6.5.2
Quality audit reports/certificate

Green and environment audit
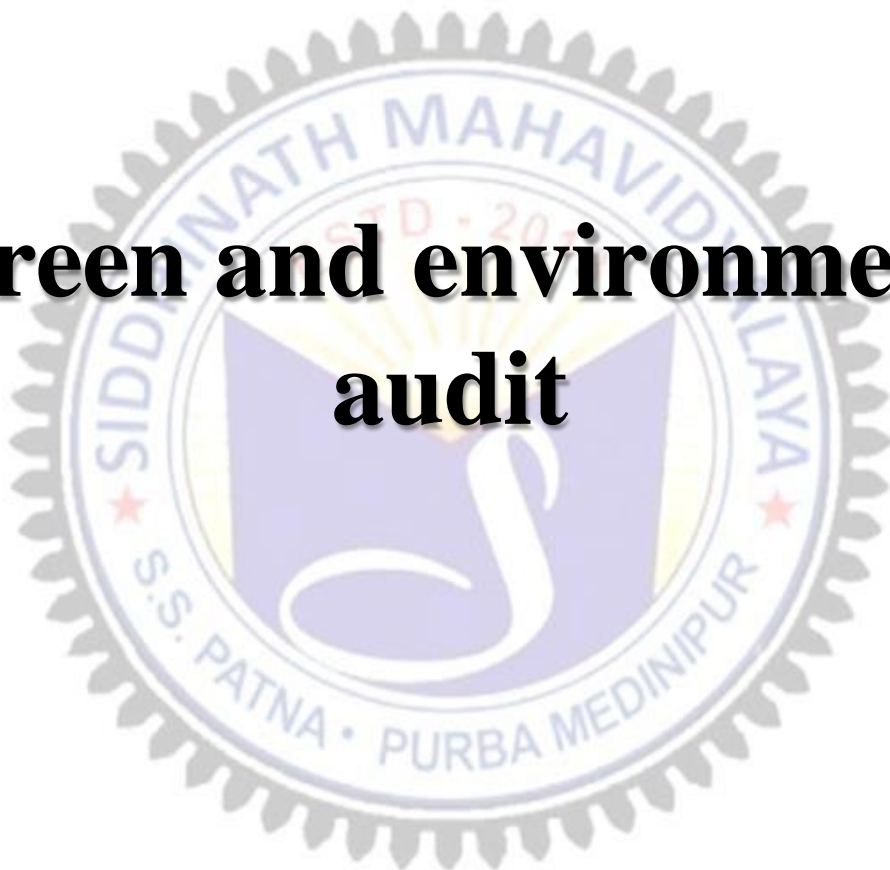
Green Audit Report

of

Siddhinath Mahavidyalaya

Vill+P.O.-Shyamsundarpur Patna, P.S.-Panskura, Dist.-Purba Medinipur, Pin-721139, State - West Bengal, India

30 April 2023

by

Dr. Barun Shankar Gupta

EHS Auditor

(ISO 14001:2015 & ISO 45001:2018)

INDEX

Introduction

Siddhinath Mahavidyalay, S. S. Patna, Purba Medinipur, West Bengal, is affiliated to Vidyasagar University of West Bengal. The college conducted "Environment and Green Audit" in the academic year 2022-2023. The primary objective of the audit was to check the environmentally benign practices followed by Siddhinath Mahavidyalaya, and to document statements of environment practices followed by the institute for environmentally sustainable development.

Scope

The audit covered the following areas to summarize the present status of environment management in the campus:

- Water management
- Energy Conservation
- Waste management
- Green campus initiative and Environmental Monitoring

Methodology

The following methodology was followed

Onsite Visit

Field visit was conducted to verify and approximate the status of the green cover, infrastructure, administrative practices and waste management strategies.

Focus Group Discussion

The discussion was held with the in-charge members of the college on various aspects of Green Audit to approximate the resources and awareness towards environmental issues at the institutional level.

Observations

S.No.	Area	Facilities	Total units	Capacity	Units
1	Built Environment	Built area	937	n.a.	sqm
2	Energy consumption (Electricity)	WBSEDCL Supply	n.a.	3	kVA
		Lights (fluorescent)	19	0.76	kW
		Lights (LED)	68	1.36	kW
		Fan	85	4.75	kW
		Gensets	nil	-	kVA
		Solar panels	4	2	kWp
		AC	2	2.5, 1.5	tonne
		Water pump	3	3	kW
		Other Motor	1	1	Hp
3	Water consumption	Point Source, groundwater	Water pump	n.a.	l/hr
		Water reservoir	5	n.a.	Kl
4	Water Treatment	R/O	3	n.a.	l/hr
5	Wastewater Treatment	STP	nil	-	MLD
6	Biogas	Pucca / kaccha	nil	-	kg
7	Bio composting / vermi composting	Units	3	n.a.	kg
8	E-waste	Stocking point	1	10	Kg
8	Green Campus	Trees	42	n.a.	No's
		Garden area / landscaping and beautification	n.a.	430	sqm
		Pond	1	N.a.	sqm
		e-waste management	1	n.a.	No's

*n.a. – Not applicable

1. Water Management

Conservation and optimum use of water for the use and development within campus for drinking, gardening etc purposes is one of the primary focus of the institute. There are two primary sources of water, namely-

i.   Water pond – fed by surface water and groundwater. The ponds are located to act as rainwater reservoir as well as to support important activities like farming and gardening within campus. The pond bank and the pond water support local aquatic ecosystem.

Figure 1: Water pond and related ecosystem, Siddhinath Mahavidyalaya

ii.   Bore water - extracted by electrically operated pump to full the requirements. The extracted water is stored in overhead tank. This water is used for washroom, gardening and other activities. The water is fed into purifier for getting drinking quality water. The institute has 5kl capacity water reservoir.

iii.   Rain Water harvesting - The surface run off is collected in the ponds within the campus. Currently there is no rain water harvesting facility the deeply recharges the ground water.

The type of wastewater is domestic waste water or the sewage water that mostly comes from several toilets / washbasins of the college and from the canteen. In addition, the RO water purifier produces waste water.

Recommendations – Water Management

- Point water sources for generation and disposal to be streamlined and regularly documented.
- The Reverse Osmosis (RO) system uses electricity during and produces RO waste during the day-long operation. Prefilter accessories and RO waste recycling may be done to ensure that the equipment is in good condition and is producing minimum waste
- Use of drip/sprinkler irrigation system to minimize water use in gardening and / or farming
- Rainwater harvesting system to be made for groundwater recharge.

