

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

Response:

Best Practice-I

Title: “Amma Nannaku Chaduvu” or “ Kids to teach illiteracy Parents / Adults ”.

Objectives:

- To improve literacy conditions for Parents / Adults in rural areas.
- Imparting literacy skills to the target illiterate population.
- To create awareness among the learners about their Rights, Duties and the benefits of they can draw from various schemes of socio-economic development being implemented by the government.
- To empower parents to support their children’s education.
- To empower people and to reduce the problem of low literacy rate especially among women.
- To promote opportunity to educate for those who could not get education.

Benefits:

- Student gets a chance to be a teacher of their family members.
- Illiterate elders get to learn for free and effortlessly.
- To improve the skills of student in the process of educating the parents.

Context:

This programme promotes all students to make sure that each student from the college teaches at least 5 to 10 uneducated Adults after college hours. This initiative is being done with an aim to improve results of the students, who are likely to learn in the process of educating their parents.

The elders, in teurn, can also help full to kids at home. This initiative programme to empower the people and to reduce the problems of low literacy rate especially among women. The percentage of women literacy rate is even lower is some backward districts of the state when the parents are not educated then they are unable to inspire two children’s to get to school and help their children’s in their studies.

Practice:

The primary objective of “ Amma Nannaku Chaduvu “ program, institution would enrolled become teacher and educate their illiterate parents and grandparents at home in order to improve the adults literacy rate. This has been initiated as a major project by the institution would be flagged off on September 08th International Literacy Day.

As a part of this major program active and voluntary involvement of students is required to identify and pick one illiterate parent or grandparent as a learner. Students would have to teach the learner on a daily practice, based on prescribed basic books (15 days course material) they would be provided with. The content of these books has been especially designed for this purpose and covers basic reading, writing and number skills.

Students from all groups participate in this program interested students would have to go through training on how to teach their chosen learners. The total duration of this programme would be 15 days after which an assessment test would be conducted by the student. The adult learner must pass a test to be officially considered literate. The principal of the institution would be required to prepare a plan of action, monitor, and co-ordinate and evaluate the student as part of the program. As this is a major project only few government schools/colleges would be implementing it as of now.

Response:

Best Practice-II

Title: Artificial Ground-Water Recharging:-

Goal: Though the areas where the colleges are situated get good supply of rain, the water storage capacity of the soil is very low. The practice therefore should aim to build up groundwater resources and to reduce surface run off.

Context: Most of the colleges are located in a geographical area where the soil is hard and rocky. This often leads to surface run off of rain water resulting in low groundwater resources so that soon after the rainy season the soil becomes rather dry. Since the institution gives utmost importance to protect its greenery , so it is imperative to build up water table resources.

The Practice: Simple form of groundwater recharge practice which can help to store water naturally in earth can be adopted. For this rain pits are dug in the college campus. These pits are then back filled with gravel and coarse sand. The rain water is collected and collected in these pits.

Evidence of Success: The outcome of the practice can be very heartening as most of the saplings that will be planted can be vigorously survive the offensive heat of summer. The benefit shared by the local: their wells will not dry up and sufficient underground water can prevent green depletion of the area. This can provide the NSS students and staff much encouragement as a lot of requests for continuing the practice can come up from the local people. Problems can be encountered: Since the ground is too rocky in many place, the students can find it difficult to dig through the rocks, in such cases, Plastic containers or cemented container can be used.