

## **Best Practise No. 1:**

**Title of the practice:** Maintenance of biodiversity register.

### **Objectives of the practice:**

The scheme aims at: -

- To know about information of local biodiversity.
- To provide knowledge about plant biodiversity, animal biodiversity, insects birds, crop biodiversity to students and society.
- To motivate students, parents, farmers, NGO's to preserve all type of biodiversity's in there localities.
- To train the students to collect data of all type of bio diversities and maintain it.
- To create eco-friendly atmosphere among students and society towards biodiversity conservation.

### **The Context:-**

Biodiversity is a function of web of interaction taking place between plant and animals. The college is situated in rural area where most of the people are engaged in agriculture, dairy farming, nursery project, poultry farming and fishing activities. Now a days climate change is burning issue. Hence it become essential to study the interaction between plant ,animal, human being with environment. Shrigonda tehsil is also rich in plant biodiversity such as *Mahadevdar* hillside, animal diversity at *Autewaditalav*, *Ghodegaontalav*, *Durgaontalav*, *Ujani dam backwater*, *pedgaon river backwater* and *Bhigwan* site. By a group of students of our college from different locality of Shrigonda tehsil institute collect data about plant diversity, crop diversity, animal diversity, birds diversity and maintain in biodiversity register. After data entry in the register ,students analyses the plants species, animals-insects species, crops and information is submitted to respective departments.

It helps to get knowledge about endangered plants, rare plants, any new species in the locality. It provides information about insects, vermes and paste in the different agriculture dominating locality.

### **The practice: -**

In Ahmednagar district ,rehkurisancturi is located near 24 km from Shrigonda tehsil which is famous for Black Bucks. The sanctuary is spread across of 2.17 sq.km. serves as a safe heaven for nearly 400 Black Bucks (*Kalvit*). Every year students of Botany and zoology departments visit to this sanctuary in winter season. Student collect data of plants species and insects species from sanctuary. They get knowledge about different facilities made in sanctuary by forest department to protect plant diversity as well as animal diversity.

Department of Geography celebrates "Vruksha Sanvardhan Raksha Bandhan" every year on the occasion of Rakshabandhan to spread the message of plant biodiversity preservation among students and society. The college organizes visits to Mahadevdara

and KashiVishveshwar temple to collect plant and animal, insects, birds species data. These are biodiversity spots in nearby our college.

Depart of Zoology and Botany organizes field visit to nursery projects, Mushroom projects, Mahadevdara, Kashivishveswar temple and different Lake located in Shrigonda Tehsil. Student's collect information about biodiversity. The information is maintained in register. Students demonstrate the information by preparing Herbarium Sheet. During field visit students and faculty members discuss with various agencies such as farmers, forest department, agriculture department and other NGO's about biodiversity conservation.

The regular activity done by Zoology department is Bird Watching activity. Its key activity done by our institution under the guideline of Prin. Dr. D. K. Mhaske. One day in every week bird watching activity is organized for students, faculty members, local peoples in nearby area such as *Autewaditalav*, *Ghodegaontalav*, *Durgaontalav*, *Ujani dam backwater*, *pedgaon river backwater* and *Bhigwansite*, *Visapur Dam*. Now it becomes a one of the Milestone activity of our college.

#### **Evidence of Success: -**

As a result of different activities made under maintenance of biodiversity register, students show key interest in collections of plants species and animal, insects biodiversity and maintain the information in register. Students prepare herbarium sheets and demonstrate in their departments. To collect information, group of students are made from different locality of Shrigonda tehsil and hence data is also obtained as per water availability. As a result of Bird Watching activity students get information about local birds, their fix colonies and Migratory birds.

