

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

2018-2019

Best Practice-1

1. Title of the practice:

'PAWAN PATTERN'

2. Objectives of the Practice:

- To provide a healthy environment and a platform to the students of the rural area
- To focus on continuous internal evaluation for the enhancement in performance of the students
- To inculcate the research attitude in the minds of students
- To make the students accountable towards the society as a whole
- To provide them the skill based training through the short term courses

3. The Context:

As a core concept of the participatory and experimental teaching-learning process, the students are involved in various academic activities conducted throughout the year. The practices focus on overall personality development of the students.

4. The Practice:

Admission of the students in semester I is transparent and purely on merit basis. Principal's address was organized in order to make the students aware of the rules, regulations and the facilities available in the institution. The parents were also invited to attend the programme along with their wards. Information regarding the facilities available in different departments have been presented by heads of the respective subjects. Library facilities were narrated by the Librarian whereas, the coordinator of IQAC explained about different courses taught, and their scope, infrastructural facilities for both girl and boys students, mentoring system, feedback system and the other aspects pertaining to the academic development of the students.

Activities conducted during the first fortnight of the commencement of the teaching module are the organization of the performance test for the first semester students, providing them the syllabus, revision of the subject knowledge based on the qualifying examination and identification of slow and advanced learner. Students are provided with the self-prepared

notes and the study material either in hard or soft copies. Continuous Monitoring System (CMS) includes the regular checking of the student's performance by conducting unit tests after the completion of each unit, surprise tests, group discussion, student's classroom seminars, assignments and ability to answer the short questions in the classroom. Students were provided with the question papers of previous university examination and are asked to write the answers. Slow learners are given special attention by solving their difficulties and giving extra inputs by the teachers. Topics from the syllabus distributed to the students for the seminar and submission of the assignments. Evaluation of the test examination and the assignments is carried out in schedule time and the answer sheets are returned to the students with specific remarks and the endorsement for improving the writing skill. Examination section organized the terminal examination before the university examination and the obtained marks were communicated to the students. Focused on the demonstration of the practical module by the subject teachers. Workshops were also organized for competitive examination and career guidance. Subject related topics were given to the students of final year to conduct the survey and submission of the project report under the supervision of the regular faculties.

5. Evidence of Success:

The practice helped the student in building self-confidence and active participation in various academic activities. The success of the practice is measured by observing the improvement of the student's performance in the final year examination who were admitted with average marks in the qualifying examination. Regular practice of internal evaluation through different modes resulted the students to become more familiar with the university examination. The project assigned to the students yielded in developing the interest of students in research field. The team efforts of all the faculties have seen positive results in the improvement and progression of the students for higher studies.

College Topper Students of Final Year (2018-19):

Sr. No.	Name of Students	Year	Group	Distinction	Percentage
1.	Ku. Kalyani G. Shende	S-2019	PCM	PCM	79.88%
2.	Ku. Priti H. Salame	S-2019	CBZ	CBZ	68.26%
3.	Mr. Aman R. Gondane	S-2019	CBZ	CBZ	65.11%
4.	Ku. Rohinee Y. Khandait	S-2019	PCM	--	61.44%
5.	Ku. Sneha Anil Bawankar	S-2019	PCM	--	64.88%
6.	Mr. Kshitij R. Tirpude	S-2019	CBZ	--	63.77%
7.	Mr. Nikhil H. Zode	S-2019	CBZ	--	63.44%

8.	Ku. Trupti H. Bhujbal	S-2019	PCM	--	62.77%
9.	Ku. Veydantie J. Meshram	S-2019	CBZ	--	62.11%

6. Problem Encountered and Resources Required:

Being working in rural area we encountered with

- Area with low industry density
- English as language barrier in communication
- Most of the students from economically could not afford the paid education and costly study material.

7. Notes (Optional):

The Pawan Pattern methodology helped in participatory and experimental teaching-learning process. The teaching-learning methodology devised by the institution has resulted in attracting the students.

