

BEST PRACTICE: I

1. Title of the Practice: Organic Terrace Farming.

2. Objectives of the Practice: To aware use of organic vegetables to students. To aware students about terrace farming

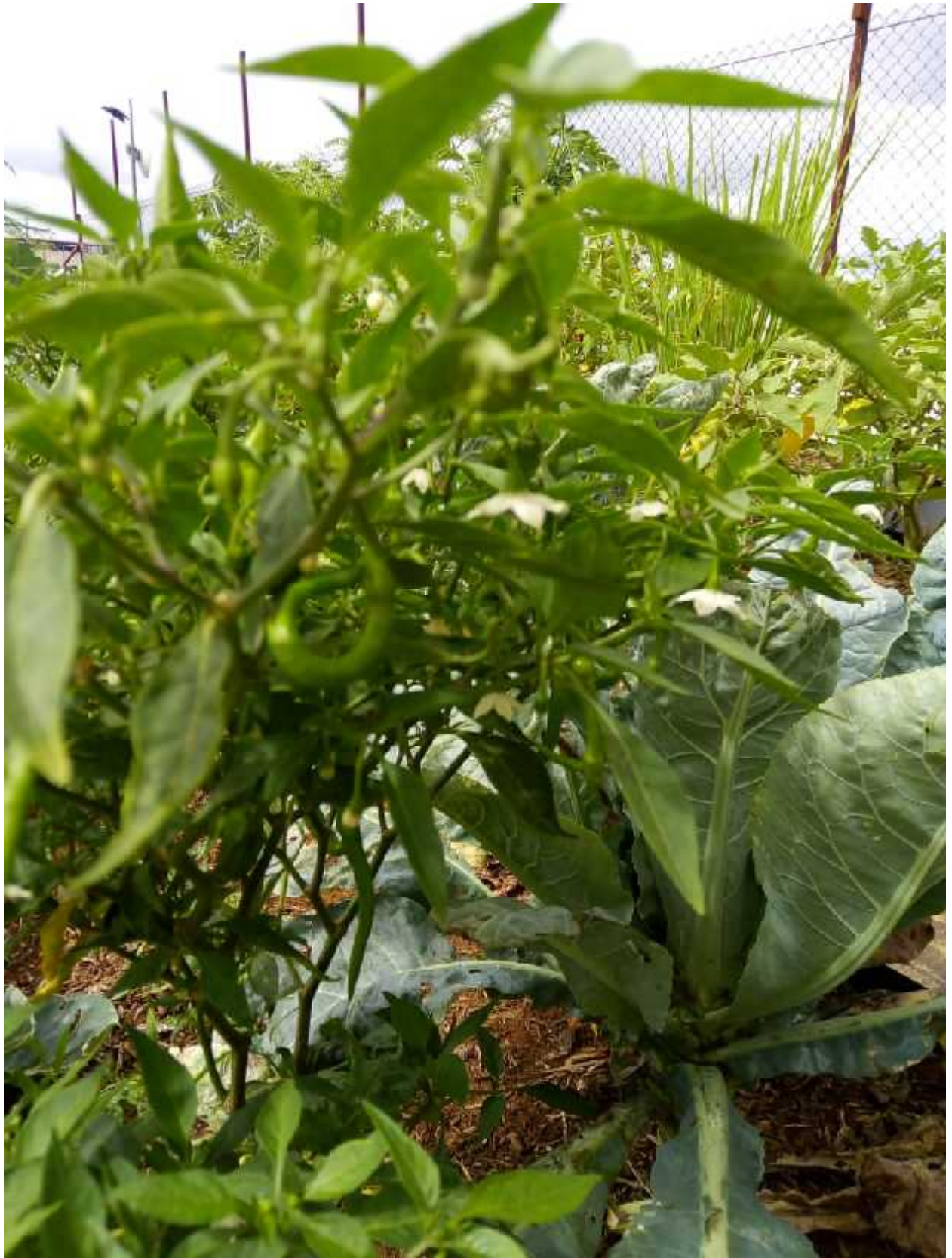
3. The Context: The farmers use pesticides on vegetables. These pesticides are named as Organophosphates Carbamates. These pesticides are like nerve gas, they attack the brain and nervous system, interfering with nerve signal transmission. Symptoms include headaches, nausea, dizziness, vomiting, chest pain, diarrhea, muscle pain and confusion. In severe poisoning incidents, symptoms can include convulsions, difficulty breathing, involuntary urination, coma and death. Acute poisoning of the nervous system by these pesticides affects hundreds of thousands of people around the world each year. Use of organophosphates as a pesticide came as an alternative to chlorinated hydrocarbons due to their easy degradability. Although these xenobiotics degrade under natural condition, their residues have been detected in soil, sediments, and water due to their non-regulated usage practice. The over-reliance on pesticides has not only threatened our environment but contaminations of organophosphate residues have been also detected in certain agricultural products like tea, sugars, vegetables, and fruits throughout India. Commonly used organophosphates in India are malathion, methyl parathion, chlorpyrifos, diazinon, dichlorvos, fenitrothion, phorate, and monocrotophos. Like the organophosphates, their mode of action is inhibition of cholinesterase enzymes, affecting nerve impulse transmission. There is two to three times higher CNS (Central nervous system) tumor risks following exposure to the (dithio/thio)-carbamates used by farmers growing vineyards, fruits, potatoes and beets. Those who suffer toxicity of these chemicals typically experience sudden difficulty in breathing, it is a terrible way to die! The college is situated in the southern part of Pune city which covers a border zone of ruralurban areas. Such areas are prone to such agricultural products. The college took it as a challenge and strove hard to take opportunities of this unique scheme to aware students about use of pesticides. Accordingly a pathway is established on terrace of College.

