7.2 Best Practices:

Best practice- I

Title of the practice: Vermicomposting and Green campus .

1. Goals:

In the last practice of the Vermicomposting to optimise the view of agriculturist students for agriculture development college was initiated this project. It has been predicted that this practice is the source for minimising the disorders in the crop development. An organic manure is produced from. Agricultural wastes, wastes in the campus which are usually dumped into at places resulting in a foul mess. By vermicomposting these wastes, they are not only utilized efficiently but also help in making a value-added product.

i. To develop an integrated and environmentally organic waste management system that ensures the adequate collection and treatment with sustainable methods, in campus with close agricultural activity.
ii. To involve the different necessary stakeholders to ensure the proper application of the project: extracurricular and extension activities "existing recyclers" and farmers, collection and treatment companies and other complementary agents.
iii. To enhance the knowledge and good practices of the stakeholders involved
iv. The project brings a contribution to the overall sustainability of the area.

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2. Context:

In the Year 2018-19 College has initiated the vermicomposting of the Wastes in the campus. It is a type of composting in which certain species of earthworms are used to enhance the process of organic waste conversion and produce a better end product The use of "vermicompost" for crop production can increase crop yield and significantly reduce the application of costly chemical fertilizers and pesticides that are not environment-friendly. The application of vermicompost at five tons per hectare and 50 percent of the recommended chemical fertilization for upland rice can result in a significantly higher yield than with chemical fertilization alone. The fruit yield of eggplant was significantly higher with the application of l00 grams of vermicompost and l0 grams (50 percent) of the recommended chemical fertilizers per plant compared to that of plants fertilized with 20 grams (l00 percent) of the recommended chemicals per plant only. Because vermicompost helps in increasing the water-holding capacity of the soil, savings of 38 percent for irrigation was reported for commercial banana production. Through the Government's "National Vermicompost and Vermimeal Production Program," These program helps the farmers lower their cost of production by minimizing

the use of chemicals and at the same time reduce environmental pollution by utilizing farm wastes for vermicomposting.

3. The practice:

"Worms are the Intestines of the Earth". Using worms to convert decomposing food waste into nutrient-rich fertilizer is simple, inexpensive, energy efficient, and a great way to teach students to become life-long recyclers. In the past ten years an organization in India has promoted over 5000 farmers and institutions to switch from conventional chemicals to the organic fertilizer, vermicompost. Vermiculture enables any scale or size of operation. In 1985, Maharashtra Agricultural Biotech was formed and established a small plant to manufacture vermicompost from agricultural waste. The organization currently produces 6,000 tons of vermicompost annually. In the age of globalization land fertility and yield is a major issue for the agriculture sector. The farmers in our area are already using vermicompost. To motivate their generation, college has made effort to demonstrate the activity. The waste from college campus is utilized for the plants, botanical garden in the campus meets the aim of this project.

4. Evidence of Success:

Production of vermicompost is not much more technical, any farmer can produce this after a short training or with the help of literature. In India different vermicomposting methods have been applied from time to time, which are pit or tank method, bamboo pit method, bag method, open bed method. We are use bag method. Recently vermicompost production in specially designed HDPE bag has been recommended by several companies like Organic Farming Solution, Bengaluru, Karnataka; Surya Structural, Solan, Himachal Pradesh, etc. In the market it is available by its trade name. College has purchased portable SILPAULIN vermibed. Producers and promoters of these vermi-bags say that it is economical and mobile, easy to install and having provision to collect vermiwash liquid. This rectangular bag is 12 feet long, 4 feet width and 3 feet height that takes load of 1200–1400 kg biodegradable waste. In campus 1.5 kg per day biodegradable waste is generated which produces 400 to 500 kg vermicomposting in a

Vermicomposting bed with newly added waste material

Preparation of additives in c

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Dist-Jalgaon

5. Problems encountered and resources required:

The college campus is about of 4 acres having constructed area with trees and plants. The student strength is below 500 per academic year .So, their daily transmission in the campus having limitation. The waste from the trees and plants is in accordance with it. So the source of waste has also limitations.
Participation of students in this project for this year is poor .However in coming year our NSS department will encourage the students to collect the waste from nearby area so as their participation has some fruitful gain.

Best practice- II

Title of the practice: Digital Literacy for Students and Community

1. Goals:

* The basic need is to bring the rural masses in the flow of digital world and explain the concept of Digital India.
* The expectancy of the society diverts towards standard of living.
* People living in backward scene will be globalized with today's world.
* It'll lay a good impact in the lives of the youth
* Right to education will not only be confine to social science book, rather it will rightly be exercised &We'll get to see the sense of contentment from the unprivileged & ill-literate parents face, seeing their child getting the privileged of modern digital education.
* To know and aware the people about the Visions of Government of India for its effective implementation.
* To build the Pillars of Digital India for its implementation in the era of globalization.
* To have the basic knowledge of computer and ICT related to gadgets like mobile, phone, use of ATM machines, net banking etc.
* Introduce the facilities like Digital locker and make them the use for storing the important documents like Pan card, passport, mark sheets etc.

2. Context:

Digital literacy is basic knowledge of computer and ICT so that a person can do his or her basic work in computer or technology related gadgets e.g. mobile phones, use of ATM machines, net banking etc. It is very important for rural India as for the huge population rendering services is possible through digitization of services and the good thing is that government is very serious about providing the basic amenities to citizen of India especially our rural brother and sisters and it can be made possible through digital governance.

