

BEST PRACTICE -1

1. TITLE OF THE PRACTICE:

Social Outreach Program

2. CONTEXT

Social outreach and services are those that extend our expertise and technological capacity to serve in our communities, our state, the nation and the world.

At the heart of the commitment are the values of engagement and communication. The specific goal is to improve and enhance the health and well-being of our communities and environment through outreach programs and collaboration with our constituents to implement a new vision for engagement and outreach at some nearby places for health, hygiene and well-being through counseling the communities and to produce a measurable output.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE PRACTICE:

- To develop more effective, sustainable and equitable relationships with our communities to address social challenges followed by their development.
- To create engagement task force for outreach that serves as a portal of access for the said communities and citizens.
- To enhance the consistency, follow up and impact through the outreach.
- To strengthen culture of support for community engagement and serve the community, with proposed activities, outreach practices with institutional initiatives.

4. THE PRACTICE:

The engagement task force is created by the Principal in consultation with all the departments. The various activities are conducted as per the need of the community, convenience of the department and available resources. These are highlighted as follows:

Dept. of Food Technology – Nutritional Awareness:

Social Outreach Program in Food and nutrition are designed to train community members regarding developing healthy life-styles, particularly in improving nutrition and promoting physical activity. Department of Food Technology has organized various Social Outreach Programs through lectures, Demonstrations of healthy recipes, Street plays etc. These activities aimed to improve knowledge and behavior amongst community in order to prevent life-style related diseases and chronic health conditions. Such activities benefited pre-school, school going children and women of reproductive age.



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Dept. of Interior Design -

To raise awareness among communities of Rashivde village, Kolhapur in the form of hygienic concern and by giving a proper interior layout plan for the Rashivde Grampanchayat also developing an alternative landscape plan for the Gramdevat Temple.

The beneficiaries were the local communities to whom the importance of proper sanitation was conveyed in form of slogan so as to make them aware of health and hygiene. As well as the Rashivde Grampanchayat and its staff along with the Talathi and Grampanchayat chairman and his members were benefitted with direct site work done by students modifying the existing interior layout of grampanchyat office to meet proper circulation and space utilization. Another targeted social outreach was the Gramdevat Temple, for which the students drafted on site landscape layout alternative plan which was beneficial for entire Rashivde community. Thus the interior department along with student and the staff conducted very successful outreach program.

Dept. of Fashion Design – Skill Training:

Women workers from Grape winery were identified and trained for cutting, stitching and printing shopping bags in different size and shape. Staff and students were involved in this practice. Under the collaboration with Fresh Express, Sangli, training program was organized through Sakhi Ladies Training Workers. Total 30 women were trained under the label of Grape with Heart. The same shopping bags made by these women workers were displayed and distributed in Berlin Fruit Logistica – An International Fruit Conference.

5. OBSTACLES FACED IF ANY AND STRATEGIES ADOPTED TO OVERCOME THEM:

The areas of focus for outreach program were: a remote place, with less literate and diverse personalities. It was very difficult to get them aware about the health, hygiene, well – being, sustainable living and was also difficult to train the individuals with skills. So to enhance thinking and lifestyle of these people and to make them aware towards these things was a major obstacle.

Strategies adopted: - Faculty members with students of individual department visited the selected places and had interaction, demonstration and training with the specific group of people regarding above topics. Presentations were given to them in terms of colorful images, posters, 3D views, demonstration, printing techniques, and sewing techniques as per their understandable manner to ensure the success of the program.




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6. IMPACT OF PRACTICES:

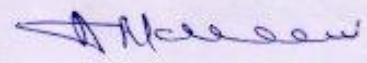
The positive outcome of the practice can be highlighted as:

- Healthy participation of staff and students.
- An increase in the confidence level and improvement in personality of the students as they are exposed to field experiences and learn to handle project from scratch till execution.
- These experiences will boost their site knowledge and help them in their future career.

7. RESOURCES:

- Field personnel and their availability is a prime requirement.
- Availability of authorized persons like Grampanchayat authorities, etc.
- Activity specific materials.




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BEST PRACTICE -2

1. TITLE OF THE PRACTICE:

Renewable Energy Resources (on – grid solar power plant)

2. CONTEXT:

Solar energy is renewable source of energy as it can be used to produce electricity as long as the sun exists. India holds an important place in the global education industry.

India has one of the largest networks of higher educational institutions in the world. Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education reached 25.8 percent in 2017 – 18. This presents a very good opportunity for solar rooftop in educational institutions.

It also helps house renewable energy to bring down energy cost. Setting up a solar photovoltaic (PV) power plant, will not only contribute towards reduction in overall costs of energy for the premises but also to contribute to a greener or sustainable environment.

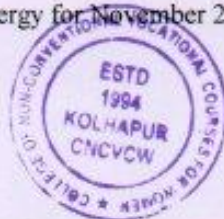
3. OBJECTIVES OF THE PRACTICE:

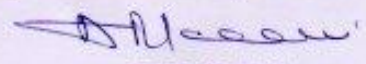
- To install solar power plant on the roof terrace and generate solar energy.
- Offsetting of green house gases.
- To utilize the generated solar power for institution as substitute to conventional power supply.
- To export the excess generated solar power to national grid.
- To impart practical knowledge among students from this working.
- To augment long term research in the field of solar power.
- To become a role model among the public in going green.

4. THE PRACTICE:

Considering the growing energy demand from various sectors our college has decided to go for use of nonconventional energy resources for all its internal consumptions by installing roof top solar panels.

For the last five years, energy usage, our annual requirement is about 16824 units. We have installed 46 numbers of solar panels with the install capacity of 20kw with capital cost of Rs. 547676/- in the month of November 2018. Solar system has given excellent results which have generated 37372 units of solar energy for November 2018 to July 2020. On an average




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the system generates about 50 units of energy per day. That is about 18000 units per year against our requirement of 16825 units. Thus, making college self-sufficient to export the surplus energy to national grid.

Generation of solar energy has given number of environmental benefits in terms of offsetting green house gases. Such as solar energy generated is equivalent to creation of 41.6 hectare of forest land, saves 482278 kg of carbon dioxide which reduces pollution made by 6 passenger cars emitting carbon dioxide, over 106.32 hours. Reduction of 236.64 kg of nitrous oxide which is equivalent to requirement of power to 2094 computer for a year. And also reduces 1393 kg of sulphur oxide which equivalent to emission of carbon dioxide by TV over 103005 hours.

5. OBSTACLES FACED IF ANY AND STRATEGIES ADOPTED TO OVERCOME THEM:

- Poor service from suppliers after installation
- Daily cleaning of panels is necessary to improve efficient power generation. Care should be taken of obstacles falling on the panels like tree shadows. So, daily maintenance and accordingly the man power are required for the same.

Strategies adopted

- Local experts are contacted and taken service on need basis.

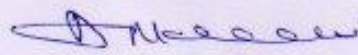
6. IMPACT OF THE PRACTICE:

- Sustainable and Renewable Energy Sources
- Builds good will with the community
- Good learning opportunities
- Utilization of terrace for installation of solar panels resulting in the accumulation of truly renewable energy source.

7. RESOURCE REQUIRED:

In house experts and local agencies




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