2. Energy Management

Energy usage and consumption is crucial for the institute for conducting day-to-day activities. The energy sources, energy monitoring, lighting, appliances, natural gas and vehicular emissions contribute to the pattern of consumption. The primary source of energy is electrical energy College campus has 19 fluorescent and 68 LED bulbs. Electricity usage is saved by using LED bulbs. The campus contains ceiling / table fans in use. The entire campus including common rooms are equipped with LED lamps / LED tube lights. The desktop Computers are set to automatic power saving mode when not in use.

E-vehicle

The institute encourages the use of battery operated three-wheelers for shared travel to-and-fro home and institute. This reduces the consumption of energy at a larger scale.

Renewable energy

The institute harnesses energy in the form of Renewable solar energy (2 kWp). The solar energy is harvested for outdoor lighting and water pump operation.

Figure 2: Solar panel based outdoor lighting, Siddhinath Mahavidyalaya

Figure 3: Solar power based backup water pump, Siddhinath Mahavidyalaya

Recommendations – Energy Management

- The college should create lanes / mark pedestrian and bike-track within campus, thereby motivating young students to use zero-energy bicycles.
- The college should plan for procuring renewable energy options on any energy-purchasing tender, thereby reducing the dependence on the State Electric Supply grid and move towards carbon neutral campus.
- Solar panel powered sensor based LED lights should be installed to reduce power consumed for lighting.
- The college campus administration should run power-switch–off mock drill on regular basis to generate energy conservation awareness among students.
- All electrical appliances to be kept in annual maintenance contract and cleaning to be done periodically, for maximum yield.

3. Waste Management Practices

Liquid Waste – The college campus generates domestic water waste that are now discarded in the drainage system.

Solid / municipal waste – College campus and surrounding locality generates solid municipal waste that are dumped as landfills. The campus is 'Clean and Green' by its own virtue due to proximity to rural area.

Horticultural waste – College campus has 430 sqm of lush greenery, garden and 42 number of trees. College campus has 01 pond. Horticultural waste is generated that is recycled / reused through the 03 composting facilities.

E – Waste: College campus has one (01 nos.) e-waste collection point for discarded Electronics.

Food Waste – The college campus has one canteen for students, faculty members and staff. The canteen generates food waste. The reasons for food waste may be variable low-high demand of cooked food during working hours, thereby, non-consumed food pile up.

Recyclable materials like paper based materials, plastic, glass and metal containers are available in the surrounding. The open campus tends to attract these recyclable items that end up as a land-fill in surrounding areas.

Hazardous Waste – College campus does not produce chemical / biological laboratory waste. However, RO sludge, cosmetics / paints, cleaning services and detergents eventually become waste as well.

Construction debris and waste – College campus generates construction debris and waste material. Recycling of the debris and waster for other purposes is recommended

Recommendations – Waste Management

- College may tie-up with external CPCB/ SPCB authorised agencies for collection, proper disposal and maximum utilization of e-waste, hazardous waste.

- College authority may initiate proper disposal method and advanced coupon-purchase system in the common canteen to reduce food waste. In addition, the college should promote hygienic low calorie 'home style' food to attract young students towards eco-awareness.

- The college authority should immediately install Recyclable materials collection bin and sell /auction to the scrap vendors time to time.

- Signage on 'Reduce-Recycle-Reuse', 'Litter free campus', and 'Ban Single Use Plastic' to be placed at appropriate places for awareness.

4. Green Campus and Environmental Monitoring

The college is geographically located in rural context with close proximity to the Kansavati river. The natural surrounding provides a green feel to the campus.

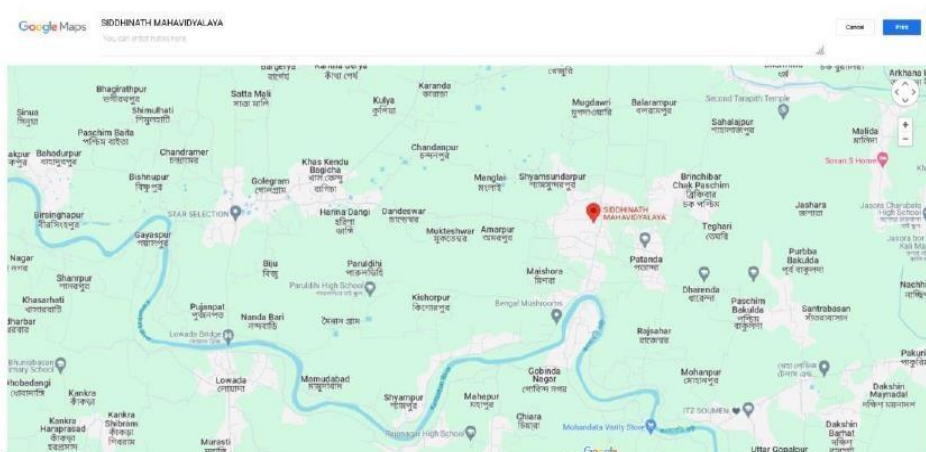**Figure 4: Location and surroundings of Siddhinath Mahavidyalaya (GoogleMaps)**

College campus has 430 sqm of lush greenery, garden and 42 number of trees. College campus has 01 pond.

Figure 5: Greenery in campus, Siddhinath Mahavidyalaya

Figure 6: Campus greenery, Siddhinath Mahavidyalaya

Figure 7: Campus greenery, Siddhinath Mahavidyalaya

Use of Bicycle

The institute encourages the students and other members to use bicycle that are zero-emission modes of transportation.

Recommendations – Green campus and Environmental monitoring

- The college should put local / scientific names on all trees to create a knowledge environment
- The 'Save Water', 'Save Energy', 'Save Environment' signage to be placed in appropriate locations
- The Environment Management Plan (EMP) to be issued by the college for measuring, monitoring the environmental mitigation and the signage containing aims & objectives are to be placed in appropriate places within campus.

Conclusion

Siddhinath Mahavidyalaya is a college that predominantly focuses on social science and humanities courses. However, the environmental protection initiatives taken by the management are substantial. The installation of solar panel, environmental awareness programmes, greenery preservation in campus is highly appreciable. Few recommendations were made to lead into greener prosperous future in context of Green Campus.

16 Nov. 2023

Green Audit Certificate

This to certify that an Environment Audit and Green Audit for Siddhinath Mahavidyalaya, established in 2013, a Govt. of West Bengal aided co-educational undergraduate college affiliated to Vidyasagar University, located in Panskura-1 Block in the Purba Medinipur district of West Bengal, was conducted during January 2023 – April 2023, to assess the environmental performances and achievements of environmental objectives of the organization.