## Plant Existing at Different locality of Shrigonda Taluka Online Survey

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of Area</b>	<b>Scientific Name of plant</b>	<b>Local Name of plant</b>	<b>Name of Family</b>
1	Mahadev dara hill	<i>Datura innoxia</i> Mill	Dhotara	Solanaceae
2		<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i> (L.) Poit.	Rantulas	Lamiaceae
3		<i>Lantana camara</i> L	Tantani /Ghaneri	Verbinaceae
4		<i>Malvastrum coromandelianum</i> (L.) Garcke		Malvaceae
5		<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> L	Gajar gawat	Asteraceae
6		<i>Prosopis juliflora</i> (Sw.) DC.	Yedi Babhul	Mimosaceae
7		<i>Solanum torvum</i> Sw.	Ranvange	Solanaceae
8		<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	Ekdandi	Asteraceae
9		<i>Xanthium indicum</i> Koenig	Landga	Asteraceae
10		<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	Dudhani	Euphorbiaceae
11		<i>Cassia tora</i> L.	Tarwat	Caesalpinaceae
12		<i>Celosia argentea</i> L.	Kombada	Amaranthaceae
13		<i>Cleome viscosa</i> L.	Tilwan	Capparaceae
14		<i>Cuscuta chinensis</i> Lam.	Amarwel	Cuscutaceae
15		<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> Roxb.	Amarwel	Cuscutaceae
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of Area</b>	<b>Scientific Name of plant</b>	<b>Local Name of plant</b>	<b>Name of Family</b>
1	Autewadi	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> Roxb.	Dhotara	Solanaceae
2		<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i> (L.) Poit.	Rantulas	Lamiaceae
3		<i>Lantana camara</i> L	Tantani /Ghaneri	Verbinaceae
4		<i>Cyperus iria</i> L.	Lavhala	Cyperaceae
5		<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	Ekdandi	Asteraceae
6		<i>Prosopis juliflora</i> (Sw.) DC.	Yedi Babhul	Mimosaceae
7		<i>Solanum torvum</i> Sw.	Ranvange	Solanaceae
8		<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> L	Gajar gawat	Asteraceae
9		<i>Xanthium indicum</i> Koenig	Landga	Asteraceae
10		<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	Dudhani	Euphorbiaceae
11		<i>Cassia tora</i> L.	Tarwat	Caesalpinaceae
12		<i>Celosia argentea</i> L.	Kombada	Amaranthaceae
13		<i>Cleome viscosa</i> L.	Tilwan	Capparaceae
14		<i>Cuscuta chinensis</i> Lam.	Amarwel	Cuscutaceae
15		<i>Datura innoxia</i> Mill	Amarwel	Cuscutaceae

Sr.No	Name of Area	Scientific Name of plant	Local Name of plant	Name of Family
1	Ghodegaon	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Miers	Gulvel	Menispermaceae
2		<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd	Shatavari	Liliaceae
3		<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> L.	Holy basil	Lamiaceae
4		<i>Aloe vera</i> L	Korpad	Liliaceae
5		<i>Andropogon citratus</i> D.C	Gavati chaha	Poaceae
6		<i>Coffia arabica</i> ,L.	Kofy	Rubiaceae
7		<i>Datura innoxia</i> Mill	Dhotara	Solanaceae
8		<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	Lajalu	Mimosaceae
9		<i>Eclipta alba</i> hassk.	Maka	Asteraceae
10		<i>Eclipta erecta</i> L	Maka	Asteraceae
11		<i>Adathoda vasica</i> Nees.	Adulsa	Acanthaceae
12		<i>Eucalyptus lanceolatus</i> L.	Nilgiri	Myrtaceae
13		<i>Barleria prionitis</i> L.		Acanthaceae
14		<i>Cana indica</i> L.	Kardal	Cannaceae
15		<i>Agave americana</i> L.	Kektad	Agavaceae

### Problems Encountered and Resources required:

Initially it is observed that students are not actively participate in activity. When groups are prepared in different locality in Shrigonda to collect information of plants, animals, insects, crop diversity in their native place, they show their key interest. Sometimes detailed information about insect species is not obtained scientifically. From the regular academic schedule of students and faculty it becomes difficult to manage time to do this activity.

### Best Practise No. 2:

**Title of the practice:** Educational rehabilitation of PhassePardhi –one of the schedule tribe-aboriginal hunting caste in Ahmednagar District in Maharashtra.