Best Practice-2

1. Title of the Practice:

‘BEE WITH THE FARMERS’

2. Objective of the Practice:

1. To increase the agricultural production by providing pollination services through beekeeping.
2. Generation of employment opportunities for the youth by exploiting the rich local agricultural and forest bio resources.
3. Promotion of organic farming practices
4. Minimize application of synthetic fertilizers and the hazardous pesticides.
5. To provide the scientific information to the students and the farmers of the area through training programme on bee keeping and its related aspects

3. The Context:

The local region has rich natural resources viz. fertile soil, huge forest area, abundant water resources, varied agricultural crop pattern, however the agricultural production per unit area 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. The adjoining area is remain underdeveloped and is recognized as low industry density area.

Due to rapid industrialization, indiscriminate use of pesticides, monoculture, deforestation the pollination agents viz. insects in general and bees in specific have been declined to significantly that resulted in lowering the yield in several crops specifically oil seeds, pulses, horticultural and vegetable fruit crops. At the onset of

the practice, the faculties from department of Botany and Zoology conducted the survey in two Talukas particularly Pauni and Lakhandur and intervened the farmers for various aspects regarding low productivity. After getting acquainted with the problems, the faculties from Zoology conceived an idea for providing the scientific information to the farmers regarding the bee keeping and its usefulness in agricultural production as well as employment generation. The faculties started meeting and discussion with farmers and then collected the information of several farmers and asked them to enter in the movement of bee keeping.

It was also observed that abundantly available unused pollen and nectar resources which are the food for bees can be converted to value added products like honey, wax, pollen and propolis. The region has plenty of potential for beekeeping which again could be tool to eradicate un-employability in local region. The knowledge which could be confined in walls of classroom could be utilized for welfare of society. By considering these facts an effort was taken by department of Zoology to bring the awareness in the masses about potentials of beekeeping. Several NGOs and government organization joined their hands in the movement and that has resulted in recognizing our institution as one of the vital center for helping the farmers in uplifting their agricultural productivity through bee keeping. Being farmer oriented, the practice has been named as “**BEE WITH FARMERS**”.

4. The Practices:

The institution is engaged in awareness, training and extension of beekeeping since last few years with the aid of different agencies in rural area of Bhandara district and other parts of Vidarbha region. The institution as a center of resources and expertise engaged in following activities.

1. **Assistance for Beekeeping:** Institution provided the technical assistance and resource persons for beekeeping training programme organized for the farmers on handling, maintenance of the bee colonies and harvesting honey.
2. **Organization of seminars:** National Seminar on Beekeeping organized by the institution in collaboration with different academic institutions and government organization like KVIC to bring awareness about beekeeping among students, farmers and researchers.

5. Evidence of Success:

The farmer centric practice employed by the institution has been recognized in short period that resulted in enhancement in number of farmers joining the mass movement. The concerned faculties of the institution received demand from the farmers for the procurement of honey colonies. Other academic institutions have also invited our expert faculty for the seminars and workshops. We received overwhelming response from the farmers and youth as they noted the enhancement in agricultural production of several crops that resulted in enhancement in their agricultural income at the cost of minimum capital investment. Majority of the farmers started beekeeping in their fields. Farmers have also started extracting the natural honey and selling it in market. The academicians and college teachers from other institution have also been invited for participating in the seminars organized by the institution. The movement is supported by various NGOs and

the government organizations too. Two of the research students are also working for obtaining Ph.D. degree on collaborative efforts of Botany and Zoology.

Department of Zoology engaged in following activities:

1. Organization of workshop and seminars
2. Frequent interaction with farmers
3. Sharing the useful outcome of the results obtained through experimentation
4. Assistance for Beekeeping

6. Problem Encountered and Resources Required:

- Population of the area belongs to low income group and hence cannot afford the cost of bee hives
- Educational and social backwardness and sticking to the traditional farming practices is the main barrier
- Availability of infrastructure for set up

7. Important to Note (Optional):

Two research scholars are working on related aspects of bee keeping under the guidance of faculties from Botany and Zoology. The scientific data obtained on various yield related parameters is found useful in sharing with the farmers.

	
<p>Prof. MM Rai, Director CSBR addressing during National Seminar on Beekeeping</p>	<p>Dr. BS Rahile delivering introductory remarks on Beekeeping in National Seminar</p>
	
<p>Dr M K Rathod, Speaker addressing the gathering</p>	<p>Local beekeeper selling natural honey</p>



**Prof. SK Raina, Principal Investigator,
Nairobi during technical session**



Distribution of honey bottles to participants