

## **BEST PRACTICE I:**

### **Title of the practice: Prizes Distribution and Honours**

#### **Objectives:**

1. To create a conducive environment for the attainment of the Program Outcomes stated by an institution.
2. To felicitate the achievers, hence motivate them to perform better in their future development.
3. To create competitiveness among the students.
4. To create goodwill of the institution among the people around.
5. To assimilate other people in the process of development.

#### ***The context:***

It is the tradition in our college to felicitate the achiever student in the different aspects of their round growth. The prizes and honours are being distributed on Republic Day, 26th January of every year.

Prizes are categorized into three parts:

1. Academic Activities
2. Co-curricular/ Extra-curricular Activities
3. The Best Student Award

#### **The Practice:**

On the occasion of Republic Day, a big event of prize distribution has been organized. All the stakeholders of the College viz. students, parents, management, teachers, and alumnus are being invited along with some elite personalities of the town. "Hoisting of the flag" is indeed a dream moment for which all students make their efforts for all three years of the program. But only one student, who got the highest marks on his /her graduation, got a chance to hoist the flag. The student and his/her parent is the special invitee for the day. This ceremony is followed by the "Speech" of the student who hoisted the flag. The next phase of the program is the prize distribution where students are felicitated with 25 prizes. The prizes include Trophies, Certificates, medals, some cash incentives, etc. One of the key features of this activity is that these prizes, not only sponsored by the college management and teachers but also some of them are sponsored by some prominent personalities of the town.

The majority of these sponsors are part of the function and their sponsored prizes are given by their hands. Prizes are distributed into three categories. • Academic Prizes: • Co-curricular/ Extracurricular Activities Prizes • The Best Student Award

**Evidence of Success:**

The active participation of other stakeholders such as parents and management is seen while implementing this practice. Also, there is an active contribution from other prominent members of the society helping us to generate sponsorship and hence goodwill of our institution has been increasing every now and then. This practice is helping us to build a team and leaders within the staff. We are planning to increase the list of sponsorship in the next session. We are actively promoting this practice as it is beneficial to both students and sponsors. In this way, a win-win situation will be created.

**Problems Encountered and Resources Required:**

Yes, there were ample obstacles faced while adopting and implementing the strategies of this best practice. The first and the foremost obstacle were to get sponsorship and that's too for the long-term vision. As the sponsorship is once given, the process will be continued every year. So we began with our staff itself. The proper brainstorming of the staff members was done in order to get the responses. We told them how it is beneficial for them and students too! Some of the management people and eminent personalities from the town showed their interest in this practice of sponsorship and now the no. of prizes has been increased to 25.

**BEST PRACTICE: II**

*Natural Title of the Practice: Farming (Zero Budget Farming)*

**Objectives:**

1. To reduce the cost of production so that farmers would get more profit.
2. To stop the use of insecticides, pesticides, and chemicals. Manures like Urea and Sulphate.
3. To make the soil fertile by using the novel techniques of natural farming.
4. To provide the people with organic food free from pesticides, insecticides, and fertilizers. Hence the quality of health will be increased.
5. To maintain the ecological balance.

***The Context:***

The economy of the people in the surrounding area of the college is especially based on agriculture. Nowadays the cost of production is increased and the farmers do not get proper rates for their agricultural production. As a result, the financial condition of farmers becoming worsened. Thus, to promote this concept, the institution decided to contribute by conducting "Training and Development" programs on "Natural Farming".

**The Practice:**

The principle of natural Farming is based on the distribution of work to natural microorganisms which are useful. Many useful microorganisms of the soil are destroyed due to the use of pesticides, insecticides, and fertilizers. the soil became infertile and hard due to the excessive use of pesticides, insecticides, and fertilizers. So it is very important to make use of natural farming which is based on four factors as given under – i. Bijamrut (Seed Processing) ii. Jivamrut iii. Wafsa iv. Mulching (Achchadan) Farmers are explained the above concept in detail as follows. 1. Bijamrut:- It is a way processing of seeds. 2. Jivamrut:- Jivamrut is prepared with the help of cow dung and urine of the cow. The mixture is kept in a drum for 7 days. After 7 days the mixture is spread in the field when the mixture is spread in the field, the process of production of useful microorganisms' starts and such microorganisms do the work of tilling and their latrine useful for the plants. 3. Wafsa:- It is observed that farmers many times provide more water to plants. In natural farming, wafsa is a concept that means we should not irrigate the plants unless there are cracks in the soil. As a result, roots will go deep in search of water and the plants will be strong. 4. Mulching:- Due to the hot and dry conditions in summer, the temperature of the soil increases. As a result, the useful organisms die and the soil becomes infertile. So it is necessary to cover farms by living cover on the non-living cover. Living cover means plantation and non-living cover means to cover the soil by waste material produced in the soil. For instance, we can use, straw, hay, or any other material to cover the land. Obstacles faced and strategies adopted to overcome them. When we made the people aware of the natural farming technique, they were not ready to use it. So we decided to conduct a workshop by experts we did it as under

i. Workshop for farmers (11 December 2018):- Shri Moreshwar Zade, Krushi Bhushan was invited to express his thoughts in the seminar. Many farmers were invited. Many teachers from other colleges were present.

ii. Guest Lecture on 08 February 2019:- Hemant Shendre, Agriculture Experts, was invited to deliver a lecture on 'Natural Farming'. He delivered his lecture.

iii. In continuation of the tradition, in spite of COVID-19, session 2020-21 also witnessed a webinar on Natural Farming. The webinar on "Natural Farming is the Best Option" has been conducted on 18th April 2021. Many farmers benefitted from it.

### **Evidence of Success:**

Some farmers in the area started using this technique. They got an advantage also. The income is increased and the cost of production is decreased. The quality of soil developed and the soil became fertile. People got organic food which minimized health expenses. Ecological balance is maintained. The lifestyle of the farmers using the technique is improved. Resources Required Resource Persons are invited who are ready to provide their services without taking money as their work is based on service to humanity. The farmers have to keep deshi cows for getting pure cow dung and urine. One cow can fertilize 30 acres of land.

### **Problems Encountered and Resources Required:**

Yes. The main obstacle is to change the mindsets of the farmers. They were reluctant for changes. As they adopted the traditional ways of agriculture. In this rural area, the main resource of earning is farming. Farmers don't want to change their conventional method of farming as they feel it is a safe and secure way. They abstained themselves for change. After

many workshops, they are now accepting changes and are ready to give a try for at least some of the pieces of their land for natural farming.