1. **Biodiversity conservation**
2. **Remedial Caching Classes**
3. **Water conservation**

Remedial Caching Classes

Objectives-

1 to create interest among students about language
2 to improve language skill and communication skill among students
3 for slow learners to prepare for the fourth coming examination
4 for advance learner to create confidence among the students and prepare for the competitive examinations

Context

The faculty members created two groups of the students
1 slow learners
2 advanced learners

1) Slow learners

After the admission of the students to 1st year list of the students who secured less marks in the HSC examination after the declaration of University result of 1st year and 2nd year the list of field students are prepared the faculty conduct the remedial coaching classes every semester it has been observed that remedial coaching classes provided the best student the slow learners.

2) Advance learners

After the declaration of University result the list of advanced learner are prepared on the basis of the outstanding marks the secured in the previous examinations after the preparation of list extra coaching classes are taking they are thought communication skills language skills and grammar which is related to the competitive examinations

Practice

While teaching the constraints or limitations were that these students don't understand difficult words, sentences, Constructions so the teacher have to teach them the meaning in their local language.

Evidence

`The slow learners' students were able to compete with the regular students. They passed their regular classes & the failed students partially got success in the examination.

Problem Encountered:-

For such students teacher has to go to his basic knowledge of the subject & he has to teach them the meaning of the prose / story or poetry in their local and Marathi language.

Biodiversity conservation

Objectives:

The main objectives of Biodiversity conservation are to preserve the diversity of species, sustainable utilization of species and ecosystem and maintain life-supporting systems and essential ecological processes

The Context:

Conservation of biological diversity leads to conservation of essential ecological diversity to preserve the continuity of food chains. The genetic diversity of plants is preserved. It ensures the sustainable utilization of life support systems on earth.

Practice:

1. Plant a tree with our biodiversity projects.
2. Protect local habitats
3. Eat local and organic whenever possible.
4. Create a biodiversity patch in house yard.
5. Educate youth & local people on biodiversity.
6. Start composting kitchen scraps.
7. Collection of seeds from local trees and local cultivars of crops by college and school children and stored as seed banks.
8. Seed banks provide the seeds to local needy and interested people for propagation.
9. Collection of Local Seed variety of crops and it's exhibition is arranged for students that makes awareness about the importance of local varieties of crops.

Evidences:

Food biodiversity is the diversity of plants used for food, both cultivated and from the wild. Using food biodiversity to diversify diets is a critical element in response to global malnutrition and towards sustainable food systems. The nutrient content between different species or varieties of the same species can vary a thousand fold. This information can be used to maximize nutritional adequacy of diets. Improved access, availability, affordability and nutritional supplement to the trials.

Problem encountered & resources required:

Collection and distributions of crop seeds are laborious and time consuming. Mostly the students are unable to maintain this hence at some places interested persons should be involved.
Storability of some crops is less, than should be studied and executed.
Seeds of some tree species are not demanded by people, then such seeds are sown on nursery beds to raise seedlings. In the next rainy season, they are distributed to the people or planted at certain places.

Water conservation to prevent water scarcity.

Objectives:

1. To overcome the water scarcity in the college catchment areas.
2. To meet the need of drinking water and domestic consumption of water.
3. To check the migration of local villagers during such crucial times of water scarcity.

The Context:

Most of our students are from hilly areas. Due to deforestation the runoff water from hilly areas is more times higher .So the water table in such areas is drastically lowering. Hence the water scarcity in such areas is more serious. It leads to the migration of families from December up to next rainy season. It also affects the students attendance in the college.

Practices:

1. Water conservation awareness campaign arranged after the rainy season.
2. Check bunds (Vanarai Dams) are erected by Plastic bag filled with sand, stones or soil , on Streams and nalas in the local areas.
3. Deep Continues Cantors Trenches (C.C.T.s) are dug along the hill slopes.
4. Trees and bushes are planted along the C.C.T.s.
5. Check bunds of Stones and gravels are erected on hill slops at certain places.

Evidences:

Due to Vanarai dams and check bunds the streams and nalas are flooded with water upto May -June. Hence the water for domestic use, cattle and even for irrigation of land purposes is made possible up to next coming rainy season.

Problem encountered & resources required:

People hesitate to participate in the labor work. In such situations N S S volunteers do this job along with the teachers. This leads to people's awareness and they participate in the activities of water conservation. Used cement plastic bags are collected from the nearby markets and utilize for construction of Vanarai Bunds. As the bags get deteriorated in high water currents and due to exposure to the sun .Every year such Vanarai dams are to be erected for water conservation.