

Role of Gender Equalization in Higher Education: A Case Study of Padmabhushan Dr. Vasantraodata Patil Mahavidyalaya, Tasgaon, Dist: Sangli (MS)

Ms. S. S. Kale* Dr. R. R. Kumbhar** Dr. N. A. Kulkarni ***

* Assistant Professor, P.D.V.P. College, Tasgaon (Geography)

** Principal, P.D.V.P. College, Tasgaon (Statistics)

*** Associate Professor & Head, P.D.V.P. College, Tasgaon (Botany)

INTRODUCTION:

Today we are living in the world where men and women are getting equal opportunity in every field. The present paper is case study about gender equalization in higher education at Padmabhushan Dr. Vasantraodata Patil Mahavidyalaya, Tasgaon. The data is collected from last five years i.e. from 2013 to 2016. The study of gender equalization is a basic need of the present time. In this connection a case study has been carried out in Padmabhushan

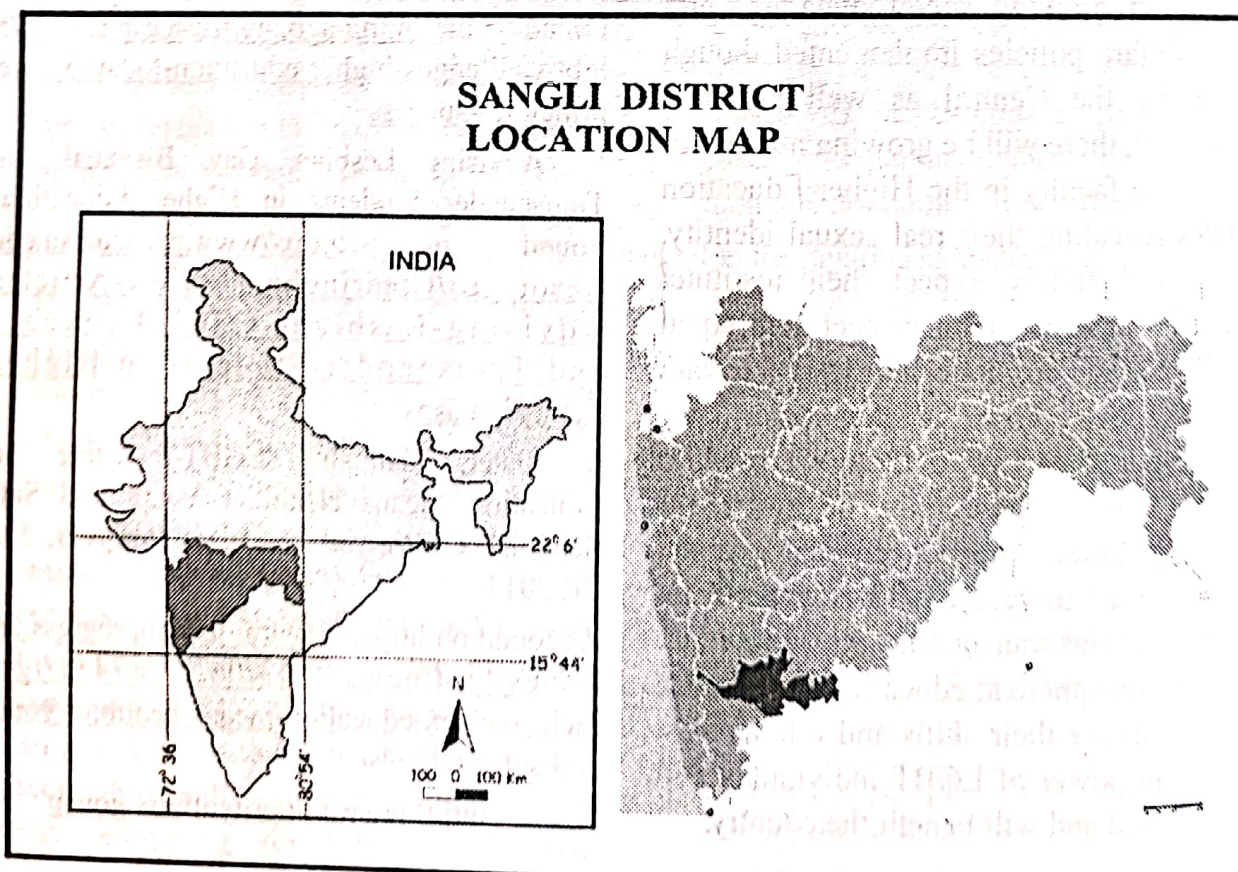
Dr. Vasantraodata Patil Mahavidyalaya, Tasgaon, Dist. Sangli, Maharashtra.