4. The Practice: The process begin with discussion with one of the active person from Sahvardhan Group, Dr. Ram Datar. He along with President of Abhinav Education Society Hon. Rajivji Jagtap and Pincipal Mr. Sanjay Kandekar and Mr. Swapnil Adewar started this

activity. Students are motivated and work begin. Later staff members and students completely established farm on terrace. In this some vegetables, fruit plants, some medicine plants are grown. Students and teachers are visiting this farm on regular basis for enjoyingly maintenance.

5. Evidence of Success The college stands out as one of the colleges to make such a successful experiment in the sphere of introduction of awareness about pesticides and organic food. The practice proved to be satisfactory and beneficial to the students, teachers as well as parents. The practice gave a message to the people of the surrounding locality that the college attributes much importance to overall development of the students. Holistic development, rather than only academic success, contributes in creating socially sensitive individuals which is a prominent objective of the college. As a consequence of such a practice, the college is able to get students with excellent qualities and self motivation .

6. Problems Encountered and Resources Required While doing such practice, moral of students and teachers is always a issue. Here, we solve this issue using concepts of team work. Shifting of all material to terrace was also a big issue as the material is heavy and it was to be shifted to sixth floor without lift. One more issue was related to selection of quality seeds and plants. But the major problem was possibility of leakage of terrace due to the farming. The issue was resolved by waterproofing, painting by plastic paint and proper sloping for drain water. After this all, now the system is working satisfactorily and encouraging visitors. The response of visitors and their views motivate college.















BEST PRACTICE: II 1. Title of the Practice: Waiving of admission fees by the college of the meritorious, deserving and deprived students.

2. Objectives of the practice: To help meritorious, deserving and deprived students.

To encourage and motivate the students to join professional courses.

To set up transparent admission fees waiving mechanism to the students.

To extend financial aid to the students, especially from the rural area, to prevent them from discontinuation of their studies. To support financially all the deserving and poor students without any discrimination on the basis of caste, creed or gender.

To promote the 'equality' among the students.

To inculcate the values of 'generosity' and a 'sense of social responsibility' among the students.

3. The Context: The college was established in Narhe-Ambegaon area which has recently been included in Pune Municipal Corporation jurisdiction. Thus this area and surrounding areas which are located in the proximity of south side of Pune city are mainly in the hilly and rural belt and deprived of basic necessities, facilities, opportunities and amenities. The Management deliberately established this college in this region with a social objective of bringing about a socio-economic transformation of the region predominantly through education. The college deeply thought over the eligibility criteria for the financial aid to be given to the students. After comprehensive deliberations with students and teachers, it was decided to extend the benefit to the meritorious, deserving and deprived students who do not have the advantage of government scholarships and concessions.

4. The Practice: The college provides equal opportunities to the students belonging to the lower income group and under social disadvantage sections of the society. In and around the areas of the college, there has been a long history of frequent droughts and famines which have ravaged the rural life throwing the people into miserable conditions of abject poverty, illiteracy and ill-health. In a situation of such extreme poverty, available meager resources were used by the people in the vicinity of the college primarily to make both ends meet. So, sending their children to the town for higher education became almost impossibility for the poor parents in the rural areas. Higher education needs spending higher amounts of money which the common people cannot afford. So, it is evident that without financial support from the college the rural student cannot hope to successfully complete their higher studies.

5. Evidence of Success The expected outcome is that the students should be able to complete their degrees with good marks. As a result of this, the college has provided such financial support to 09 students amounting to Rs. 103290/- during 2019-20. The success of

the continuous efforts helps to bring socially and economically deprived students to the level of literate, enlightened and empowered citizens. A duly constituted committee of three senior persons of the college scrutinizes the applications received from the aspirant students for the aid. The list of eligible students for the financial aid is after due verification of the documentary evidence enclosed and strictly following the guidelines framed for the purpose, and submits the same to the Principal for sanctioning the actual amount of the financial aid.

6. Problems encountered and resources required Since this is voluntary practice no problems are found.