

Best Practices

1 Value Education

Principles

Founded on the principles enunciated by Swami Vivekananda, the college firmly adheres to women power, self-reliance, service to society and humanitarian values. This non-political space prioritizes collective cooperation and progress to narrow individualism and self-aggrandisement.

Bridging with Contemporary Concerns

At the same time, the social and political ideas embedded in the Constitution of India, the ideals of democracy, social justice, gender justice, are also reflected in the values developed through teaching and extra-curricular activities promoted by the teachers and the institutional mechanisms that have come into existence over the years.

Course:

Senior monastics take classes according to a set course, one class for every batch of students per week. Code of conduct is taught, lives of great humans are discussed to examine what constitute proper values. Periodic examinations are held. While the major courses of necessity focus on teaching-learning geared to getting specific skills and eventually salaried/entrepreneurial work, value education classes are held to develop other facets of one's personality, such as the emotional, social and ethical dimensions that are required for the growth of healthy attitudes, collective living and spirit of solidarity among students.

2 Green Campus

The Objective and its causes:

Environmental crisis is a major concern of the present day world. The college is aware of the twin pitfalls – on one hand an assumption that cleaning up is entirely the responsibility of the state, and that citizens have no duties unless ordered; and on the other hand a purely individual centric approach. So an attempt is made to develop a collective eco-friendly outlook, to take steps to instil environment consciousness among students, faculty, as well as the local community. This has taken several forms.

Greening the campus and avoiding killer pesticides:

A considerable garden is maintained by the college. This includes both large trees and shrubs, seasonal flowers and vegetables. Organic, non-chemical fertilizers are selected over chemical ones. Compost pits are used. Neem oil and neem-enzymes are used as insecticides. An annual tree plantation ceremony is carried out in the presence of faculty and students.

Green Audit, Climate Change and Paper:

The IQAC has begun discussions concerning a Green Audit. It has felt that rather than showy actions, it will move more firmly in that direction only after understanding what a Green Audit means, in the next year.

A programme was also organised on the subject of global warming, and its effect on India with special reference to South Bengal.

The college also endeavours to cut down on paper use. The vast bulk of the work of the IQAC is carried out through digital trails. Recycling of paper is also welcomed and promoted.

Reducing The Use of Non-Biodegradable material:

The college has been aware for a long time that certain practices, even though they might contribute to ecocide, cannot be fully eradicated at the local level. Thus, it is now quite well known that biodegradable material, especially single-use plastic bags, bottles, etc. are dangerous. However, while the manufacture and wide distribution of such items are not halted, their use at local levels cannot be fully stopped. But minimisation of their use can certainly be a subordinate goal. Students are advised and trained to use less plastic bags and bottles.