Barun

Dr. Barun Shankar Gupta
Auditor

Barun 16/11/2023

Dr. Barun Shankar Gupta
EHS INTERNAL AUDITING
(ISO 14001:2015 & ISO 45001:2018)

Email: bsbarun@gmail.com, Mob: +91-9983900226

Save Environment, Save Earth

GENDER AUDIT

2022-2023

SIDDHINATH MAHAVIDYALAYA

PANSKURA PURBA MEDINIPUR

Prelude

Gender audit is essentially a social audit which analyzes and assesses the institutionalization of gender equality in the organization. Institutional policies, infrastructural facilities, safety measures, awareness program are some of the yardsticks by which gender mainstreaming can be gauged. This audit also brings forth the strengths, opportunity and limitations of the organization concerned.

International Labor Organization rightly points out "... It considers whether internal practices and related support systems for gender mainstreaming are effective and reinforce each other and whether they are being followed. It establishes a baseline; identifies critical gaps and challenges; and recommends ways of addressing them, suggesting possible improvements and innovations. It also documents good practices towards the achievement of gender equality. A gender audit enhances the collective capacity of the organization to examine its activities from a gender perspective and identify strengths and weaknesses in promoting gender equality issues. It monitors and assesses the relative progress made in gender mainstreaming and helps to build organizational ownership for gender equality initiatives ...." By gender audit the institute gets the picture of gender biasness if any. It focuses on the status of gender equality in their policy and decision-making structures, organizational culture and processes as well as to gather staff's perceptions, understanding and behaviours towards the issue1.

> https://www.plotina.eu/what-is-a-gender-audit/

An Overview from the Auditors

It gives us immense pleasure that the Gender Audit has been prepared with utmost sincerity and impartiality. Based on the data provided by the office and the survey we collected and analyzed a report on the gender equity and gender promotion policies are prepared.

From the report it appears that our institution follows non-discrimination policy towards every stake holder. Promotion of gender equity is also given due importance. Given the existing conditions, our institution tries its level best to incorporate gender mainstreaming in its activities and policies related to teaching learning, career promotion, infrastructural facilities, research and publication, seminar attendance, leaves and other benefits etc.

The institution tries to inculcate the values of gender equity among the students and staff through various programmes like seminars, observation of women's day, rally and so on.

In the under-graduate curriculum gender issues are incorporated by the Vidyasagar University

Our institution has also continuously thrived to augment infrastructural and learning resources-like ICT Enable class rooms, internet facility, e-resources, separate wash rooms and safe drinking water amongst other such measures. All faculty members are apprised of their promotional benefits and conditions thereof at regular intervals.

Conventional leave facilities are extended to all the staff irrespective of gender. Besides, maternity leave and child care leave are permitted as per statutory provisions.

We have recommended certain policy measures for future.

We do believe that the college authority will continue these policies and will incorporate the policy recommendations in future.

We extend out thanks and gratitude to all who took part directly and indirectly in this exercise.

<u>INDEX</u>

General Overview of the institution

Siddhinath Mahavidyalaya is a government-aided co-educational undergraduate college affiliated to Vidyasagar University, located in a scenic landscape under the rural ambiance of Panskura-1 Block in the Purba Medinipur district of West Bengal. The college was initially run by Shyamsundarpur Patna Education & Charitable Trust and the college was established in 2013.

Siddhinath Mahavidyalaya, S.S.Patna, Panskura, Purba Mdinipur situated in a remote rural area conterminous with the juncture of the three police stations namely Panskura, Debra and Daspur in the peculiar territorial contiguity of two districts namely Purba Medinipur and Paschim Medinipur is now the rays of hope to eradicate the darkness of knowledge among those students who have hidden their desire for higher education but fail to fulfil because of their some burning issues.

The glorious history of setting up this college glitters like a diamond that reflects the dedication, sacrifice and unconditional love for the soil by some eminent persons of fervent zeal. Siddhinath Mahavidyalaya the dream child of an educationist and headmaster of a local high school, Sri Nirmal Chandra Maity started its journey on 15th March 2013 Sri Maity the Founder-President of the college wanted to start an educational institution for higher studies especially for the girls who had to discontinue their education after completion of their schooling as there was no college in this minority -dominated tribal-based and economically backward remote and rural areas. He started the college with a handful of boys and girls, practically begging from door to door for the female students. Thus the dream came true when a college named Siddhinath Mahavidyalaya and got affiliated to Vidyasagar University by the efficient, sincere and persistent efforts of this great soul and spontaneous bounty of land donor Rabi Nath Mahanta ji who donated land for setting up this college. Above all the role of S. S. Patna Educational and Charitable Trust in the establishment of this glorious institution can never be measured or calculated. Truly this college could not have come into existence without pioneering efforts, financial assistance providing lands and direct supervision of evolving it beautifully.

VISION:

Siddhinath Mahavidyalaya set off on its journey with a vision. Since the very inception of its journey the institution has been cherishing a dream of enrolling the students emphatically the girl students belonging to socio-economically weaker sections of its local ambit into higher studies. This rural college focuses on the eradication of the negligence of higher education.

This institution spotlights the shaded mental state of the rural backward classes reluctant to progressive education. It beyond its so-called institutional exercises plays a pivotal role of the catalyst bringing the indifferent into the light of a different world- a world transforming the utopian ideas into the fact in relation to opportunities of higher studies. So to say, since 2013 Siddhinath Mahavidyalaya has been playing the role of a beacon light to all the aspirants of various strata of the society to navigate and anchor them safely into the harbours of self-identity and self-establishment.

Acknowledgement

Gender Audit: An Overview

Gender audit is essentially a social audit which analyzes and assesses the institutionalization of gender equality in the organization. Institutional policies, infrastructural facilities, safety measures, awareness programme are some of the yardsticks by which gender mainstreaming can be gauged. This audit also brings forth the strengths, opportunity and limitations of the organization concerned. International Labour Organization rightly points out "... It considers whether internal practices and related support systems for gender mainstreaming are effective and reinforce each other and whether they are being followed. It establishes a baseline; identifies critical gaps and challenges; and recommends ways of addressing them, suggesting possible improvements and innovations. It also documents good practices towards the achievement of gender equality. A gender audit enhances the collective capacity of the organization to examine its activities from a gender perspective and identify strengths and weaknesses in promoting gender equality issues. It monitors and assesses the relative progress made in gender mainstreaming and helps to build organizational ownership for gender equality initiatives ...." Inclusive growth and development of the segments of the society remains the priority of India ever since she achieved independence. The constitution of India categorically declares liberty, equality, and justice to be the utmost priority. Declaration of the right to equality, liberty, right against exploitation, right to equal treatment, public employment opportunity, right to vote and contest election in its various articles ratifies its commitment to inclusive growth. Moreover, reservation and special measures are also rolled out as contributory step towards achieving equitybased society. Beijing Declaration in 1995 recommended gender budgeting. Since 2005-06, government of India continues gender budgeting. Each ministry has been mandated for gender budgeting cell. In India gender budget statement was first introduced in 2005-06. On the basis of the information furnished by the Ministries/Departments, the Gender Budget Statement is prepared. This statement indicates in two, the budget provisions for schemes that substantially meant for the benefit of women3 . In 2021-2022 5.9% increase in the budgetary allocation Rs. 26772 crore has been allocated for women-specific programmes, in the previous year it was Rs. 25260 crores.