STUDY AREA:

The work is carried out in the P.D.V.P. Mahavidyalaya, Tasgaon, and it is selected as Sample College for the research work. Location of the study area is shown in the following figure

OBJECTIVES:

➤ To find out the areas where gender balance exists.



DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY:

The present study is based primary data. In order to achieve objectives of the study, the necessary primary data is obtained

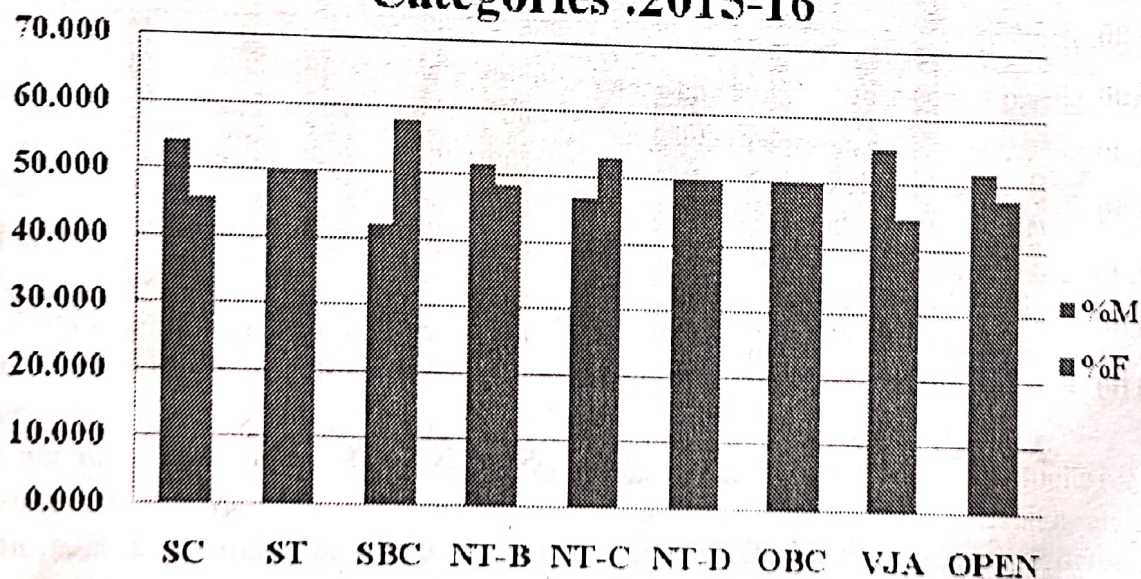
from the P.D.V.P. Mahavidyalaya, Sangli district. The data is vigorously categorized for this purpose. And Graphical methods have been used.

