



Govt. Madan Lal Shukla P. G. College, Seepat
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Best Practice- I

Title of the Practice: Vermicomposting: The Ultimate Guide for the Student and Beyond.

Objectives of the Practices: Decomposition and humification of organic waste via an ecosystem of microbes and earthworms.

The Context: In this phenomenon decomposition and humification is done by the microbes and earthworms. Humification is the process of creating *humus*, a finely divided organic matter found in soil formed as a result of plants and animal decomposition by microbes. Humus is mostly carbon and as it decomposes its components like carbon, nitrogen, and phosphorus become usable by plants.

The Practice: Vermicomposting is not just how humans harness the power of earthworms and microbes; it is happening all the time in nature. Worms and microorganisms are inhabiting manure piles, leaf litter, and even more compacted environments several feet below ground, consuming organic matter and ultimately turning that matter into something magical that converts the minerals locked up in that organic matter into a form that is consumable by plants. Microbes are tiny animals, also called *microorganisms* that are too small to be seen with the naked eye. Some microbes, like fungi, can form long chains which *can* be seen, but for the most part, these little creatures do their work – some functions are beneficial while others can be deadly – without us seeing them. Within the context of worm composting, microbes are necessary in the decomposition of organic matter and form the bulk of the food source for worms and other microbes. The most common microbes you will hear about in vermicomposting are bacteria, fungi, and to a lesser extent, nematodes.

Evidences of Success: Vermicomposting allows an institution to divert his waste from the waste stream and recycle it into worm castings, on-premises. And compostable food waste is the heaviest waste a household produces due to its high water content, making it the most carbon-intensive waste to haul.

Vermicompost aids in *soil aggregation*, the ability for soil particles to bind to one another and form the pore spaces necessary for retention and exchange of water and oxygen. So there is a clear water retention benefit when vermicompost is added to soil. The carbon-heavy organic matter like humus in vermicompost is also sorely needed in our top soils which have been depleted by unsustainable farming practices. Adding this carbon back into the soils increases plant fertility, ultimately promoting photosynthesis whereby plants take in carbon dioxide, release the oxygen, and pump the carbon back into the soils where it can yet again become food for plants. Soil rich in organic matter from compost and vermicompost also attracts earthworms which further aerate the soil and enrich the soil with their worm castings. It's important to understand that the worms attracted to healthy soil are NOT composting worms and that worms cannot improve poor soil on their own. Rather a virtuous cycle occurs where soil with sufficient organic matter attracts earthworms who will help process decomposing plant material into more organic matter, which attracts more worms, and so on.

Problem Encountered and Resources Required: The student of Government Madan Lal Shukla PG College Seepat has been developed the vermiculture Zoology Project for the accomplishment of organic matter found in soil. Vermiculture is exclusively valuable for plants, plants growth and yield are among the most documented effects of vermicompost. It helps in faster




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germination of seeds, faster growth in the seedling stage and beyond, earlier fruiting with larger fruit, pathogen suppression, pest suppression and more effective pollination. Looking in to requirements of organic matter students developed the vermicompost chambers within the college campus for which they themselves brought bricks, cement and other construction material and made the chamber by their own efforts. The institution does not help in financial mater but allowed to do so, therefore the project has been successfully done and organic matter is exclusively useful for the execution of green campus of the college.

Best Practice- II

(1)Title of the Practice:- Use of ICT as a learning tool

(2)Objectives of the Practice:-

- (1) To update the students for their career advancement
- (2) To enhance their subjective knowledge
- (3)To make them know how to use new technologies


(3)The Context:- Our college is situated in rural area. Most of our students are belonging to the lower middle class family. Our aim is to give them a perfect platform to enhance their knowledge and qualities. This is the main motto of our college.

(4)The Practice:- We try that teachers and students are always in teaching learning process. So we like to apply new technologies to upgrade not only ourselves but students also. Most of the teachers use ICT for better teaching. Teachers use different ICT tools like computer, Internet, smart classrooms and Wi-Fi facilities. Time to time we also organize class and interdisciplinary seminar to improve their personality, increase their self confidence and reduce their hesitation. During this pandemic period use of ICT as a teaching tool is very useful and helpful in completing our task. It is the best option for online learning. Students also prepare projects, working and non- working models in the proper guidance of teachers. Students can connect with whole of the world and getting new innovative ideas.

(5)Evidence of success: - In our college teachers and students both of them are very hard working which is reflected in different ways. Results of our students are very well. Passed out students are getting admission in desired and institutes for higher studies. They are also facing competition exams and getting good results and better placement.

(6)Problems encountered and resources required: - Our institution is being located in rural area, most of the students come from the weak sections . They are having lack of facilities like Smartphone, data connection .They are also facing server problem. Most of the students are from farmer's family that's why they have to spend much time in their farms. It means they also face lack of time.




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