Female Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) has overtaken male GER as the Gender Parity Index (GPI), the ratio of female GER to male GER, has increased from 1 in 2017-18 to 1.05 in 2020-21, a survey report by the Ministry of Education has revealed. According to the All-India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2020-2021, an

uptick of 2.01 crore was witnessed in the female enrolment from 1.88 crore in 2019-20. The percentage of female enrolment to total enrolment has also increased to 49% in 2020-21 from 45% in 2014-15, the report said. There has been an increase of around 44 Lakh (28%) in the female enrolment, the report added.4 Despite these rosy pictures, discrimination and disparity still haunt the Indian society. Socioeconomic and political discrimination can be perceived from the daily reports. Higher educational institutions are expected to spread the message of equality and promote democratic values. Gender awareness, in-campus conducive atmosphere, work with dignity and study without fear, equal treatment should be the objectives of the institutions.

Hence, objectives for gender audit are to find out

- Institutional policies and practices
- Infrastructural facilities
- Gender Perception of the different stakeholders

Methodology followed

The gender audit was conducted by IQAC through

- Physical verification of infrastructural facilities
- Analyzing the institutional documents
- Sample survey through questionnaire from the staff and the students

Source: https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/budget2016-2017/ub2016-17/eb/stat20.pdf

https://www.financialexpress.com/education-2/more-women-enroled-in-higher-education-than-men-in-2020-21- shows-aishe-survey/2963475/

Infrastructure and learning resources

- 17 class rooms, 02 ICT Enabled classroom, 1 seminar room, 04 Number of Laboratories
- Clean and green campus
- Spacious reading room facilities
- Sufficient number of books, e-resources, papers and journals
- Non-discrimination policy of the college authority in terms of availing facilities
- Basic separate sanitation facilities for male and female staff and the students are available
- Ladies common room is situated in the ground floor of the campus
- Lady attendant is appointed to look after the girl students
- Internal Complaint committee following the UGC guideline is constituted comprising senior lady teachers and IQAC Coordinator
- Anti-ragging cell and Women Cell are also constituted
- Contact numbers of the Anti-ragging cell members are displayed at one place of the institution
- CCTVs will be installed to monitor the security within campus
- Offline grievance redressal mechanism
- Clean drinking water facility

> **Source:** Purba Medinipur (East Midnapore) District Population Census 2011 - 2021 - 2024, West Bengal literacy sex ratio and density
> https://www.census2011.co.in/census/district/19-purba-medinipur.html

Gender balance among the students admitted: 2022-2023

Subjects	Admitted students	Male(With %)	Female(With %)
Bengali	70	13 (18.57%)	57(81.42%)
English	59	23 (38.98%)	36(61%)
Education	102	22 (21.56%)	80(78.43%)
History	32	09 (28.12%)	23(71.87%)
Philosophy	60	16 (26.66%)	44(73.33%)
Sanskrit	25	06 (24%)	19(76%)
Geography	48	10 (20.83%)	38(79.16%)
Mathematics	05	04 (80%)	01(20%)
Physics	-	-	-
Chemistry	-	-	-
B.A. General	63	36 (57.14%)	27(42.85%)
B.Sc. General	06	05 (83.33%)	01(16.66%)
Overall	470	144	326

Year	Total Enrolled	Male	%	Female	%
2018-19	625	208	33.28%	417	66.72%
2019-20	561	170	30.30%	391	69.69%
2020-21	549	145	26.41%	404	73.58%
2021-22	500	128	25.60%	372	74.40%
2022-23	470	144	30.63%	326	69.36%

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Male (%)	33.28%	30.30%	26.41%	25.60%	30.63%
Female (%)	66.72%	69.69%	73.58%	74.40%	69.36%
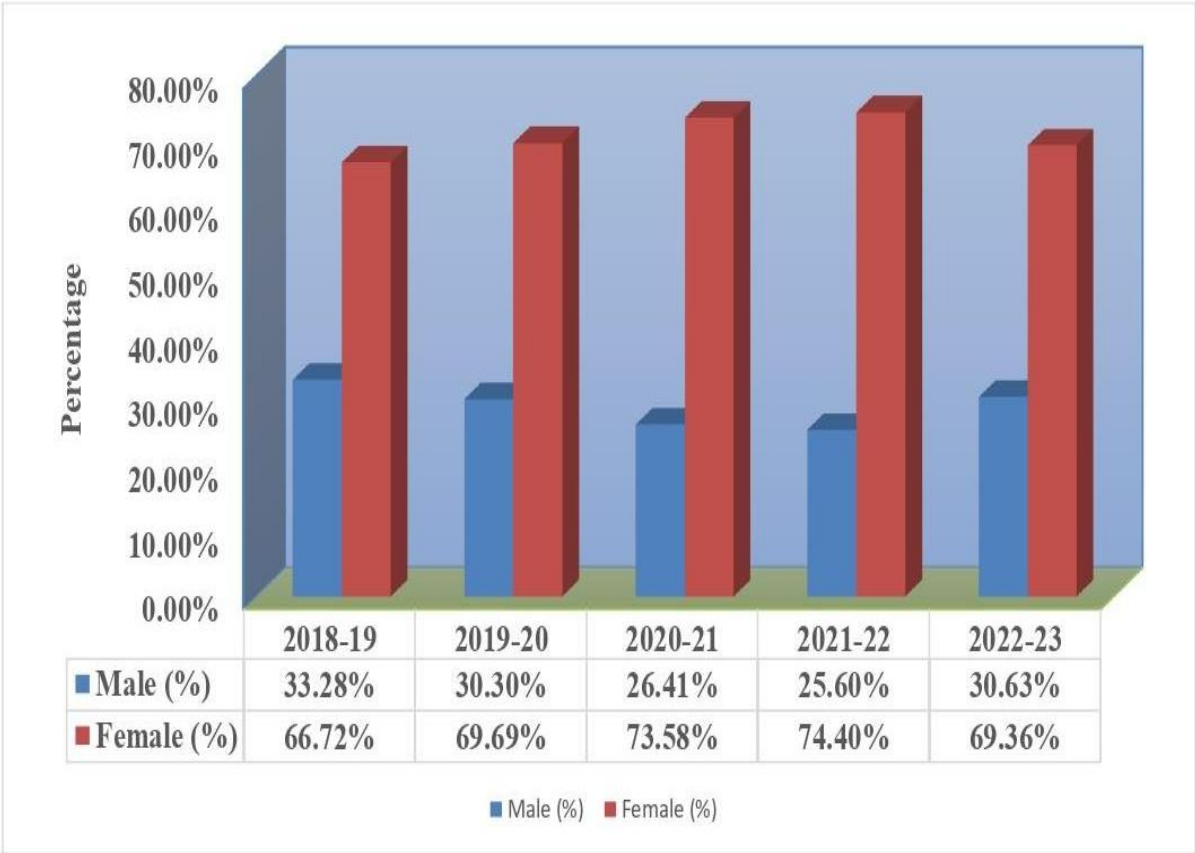
Male (%)   Female (%)

