

## **Best practice 1**

### **1. Title of the practice: waste disposal and management in rural area**

#### **2. Goals:**

- ☆ Spread awareness about the waste disposal and management in students and nearby villages.
- ☆ To reduce environmental pollution and to make rural areas clean.
- ☆ To convert bio waste into organic manure which is nutrient source of agricultural and horticultural crops
- ☆ To generate employment for rural poor by offering new opportunities in waste management by adopting cost effective and environmentally sound solid waste treatment technologies.

#### **3. The Context :**

- ☆ Through the awareness campaign of waste management practice in the village Deoli and Nagao, Common dustbins are set up with the help of villagers for a group of 10 households.
- ☆ Animal waste compost beds are set up through proper training by agriculture officer and experts.
- ☆ Soak pits are set up in commonly and individually.
- ☆ Training sessions are helping the students and villagers to sale the compost in organic market and online market.
- ☆ The awareness about the use of landfill method is increasing for untreated waste.
- ☆ The products form organic farming are now getting high demand in market.
- ☆ This practice is a culmination of awareness to systemized and scientific waste management. Training, awareness campaigning, counselling and regular touch with villagers are key pillars which will take us to the objective of zero waste.

#### **4. The Practice :**

- ☆ The committee is formed including teachers and students for the awareness campaigning.
- ☆ Visit is arranged every month which includes training to villagers and farmers for setting of soak pit, vermicompost, segregation of household waste, recycling of paper and plastic
- ☆ Meetings are arranged with members of Gram panchayat and social workers in village to set up necessary infrastructure and facilities for disposal of waste.
- ☆ Waste collection vehicles and dustbins are arranged in this village with the help of Gram panchayat.
- ☆ Dustbins are kept in college laboratories, library, classrooms etc.
- ☆ Door to door awareness as well as schools and self help group awareness session are arranged within a year.

## **5.Evidence of success:**

- ☆ Through the waste disposal and management practice, institute has developed a systematic model of Waste management. due to which the awareness on waste has been created along the college students and residence of two villages of Goregaon gram Panchayat i.e. Deoli and Nagao
- ☆ Around 11 dumpsites are completely cleared after the awareness campaigning and actual field work for waste management
- ☆ Conducted awareness sessions encouraged students, citizens and panchayat members for not to use any kind of disposable
- ☆ Continuous community involvement through this practice to involve and sensitize villagers on waste problem and to make them aware about the health and pollution is bringing a great success.
- ☆ There was no waste collection system in these villages. Now villages are property separating dry and wet waste.
- ☆ Farmers in these villages are now using the animal excreta, kitchen waste, animal waste especially cow dung for vermicompost.
- ☆ The approach of farmers and villagers toward the waste is changing now. Their view is now commercial.
- ☆ Farmers are now giving preference to organic farming, use of compost and getting good income.
- ☆ Villagers are using soak pit for waste water.
- ☆ People are utilising landfill method for untreated / unmanaged waste.

## **6.Problems encountered and resources required :**

- ☆ In the selected practice area i.e. Deoli and Nagao, dustbins and specific area for waste storing is almost absent. Villagers are totally unaware about the waste management. They are unknown about the waste as a major source of income.
- ☆ Improper utilisation of organic waste.
- ☆ Farmers do not have any commercial view towards the animal waste and cow dung.
- ☆ lack of higher authority supervision and community support is a major obstacle.
- ☆ Among animals dog is the most severe one to spread the waste materials to its surrounding.
- ☆ Lack of awareness about health problems and diseases occurring due to waste.

## **Best Practice II**

### **1) Title of the Practice : Digital Literacy among rural society**

### **2) Goals :**

- To Connect rural society with global world through internet network.
- To provide knowledge and training to handle digital devices.
- To spread awareness in rural citizens about various government services available electronically.
- To feel up the gap between educationally and electronically deprived and the prosperous in society .
- To create commercial approach in farmers towards agriculture through digital literacy.

### **3.The context :**

- Through the digital literacy awareness campaign rural citizens are getting confidence of handling electronic and digital devices such as computer, tablet, smart phone etc.
- Due to digital literacy training session rural citizens are getting various benefits like saving time and money of travelling for getting services available far from their residence.
- Digital literacy is giving platform to rural youth, women by providing various employment opportunities and business scheme.
- The knowledge of handling digital devices like smart phone, rural community is now using various apps and trying to increase their standard of living.
- Farmer in rural area are getting knowledge about advance techniques of agriculture and farming which will be helpful for them to increase their income level in future

### **4.Practice:**

- For digital literacy in rural society, institute has formed one committee of 04 teachers and 15 students who have good digital knowledge
- Training and awareness sessions are arranged in Wadghar and Lonshi in Goregaon.
- Lectures and presentations of bank officers, computer experts are arranged in the year.
- The committee of digital literacy campaign visited this two villages almost in every month of the year to help the villagers.

## **5. Evidence of success :**

- The 80% community was totally unaware about the tremendous knowledge, services and information of all sectors available on internet. 60-70% community is using various apps for banking transactions, subsidies, business schemes, government certificate after getting the training of handling the digital devices.
- Villagers are now using internet for online booking like railway and bus tickets,
- It is now possible for people to sale their products online. Some farmers are getting good income through selling of compost and manures online.
- Farmers in this areas are now purchasing online seeds and also getting various ideas of farming like Sandalwood farming, Gerbera flower plantation etc,
- Farmers are selling products online like mangoes, cashew, watermelon and some variety of vegetables with the help of committee members of our digital literacy campaign.
- Villages and students in this area is now easily getting their Aadhar card, PAN card, driving licence, voting card, ration card and services of LPG gas service, postal service, courier service, online admission applications and examinations.

## **6. Problems encountered and resources required:**

- Rural people are very much sticky with their traditional ways of transaction
- Much more fear in the mind of people particularly in case of online banking.
- It is very difficult to manage the time of farmers for training.
- Woman are not ready to attend the training sessions as they are depended on husband and other family members.
- Network problem is a major issue in such remote areas. Due to this problem people are giving preference to traditional ways of transaction.