

Best Practices: 1 **(Year 2018-19)**

1. Title of the Practice: Awareness of Legal Laws for Women

2. Goal:

The law is an essential tool for advancing women's and girls' rights and equality. A robust and effective legal system in India based on the rule of law is central to assisting women to become equal partners in decision-making and development. These laws provide fundamental and basic rights of women. Considering remarkable number of girl students in the higher education institutions, it becomes our responsibility to make these girls aware about legal laws for them. In this regard, the girl students must be oriented by organizing workshop for legal awareness.

3. The Context:

Crimes against women occur every minute in India. Women are not safe, whether it is in their houses, public places or at the workplace. Given the number of crimes that are committed against women, it is pertinent that women are aware about the laws that are in place to protect them.

As a parent, wife, daughter, employee and a woman these are rights set in place to protect the women and it is important that they should be aware about the legal provisions.

4. The Practice

The institution has carried out this process in two stages.

1. Organisation of Workshop.
2. Organisation of Competitive Exam.

As a part of awareness in the institution, the teaching staffs have guided the students about the selected 14 legal laws for women. A one-day workshop was declared for all the students of the institution. The mentioned 14 legal laws were distributed among selected faculty members for study and were directed to demonstrate in the workshop in front of the students. During the workshop, every faculty member shared studious information about the law assigned to them. Thus, all the 14 legal laws were neatly discussed.

To ensure the given information of these legal laws among the students, it was resolved to organize the competitive examination. It was also resolved to conduct the examination by setting the question paper, invigilation and evaluation of answer sheets. It was also decided that the toppers in the examination should be give prizes and certificates to inspire the students to participate in such practices.

5. Evidence of Success

To evaluate the information about the laws discussed in the workshop, a competition was organized for the students in the institution. For the proper conduction of the competition, a multiple choice type question paper was set at the college level. On the declared day, the examination was conducted and thereafter, the results were declared after the evaluation of all the answer sheets. The competition received overwhelming response and altogether 185 students participated in this competition. After the evaluation, 7 topper students were selected for awards. The prizes were distributed to them and the certificate of participation rewarded all the participants by the institution. Undergraduate Arts and Science students are in general not aware about the legal provisions endowed to them by the Constitution of India. By organizing such practice, the institution has made them aware about these legal laws.

6. Problems Encountered and Resources Required

Understanding legal laws is a difficult practice for Arts and Science faculty students. To make them aware about these laws through the demonstration is also a difficult task for the faculty members. To make the demonstration more effective our selected faculty members had to study hard these legal laws. The language used in the law books also proved to be a one of hurdles in this journey. Setting multiple choice type question paper was also a problem for the faculty.

The resources required for this practice are law practitioners. However, it was difficult for the institution to afford them. Hence, it was resolved to assign this responsibility to selected faculty members of the institution. They consented to share this responsibility to make the practice successful.

Best Practices: 2 (Year 2018-19)

1. Title of the Practice: Empowerment of Senior Citizens in the Vicinity

2. Goal:

Aging is a process where an individual experiences a decline in performance, productivity and health. Traditionally, the care of the aged has been the responsibility of the family. Ageing is the natural stage of human life, it brings with it innumerable problems for the people who have retired from the jobs and responsibilities, grown old. These problems can be distinguished under subheads health, financial, physiological, housing and psychological. This practice targeted at giving space to the senior citizens in the vicinity. In order to engage them as well as creating earning source, an attempt was made by organizing One Day Workshop for these beneficiaries.

3. The Context:

Old age is viewed as an unavoidable, undesirable and problem ridden phase of life. Problems of aging usually appear after the age of 65 years. The movements of the aged are fewer coordinates. They get fatigued easily. Due to lack of motivation, they do not take interest to learn new skill and become lethargic. Above all visits to the doctor becomes a routine work for them. Retirement from service usually results in loss of income and the pensions that they receive are usually inadequate to meet the cost of living, which is always on the rise. The diagnosis and treatment of their disease created financial problem for old age.

To overcome these problems, the institution has decided to suggest some remedies by organizing a workshop to empower them.

4. The Practice

The institution has carried out this process by the demonstration as well as visit to two projects run by the institution in the campus, viz. Vermiculture and Mushroom Culture.

The retired and senior citizens in the vicinity were well informed in advance about this workshop. They were duly invited on the declared date by distributing invitation cards. They were registered properly and no fees was charged from them. The workshop was scheduled in two sessions. The first session was conducted on Vermiculture, Vermicomposting and Vermiwash by the concerning faculty of Zoology department.

The second session was conducted by the concerning faculty of Botany department on Mushroom Culture.

After the demonstration, the senior citizens were taken to visit the projects. They were given practical demonstration of the projects and made them assure that such useful projects can be run easily in their farms. They were also advised that these projects could become source of income for them.

5. Evidence of Success

This novel practice proved to be a very successful one because many of the senior citizens participated in the workshop, derived inspiration and decided to start such units at their own farms. After a couple of months, it was witnessed that some senior citizens started these units and they have been running this business successfully. Some of them have also provided employment on daily wages basis to others. As the institution is located in the rural region, maximum of the senior citizens are belonging to agriculture background. Thus they could sale their products to the farmers of the vicinity easily.

Some citizens started Mushroom culture project in their yards. All of us are well aware about the benefits of consumption of mushroom and its products. Mushroom has a vast demand in the market; hence, the crop was sold out easily. It was witnessed that the senior citizens earned a good amount o money through this project.

By carrying out these profitable projects, the citizens utilized their leisure time and earned money to become self-sufficient.

6. Problems Encountered and Resources Required

To carry out such projects has to face many problems. These projects require land, investment, for raw material as well as manual labour. Some citizens were having no enough land/room of their own. They had to hire the space thus to increase their expenses. Due to lack of enough investment, some citizens had to borrow the loans from the banks. Getting labours is also an additional problem in running these projects.

Although they were given training in the workshop, they had face some technical problems. To overcome them, they had to visit the institution frequently for the guidance from the incharge of the projects. For vermiculture projects, the institution supplied worms and for Mushroom culture projects, the institution supplied spawns.