Bar Graph to be made for Male-female admitted students% (Compiled by gender auditors)

Faculty position

Year	Total Faculty members	Male	Male (%)	Female	Female (%)
2022-23	34	24	70.5882353	10	29.4117647
2021-22	34	24	70.5882353	10	29.4117647
2020-21	37	27	72.972973	10	27.027027
2019-20	39	29	74.3589744	10	25.6410256
2018-19	35	24	68.5714286	11	31.4285714

	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19
■ Male (%)	70.5882353	70.5882353	72.972973	74.3589744	68.5714286
■ Female (%)	29.4117647	29.4117647	27.027027	25.6410256	31.4285714
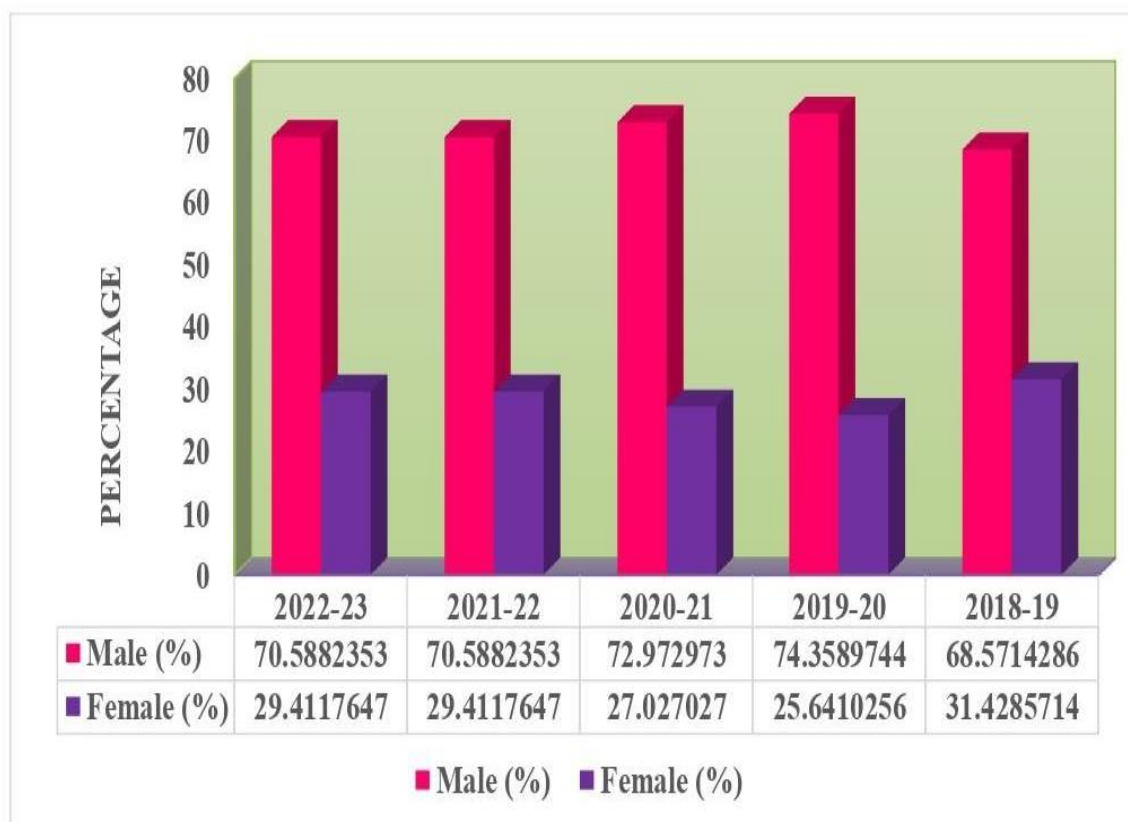
■ Male (%)   ■ Female (%)

Bar Graph to be made for Faculty Position

Faculty with PhD: Gender Wise

PhD	Male (With %)	Female (With %)
	4	3
Pursuing PhD	9	5

Designation	Number	Male	Female
Prof.	1	0	1
Associate Prof.	0	0	0
Assistant Prof.	6	5	1
SACT	27	19	8

Participation of faculty in seminars

Year	Male (With %)	Female (With %)
2022-23	1 (4.17%)	0 (0%)
2021-22	5 (20.83%)	3 (30%)
2020-21	8 (29.63%)	5 (50%)
2019-20	16 (55.17%)	7 (70%)
2018-19	9 (37.50%)	4 (36.36%)

Participation of women faculty in Faculty Development Programme organized by the institution

Year	Male	Female
	31	12
2022-23	34	10
	34	10
2020-21	32	11
2019-20	32	11

Organization and Management

Committee	% of female teachers	Position holding
Admission Sub-Committee	0%	
Examination Committee	0%	
Library Sub-Committee	16.66%	Dr.Sudipta Pradhan(convenor)
Cultural Sub-Committee		
Sports Committee	16.66%	Mrs. Maitrayee Parui(member)
Purchase and Maintenance Committee	16.66%	Dr.Sudipta Pradhan (member)
Magazine Committee	41.66%	Dr. Shyamashree sur,(jt.convenor) Mrs. Namita Maity(member) Mrs. Sangita Sahu(member) Mrs.Anusri Maity Das Patra(member) Mrs.Arpita Chakraborty(member)
Service Book Committee	0%	
ICC	66.66%	Dr. Shyamashree sur,(convenor) Mrs.Dipanwita Ghana(member) Mrs.Anusri Maity Das Patra(member) Mrs. Namita Maity(member) Mrs.Arpita Chakraboty(member) Mrs.Bulti Bar (member)
Grievance Redressal Committee	57.14%	Dr. Shyamashree sur,(convenor) Mrs.Moumita Maity(member) Mrs.Pameli Mondal(member) Mrs.Bulti Bar(member)
Anti- Ragging Committee	66.66%	Dr. Shyamashree sur,(convenor) Mrs.Moumita Maity(member) Mrs. Namita Maity(member) Mrs.Bulti Bar(member)
RTI	0%	
Seminar	15.78%	Dr. Shyamashree sur(member) Dr.Sudipta Pradhan (member) Mrs.Bulti Bar(member)

