

B.B.D GOVERNMENT COLLEGE ,CHIMANPURA

7.2 BEST PRACTICES 2016-17

TITLE: CREATION OF AN ECO FRIENDLY ENVIRONMENT.

THE CONTEXT THAT REQUIRED THE INITIATION OF THE PRACTICE:

All over different kinds of pollutions have created a corrupt environment and the level of toxic materials have made the environment miserable. This alarming threat has created a havoc. Being Eco-friendly or environmentally friendly is becoming more and more important. There is a great need of sustainable environment for our better survival. For a quality living and healthy survival an ecofriendly environment is the need of the time. Our college is located in the interior rural sector which is blessed with the large green zone and that all is surrounded by the agricultural area always laden with the seasonal crops. the open large green land of the college could be reared as a fruitful source of fresh life saving air. The green carpet might be a bed for different useful big and small trees and plants.

OBJECTIVE :

The main aim of the practice was to keep the college environment Eco-friendly. In the endeavor it was the prime task to preserve the existing fauna and flora of the green bed of the college zone. To practice the tobacco free and plastic free environment the awareness programmes were planned along with the procurement and rooting of the saplings. To create a clean and pollution free environment rich in the life air was the prime objective.

THE PRACTICE:

The large area of the college is covered by big and small trees, shrubs, herbs and different kinds of grasses. This floral richness is home for many kinds of beautiful insects, different kinds of colourful birds and many small mammals and monkeys. The place is very rich in biodiversity. In our endeavor we spread awareness in the students and faculties regarding the protection of this richness by planting more and more trees. For this many plants were chosen. Specifically medicinal plants were planted and students and the faculty were supposed not only to plant the sampling and also to take proper care of their plantation till the roots gets established. Tree guards were placed around the plants to ensure their protection. The students and locals were made aware of the importance of bis plants and trees and they were

restricted to cut and chop the trees. A tobacco free environment was created and the students were educated about the pros and cons of the usages of tobacco by posters and lectures. Dustbins of various sizes were placed in different places of the college building so as to promote the cleanliness. The students were very often talked about the benefits of hygiene on health. The premises was kept polythene free. Incineration was reduced to a larger extent rather the dried leaves and the stems were used to prepare manure for the growing plants. Many ornamental and flowering plants were also grown to enhance the beauty and reduce the pollution. Students were promoted to keep the surroundings clean as a part of NSS project.

OBSTACLES FACED AND THE STRATEGIES ADOPTED TO OVERCOME THEM:

Though the students and the locals are aware of the use and protection of agriculture and their crops, it was difficult to educate them about various other plants and trees. To inhibit them from chopping and cutting trees which they had been practicing since long, was a bit tough. Keeping students away from plastics and tobacco, needed a large effort. Faculty tried to educate the students through lectures and awareness programs. Promoted them to help protect the environment and the biodiversity of the college zone. The harms of tobacco were told to keep them away from this menace. Plant saplings were procured from various nurseries and the equipment were provided by the agriculture department. With the joint efforts of students and the faculty the practice proved successful.

IMPACT OF PRACTICE:

A pollution free green belt was developed in the college area, where not only medicinal beneficial plants were raised but also the ornamental plants also helped in maintaining the pollution free environment. The biodiversity enhanced manifolds and the premises grew rich enough in the flora and fauna in diversity. The campus was well maintained plastic free. Tobacco free environment proved very positive. The chirping of birds created serene environment amidst the dense shadows of fruit laden trees. The rich and diversified Eco-friendly environment created a positivity in the surroundings effecting the wellbeing and growth of all positively. practice proved a success.

RESOURCES REQUIRED:

Different awareness programmes were conducted through various lectures of many environmentalists. The benefits of medicinal plants were told so as to promote their

protection and growth. Plant saplings were procured from different sources. Tree guards were placed by the monetary contribution of the faculty members. Financial support was required for the maintenance of green belt as well as for maintaining the clean green Eco-friendly environment.

2. TITLE OF PRACTICE : GENDER EQUITY

THE CONTEXT THAT REQUIRED THE INITIATION OF THE PRACTICE:

The college is located in the interior rural area of Shahpura. The girls receive less support to pursue the studies they choose instead engaged in the household chores. The girls used to hesitate to come out for higher studies. The safety, hygiene and sanitation needs might have been the reason barring them from coming to the college for studies and taking initiatives in the co-curricular activities. The college encouraged them to come over to participate in all the educational and co-curricular activities. The girls were promoted to participate in all the literary and cultural activities. They were assured their safety so that they could come forward boldly and grow emotionally, esthetically and mentally.

OBJECTIVE:

The main aim was to promote the girls of this rural area to come out of various hindrances and also to promote them to participate in various educational and co-curricular activities conducted by the college so that they could be made aware of different aspects of life. The main objective was to help the girls grow academically, mentally and esthetically.

THE PRACTICE:

The college promoted the admission of girls by giving them bonus marks as per the norms. They were made aware of the schemes of the government under which they could avail the scholarships. Girls getting higher marks were rewarded with scooters to make it feasible to come to the college. Different activities were organized under the NSS scheme in which girls candidates were promoted and motivated alongside. College organized various cultural and literary programmes in which girls were encouraged to give their participation. Teachers helped them to present in different activities so that they could come forward and show their skills and could compete

with the boys. The winner candidates were felicitated in front of the entire college and the local community. Girls were provided with some facilities in the girl's room as their zone of comfort. They were assured security by making a women harassment cell. The girls were given free books along with the study material so that they can be more motivated. They were free to discuss their academic as well as personal problems and were helped by the teachers in one way or the other. By the awareness lectures such an environment was created in the college premises that the girls could feel comfort in the fearless environment of this rural co-education system. Girls were empowered by the continuous support of the teachers.

OBSTACLES FACED AND THE STRATEGIES ADOPTED TO OVERCOME THEM:

As residents of the rural area the girls are treated as the underprivileged part of the society. They are overburdened with a number of house chores. Many from the agricultural background were imposed with hefty tasks during the time of harvesting. Their education was an unwilling and forced compulsion for their guardians. It was a tough task to convince their family to allow them to come to the college regularly as a mandatory routine, so that they can complete their syllabus intelligently. The real difficulty was the task to promote the girls to participate in all the literary and cultural activities as they were never considered equal to the boys in their societies. They were treated as a secondary sex. The faculty of the college motivated them and their parents on the phone calls also so that the girls could also come out of their shells to explore the wisdom and bring the best of their personality. They were assured their security by the college.

IMPACT OF THE PRACTICE:

Girls discovered the opportunities the college and the education system creates for them. Their participation in different literary and co-curricular activities enhanced. An environment was created in the college premises in which the boys too started respecting girls and they also encouraged their female classmates for healthy competitions in different activities of the college. The significant number of female teachers also helped fighting discrimination. They were the role models for the female students of the college. The girls had started participating in the activities of NSS. Some also carried out social services in their localities. Some girls tried to

pursue research work in different institutions. All the faculty members were freely accessible for the female students.

RESOURCES REQUIRED:

Infrastructure of the college was used and the faculty took extra efforts to communicate and motivate the girls and their guardians. College created a social climate amongst the village community so that they enrolled their girls to college. To overcome the problem of transportation to some extent, bright girls were distributed scooty as a government scheme, which became an inspiration for other female candidates.