

SHRI SHIVAJI EDUCATION SOCIETY AMRAVATI'S
SCIENCE COLLEGE, PAUNI, DIST. BHANDARA
BEST PRACTICES OF THE INSTITUTION-2016-2017

Best Practice-1

1. Title of the practice:

'PAWAN PATTERN'

2. Objective of the Practice:

To provide a healthy environment and a platform to the students of the rural area to get succeed in the university examination and to score maximum.

3. The Context:

All the students of the college are invited to participate in various academic activities which are conducted according to their class and the subject category considering their capacity. The practice focus on overall personality development of the students.

4. The Practice:

After admission of the students to semester first on merit basis, we organized Principal's address. The parents of students were also asked to remain present. Heads of all departments given detailed information about the departmental activities and the availability of various facilities in the department through power point presentation. IQAC coordinator narrated about the availability of courses and its scope. Principal addressed to gathering explaining the rules and regulations and code of conduct in the college. All the faculty members have provided the syllabus of the subject at the beginning of the teaching module. Self-prepared study material provided to the students either in hard copies or soft copies. Regular attendance of the students have been taken and student's performance have been monitored on regular basis. Continuous monitoring system (CMS) is developed to check the academic development of students. Class tests have been performed after completion of every unit and question bank is provided to the students. Surprise test have been organized by individual teachers. The students are categorized as Slow and Advanced learners. Two main criteria have been employed in identification of the students as slow and advanced learners. The IQAC conducted the performance test for first semester students. The test was organized in the beginning of the session, based on the MCQ on the curriculum of qualifying examination. Secondly, the students were asked short answered question in the classrooms while teaching and their aptitude has been noted. Extra efforts has been taken by the teachers for their improvements of the performance of the students and solving their difficulties. Student's seminar on the assigned topics from the syllabus has been organized and monitored. We also organized group discussion on subject related topics such as scope and application of the subjects. College terminal examination is conducted towards the end of the academic session. Test exam is organized for students to know their improvement for university examinations. It helps

the students to improve their performance in university examinations. Topics from the syllabus have been distributed to the students for assignment. Evaluation of all internal examination is carried out within time limit and the evaluated answer sheets have been returned to the students with specific remarks for the improvement in writing skills. All the teachers have demonstrated the practical module during practical session. Test practical examination has been conducted before the final university practical. Topics from the syllabus has been distributed to the students for home assignments and the submitted assignments have been returned to them after evaluation and specific endorsement for improvement in writing skills.

5. Evidence of Success:

The team efforts of all the faculty members have yielded in improvement of the results of the students in the final university examination. The practice also helped in gaining the self-confidence of the students in participating various academic and co-curricular activities. The regular conduction of internal examination also resulted in removal of fear of university examination. We have admission of the average students in the first year whereas, the well-organized practice not only resulted in developing the interest of the students but also obtained excellent marks in the university examination. Extra classes for the slow learner and personal motivation by the teachers have also exhibited in improvement in their aptitude. The improvement of the result and enhancement in securing the marks in the university examination can be evident from the following table.

College Topper Students of Final Year (2016-17):

Sr. No.	Name of Students	Year	Group	Distinction	Percentage
1.	Ku. Yogita N. Dhawale	S-2017	PCM	PCM	83.88%
2.	Ku. Kalawati N. Chute	S-2017	PCM	PCM	82.88%
3.	Ku. Bhumika S. Rawal	S-2017	CBZ	CBZ	72.00%

6. Problem Encountered and Resources Required:

Being situated and working in rural area, the students were found facing the problem of low range of connectivity. English as language reported to be language barrier for better communication and understanding. Majority of the students are from economically poor section of the society and hence could not afford the paid education and the costly study materials in the form of reference and text books.

7. Notes (Optional):

The academic methodology developed and adopted by the institution under the name “Pawan Pattern” focused on participatory and experimental learning for the students. It has also been aimed to develop the overall personality of students by building self-confidence and accountability towards the society.

