

## **Best practice No.1.**

**1. Title of the Practice:** Small Scale Pottery Making Project initiated on 03/02/2022

**2. Objectives:** The objective of the practice is to inspire the local community for entrepreneurial practices so that they will become economically viable by self help initiatives and to build up an eco-friendly practice in the community. This initiative is meant to convey a message to the society at large to move towards a more environmentally feasible narrative and the institution is also making sincere strides in this direction

**3. Context:** The pottery making start -up becomes contextual to induce entrepreneurship and self help initiatives among the rural population of the adopted village of Nagakhelia. Through this institutional initiative in the village, effort is made to create a conviction of self independence and awareness among the targeted population.

**4. Describe the practice and its uniqueness in the context of Indian higher education. What were the constraints/ limitations, if any, faced (in about 50 words)?**  
Real education prescribes all round development of community. Education should go beyond the borders of academic institution and reach the rural and vulnerable that have less access to it. Thus our institution emphasize on extending the benefits of education to the marginalized groups and this programme was a result of this ideology.

**5. Evidence of Success:** The project can be evaluated as a successful one as during the training period and production period a total of 7 household comprising almost 15 people got associated with the project and participated with great enthusiasm and spirit. The produced pottery items were sold in Aithan and nearby Namghars as pilot attempt. Problems Encountered and Resources Required

**6. Problems encountered and resources required to implement the practice :**

The main problem encountered in relation to the first practice was to build up a group of working population to be engaged in the pottery making project. They were very reluctant to participate in the practice sighting the issue that pottery making is not the traditional economic practice of the villagers. Another problem encountered was to manage and accumulate the equipments required for pottery

making .It was also difficult to get a trainer who could professionally train up the villagers in this initiatives. The Resource required for both the practices were:

1. Community networking and psychological counseling.
2. Awareness programmes
3. Entrepreneurship programmes and
4. Financial incentives in regard of pottery to help them to take up it as a profession.

### **Best practice No.2.**

**1.Title of the Practice:** Extension Activity for Women Empowerment on the occasion of International Women's day -08/03/22

Lecture Programme; 'Portrayal of Women in Today's World: Experience from the Sega'

**2.Objectives of the Practice:** The objective of the Second practice is to make the women community of a marginalized village aware about the importance of understanding women's history and the struggles that women have to face in the process of empowering themselves. Knowledge of Women's history helps in empowering women by narrating the trajectory of success, challenges and problems that women have to encounter in the process of proving their credentials. So, through a discussion on women's history and feminism, attempt was made to sensitize the women community of our targeted village and inspire them to come over the obstacles of life.

**3. The Context:** The context of the second programme was celebration of 'International Women's Day on 8<sup>th</sup> March'2022. The women of our targeted village are yet to get proper access to quality education and are yet to be empowered politically, socially and economically. A glimpse of the past, when women had to encounter multifaceted problems imposed by society and system and their stories of grit and determination in encountering the problems and emerging as 'sheros' will definitely set examples for other women of to face the challenges of life. Keeping all these in mind an attempt was made to make the discussion focused on enumerating the stories of women who had leaved their footprints in world history and national history. The challenging issues in regard were to make the women to attend the programme.

#### **4. Describe the practice and its uniqueness in the context of Indian higher education:**

As one of the objectives of higher education is to empower the women to make them more assertive for their just position in the society, this programme certainly fulfilled the purpose. The uniqueness of the practice relies on the fact that it inculcated a sense of awareness among the villagers, specially it inspired the women community. The women of the village spoke out narratives of their lives and shared the trajectories of success and depression, the vulnerabilities they have faced due to their gender identity and also about the stories of overcoming the tragedies.

#### **5.Evidence of Success:**

The programme can be evaluated as a successful one as it achieved the presence of targeted audience. More than 100 women including young girls and elderly women attended the programme and actively participated. They raised multiple questions associated with confidence building, empowerment, encountering familial and societal problems and also shared stories of their success and pain. There are many problems of socio-economic and technological nature that require immediate attention in the rural –underdeveloped areas, especially in context the women narrated the stories of their struggle with socio-economic nature like liquor consumption by male members of the family, mental and physical abuse, economic problems that they encounter in daily lives and so on. The presence of such a huge number of women indicates their inclination to come out of their vulnerable positions and to make themselves strong and empowered. The programme can be said as a kind of psychological counselling where the women could freely speak up their minds.

**6. Problems encountered and Resource Required :** The basic problem encountered in regard of the second programme was to initially convince the women community to attend the programme as the rural women are burdened with multiple responsibilities associated with home and family. They were mostly reluctant to engage into an group activity of academic nature which is not tangible and have no immediate productive value.

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