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Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jhojhu Kalan (Ch. Dadri)

Affiliated to Ch. Bansi Lal University, Bhiwani

NAAC Accredited 'B' Grade

Best Practice 1

1. **Title: Maintaining Sustainable Environment**

2. **Objectives:**

- Rainwater harvesting undertaken
- Waste management
- Installation of Solar cells and LED lights
- Awareness program initiated among students to sensitize them about the importance of sustainable environment.

3. **Context:**

- Rain water harvesting introduced to conserve water
- Declared college plastic free campus
- Solar power devices installed and LED bulbs used to reduce carbon footprint
- Students engaged in environmental conservation programmes like afforestation, plastic-free campaigns etc.

4. **Practices:**

- Rainwater harvesting for water conservation- Roof water is drained through rain pipes and collected in rainwater storage tanks. This water is used for watering gardens.
- Facility of replenishing groundwater is also present.
- Photo voltaic solar cells have been installed to reduce the use of fossil fuel-based power supplies. However, it is costlier than conventional electric supply.
- Afforestation programme like urban forestry initiative was taken up. Hundreds of trees were planted under the green campus programme.

5. **Evidence of Success:**

- Lush green gardens are irrigated using harvested rainwater. Excess water is passed through groundwater recharge pits.
- Solar power is utilized by connecting it with main-line supply through appropriate devices.
- Result indicates sustenance of a green campus and reduction of carbon footprint.

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6. **Problems Encountered and Resources required:**

- **Rain Water harvesting:** Difficulties faced are sedimentation in storage tank and catchment basin on rooftop. Shortage of cleaning staff is managed with the help of hired labours.
- **Solar Power:** It is not cost-effective technology to replace fossil fuel-based power supply, but a necessary step to reduce carbon footprints.

7. **Resource:** Monetary resources provided by college from its fund.

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BEST PRACTICES -2

1. Title: Social Commitment and Community Outreach.

2. Objectives of the Practice:

- The college aims to develop the spirit of social service and commitment in their students through education.
- We aim to generate awareness amongst students toward existing social disparities, empathy towards underprivileged sections of the society, women empowerment, education, safety, health and nutrition.
- We work for the betterment of the marginalised section of the society and help them through various outreach programmes of NCC and NSS.

3. The Context:

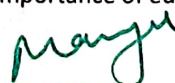
• Social inequalities and lack of means and opportunities in people from low socioeconomic background characterises their lives. Therefore, the only way to level these disparities i.e. sustainable livelihood, good education, access to healthcare and hygiene is education which can create awareness among the youth of the country. RGPG College develops social responsibilities and sensibilities among the students through several committees and societies which addresses social issues such as to:

- Guide and provide education to socio-economically weaker section.
- Awareness about health and hygiene.
- Banking and saving schemes and benefits.
- Counselling about job opportunities and entrepreneurship through skilled courses.
- Making them aware against alcoholism, drug abuse, begging etc.
- Financial aid and help.
- Sharing and caring the downtrodden.

4. The Practice:

Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jhojhu Kalan creates a symbiosis between the community and extension work and its outreach platforms such as NSS, Eco Club, Alumni Association, Teaching and Non-Teaching staff thus creating a multivalued conclave. To sensitize the young girls towards the development and upliftment of the under privileged the college organises several programmes throughout the year.

- College has adopted nearby villages, where the NSS volunteers and members of Science department visit regularly to make them aware about health, hygiene, importance of education


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and sports. They teach the young children and distribute books and stationery to them. During plantation drive, trees were planted in barren lands in the village.


- Awareness about various skill development courses are given by our students by interacting with them and helping them on how they can become self-reliant.
- Awareness about protecting the environment is done by ECO-Club & NSS. Issues such as organic farming, waste management procedures, more use of renewable resources, cleanliness, plastic free community to reduce Pollution are taken up.
- Gender sensitization programmes to create a gender just society are addressed regularly. Resource persons from various communities are invited to give guest lectures in seminars/webinars on the challenges that the women face in security and safety and how to tackle them boldly and fearlessly.

5. Evidence of Success:

- Rallies, Nukkad Nataks & Awareness camps visit to nearby adopted villages, are regular feature of college volunteers.
- Women cell organised skilled courses like Stitching, Beautician and alumni under various government schemes. They are motivated to become entrepreneurs or self-employed.
- College volunteers have been able to make aware and reduce drug abuse and addiction in the underprivileged societies.
- Security and safety training courses are organised in the college so that students learn them and spread these techniques in their neighbourhood.
- Techniques of organic farming is taught to the girls under green initiatives for sustainable environment. This will sensitize them and society in turn. College has made continuous efforts to make whatever little difference it can bring in the lives of underprivileged people through its extension and outreach activities.

6. Problems encountered and resources required:

- The mindset of the rural community needs to be gradually changed by the NSS & College and faculty advisors through their sustained efforts as they show resistance towards change. This is a gradual process and volunteers need to eventually convince them of their well-being.
- Illiteracy is another deep rooted problem of our society and it goes hand in hand with poverty. Convincing these people to send their children for education. This needs a consistent and continuous efforts. Girl's students' volunteers find it difficult to convince young men in their neighbourhood not to take alcohol or other drugs and save their and familiars future. Alcoholism aggravates domestic violence and it is a widespread problem in the society.
- Cost and funding is a major issues in planning these efforts to uplift the underprivileged. For such comprehensive ventures more financial resources and understanding with local partners are required.


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