



Rural Foundation Nandurbar Sanchalit,
**SENIOR SCIENCE COLLEGE,
AKKALKUWA**

Tal-Akkalkuwa, Dist-Nandurbar- 425415

NAAC Accredited with 'C' Grade
email-rfnsseniorscienceakk@gmail.com

Affiliated to Kavayitri Bahinabai Chaudhari, North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon

Best Practice

(2019-20)

Special emphasis is given to creating students with sound knowledge through education and extension activities. Our college has been an educational home for Adivasi students as well as students from agricultural backgrounds. The college has a number of best practices that have contributed to the institutional aims and objectives. Some best practices are an adaptation of students by the teachers, and aware the tribal people of a plastic-free life. Even though these practices are not mandatory by the authority they are internally evolved and have been used for the last five years. As at the end of the Academic Year 2019-20 pandemic condition of COVID-19 occurred and as a social responsibility of the college to spread awareness among tribal people about the current situation following are the two best practices adopted by the college:

Best Practice I

1. Title of the Practice: Hand Sanitizers Distribution and Training

2. The objective of the Practice:

- To create awareness about hand hygiene and the use of Hand Sanitizer for preventing infections of Covid-19.
- To provide Hand Sanitizer freely in a remote area for tribal and economically poor people.
- To give hands-on training for sanitizer making to the students.

3. The Context:

The first case of COVID-19 infection was reported in Kerala, India on January 27, 2020. Akkalkuwa is an economically and socially backward tribal and remote area of Nandurbar district where the literacy rate is very low. During this pandemic, it was noticed that most of the people from this region were not capable to purchase costly Hand Sanitizer and also not aware of hand hygiene and the use of Hand Sanitizer.

4. The Practice:

During the awareness about the pandemic condition, our NSS program office and chemistry professor Dr. Vijay Patil noticed there is a huge shortage of hand sanitizers in the market and also the cost of hand sanitizer is not affordable to common people. So decides to develop hand sanitizer in a laboratory as per the World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines. First, he gave training to 20 NSS volunteers at our college about making hand sanitizer. According to norms a small amount of ethanol and the Use of isopropyl alcohol is permitted for college. Akkalkuwa is situated near the Satpuda Mountain region where Mahua (*Madhuca longifolia*) tree is dominant in vegetation and this tree is useful for the production of Ethanol. So, he decided to produce Ethanol with the help of Mahua trees. With the help of an NSS volunteer, he prepares 150 liters of hand sanitizer distributed freely in the Akkalkuwa area.

5. Evidence of Success:

This Hand Sanitizers Distribution and Training practice were highly appreciated by triable people. This helps them to aware of the current pandemic situation. This practice was noticed by all social leaders, University authorities, GOM, and GOI also. Dr. Vijay Patil and his NSS Volunteers were felicitated as Corona Warriors.

6. Problem Encountered and Resources Required:

1. Lock-down condition.
2. Limited resources like chemicals for preparation of sanitizer,
3. Permission from the different authorities.

Best Practice II

1. Title of the Practice: Mask Making and Distribution.

2. Objective of the Practice:

To spread awareness about the Covid-19 effect on society.

To create awareness about mask making and its distribution.

To distribute free masks to tribal and economically poor people.

3. The Context:

Nandurbar District in Maharashtra saw an exponential rise in cases in the second wave. Akkalkuwa is an economically and socially backward tribal and remote area of the Nandurbar district where the literacy rate is very low. During this pandemic, it was noticed that most of the people from this region were not capable to purchase face masks and also not aware of face masks.

4. The Practice:

There is a shortage of face masks in the market and also the cost of face masks is not affordable to common people. This problem was noticed by our NSS volunteers. Total of 21 NSS volunteers at our college taking efforts for making face masks. Some of the volunteers make masks with the help of sewing machines. Some volunteers who were poor and not afford sewing machines make masks by hand sewing. Our NSS Volunteers make a total of 1573 masks and distribute them freely in the market area, home guards as well as laborers in the villages of Akkalkuwa tahsil.

5. Evidence of Success:

The practice of Mask Making and Distribution was highly accepted by society and appreciated by many social leaders, University authorities, and administrative officers. Some officials like District Information Officer Nandurbar, Collector Office Nandurbar and NSS Maharashtra and Goa tag some of our students work through their official Twitter handles the account. This activity was noticed by PMO, CMO, YASM, and NSS, India.

6. Problem Encountered and Resources Required:

1. Lockdown condition
2. Availability of basic infrastructure for mask making was a major issue for our volunteers
3. Permission from the different authorities