

**SHRI SHIVAJI EDUCATION SOCIETY AMRAVATI'S  
SCIENCE COLLEGE, PAUNI, DIST. BHANDARA  
BEST PRACTICES OF THE INSTITUTION**

**2017-2018**

**Best Practice-1**

**1. Title of the practice:**

**‘PAWAN PATTERN’ (Teaching-Learning and Evaluation Methodology)**

**2. Objective of the Practice:**

To provide a healthy environment and a platform to the students of the rural area for the enhancement in performance by continuous internal evaluation.

**3. The Context:**

The institution focused on overall development of the personality of the students through participatory and experimental learning by monitoring their academic performance and promoting them to participate in co-curricular and other activities.

**4. The Practice:**

The students are admitted strictly on merit basis. All the students were made aware, at the time of Principal's address, about the rules and regulations, course content, scope of the courses taught and different types of facilities available in the institution. Academic calendar containing detailed information regarding the course content and examination pattern as well as tentative schedule of the internal and external examinations has been incorporated in the prospectus. The syllabus and self-prepared study materials in either hard or soft copies are provided to the students in the beginning of the session by individual teachers. The college follows the continuous monitoring system (CMS) to check the academic development of students. The students are provided with the question bank and unit tests have been performed after completion of every unit. Sometimes surprise test have been organized by individual teachers. In order to identify the slow and advanced learner, performance test have been conducted for the newly admitted students, based on the curriculum of qualifying examination. Slow learners were given more time by individual teachers to solve their problems. Topics from the subject syllabus have been distributed for home assignments and the student's seminars, which were monitored and evaluated. Students were also asked to write and submit the answers of the questions asked in the previous university examinations. The submitted assignments and the unit tests are returned to students after evaluation with specific remarks for improving the writing skill. Group discussion has also been organized by individual departments on different topics of syllabus like applicability of the individual subject in day to day life. Groups of students have been formed and a limited time period has been given to each group for discussion on allotted topic. After the end of discussion every group leader presents the summary of their discussion before teachers

and appreciated by teachers with endorsement and comments on the topic. Attempt have been taken to complete major part of the syllabus before final examination and the college terminal examination on the entire syllabus has been organized.

### 5. Evidence of Success:

We focused on participatory and experimental teaching-learning methodology. The students were encouraged for active participation in academic and co-curricular activities organized by college. Extra practice session is organized for the students with poor performance. Initially, the average students are getting admitted in the first year, however, the teaching-learning methodology and the efforts of the faculty members have proved helpful in improving the academic performance of the students in the university examination which is evident from following table:

**College Topper Students in Final Year (2017-18):**

Sr. No.	Name of Students	Year	Group	Distinction	Percentage
1.	Ku. Shital S. Selokar	S-2018	CBZ	CBZ	76.74%
2.	Ku. Priyanka R. Jibhakate	S-2018	PCM	PCM	75.81%
3.	Ku. Pranali P. Dahiwalale	S-2018	CBZ	--	69.37%
4.	Ku. Vaishali P. Gaidhane	S-2018	CBZ	--	66.22%
5.	Ku. Mrunali D. Vaidya	S-2018	CBZ	--	65.03%
6.	Ku. Prachi P. Futane	S-2018	CBZ	--	63.25%
7.	Ku. Karishma S. Rokade	S-2018	PCM	--	62.00%
8.	Ku. Roshani D. Motghare	S-2018	PCM	--	61.37%
9.	Ku. Manusha V. Banarase	S-2018	PCM	--	61.00%
10.	Mr. Nepal J. Nakhate	S-2018	PCM	--	60.14%

### 6. Problem Encountered and Resources Required:

It has been observed that most of the students of college from rural area are finding English as a language barrier. Most of the students are from economically poor section and hence could not afford the paid education with huge fee structure.

### 7. Notes (Optional):

The academic activities engaged by the college are much useful for the students for the improvements of their academic record. Therefore a platform is required to develop the talent of the students of the region.

#### Best Practice-2

##### 1. Title of the Practice:

**‘BEE WITH THE FARMERS’**

##### 2. Objective of the Practice:

1. To utilize rich local agricultural and forest bio-resources.
2. To enhance the agricultural production by providing pollination services by beekeeping.
3. To enhance the employability of rural youth and farmers.

