

## **BEST PRACTICES**

### **1. TITLE OF THE PRACTICE: TO INCULCATE SCIENTIFIC TEMPER**

**a) GOAL:** To encourage the students to develop an enquiring mind and help them understand and solve the problems of society. It helps them take wise decisions and provide a rational outlook on the problems they face.

**b) CONTEXT:** Even after decades of freedom, people of India have not adopted a scientific attitude. The scientific development should help in the protection of land, soil, air, water and human beings. Every scientific method should be based on compassion, kindness and sympathy for flora and fauna. But in today's scenario any progress and development is based on the destruction of environment.

Science, technology and innovation, that hold the key to economic and social development, can contribute to the sustainable and inclusive development of the country. Article 51A of the Indian Constitution clearly states that "It is the fundamental duty of every citizen to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry". In this context we create awareness among the students.

#### **c) THE PRACTICES:**

- Special lectures were organized.
- National Science Day is celebrated every year.
- University level Programmes like essay, quiz and making model competitions were held on the theme "Science for the people, People for the science" on the National Science Day.
- **One of the best ways of developing a scientific temper is to strengthen the spirit of inquiry among students by encouraging them to ask questions.**
- **Lecturers help students correlate the concepts of life, through experiment.**

**d) EVIDENCE OF SUCCESS:** The teachers have created awareness among students that scientific temperament is a necessity for every citizen, and science has contributed to the world's progress and good for humanity. Students are morally sensitized about socio-scientific issues.

Our students have won many prizes in the University and State competitions like science quiz, essay competition and model making competition.

#### **e) PROBLEMS:**

There are several factors responsible for the lack of scientific temperament –

- Social environment
- Girls are discriminated in higher education.
- Funds allocated for this purpose are insufficient.
- Students are more inclined to technical courses than basic science courses.

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### **2. TITLE OF THE PRACTICE: OUT REACH PROGRAMMES**

**GOAL:**

The college endeavours to imbue the students and faculty with community and civic service. It has launched many programmes for the community. Medical camps and special lectures are organised for the villagers and students. The aim is to reach the society through the students of our college. Our zeal is to accomplish the objective of serving the society.

The aim is to help students understand rural life and work. The college aims to help people and students identify the needs and problems of the community. It involves them in problem-solving and helps them develop a sense of social and civic responsibility.

**THE CONTEXT:**

Medical camps and special talks were arranged to enable the community to reduce vulnerability of diseases and create awareness of public health crisis. Special lectures on sustainable agriculture were organised for the well-being of the farming community. The main feature of this initiative is that the doctors with the help of our faculty have conducted several health camps. The community cure has become the cornerstone of the humanitarian medical assistance. The doctors explained the benefits of preventive health care to the villagers. General medical camps including eye camps assist building awareness regarding common ailments, nutrition, hygiene and sanitation.

**PRACTICE:**

- Special lectures on health programmes were arranged to create awareness of chikungunya, diabetes and eye problems.
- Saplings were planted as a part of the Green Tiptur initiative.
- The NSS organized free medical camps for villagers.
- Officials from various departments gave talks on Integrated Horticultural Development and Youth in Rural Development.
- Programmes on various topics like agricultural crops, coconut cultivation, animal husbandry, horticultural crops, women and child care, water management and soil conservation, health, hygiene and nutrition etc., were arranged for villagers.

**EVIDENCE OF SUCCESS:**

The NSS volunteers interacted with the residents of the village and invited them for an open interaction. The residents participated in the educative programmes and medical camps arranged at the camp. In the NSS special camp, resource persons from government agencies/departments like horticulture, agriculture, forest, government hospital, veterinary hospital, women and child welfare and agriculture produce marketing committee were invited every day to give talks on various topics. They also created awareness of subsidies for drip irrigation, growing crops and government schemes. Faculty members and villagers chaired the sessions and shared their knowledge and experiences with one another. The villagers highly appreciated the programmes and acknowledged that they were very useful and informative. This became a source of motivation and the programme is conducted every year by the faculty and students of the college. It has sensitized them about the

problems faced by villagers on various health issues. Disease control and preventive initiative are important to make people physically active, eat a healthy diet and avoid tobacco and alcohol.

**PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED AND RESOURCES REQUIRED:**

One of the major problems of the NSS is that the goals and objectives of the NSS are numerous. Universities as well as people have high expectations of the NSS volunteers.

They cannot bring about changes in society in a seven- day camp however the students have inspired the villagers to continue the good work.

The major challenge is that the villagers discontinue the treatment. No follow –up work is done. The people lack motivation to change their lifestyle. Another challenge is providing medicines for the villagers. This problem is solved by philanthropists and lecturers who donate money generously.