5.3.1 SYSTEMATIC GENDER TRACKING & NEW ADMISSIONS EVIDENCE REPORT

Executive Summary: This justification report presents verified organizational proof that our university systematically measures, tracks, and archives annual application-to-enrolment conversions for female students across all academic streams. This granular dataset covers Undergraduate (UG), Postgraduate (PG), Full-Time PhD, and Part-Time PhD cohorts for the Academic Year 2024-2025.

1. Formal Statement of Policy & Systematic Tracking

Yes, the university as a unified institutional body systematically monitors, cross-references, and logs gender ratios at the entry point of every application cycle. The centralized admissions portal enforces mandatory intake capture, automatically categorizing applicants by stream, specific academic institute, and chosen program format (Full-Time vs. Part-Time).

This active documentation fulfills regulatory mandates (including the Bar Council of India, AICTE, and Pharmacy Council of India frameworks) to optimize student diversity pipelines and identify institutional distinctiveness.

2. Quantitative Analysis of First-Year New Entries (A.Y. 2024-2025)

The first-year intake data from the current cycle clearly confirms robust structural conversion rates for women across multiple program types, showing distinct parity or higher preference in several fields:

Academic Level	Male First-Year Entries	Female First-Year Entries	Female Share (%)
Undergraduate (UG)	523	528	50.24%
Postgraduate (PG)	224	210	48.39%
PhD - Full Time	4	10	71.43%
PhD - Part Time	22	30	57.69%
Total First Year Intake	**773**	**778**	**50.16%**

3. Visual Evidence of Systemic Gender Balance

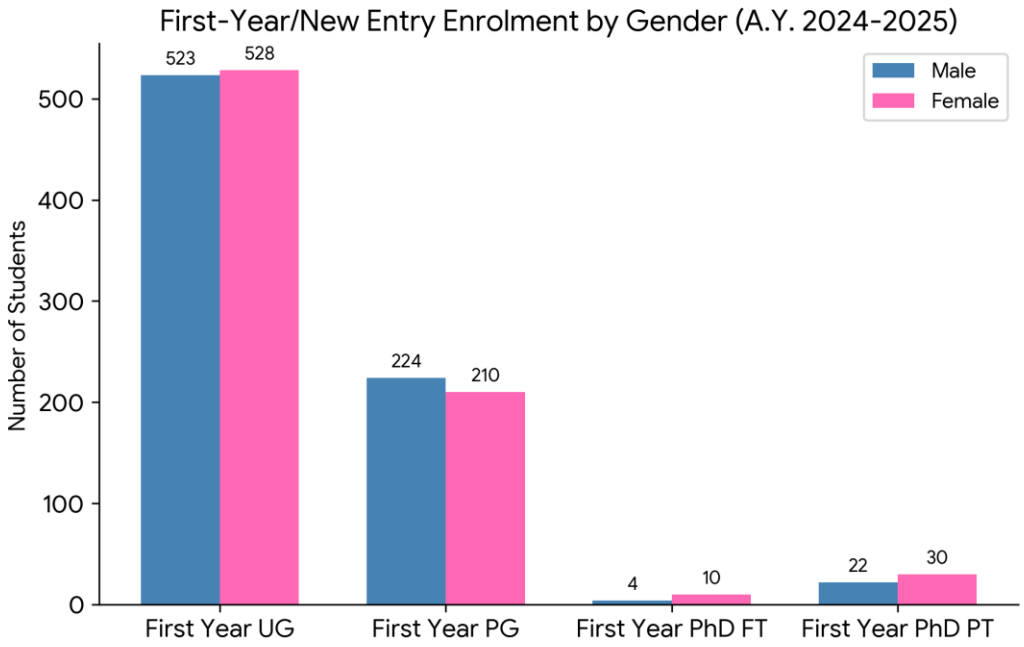


Figure 1: Comparison of New/First-Year Male and Female Student Cohorts (A.Y. 2024-2025)

4. Departmental Trends & Institutional Insights

A localized evaluation reveals clear focus centers for female enrollment. For instance, the Institute of Behavioral and Allied Sciences (AIBAS) demonstrates a clear preference among

women, welcoming 129 female undergraduate entrants compared to 34 males. Similarly, the Amity Institute of Biotechnology (AIB) tracked 60 female entrants against 41 male entrants at the UG stage.

Conversely, heavy STEM pipelines like the Amity School of Engineering and Technology (ASET) still capture a higher male count (127 males vs. 45 females in the first year). The precise documentation allows our academic planning committees to design targeted support, scholarships, and infrastructure expansions to nurture a safe, progressive ecosystem.