**SRNK GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, BANSWADA**

**(NAAC ACCREDITED WITH ‘B’ GRADE)**

**BEST PRACTICES- 2019-2020**

**Title of the practice- I: “Mentor Mentee System”**

**1. Objectives of the Practice.**

A Mentor well experienced faculty who Counsel, Guide, Motivate and Support the students (Mentee) towards their all round development. A mentor can help a Mentee to improve their capabilities and skills through observation, assessment and by providing guidance.

Continuous supervision of academic performance of students such as their attendance and performance in internal and external assessment as well as providing a support mechanism to guide and motivate the students.

Identifying and diagnosing personal and health related problems of the students through Counselling.

**2. The Context :**

To improve the educational and personal growth of students “Mentor –Mentee” Scheme was introduced in the year 2013.

The mentor teacher establishes a strong and caring bond with his/her mentee students.

Every student has his own strengths and weaknesses. Mentor is a guardian to his students and understands his students personally.

• In each class, weak students are identified by the mentor and reported to other faculty members teaching to that class and subsequently for such students Remedial coaching offered and also more efforts taken to uplift. At the same time advanced learners are encouraged to take Competitive coaching and coaching for PG entrance exams.

• Parents are regularly informed about the academic performance of their ward by his/her mentor and invite them to interact with their respective teachers of their ward thereby made them to involve in this process.

•Through counselling Mentor identifies and addresses the problems encountered by the students such as poor academic performance, problems related to infrastructural facilities, and personal , physiological and psychological problems . also motivate and guide the students.

• Effective rapport between the students and mentor helps understand their strengths and weaknesses. Hence, they can mentor them in the right direction. Sometimes the mentor can also offer counselling in the areas of time management and stress management.

• All these activities undertaken by the mentor such as daily call records to the parents, meetings, minutes of meetings, student performance etc. are recorded in a booklet is maintained by each and every Mentor.

**3. The Practice- “Mentor Mentee” System**

The institute has a “Mentor Mentee” Program for all the students i.e First, Second, Third and Final Year. Under this initiative, one faculty is appointed for every 35 – 40 students as their Mentor. The role of the appointed faculty is to periodically monitor the academic performance such as daily attendance of the these 35 – 40 students in lectures and practical, reporting the absentees of the students to their parents on a daily basis on the phone, monitoring their performance in internal examinations and conducting meetings with them regularly to discuss and address academic as well as personal problems of the these 40 students. The details of the above work are maintained in a register by the respective Mentor.

**4. Problems Identified and Resources**

Required Efforts like Sensitizing the teachers about significance and Benefits of the scheme on Students as well as on Institution and to inculcate sense of guardianship in the faculty members for increased effectiveness of the “Mentor Mentee “Scheme. On flip side educating the students to realize the importance of sharing their problems/issues with their respective mentors.

Human resources:

1. Mentor- Teacher

2. Mentee-Students

Material resources:

1. Mentor-Mentee Booklet

**5. Evidence of Success**

• This scheme has led to increase the attendance of students and ultimately their academic performance.

• This scheme helped to identify slow learners and advanced learners. subsequently provided the Remedial coaching to slow learners by which pass percentage improved and Competitive coaching and PG entrance coaching for fast learners, which benefited number of students to secure Jobs and admission in Prestigious institutions.

• Many of the problems faced by the students have come into light during the meetings with respective mentors and have been addressed by the faculty members and management (if required).

**Title of the practice- II: “TUTORIAL CLASSES FOR POOR STUDENTS OF NEAR BY VILLAGES”**

Rural literacy plays an important role in development of our country because 60% of our population living in rural areas, but due to low literacy rural people are not developing as people of cities due to their parental economical situations. It is fact that 80% of rural students came from poor families. It is necessary to provide some educational assistant to primary and secondary school. Students by importing additional information and English skills specially among the rural area students. Hence our college decided to contribute our college student effort towards improvement in literacy of rural people.

Objectives:

1. To make awareness about importance of literacy.

2. To import more knowledge among the rural students.

3. To prevent drop out of Rural students.

Practice:

For organising of activities under this practice our college utilise the help of NSS volunteers of two units and formed 10 teams of each 5 student under guidance of NSS Programme Officers of respective Units. Each team adopted a village near by to college, they visited to allotted village after completion of regular class work and in holidays. First they list out needy student by visiting each house and school. And list prepared about illiterate children and Youth of village with help of respective village Sarpanch. After data collection every day student of team conducted special tutorial classes to the poor student at their school premises or located other premises. they motivated to drop outs and admit into school. They took special tutorial class of illiterate people of village. These classes were organised for 1 month regularly at nearby villages someshwar, desaipet, Pocharam, Durki, Ibrahimpet, Tadkol and Nasurullabad.