13

SIDDHINATH MAHAVIDYALAYA

PANSKURA, PURBA MEDINIPUR, WEST BENGAL

GENDER AUDIT REPORT

(2021-22 to 2022-23)

INTRODUCTION

ABOUT COLLEGE: Siddhinath Mahavidyalaya, established in 2013, is the government degree college in Purba Medinipur district. It offers undergraduate courses in arts. It is affiliated to Vidyasagar University.

ABOUT COLLEGE

Name of the College	Siddhinath Mahavidyalaya
Principal	Dr. Uma Ghosh
Establishment	In 2013
Affiliated to	Vidyasagar University
NAAC Accreditation	
UGC recognition	2(f)
Financial category	Grant-in-Aid
Type of College	Co-Education (Undergraduate college)
Campus Area	Main Campus: 5.84 Acre
No. of UG Programmes	Arts: 07, Science: 05
Departments	13
Intake Capacity	students
Laboratory	06
No. of Teaching Staff & Librarian	Principal: 01, FTT: 06, SACT: 27 Librarian: 01
No. of Office Staff	**15**
Communicating Address	Shyamsundarpur Patna, Panskura, West Bengal, 721139, India
E-mail & Phone	siddhinathmahavidyalaya@gmail.com **03228-255030**

GENDER AUDIT:

Gender audit means a survey on the male-female balance in an institution. It basically focuses on the position of girls or women and their upgradation. There are many scopes and opportunities for women to come into light from different perspectives like social, psychological and cultural. This gender audit actually sheds light on whether female students or staff get free or easy access to any field of the institute.

OBJECTIVES:

➤ To know about gender balance in the college.
➤ To know about gender perception in the campus.
➤ To reflect and etch out a road map for gender action.

GENDER AUDIT COMMITTEE

Sl. No	Name	Portfolio
1	Dr. Shyamasree Sur	Convenor
2	Mrs. Dipanwita Ghana	Teaching Representative
3	Mrs. Anusri Maiti Das Patra	Teaching Representative
4	Mrs. Namita Maity	Teaching Representative
5	Mrs. Arpita Chakrabortty	Teaching Representative
6	Mr. Parnab Dolai	Teaching Representative
7	Mr. Pabitra Goswami	Teaching Representative
8	Mr. Prasenjit Nayek	Teaching Representative
9	Mrs. Bulti Bar	Non-teaching Staff

GENDER AUDIT REPORT

GENDER BALANCE WITHIN THE INSTITUTION:

Gender audit report means a balanced ratio of the male and male in the institution in terms of students admitted in different courses as well as within the staff. Gender audit team surveyed and analyzed the environment of Siddhinath Mahavidyalaya on gender equality for two consecutive sessions 2021-22 & 2022-23. This report comes into light upon the active participation of 12 staffs and 150 students. The survey has revealed that in this institution there are quite opportunities for girl students and female staff to expose themselves through various activities like physical, cultural and social. A questionnaire is prepared and upon each question the opinions are recorded. The college has many conveniences like library, laboratory and many more. Here comes the question whether the teachers are concessionaire of the aforesaid benefits. Likewise question arises about CCTV surveillance, availability of female staff, complaint box, gender awareness programme in the campus for the sake of the students. In all the cases answer comes in the positive. In fact, all are for the surety whether gender bias exists in this institution. This gender perspective is important to know the present scenario of the college.

The questions that were asked to the teachers and the answers that were given in reply are following-

QUESTION AND REPLY FROM THE TEACHERS

Q1. Is the access to campus facilities (libraries, laboratories, campus events) gender neutral and has everybody the same rights?

Reply: All the answers come in positive. The positivity percentage is 100%.

Q2. Are CCTV cameras required in the campus?

Reply: Most of the respondents give positive reply. The positivity percentage is 98%.

Q3. Are the female support staffs available in the campus?

Reply: 96% students respond that there are female staffs to assist in need.

Q4. Is there provision of a suggestion/ complaint box in the campus?

Reply: 97% respondents hold that there is a complaint box and interestingly most of them can locate that box.

Q5. Are helpline numbers clearly displayed at various places in the campus?

Reply: 99% reply that they know the helpline numbers available in the campus.

Q6. Is Internal Complaint Committee in place?

Reply: 80% of the respondents are of the view that they know that there is such a committee and their names are displayed in the campus.

Q7. Is Gender Awareness programme organized by the institution?

Reply: It is interesting to know that most of the respondents (97%) say that the institute through its various wings and departments organizes gender awareness programmes.

Q8. On an overall basis, are you satisfied with the gender related policies, facilities and handling of issues by the Institute?

Reply: Overall perception regarding the gender sensitivity and approach of the college authority is quite laudable. Gender biasness seems to be absent in the campus. Our stated policy is Zero tolerance to any kind of ragging within campus.

Not only the staffs but the students are also given questionnaire to fill up to understand their view. Students are the future of any nation. From that perspective no point of gender biasness will be entertained. Here is the questionnaire.

SIDDHINATH MAHAVIDYALAYA

GENDER AUDIT QUESTIONARIRE FOR STUDENTS

Student's Name- …………………………… Department …………………………… Semester-……………

Session-…………………………………………………… Date-………………………………………………………………

1) Do you feel safe and secure in the college campus as a girl?
   Ans- **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐
2) Do you feel safe and secure in the Society/ in your locality?
   Ans - **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐
3) Who encouraged you to pursue your higher study in this college?
   Ans - i) Mother ii) Father iii) Other male member iv) Other female member.
   ☐
4) What is your aim in your life?
   Ans - ☐
5) After graduation what is your plan?
   Ans - i) Marriage ii) PG Course iii) Other training or job related course iv) Join any job.
   ☐
6) Is there any pressure upon you for marriage while pursuing your UG Course?
   Ans – **Yes** ☐ / **No** ☐
7) Is there any grievance/ complaint/ suggestion box in your college?
   Ans – **Yes** ☐ / **No** ☐
8) Whether ICC is active in your college?
   Ans – **Yes** ☐ / **No** ☐
9) Whether helpline number is clearly displayed in your college?
   Ans – **Yes** ☐ / **No** ☐
10) Are gender awareness programmes regularly organized at your college?
    Ans - **Yes** ☐ / **No** ☐
11) Whether female support staff is available in the college campus?
    Ans - **Yes** ☐ / **No** ☐
12) Is CCTV facility available in the campus?
    Ans – **Yes** ☐ / **No** ☐
13) Do you use Library/ Lab/ Campus events without gender discrimination?
    Ans - **Yes** ☐ / **No** ☐

Date: **Signature of Students**

RECOMMENDATIONS:

In future Siddhinath Mahavidyalaya primarily aims to-

- ➢ Organize more co-curricular activities for both male and female students.
- ➢ Go the number of female bodies up for girl students.
- ➢ Engage girl students more in social agendas.
- ➢ Arrange programmes on Women Empowerment.
- ➢ Separate canteen for female students.
- ➢ Arrange more facilities in the girls' common room.