YEAR WISE GENDER DIFFERENCE OF STUDENTS IN VARIOUS SOCIAL CATEGORIES :

➤ 2015-16:-

Sr. No.	Category	M	F	Total	%M	%F
1	SC	165	139	304	54.27	45.72
2	ST	2	2	4	50.00	50.00
3	SBC	16	22	38	42.10	57.89
4	NT-B	33	31	64	51.56	48.43
5	NT-C	102	115	217	47.00	52.99
6	NT-D	13	13	26	50.00	50.00
7	OBC	239	238	477	50.10	49.89
8	VJA	42	34	76	55.26	44.73
9	OPEN	1017	942	1959	51.91	48.08
TOTAL		1629	1536	3165		

Gender Difference in Various Social Categories :2015-16



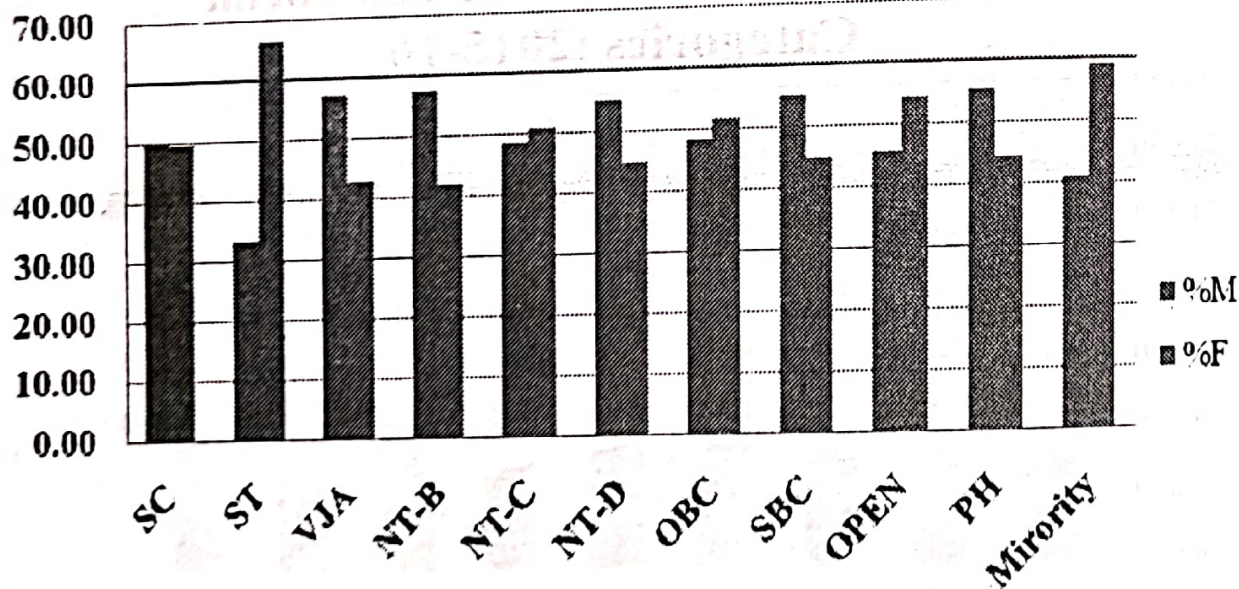
The table very clearly shows percentage of the gender difference in various social categories in the year 2015-16. The social category comprises SC, ST, SBC, NT-B, NT-C, NT-D, OBC, VJA and OPEN. In the year 2015-16 total numbers of admitted

students is 3165, which includes 1629 male and 1536 female students. The maximum percentage of SBC female students is 57.89, while the minimum percentage of SBC male students is 42.10.

>2014-15:-

Sr. No.	Category	M	F	Total	%M	%F
1	SC	158	156	314	50.32	49.68
2	ST	2	4	6	33.33	66.67
3	VJA	59	44	103	57.28	42.72
4	NT-B	37	27	64	57.81	42.19
5	NT-C	100	105	205	48.78	51.22
6	NT-D	16	13	29	55.17	44.83
7	OBC	242	258	500	48.40	51.60
8	SBC	21	17	38	55.26	44.74
9	OPEN	898	1068	1966	45.68	54.32
10	PH	5	4	9	55.56	44.44
11	Minority	11	16	27	40.74	59.26
TOTAL		1549	1712	3261		