The government commits the development of society through digital literacy, which plays major role in fast growing countries like India. The 70% population of our country is having rural status. It is an opportunity to serve for the progress of villagers through the technology The evaluation of village is still on the slow track as resistivity of villagers is main obstacle having the clothes of tradition and superstition.

The fast track life in this century is the elaborative target for peoples. One can achieve employment by injecting digital era into their life. Digital literacy has direct impact on people's per capita income. Considering importance of digital literacy in education which helps student to learn things around the world besides book knowledge. They can learn different kind of online courses which improves their employability criteria.

We have initiated this mission with the vision to empower at least one person per household with crucial digital literacy and is expected to touch the lives of 1000 individuals over the next few years. This is an effort to complete the vision to transform one from each household as digitally literate. The practice aims at helping adults and rural such technological literacy develop the skills they need to interact in an increasingly digital world.

It is the dynamic and integrated platform of digital literacy awareness, education and capacity programmes that will help rural communities fully participate in the global digital economy. Our focus is on making technology central to enabling change.

Digital literacy will improve social and financial status of people. We can see women's in remote areas are selling their handcraft products in e-commerce platform like Amazon. People can learn their interesting factors like organic farming, health precautions, wheather conditions Social media
.Students interaction through google classroom ,Youtube lectures ,online counseling etc. Govt. of India has initiated E-Panchayat / E-Pathshalamission to improve quality of governance in rural areas. The Pillars of digital India are

1. Broadband Highways
2. Universal Access to phones
3. Public internet Access program
4. E-Governance Reforming government through technology
5. e Kranti- Electronic delivery of services
6. Information for All
7. Electronics Manufacturing- Target NET ZERO imports
8. IT for jobs
9. Early Harvest

3. The practice:
In the academic year 2017-18 college made the efforts of survey regarding digital literacy program 60 men and 40 women were participated from nearby villages through spot interviews and questionnaires. It was observed that they use the internet for communication through voice call and rare use for social sites like WhatsApp only. Out of 60 men and 40 women 40 men and 30 women are used android mobiles.

The following programs are arranged by keeping this view

1. Initially college arranged the workshop on net banking and internet banking in the adopted village Dhamodi .Resource person Mr. Sonu Davale nicely explained the aim and objectives of net banking and demonstrated the sample transactions to villagers and NSS volunteers. He also explained the use of ATM card, how it is important for the instant transactions and withdrawals of money.
2. Celebration of digital week by arranging the talk on ONE STEP AHEAD – cashless transaction by Mr. Vilas Chandelkar. He assured to the participants about the safety that without OTP nobody can disturb your account.
3. One day workshop on Needful apps on android Phone by Mr.H.M.Baviskar, Miss. AnkitaChaudhari and Miss. Apurva Mahajan They introduced all useful apps on android phone like agricultural App, BHIM, PAYTM, and Phone Pay. They explained how these apps are useful and safe for transactions. They had demonstrated the payment of electric bill of one villager and explained easy pay of Electric bill in hand and anywhere.
4. One day workshop in cordination with Bank of Maharashtra, Raver Branch.
5. Use of Govt. website for one line submission of different schemes organized of ZilhaParishadJalgaon for villagers.

4. Evidence of Success:

In the digital era still rural India there is lack of knowledge about utilization of applied instrument and net surfing for the time consumption. Rural peoples are feared to lose the data / money / secrets of their own families through the internet. The success of our practice is that many villagers and students are now out of fear and using the android for agricultural marketing, banking transitions,

and weather conditions time to time for their crops. They also utilize the WhatsApp / Face book for transmission and suggestion with agriculture officers / experts.

Students are using the email WhatsApp facilities in androids for transmission of notes knowledge sharing, sometime notices of the college are also forwarded to students and their parents. The digital literacy of the social parameters is our main aim through these ways we meet by our efforts.

5. Problems encountered and resources required:

In practice People do not support for net banking and ATM because of they does not know about cyber security. People accept the Android phone but do not use it for any other information purpose because of language problem and poor network and access.

India lives in its villages. But it needs more amount of funds to meet the cost of infrastructure creation in rural areas than the urban areas. Division of fund among the rural and urban is not easy. India has 1600 languages and dialects. Non availability of digital services in local Languages is a great barrier in digital

literacy. Fear of cybercrime and breach of privacy has been deterrent in adoption of digital technologies. Most of the technology including cyber security tools is imported. There is no sufficient skill to inspectfor hidden malwares.

The goal of Digital India is far away as most of the nine pillars of digital India mission are facing serious challenges in implementation. Persistent attention must be given to each and every pillar.

The problems were found during the survey that villagers cannot give the information properlydue fear about net banking. Women are worried to giving right information due to village culture. In our area most of peoples are farmers and farmworkers. So they are busy in their agricultural work. So it was very difficult to attain the villagers and fill their information for the survey. The problem is that internet is not properly run in most of villages i.e. 3G or 4 G net cannot run properly. So people cannot use the internet in proper time as per their needs. To literate the village about digitalization street play Programme will also be one option. To complete this achievement some funds are required.

Sardar V.P. Arts & Sci. College AINPUR Pin 425507 Dist-Jalgaon

Principal
Sardar V. P. Arts & Science College
Ainpur, Tal. Raver. Dist- Jalgaon