### **3. The Context:**

The region has rich natural resources like water resources in the form of river and lakes, huge and dense forest area, fertile soil, varied agricultural crop pattern. However, per unit area agricultural productivity is very low as compared to national average. The farmers and tribal youth of this region are facing the problem in terms of employment opportunities, low economic income which leads to migration towards urban area.

Due to rapid industrialization, indiscriminate use of pesticides, monoculture and deforestation, pollination agents viz. insects in general and bees in specific have been declined significantly that consequently resulted in lowering the yield in several crops specifically oil seeds, pulses, horticultural and vegetable fruit crops. With frequent visits and the interactions with the farmers of the area, the faculties from department of Zoology and Botany have emphasized on the beneficial aspects of bee keeping.

It was also observed that abundantly available unused pollen and nectar resources which are the food of bees can be converted to value added products like honey, wax, pollen and propolis. The local region has potential for beekeeping that again could be tool to reduce un-employability in local region. The knowledge which could be confined in the walls of classroom could be utilized for welfare of society. By considering these facts an effort was taken by department of Zoology to aware the masses about potentials of beekeeping and the activity was named as “**BEE WITH FARMERS**”

### **4. The Practices:**

The activity started has strengthened during the last two years with the awareness and extension of beekeeping program by organizing training workshops and the seminars in collaboration with different agencies from Bhandara district and other national agencies.

- 1) **Organization of Seminars:** Organized seminar on ‘Beekeeping, conservation and sustainable agriculture and environmental development’ to make aware the masses including farmers, rural youths and even academicians and teachers regarding the potential of beekeeping and poverty eradication at various villages.
- 2) **Assistance for Beekeeping:** The technical assistance was provided by college teachers for beekeeping at the farm. Skillful guidance was provided to the farmers regarding handling, maintenance of bee colonies, harvesting of honey etc.

### **5. Evidence of Success:**

Number of farmers and rural youth started beekeeping at their village and farms and witnessed the enhanced production in different crops especially in oilseeds, pulses, horticultural fruit crops, vegetable crops. Some of the farmers have started beekeeping and

developed a skill to raise the honey bee colonies and selling these colonies to other farmers. Academicians and college teachers have also been invited for the seminars. We provide the expertise for training on beekeeping. KVIC have also helped the institution at the financial level and also by providing skilled resource persons. The practice of beekeeping have been extended to the other institutions of the region. The institution has distributed 420 bee hives to the farmers sponsored by KVIC by the hands of Hon'ble Vinay Kumar Saxena, Chairman, KVIC, Government of India.

#### **6. Problem Encountered and Resources Required:**

Some farmers wish to start beekeeping but due to lack of financial sources they could not adopt beekeeping at their farm. Social and educational backwardness is also another hurdle to adopt beekeeping; farmers are not willing to transform themselves for new technology.

#### **7. Important to Note (Optional):**

Two research scholars are also working for Ph.D. degree under the supervision of the faculties from Botany and Zoology. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) helped the institution for making the project fruitful.

Department of zoology is involved in following activities regarding the 'Bees with Farmers'

- 1) Assistance for Beekeeping
- 2) Interaction with farmers
- 3) Procuring financial assistance from NGO and government organization
- 4) Providing colonies of bee to the farmers
- 5) Sharing the useful outcome of the results obtained through experimentation



Hon'ble Yashowardhan Baramatkar, Deputy CEO, KVIC, Mumbai, addressing to the farmers at the inaugural session of Honey Mission Programme and Distribution of Honeybee Boxes



**Honey Bee hives kept for distribution to the farmers**



**Dr. Vijay Lapse, Officiating Principal distributing honey bee hives to the farmers in presence of Dr. Munghate, Principal**



**Hon'ble Vinay Kumar Saxena, Chairman, KVIC, in presence of Adv. Awasare, MLA and Mr. Pruthiraj BP (IAS), SDM, Bhandara, interacting with bee keepers regarding the quality of honey produced at the local level**



**Distribution of bee hives to the farmers by Hon'ble Vinay Kumar Saxena in presence of Mr. Hemanbhau Kalmegh, Executive Member, Shri Shivaji Education Society, Amravati**