**First Best Practice**

**Name of the Practice: Contribution to Prevent Stubble Burning on Farms**

**Objectives:**

1) To Motivate the farmers to leave the practice of stubble burning on their farms.

2) To share the negative impact of stubble burning on the fertility of soil with the farmers.

3)To make the farmers aware about the negative consequences of stubble burning on the air.

**Context:**

 In Northern India, the stubble burning has been a major cause of increasing pollution but every effort made in this direction were remained unfruitful to get rid of this serious problem. This practice has caused a major health crisis for general public due to its resultant effect in terms of contagion air with pollutants element in India. Farmers reveal the fact that this is very harmful for the sustainable growth on farms but argued that they were left with no option but to burn the stubble on their farms as other methods to clean the farm in order to prepare the land for the next round of seeding, have not offered been to these farmers as an effective solution to the issue. Burning stubble at farms is the easiest and cheapest way and farmers said that to remove stubble, hiring of machines is not economically viable as most of the farmers in the India are marginalized and small. T

**The Practice:**

Students visited many villages subsequently to create awareness among the farmers about the negative consequences of the exercise plasticised by them on their farms. They discussed about the harmful effects of this practice on our environment and sustainability. students also shared the valuable information based on scientific facts about the major benefits that can accrued to the farmers if crop stubble is managed in proper way. The farmers were made aware about the effect of stubble burning on the soil fertility as it destroys nutrients. Some of conducive suggestions were shared with farmers to protect the fertility of soil and protect the environment simultaneously. It was suggested by students that stubble could be used to improve the productivity of soil and may be used as a raw material for paper industry. It can be used for the generation of compost or as biomass of fuel production. Another use that was shared with farmers to motivate them to leave this practice was suggested that stubble can also be sold to cement or brick industries. They used lecture method to advance their views as well as charts and poster were also used to convey their messages to the farmers. The copies of the provisions of incentives and disincentives done by government were also distributed among farmers. The farmers were also made aware about the punishments and rewards associated with this practice. In continuation of the series of efforts made in the direction of demotivating the farmers to shun this practice, on dated, 6. 11. 19 Prabhat Feri was also organised at concerned villages to give message effectively to the villagers.

**Its uniqueness in the context of higher Education System:**

The higher education institutions can play a vital role to find solutions to these issues as a large chunk of students hail from rural background studying in most of the higher education institutions in India. So, they are enlisted to be resorted to keep their families, relatives and neighbours away from stubble burning. so, the students from rural background in the higher education institutions can be motivated to take part in awareness campaign against stubble burning on farms in villages. They can apprise the farmers about the benefit of not burning stubble on farms and the ill or negative consequences of setting fire on the same place.

**Evidence of Success:**

of the farmers in the villages to which the students visited frequently and randomly and motivated farmers assured the student to leave the practice in point and they actually eschewed this practice.

**Problems encountered:**

 farmers claim that they do not have enough time to wait for the seeding for next crop but it takes one and half month to decompose the residue of paddy on farms left by the harvesters.

**Second Best Practice**

**Name of the Practice: Special Training for Classical Dance**

**Objectives:**

1) To give psychological relief to the emotions of the participant.

2) To make the participants familiar with power of Indian rich culture and heritage though various forms of classical dance.

3) It aims at to confer peace of mind to the participant as it has its basic connection with attractiveness, blessings and happiness. It helps the participants to concentrate as it is required to give unique posture.

4) It will also enhance memory and sharpen of the mind.

5) Physical fitness is also ensured for the participants through this artform it involves graceful expression, elegant posters, flawless posses.

6) The participants will learn discipline and patience.

**Context:**

Dance is not only a source of happiness and blessings but very important factor that play a pivotal role in creating National harmony and integrity in India. To acquire the skills of various forms of classical dance a person has to undergo rigorous training that helps them to be hard- working and also sincere in their day-to-day life activities. The main components of classical dance are to concentrate and express the event through their facial expressions. S, to keep the youth concentrated on important issues, the training imparted for classical dance can play positive role. S0, the higher educational institutions have to promote such types of activities for their students or other youth in the area to make them aware about the rich heritage of India. So, to inculcate the values of nationalism and a sense of respect for our culture and heritage and to get more hardworking youths equipped with good concentration, higher educational institutions have to bear the responsibilities to achieve this important and giant task in the interest of our society,

**The practice:**

It is said that science is curiosity which concerns life, philosophy is actually an attitude towards life, art is wonder at life and it is also said that the religion is reverence for life. During the year 2019-20, the training for various forms of classical dance was arranged for the students of the college. But at the same time, the same was made offered to the outsiders at the free of cost. The participants were made aware about main components of Indian classical dance. The students were trained to present the characters in a dramatic way or the skill to imitate the character was also discussed in detail which was accompanied with the practical implementation of the knowledge gained through these sessions. The best forms of dance movements called Nitta is also an important element about which the participants were made familiar and skills for the same was inculcated through the sessions devoted to the practical practice. The participants were made acquainted with the various mudras and gestures called Nritya. Some of the most prominent races of the classical dancers were remained the focal point around which the whole training program was revolved.

**Uniqueness in Higher Education System:**

 The emphasis is always given to introduce and include various forms of Indian dance as a part of main course and classical dance is the one of the best forms of art. To make Indian youth physically and mentally healthy and fit, sports and cultural events are generally promoted and recommended.

 In higher education institutions, the education and training for classical dance is of crucial importance in relation to the promotion of free expression of their desires and feelings of the young generation. Besides, the quality of self-belief and self-confidence is also created through this from of dance. In higher education institutions, the Indian National consciousness is channelised through training of cultural dance. The training imparted to make them realise the spirit of true Indian.

**Success of the practice:**

1) They succeeded in telling the story of Mahabharata, Ramayana Bhagwat Geeta, Shiv Puran, mahakavi Kalidas. and many others books of religious importance.

2) They were gained knowledge about many books and learnt about Indian great literature.

3) The quality of concentration was attained by the participants

4) They became more confident and more self-reliant.

5) The feeling of nationalism became more intensive in the participants

6) The participants became well-versed with the various forms of Indian classical dance and some of our students clinched awards/ prizes in the competition held at university and other levels.

**Problems Encountered:**

1) The participants were taking more time to get familiar with this new skill as they had no acquittance with it in the past.

2) The participants were not ready to allocate required time to learn this artform with proper gestures.

3) Some of the participants were not able to learn this dance form as they found it difficult to learn.