**Objectives of the practice:** The scheme aims at: -

- To enrol PhassePardhi students in main stream education.
- To collect information about children of school going age of Phasse Pardhis.
- To motivate PhassePardhi parents for sending their children in school and colleges.
- To counsel and inform Phasse Pardhis about various Government and Non-Government schemes available for their welfare.
- To initiate an action plan for socio-economic rehabilitation of Phasse Pardhis by arranging various awareness programs.
- To improve health and hygiene condition of Pardhi kids.
- To increase employability skills among PhassePardhi students.

**The Context:-** Pardhi a branded criminal caste of nomadic tribes in India found in Madhya Pradesh, Gujrat, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. In Maharashtra they occur at Amravati, Akola, Yawatmal, Buldhana and Ahmednagar. According to 2001 census their population in state is 1,59,875. Term Pardhi derived from Marathi word Paradh means hunting. Pardhis are divided in sub-groups like GavPardhi, Takari, PalPardhi, VaghriPardhi and PhassePardhi. Phardhis are prolific hunters who gather their livelihood by gathering and hunting food from nature. These castes were proved problematic for Britishrule; therefore they de-notified the population as **Born Criminals** by Criminal Tribes Act, 1871. Pardhis are seen indulging in criminal activity and are less blessed.

**The practice:** - Phase Pardhi de-notified born criminal caste by British Rule is sizable in number in Shrigonda. Their population in Shrigonda Tehsil is noticeable because of their peculiar habits and way of living. Pardhis are seen here and there in Shrigonda and nearby area gathering and hunting their food. Few Pardhis are indulged in agriculture, however their number is negligible. Pardhis always remain aloof from society. They remain away and deprived from education. Very few among them join primary and secondary education but rarely join higher education system. Internal Quality Assurance Cell of this college have sensed the problem of Pardhi, through its NSS activity early during first decade of twenty-first century. Since last ten years educational upliftment and rehabilitation of PhassePardhi is on priority list of this college. Our teachers and students from NSS department are collecting information about PhassePardhi. We surveyed their habits, habitats, food, feeding and rituals. Pardhis worship Kalika Mata and make sacrifices of goat and sheep to her. Pardhis remain deprived of modern education as they never shown any willingness to join it. This college is counselling Pardhis for giving education to their children. College collects information of Pardhi children of school-going age. College also arranges discussions, meets, gatherings with Pardhi men and women whenever and wherever possible, for guiding them about educational facilities available for their children. Our students and teachers counsel Pardhis singly or in groups. Very hesitant population to listen to educated peoples and aloof from others may or may not listen to our mentors and counseles. This college have left no stone unturned to make their minds, to enrol their students for primary, secondary and higher education. Their initial enrolment in primary education was very less and situation became worst by their fragile attendance in classes. We allured Pardhi students by providing means of education. College went a step ahead to work in association with local self Govt. Bodies, social workers, researcher in the area like Dr. Balasaheb Bale and social organizations working for the welfare of Pardhi tribe. College works in association with a social organization Mahamanava Baba Amte Sewabhavi Sanstha run by Mr Anand Zende and few of our alumni and student.

### **Evidence of Success: -**

As a result of efforts taken by this college for motivating and enrolling Pardhi children in schools and colleges, nearly 623 students are enrolled for their schooling and college education. Following is the information of enrolment of students in schools and colleges in Shrigonda.



**Problems Encountered and Resources required:** Pardhis prefer to live aloof and away from main society. As they do not mingle in main stream population they are least informed about the happenings of present time. They are not aware of facilities and schemes devised by Government for their welfare and education. Whole population of Pardhis are very much absorbed in old rituals and superstitions. They are far away from fruits of science and technology today. This college along with local self-Government and charitable institute like Mahamanava Baba AmteSewabhaviSanstha run by MrAnantZende one of our alumni, tries its best to motivate and enrol Pardhi children in main stream education to bring about socio economic transformation of theirs. For doing this activity college needs constant support of Government agencies and funds from various sources.

**Notes:** Information about enrolment of Pardhi students in primary and secondary schools is verified with the record and figures with local self-government authorities. Our NSS students and alumni surveyed the Pardhi population by going door to door and visiting their remote places of residences.

**Distribution of Masks by student to community.**

