

Government Degree College, Budaun

Best Practices (2018-19)

Practice No. 1

1. TITE OF THE PRACTICE: Gender Sensitization and Social Issues Sensitization of youth by NSS

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE PRACTICE:

The young people are the most effective agents for the social change they play an important role in the development of the country. National Service Scheme is given an opportunity to the youth to participate in the development of the nation. So the main objective of this practice is to sensitize our youth toward some social issues and to connect our students to the society through different activities of NSS.

3. THE CONTEXT

Besides 4 one day camp & 1 seven days camp NSS conducted many activities that connects our youth i.e. our students with society. These activities are held in the college premises and three adopted villages nearby by three units of NSS. First unit is Swami Vivekananda Unit (SPO- Dr. Rakesh Kumar Jaiswal), Second unit is Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Unit (PO- Dr. Pawan Kumar Sharma) and third unit is Rani Laxmibai Unit (Dr. Sarika Sharma)

4. THE PRACTICE

NSS Program officers inculcate various skills to the volunteers through different activities in camps such as for NSS volunteers to identify the needs and problems of the community and involve youth in problem solving process they have done door-to-door survey. The survey helps to develop among themselves a sense of social and civic responsibility and Program officer utilizes their knowledge in finding practical solution to individual and Community problems by cleanliness drives, environment protection by plantations, constructing small sewage, sensitizing people by rallies, nukkad natak etc.

All NSS Volunteers stay at the day night camp with their POs. In camps all volunteers are divided into groups and PO depute all work to different groups on rotation basis. This helps them to develop competence required for group living and sharing of responsibilities. There

is also an Educational/Intellectual session for all, everyday to improve their knowledge & skills by community participation.

They are also prepared for some emergencies and natural disasters as they collected an amount for Kerala Flood Relief Fund and Blood Donation.

5. EVIDENCE OF SUCCESS

The major advantages of different activities conducted by NSS are the young generations or our students, who are the future of the nation, feel connected with society, their problems, their circumstances, their perceptions for life etc. Three villages are adopted by NSS units which are ODF and well aware by Volunteers. Some pics of activities in the village are



6. PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

Some problems that are faced by volunteers are lack of level of understanding between villagers, some activities need administrative permissions and there is much more work to be done on ground level by government policies.

Practice No. 2

1. TITLE OF THE PRACTICE: Smart Class and ICT Tools

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE PRACTICE: To create ICT-enabled teaching and learning environment. It makes the learning experience more effective through its various products for example presentations, videos, graphics, animations, etc.

3. THE CONTEXT: The College is well aware of the fast-changing environment. In this dynamic world, if we want our students to compete and survive then we must provide computer proficiency to our students besides their regular course material. The College already use ICT tools for teaching and learning through a projector, overhead projector, computers & TV also. One Smart Board with Projector and a movable projector is purchased and used in this session.

4. THE PRACTICE: ICTs improve the quality of teaching and learning process in a number of ways: By augmenting student enthusiasm and commitment, by making possible the acquirement of fundamental skills and by improving communication between students and teachers. Tools of ICT commonly used in higher education as well as in our college are

1. Audio equipments like Radio, Mobile etc.
2. Video equipments like Smart Board etc.
3. Audio visual gadgets like Computer, Television, Smartphone etc
4. Projection tools like overhead projector, multimedia projector etc.

ICTs are also tools that enable and bring about transformation which, when used properly, can encourage the shift in an environment that is learner-centered. ICTs which can be in the form of videos, television and also computer multimedia software, that merges sound, transcripts and multicolored moving imagery, can be made use of so as to make available stimulating, thought-provoking and reliable content that will keep the student interested in the learning process.

5. EVIDENCE OF SUCCESS

The students as well as the teachers are interested in delivering their lectures by using ICT tools. It has improved students' quality of work and has given them the confidence to perform enhanced learning tasks. Increases information reliability and accuracy adding to the authenticity of learning tasks, with realistic and up-to-date information. Various departmental activities like students seminar provide the student to prepare the subject better through ICT tools. Some pics of activities are given below:



6. PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED AND RESOURCES REQUIRED

While using ICTs in teaching has some obvious benefits, ICTs also bring challenges. First is the high cost of acquiring, installing, operating, maintaining and replacing ICTs. While potentially of great importance, the integration of ICTs into teaching is still in its infancy. The other challenge faced is the basic requirements as electricity, telephone networks, uninterrupted internet service are not available at some time.