitive institution of Higher Education within and outside the state of Odisha.


Dr. Swapna S.Prabhu, Member
N. Rath TayantiPraca Prof. NavancetaRath, Prof. Jayantibora, 21 Member Co-ordinator
-SdUrmimala Pas
Dr. Reema Rani Das, Member

Dr. Urmimala Dash, Member


[^0]:    *GH- GentsHostel,P.G.-
    PostGraduation

