BEST PRACTICE NO: 1

PRACTICE: Entry-in-Service

OBJECTIVES OF THE PRACTICE:

1. It does not only judge the pre-existent talent of students but nurtures their development and management skills.

2. It exposes them to a wide variety of available choices through providing them with a vast knowledge bank including questionnaire on English language, general knowledge, logic and reasoning, basic mathematics and other learning skills

3. The wide-ranging repository enables them to identify how to approach various job opportunities beyond their immediate fields of study like banking, insurance sectors, railways,teaching, other public service examinations along with vocational courses so that they may identify their suitable talents and excel in the relevant fields

4. The portal includes evaluative questions in test examinations to be completed in a time-bound manner.

5. The offline classes encourages students to work in team-based work and develop peer management skills.

EVIDENCE OF SUCCESS:

1. Students, irrespective of their career interests, can practice and appear in mock tests through the portal. This helps them to give more importance to conceptual rather than rote learning. This also helps them in improving their English language skills and simultaneously boost their confidence.

2. Scoring well helps the students to develop positive feeling about their abilities. It also actsas motivation for them to always strive for excellence.

3. Online system enables them for extensive practice whenever they are free

4. Since it is mobile friendly, the preparation can be taken anywhere and anytime.

5. Students appearing for campus recruitment drive by different companies in the college have greatly benefitted from the preliminary rounds of written tests.

6. The online portal and mobile-based application enables students to develop their knowledge content and become aware of the procedure and modalities of competitive examinations.

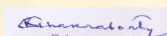7. The results are not only immediately generated but a result database is created where previous answers and scores of students are available to them so that they may continuouslyself-assess and evaluate themselves.

8. The correct answers are not only stated but explained so that the student may understandthe particular question comprehensively.

9. While modules on artificial language enables students to explore new fields of work, modules on coding-decoding improves their logical reasoning capabilities for entrepreneurialand innovative work.

10. Mathematical modules on banker's discount prepares students for the financial sector while stocks and shares motivates their skills in investment sectors.

11. General knowledge modules range from history, science, current affairs and socio-politicsenabling students to work on related fields of study while Basic English language skills are developed for any employability process.

12. To sustain the process of continuous evaluation, the institution has made the uploading of an examination acknowledgement receipt to download the admit card for the University examination.

13. Some students may not be able to avail of the online facility due to net based restraints and unavailability of computer or mobile phones. They are encouraged to use the college computers specially assigned for student use.

14. Since the process is entirely online, it could be continued even during the pandemic wheneducational institutions were closed.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED AND RESOURCES REQUIRED

1. Initially students did not take interest in the system of entry-in-service.

2. Students living in areas with remote internet access face difficulties in accessing the online system

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BEST PRACTICE NO: 2

Title: 'Inclusive Development in selected Villages of Kemia-Khamarpara Gram Panchayet'

(1) Objectives of the Practice:

The main objective of the practice is to carry out inclusive development activities among the poor villages of the selected villages under Kemia–Khamarpara Gram Panchayet. Although the villages are located in close proximity to urban areas but still they are lagging behind in various facilities like educational attainment, sanitation, roads etc. The primary objective is to raise the awareness level among the villagers regarding education medical facilities, sanitation and cleanliness etc. Enhancing the awareness level will help the villagers in addressing these issues and will also ensure participatory community development.

(2) The Context:

The adopted villages are located in the vicinity of urban areas although they have a distinct rural character the condition of roads, educational facilities, sanitation, drinking water etc. are lagging behind medical facilities are not up to the mark. Most of the villagers do not have access to the facilities of Higher Education. Agriculture and fishing are the dominant occupational practice of the villagers. Under these circumstances it was a challenge to involve the villagers in the developmental initiatives undertaken by the institution. Regular visits to the villages by students, teaching and non-teaching staff has helped in building the rapport with the villagers and in gaining their confidence. These has further helped in their wholehearted participation in the initiatives taken by the college in promoting developmental activities. The College through its concerted efforts has been successful in raising the awareness level regarding various issues and ensuring a participatory approach among the dwellers.