Best Practice-2

1. Title of the Practice:

‘BEE WITH THE FARMERS’

2. Objective of the Practice:

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

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 not developed to the desired level 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 local region has plenty of potential for beekeeping which again could be tool to eradicate unemployment 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 college 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. The college is involved in following activities regarding the ‘Bees with Farmers’ programme.

- 1) **Organization of workshop and Seminars:** The College has organized workshop on mulberry sericulture to make aware the masses including farmers, rural youths and even academicians and teachers regarding the potential of sericulture and poverty eradication at various villages.
- 2) **Organization of Beekeeping Training Program:** The college has organized one day training programs for the farmers, youth and even for academicians to train them regarding handling of honeybees and its successful rearing.
- 3) **Assistance for Beekeeping:** The technical assistance was provided by college teachers for beekeeping at the farm of farmers. Skillful guidance was provided to the farmers regarding handling, maintenance of bee colonies, harvesting of honey etc.

5. Evidence of Success:

The farmer centric practice employed by the institution has been recognized within very little span of time and most of the farmers have come forward and joined the movement. Number of farmers and the youth of the rural area started bee keeping at their field after attending the workshops and the seminars by the institution on bee keeping and related aspects. 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. The farmers also started the beekeeping in their fields and continuously demanding for providing the colonies of bee. Some of the farmers have developed a skill to raise the honey bee colonies and selling these colonies to other farmers. They have also started extracting the honey and selling it in the available market at the affordable rates.

The academicians and college teachers from other institution have also been invited for participating in the training workshop and the seminars organized by the institution. We have developed our expertise in bee keeping and also called the experts from KVIC as a resource person. During the academic year, about 2000 farmers have been trained through the organization of five days training workshops at six different places, in Naxal affected eastern part of Vidarbha. All the training programmes were sponsored by KVIC at the financial and expert level. Some college teachers started beekeeping in their college campus to make aware themselves and students and even farmers. Two of the research students are also working for obtaining Ph.D. degree on collaborative efforts of Botany and Zoology. The outcome of the practice are highlighted in the following table.

Throughout the year department of zoology of college is involved in following activities regarding the 'Bees with the Farmers' programme.

1. Organization of workshop
2. Organization of seminars
3. Organization of Beekeeping Training Program
4. Frequent interaction with farmers
5. Procuring financial assistance from NGO and government organization
6. Providing colonies of bee to the farmers
7. Sharing the useful outcome of the results obtained through experimentation
8. Assistance for Beekeeping

In all six five days training workshops have been organized by the institution providing training to about 2000 farmers from the adjoin districts.

Year	Date	Duration	Name of initiative	Issues addressed	Number of participating students and staff
2017	26.02.2017	5 Day	Beekeeping Training Program at Tek Nimbala Tah. Chandrapur	Training on beekeeping	100
2017	28.02.2017 to 04.03.2017	5 Days	Beekeeping Training Program at Arjuni (Sadak), Gondia	Training on beekeeping	295
2017	01.03.2017 to 05.03.2017	5 Days	Beekeeping Training Program at Morgaon Arjuni	Training on Beekeeping	350
2017	05.03.2017 to 09.03.2017	5 Days	Beekeeping Training Program at Lakhandur	Training on beekeeping	455
2017	11.03.2017 to 15.03.2017	5 Day	Beekeeping Training Program at Palandur	Training on beekeeping	500
2017	12.03.2017 to 16.03.2017	5 Day	Beekeeping Training Program at Kurkheda	Training on beekeeping	300

5. Problem Encountered and Resources Required:

Being an economically backward region, 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.

6. Important to Note (Optional):

Two college teachers have guided students for their Ph.D. research work in the field of beekeeping, in the subject of Botany and Zoology. While conducting work, the research findings were shared with the farmer's community for welfare of society. In this outreach activity, Khadi and Village Industries Commission KVIC helped a lot to make BEE WITH FARMERS a mass movement in this region.