CONCLUSION:

Gender equality does not mean the separation female from male or heighten the position of female students than the male. It means a fair balance so that female students cannot lag behind. Gender equality does not mean to think more of the female students but to think of their rights more and more. If any institution produces a good balance of male and female students, it will fell a good impact on the society. Gender audit team has also marked this college as gender unbiased institution having enough strength for women empowerment in the coming years. From all perspectives this college undoubtedly sets an example.

Glimpses of Gender Perception within the Campus

IQAC conducted survey and discussed with the various stakeholders. Out of that discussion, following pictures of gender perception can be discerned from the survey.

1) College authority follows the non-discriminatory approach towards its employees with regard to:
- Career promotion Assignments and responsibility
- Memberships in committees like- Governing Body, Academic Sub-committee and other committees
- Permission to participate in seminars, workshops and other academic events Organizing events in the campus
- Conferring awards and recognitions, Sanctioning leaves , Loan facility and financial assistance if needed

2) Moreover, the authority is very cautious and conscious about the facilities to be extended to the female staff.

SIDDHINATH MAHAVIDYALAYA
2022-2023

Energy Audit Report

of

Siddhinath Mahavidyalaya

Vill+P.O.-Shyamsundarpur Patna, P.S.-Panskura, Dist.-Purba Medinipur, Pin-721139, State - West Bengal, India

(affiliated to Vidyasagar University)

30 April 2023

Dr. Barun Shankar Gupta

EHS Auditor

(ISO 14001:2015 & ISO 45001:2018)

INDEX

Scope

Energy consumption by equipment/ appliances in buildings and outdoor places

Aims and Objectives

1. To assess energy consumption and energy management plans of Siddhinath Mahavidyalaya.

2. To identify the energy efficiency, conservation and energy savings opportunities within the premises

Observation

1. Units consumed from the State Electricity Board supply

The electrical equipment are located in college campus that includes faculty room, principal cabin, office, library, classrooms, student common room, canteen, open ground, washrooms and support services storage etc.

The Figure 1, shows the consumption pattern, which is based on the data provided by the college.

Figure 1: Energy consumed by electric equipment in the year 2022

The college has installed solar power plant. The energy harnessed in Year 2022 is provided in Figure 2.
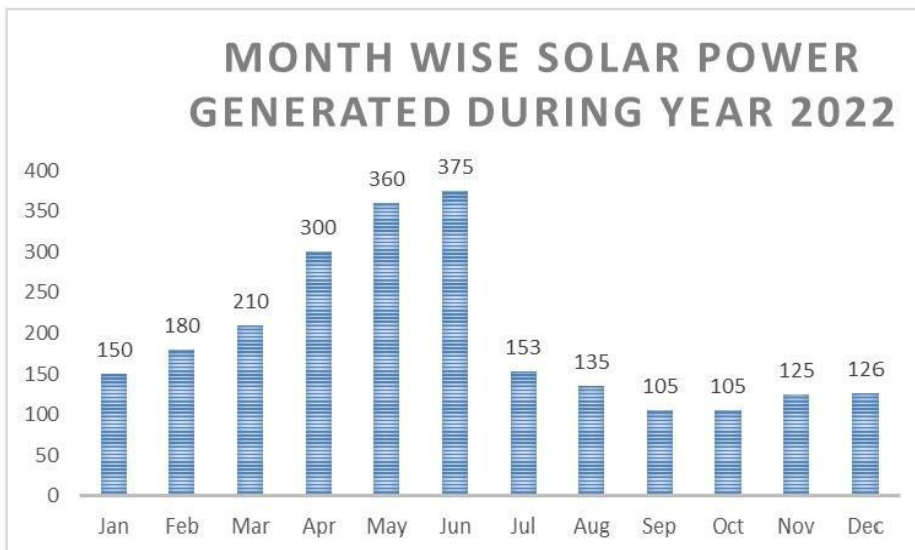