(3) The Practice:

The College has adopted five villages – Kaipul, Krishnapur-Madanpur, Khamarpara, Bagbanda-Saiberia & Kirtipur located at a distance of about 12 (twelve) KMs from the College in the year 2017-2018 under the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan. The villagers fall under the jurisdiction of Kemia-Khamarpara Gram Panchayat. Various community development activities are carried out in these villages for the benefit of the inhabitants. In order to generate the awareness regarding importance of education among the primary students, distribution of copies, colour pencils, Mask & Sanitizer and other stationary items is done by the College periodically. During the pandemic period, programmes were organized to distribute sanitizer and masks among the village inhabitants. Besides awareness programme and lectures were organized to make the village people aware about the safety protocols that are needed to be undertaken during the COVID-19 period. Apart from the activities blankets, woolen garments, cloths and medicines are also distributed among the villagers periodically. Field trips were organized by the Department of Geography to assessment the soil and water quality of the villages. This information are shared with the villagers and Gram Panchayat, so that suitable measures are taken to improve land capability. Relevant information and knowledge are also shared with the villagers regarding the cropping pattern, suitable and sustainable agricultural practices.

Certain problems are encounter in this respect. Often the villages are busy in their daily chores and it became difficult to engage them in the developmental initiatives.   The women are more inclined to practice in this programmes. The children also enthusiastically participate in the various community development programmes. However it becomes difficult to engage the men folk in this initiatives as they are engaged more vigorously in farming and fishing practices.

** The College aims to transform these villages into model villages under the "Unnat Bharat Abhiyaan" Programme:

The college has also taken initiative to promote better medical facilities for the villagers' inhabitants. The college has initiated discussion with the Primary Health Centre of the villages in this regard. The College has also taken initiatives to build a community hall in the villages. Discussion with the Panchayet Pradhan has been initiated in this regard. Our institution is also taking steps to convert the un-metalled roads in to metal roads in cooperation with village Panchayet. The college is in discussion with the local club so that other infrastructural facilities can be developed in the villages. In this regard, specific attention needs to be given to street lighting and provision of high speed internet facilities for the local inhabitants. Effects are being made to facilitate the provision of arsenic free water to the villagers.

(4) Evidence of Success:

The Programme has achieved several successful milestones. Many of the un-metaled roads have been transformed to metal roads. Clean and safe drinking water supply has also been ensured in a significant number of houses. Besides the soil testing reports and water testing reports has been shared with the Panchayet authorities which has proved beneficial for the farming community. Apart from this the knowledge regarding land sustainability for crops has also been shared with the farmers which will prove beneficial for them in diversifying their cropping patters. The primary school students have shown great enthusiasm while participating in the college initiatives. The College authorities have been successful in promoting awareness regarding education among them and most of the children seem pursue Higher Education. The College also successfully conducted the sanitizer and masks distribution programme during the pandemic period which greatly benefited the inhabitant. Street lights have also been provided in some of the villages. The College has also collaborated with the Panchayet and B.D.O. implementation of PMAY which has helped in building of several pacca house in the villages. Some local clubs have also been modernized.

(5) Problems encountered and resources required:

Some problems have been encountered during the implementation of various programmes. The dominant problem has been to manage ample time required to carry out these extensive activities a midst the hectic schedule of the college. Besides the distance of the villages has also proven to be a hindrance as transportation facilities need to be arranged for going to the villages. Besides ensuring involvement of all the villagers as part of inclusive participatory approach has also proven to be a difficulty as villagers are often engaged in farming and fishing throughout the day.

The financial resources required for carrying out these extensive programme has been a major problems. The College has received financial assistance of Rs.50,000/- (Fifty thousand) only as part of the "UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAAN". These amount is too meagre as compare to our requirement. The rest of the resources have managed from the college fund. The college has requisitioned more financial assistance from the authorities of "UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAAN' in this context.

(6) Notes:

The programme initiated by the college in the adopted villages has achieved great success. It has ensured participatory development approach involving the college authorities along with students and other stake holders and the villagers. The college students have also developed empathy towards the problems encounter by the villagers in their day to day life and have actively participated in problem solving.

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