Gender Difference in Various Social Categories :2014-15

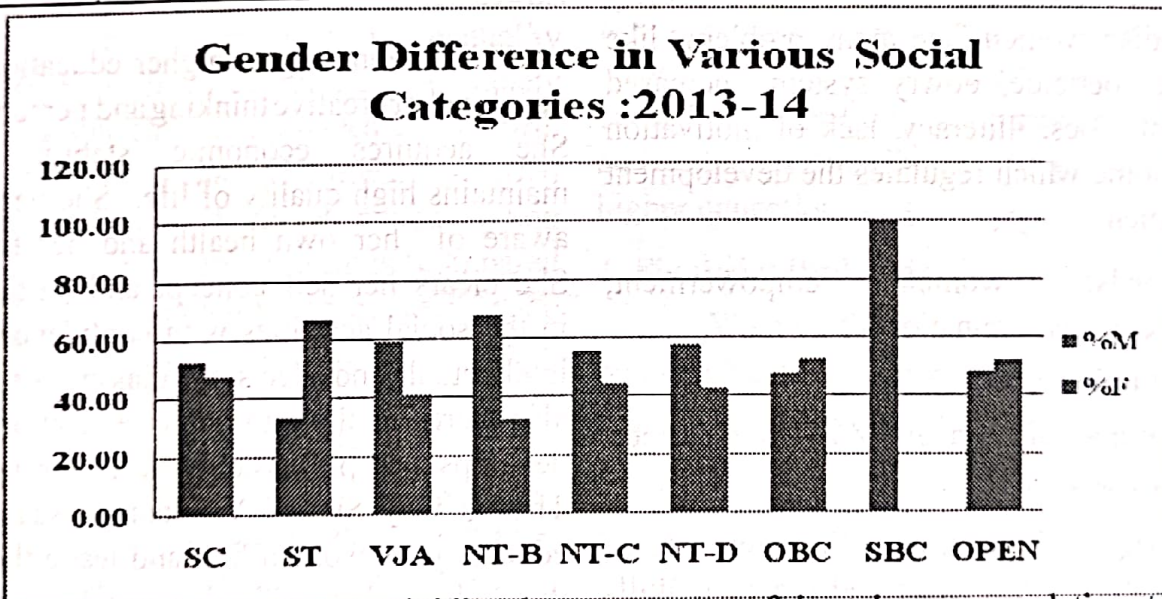


As the table shows vividly the percentage of gender difference in various social categories in the academic year 2014-15, it appears from the table that the percentage of admissions of Open category is high in comparison with other students. On

the other hand the lowest percentage of ST students is the lowest as compared with other students. In the year 2014-15 total numbers of admitted students is 3261, which includes 1549 male and 1712 female students.

➤ 2013-14:

Sr. No.	Category	M	F	Total	%M	%F
1	SC	143	130	273	52.38	47.62
2	ST	2	4	6	33.33	66.67
3	VJA	49	34	83	59.04	40.96
4	NT-B	34	16	50	68.00	32.00
5	NT-C	118	94	212	55.66	44.34
6	NT-D	16	12	28	57.14	42.86
7	OBC	178	196	374	47.59	52.41
8	SBC	16	0	16	100.00	0.00
9	OPEN	846	911	1757	48.15	51.85
Total		1402	1397	2799		



As these table shows vividly the percentage of gender difference in the admissions of male and female students in the academic year 2013-14. The percentage SBC male students are higher than any other male social categories. However, the percentage of SBC female students is the not admitted for this year. In the year 2013-14 total numbers of admitted students is 2799, which includes 1402 male and 1397 female students.

CONCLUSION :

It is found that the PDVP College has attained gender balance in its system. The gender balance in student enrollment is the

outcome of hostel accommodation to the girls. The college has Earn and Learn Scheme for economically marginalized students. The college monitors the experience of all students and encourages the participation of all students in all aspects of college life. The weaknesses can be overcome with efficient mind set up. No doubt, its strengths contribute towards making the college a gender sensitive institution.