

7.2 Best Practices

7.2.1. Describe two best practices successfully implemented by the Institution as per NAAC format provided in the Manual

Response

Best Practice: 1

1. Title: Community Services by the Students and Teachers and Social Responsibility

2. Objectives of the Practice

- Promoting extension activities in neighbouring villages through sustainable progress, addressing grassroot challenges and extending livelihood-assistance.
- To systematically assess nutritional status of a population and plan necessary intervention.
- To develop among students, responsibility towards the environment and inculcate democratic values

3. The Context

To foster social, communication and leadership skills and inculcate team-spirit and helpfulness among students, encouraging them in extension and community services.

4. The Practice

- Despite urban-proximity, the adopted village lacks various facilities. Programs were arranged to raise villagers' awareness regarding primary health check-up, sanitation, cleanliness, and livelihood opportunities. etc.
- Following Covid pandemic lockdown, camps were organized at Natun Shambhunagar Primary school to promote Covid protocols, respiratory-hygiene, and vaccination.
- Blood group determination of primary school children was organised. Signs of anaemia were examined by Medical Officer and prescribed medicines were supplied for free.

- By studying biodiversity at local water-bodies, Zoology UG and PG students enlightened the local community about ecological changes. Waste-management methods like comprehensive plastic-recycling, preventing unorganized disposal of solid waste, were demonstrated.
- Occupational health hazards and methods of mitigating them were discussed, for the well-being of unorganized labourers.
- NSS unit, Krishnagar Government College organized Blood Donation Camp in collaboration with District Blood Bank, Shaktinagar, Nadia.

Evidence of Success

Primary school students enthusiastically participated in the college initiatives. College authorities have successfully promoted awareness regarding education among them, inspiring local children to pursue Higher Education.

Enhancing awareness level helped the villagers address these issues.

- Deworming Awareness program was organised for primary school children and their mothers to prevent worm infestation-related complications, promote regular deworming, prevent malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency disorders in infants and children.
- Following Kalyani University curriculum, students on field visits undertook assessment of socio-economic and nutritional status of tribal populaces, facilitating systematic assessment of specific communities' nutritional, identification of malnutrition/chronic energy deficiency and underlying pathologies, suggesting intervention-strategies.

Problems encountered and resources required

More funds are required to properly implement practices initiated by the college.

Best Practice: 2

1. Title of the Practice:

Green initiative taken at Krishnagar Government College

2. Objective of the Practice

Committed to environmental sustainability, Krishnagar Government College has initiated green initiatives in the college premises, inculcating among students the importance of eco-friendly practices and foster environmental responsibility. This study aimed at-

- A. Pollution-monitoring in and around the college
- B. Initiating plantation program in the college
- C. Renewable energy adoption by installing solar panel
- D. Environmental assessment through soil and water testing
- E. Promoting plastic-free environment
- F. Energy-conservation by replacing tube lights with LED lights
- G. Promoting nature-study through excursions
- H. Establishing nature club

3. The Context

Amalgamating rich tradition with modernity, the college prioritizes sustainable environment to ensure the well-being and prosperity of future generations; they are encouraged to choose eco-friendly options, conserve energy and reduce waste. Students' proactive participation in green initiatives like real-time pollution monitoring and establishment of a Nature Club has been achieved.

4. The Practice

1. Pollution Monitoring Display Board:

Pollution monitoring display board was installed in college premises, in collaboration with West Bengal Pollution Control Board, to understand local pollution status and take prompt decisions for environmental conservation.

2. Plantation Program:

To counteract escalating urban-pollution, improve air-quality and enhance campus-greenery, plantation programs were organised in the college premises.

3. Solar panel installation:

The college has installed solar panels, minimizing its carbon-footprint, encouraging students to choose viable, clean energy solutions.

4. Environmental assessment:

To ensure the health of the surrounding ecosystem, our college has recently started conducting water and soil-testing regularly.

5. Plastic-free zone:

To curb detrimental impact of plastic, college has been declared plastic-free zone, single-use plastic being strictly prohibited. Comprehensive measures such as banners, awareness campaigns, and waste management strategies have been implemented to promote a cleaner and sustainable environment.

6. Conservation of energy:

Strengthening its commitment towards energy-conservation, the college has replaced traditional lights with LED lights which save energy, last longer and emit less heat.

7. Promote nature study through excursions:

Inclusion of Environmental Science in the Kalyani University-framed syllabus fosters understanding of human-environment interdependence.

8. Establishment of Nature Club:

Recognizing the importance of environment, the Zoology Department has established a Nature Club for students, which conducts periodical nature-surveys, organises seminars and hosts quiz competitions. It has published two issues of e-journal 'Nerthus'.

5. Evidence of Success

1. As part of the 'All India Tree Plantation Campaign, tree plantation drive was jointly organised by the BSF and the college stakeholders' committee. The Officer-In-Charge, faculty members and the BSF personnel planted saplings in the campus.

2. The grid connector solar photo voltaic power plant installed on the rooftop of Biology building provides 10 KWp every day. This alternate, clean energy is utilized efficiently during power failures in the Biology building, providing uninterrupted power supply, ensuring for hassle-free freeresearch work.

3. Krishnagar Government college is abode to myriad flora and fauna, giving it a serene and picturesque landscape. Establishment of medicinal plant garden, no plastic zone, placement of numerous dustbins for waste disposal, and replacement of traditional lights with LED are notable steps towards establishment of sustainable environment within the college.

4. To raise students' awareness regarding environment, excursions for Honours and General degree courses are annually conducted by Zoology, Botany and Geography departments.

6. Problems encountered, and resources required

1. The institution might consider installing solar panels in more departments in future.

2. Proper disposal techniques of chemical wastes from Science departments like Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Physiology may be adopted.

3. Methods to reuse waste water and harvest rain water may be seriously considered.

4. Funds are required to maintain the green wealth of this institution and continue our future endeavours towards achieving sustainable environment.

5. Although awareness on no plastic zone is displayed through display-board, due to lack of proper vigilance completely plastic free campus has not been achieved yet.