

Best Practice – I

EMPOWERING GIRLS IN TRIBAL AREA THROUGH EDUCATION

OBJECTIVES – The purpose of education is to empower one’s mind, open doors of opportunity, impart skills that enable one to grow and become self-dependent.

CONTEXT – In past decade or so, more specifically after the formation of the new state Chhattisgarh, a number of new colleges were established to make education accessible and within reach of one and all. In tribal area though, the scenario is totally different. There are so many socio-economic constraints that deprive the girl students to pursue higher education which is the main reason for poor GER in these areas.

PRACTICE – The programme involves a motivational presentation and interactive session with the students of higher secondary class in various streams at major schools of Nagri. The content includes various opportunities in Higher education including associated job opportunities .The activity schedule is as follows –

Facilitators from HEI, of Assistant Professor Rank visit the school to manage the preparation for presentation.

The programme consists of two parts –

- Presentation by facilitator – The presentation consists of all the vital information about HE information of courses, future prospectus of each discipline, guidelines and information about rules and regulations in clear and concise manner.
- Interaction – In this section the facilitator encourages the participants to ask questions and doubts regarding higher education courses offered by the college and eligibility criteria of various courses. All the queries are attended so that the prospective students get encouraged to pursue higher education. The courses offered in nearby colleges are also discussed. Job prospects of different courses are also discussed.
- Various schemes offered by central & state govt. are also discussed

EVIDENCE OF SUCCESS – The number of enrolment in higher education (for girl child) is ever increasing, specially Tribal students .

1.Problem of reach – HEI has reach in Nagri proper and a radius of 10 Kms. Some students also come from a distance of 20 Kms. This being the only college in this tribal block, the distance and financial factors are major constraints in increasing the catchment area.

2.Problem of Resources – Sufficient resources, manpower, equipment for presentation etc. are required. The geographic position and lack of of Nagri is alsoat a distance of 140 Kms from the affiliating university and 64 Kms from the district headquarters.

Best Practice – II

SOCIAL SERVICE THROUGH NSS

The NSS (National Service Scheme) unit of this HEI works in the area of social service and welfare of society (ISR activities) through annual camps, social service drives and other channels.

OBJECTIVES – A higher education institute not only provides education but also endeavours to inculcate leadership qualities and social responsibilities in young citizens of the country. To achieve this goal the NSS unit of this college is working steadily and providing ample opportunities to students to gain on-hand experience in this regard. In this remote tribal notified area, it was observed that awareness programmes and sensitization programmes may play an important role in much needed social reforms.

CONTEXT – The National Service Scheme is a programme initiated by the central Govt. The college is a member of this programme since 1986. The routine programmes covered under the scheme is monitored by the programme coordinator of the affiliating university. The motto of NSS is social service through education and education through social service.

PRACTICE – Volunteers (Students) are enrolled in NSS schemes at the start of each session. Each volunteer has to participate in activities for at least 2 years. The activities include social works, welfare camps, various activity drives in the locality and chosen area (preferably nearby villages). The main event of each session is a 7 day camp which is planned in a village in coordination with the concerning gram panchayat.

In these camps, cadets participate in various activities targeted to the social welfare of camp-site village and residents. Following are the activities which are taken up during the 7 days camp –

1. **Small construction works** – levelling, renovation/reconstruction of unpaved roads, construction or renovation of community places like chowpal, cultural stage, soak-pits, temples etc.

2. **Cleanliness drives** – Cleaning and excavation of ponds, drinking water supply area, streets and drainage system. This activity also include awareness campaign on cleanliness and hygiene.

3. **Group discussion** – On deaddiction, illiteracy, health, unemployment etc. Various experts in social welfare area also interact with cadets and villagers.

4. **Awareness Programs** - Door to door campaign with data collection, and awareness about social issues and health issues.

5. **Welfare camps** – Health check-up camps, veterinary camps and agriculture camps are also organized.

6. **Cultural programmes** – The cadets also present cultural programmes focussed on social messages on deaddiction, illiteracy, importance of cleanliness and health and hygiene.

7. **Water conservation** – Rain water management, awareness & water shed construction.

EVIDENCE OF SUCCESS – The NSS programme has two fold impact. Not only it provides a chance for young volunteers to learn various social skills but also it provides an excellent window to observe problems in society and work as a team to overcome the same. The participants sensitize with problems, learn team work, leadership and appreciate the simple lives of farmers/villagers. Also it provides the institute an opportunity to serve the nearby community by social welfare activities.