Figure 2: Solar plant and Solar powered equipment output, year 2022

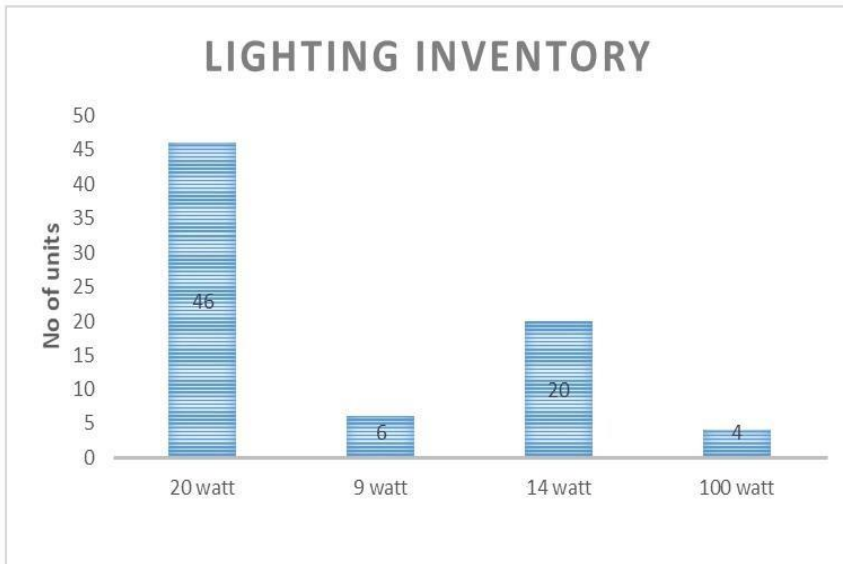## 2. Inventory Analysis

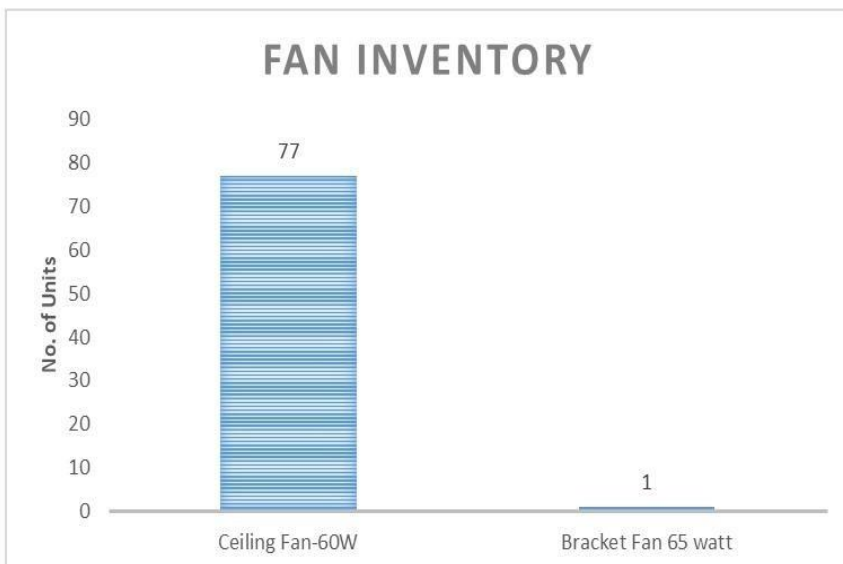*Figure 3: Consumption by lighting units within campus of Siddhinath Mahavidyalaya, Panskura.*

Figure 4: Consumption by Fan within campus of Siddhinath Mahavidyalaya, Panskura.

Figure 5: Consumption by AC units within campus of Siddhinath Mahavidyalaya, Panskura.
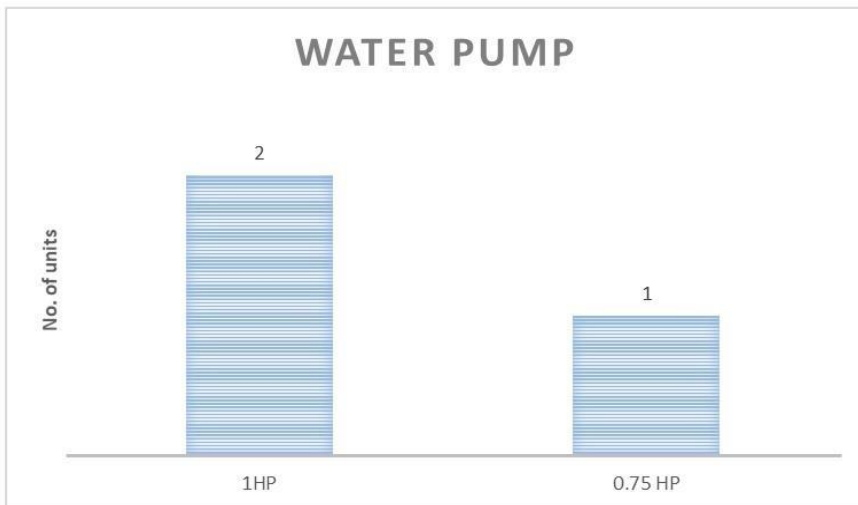

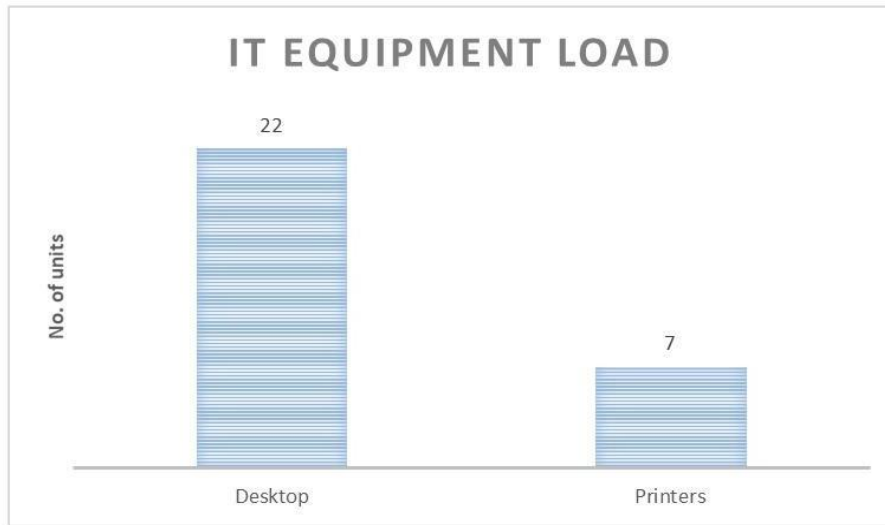*Figure 6: Consumption by motors used for pumping water*

Figure 7: Consumption by electronic appliances used specifically for IT

3. Energy Consumption

Table 1: Annual consumption by electrical appliances and equipments within campus of Siddhinath Mahavidyalaya, Panskura.

Sl. No.	Appliances and Equipment's annual usage	Energy Consumption (kWh) per yr., approx.
A	**Lighting Inventory (180 days, 6h / day)**	
	20 watt	994
	9 watt	58
	14 watt	302
	100 watt	432
B	**Fan inventory (7 months, 4h/day, 20 day/ month)**	
	Ceiling Fan-60W	2587
	Bracket Fan 65 watt	36
C	**AC inventory (4 months, 20 day/ month, 4 h/ day)**	
	1.5 Ton	480
	2 Ton	640
D	**Water Pump inventory (2h, 280 days)**	
	1HP	418
	0.75 HP	209
E	**IT equipment inventory (2h,150 days)**	
	Desktop	1320

	Printers	105
F	**Other load taking units**	–
	Water Chiller	–
	Drinking Water Purifier	–
G	**Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E+F)**	7,581

4. Recommendations

Power consumption depends on the extent of use and the energy rating of the appliances / equipment. Higher star ratings indicate greater energy efficiency, meaning the appliances will use less electricity.

1. During next purchases, tenders may be floated to procure appliances of BEE, above three star, rating to reduce energy consumption.

2. Installation of sensor based electrification items like fans, lights, pump etc. can save energy.

3. Communicating the awareness, to all stakeholders, that unnecessary use of lights, fans and computers at places where no one is doing any work, may reduce energy consumption.

4. Availing the opportunity to install rooftop solar panel off-grid/ on-grid system may reduce the dependence on the power supply by the State Electricity Board.