



Sahyadri Shikshan Mandal's

Mahant Jamanadas Maharaj Arts, Commerce and Science College

Karanjali, Tal. Peth, Dist. Nashik – 422208, (MS) India

(Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune)

Accredited by NAAC- 'C' Grade (CGPA-1.72)



Criterion-VII: Institutional Values and Best Practices

«Key Indicator: 7.2»:«BestPractices.»

7.2.1 :

Best Practice -1:"Sustainable Integration of Vermicompost, wastemanagement and green Practice."

Best Practice -2:"Wild Vegetables Festival."

॥ स्वदेशे पुज्यते राजा विन्दान्सर्वत्र पुज्यते ॥
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Sahyadri Shikshan Mandal's Dindori
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ID No. PU/NS/ACS/150/2009

जावक क्र.: 186/2024-25 दिनांक : 20/12/2024

DECLARATION

This is to declare that the information, reports, true copies of the supporting documents, numerical data etc. submitted / Presented in the files is verified by Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) and it is correct as per the record.

This declaration is for the purpose of NAAC accreditation of HEI for the 2nd cycle period 2018-2019 to 2022-23.

Date:-20/12/2024
Place:-Karanjali

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Best Practice : 1

1. Title of the Practice: - "Sustainable Integration of Vermicompost, waste management and green Practice"

2. Objectives of the Practice:

- To create an eco-friendly waste management system in our tribal region college
- To produce organic fertilizer through vermicomposting
- To educate and motivate tribal farmers about sustainable farming practices
- To reduce campus waste and create a green environment
- To generate revenue through vermicompost production and distribution
- To establish a model of sustainability for other institutions

3. The Context: Our college, situated in a tribal region, recognized the need to manage organic waste effectively while supporting local agriculture. The tribal community's natural affinity for ecological practices provided a favorable environment for implementing vermicomposting and waste management initiatives. This project bridges traditional knowledge with modern sustainable practices, making it particularly relevant for our location and community needs.

4. The Practice:

Vermicompost Unit:

- Regular collection of organic waste from college premises
- Scientific processing using earthworms
- Student participation in maintenance
- Production of organic fertilizer
- Distribution to local farmers
- Regular training sessions for farmers and students

Waste Management:

- Systematic waste segregation system
- Regular waste collection and processing
- Converting organic waste into vermicompost
- Proper disposal of non-biodegradable waste
- Student involvement in implementation

5. Evidence of Success: Our five-year data (2018-2023) shows clear success:

- Consistent vermicompost production ranging from 100-125 kg annually
- Distribution of 50+ vermicompost bags to farmers
- Establishment of 7 new vermicompost units by nearby farmers
- Conducting 7+ educational seminars
- Strong recovery post-pandemic with highest production (125 kg) in 2022-23
- Growing community participation and adoption
- Regular knowledge-sharing sessions with farmers

6. Problems Encountered and Resources Required:

Key Challenges:

- Initial resistance to waste segregation
- Pandemic-related disruptions (2020-2022)
- Weather impacts on vermicompost production

- Need for continuous monitoring
- Limited technical knowledge initially

Resources Needed:

- Basic infrastructure for vermicomposting
- Waste collection equipment
- Training materials
- Dedicated staff and student volunteers
- Regular maintenance funds
- Educational materials for farmers
- This simplified approach has helped us create a sustainable model that benefits both our institution and the surrounding tribal community, while effectively managing waste and promoting organic farming practices.

Analysis of Best Practice Outcomes (2018-2023)

The implementation of vermicomposting best practices at the college has shown notable patterns and developments over the five-year period from 2018 to 2023:

Vermicompost Production: The college's vermicompost production has fluctuated significantly, starting at 100 Kg in 2018-19, maintaining the same level in 2019-20, before experiencing a decline during the pandemic years. There was a noticeable drop to 75 Kg in 2020-21, followed by a further decrease to 25 Kg in 2021-22. However, 2022-23 showed remarkable recovery with the highest production of 125 Kg, indicating successful revival and improvement of the program.

Distribution Impact: The distribution of vermicompost bags followed a similar pattern. Initially, 50 bags were distributed in both 2018-19 and 2019-20. The distribution decreased significantly during the pandemic years, with only 10 bags in 2020-21 and none in 2021-22. The program bounced back strongly in 2022-23 with 53 bags distributed, slightly exceeding pre-pandemic levels.

Community Influence: The college's influence on nearby farmers shows an interesting progression. While there were no new units in 2018-19, the following two years (2019-20 and 2020-21) each saw two new farmer-initiated units. After a pause in 2021-22, there was significant growth with three new units in 2022-23, demonstrating growing community acceptance and adoption.

Knowledge Dissemination: The college maintained consistent educational efforts through seminars, conducting two seminars annually in 2018-19 and 2019-20. While this reduced to one during 2020-21 and none in 2021-22 (likely due to pandemic restrictions), the program rebounded with more than two seminars in 2022-23.

Key Trends:

1. Clear pandemic impact during 2020-2022 across all parameters
2. Strong recovery and growth in 2022-23, exceeding pre-pandemic levels
3. Increasing community adoption in recent years
4. Consistent commitment to knowledge sharing when conditions permit

This data suggests that despite facing challenges during the pandemic years, the program has successfully recovered and is now showing stronger performance than its initial years, particularly in production and community impact.

**"Sustainable Integration of
Vermicompost, Waste
Management and Green
Practice"**

Evidences and Photos



In House Vermicopost Unit(2018-2019)



Students Collecting Vermi's from Unit



Collected Vermins form Unit



Vermicompost Collection with Students in College Unit



Farmers Gathering and awareness program about Vermicompost (2018-19)





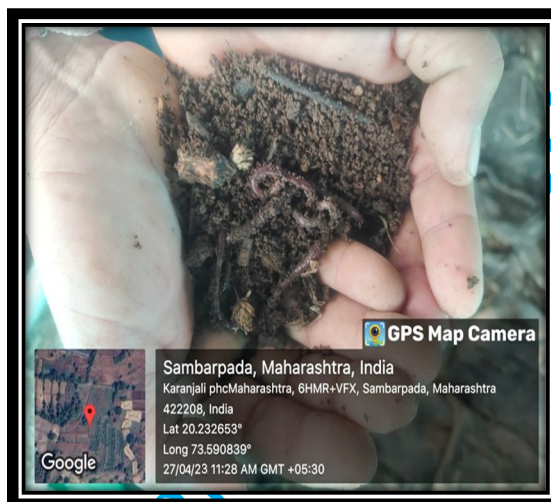
Distribution of stabilize organic matter to farmers, collected from vermin bed in 29-11-2019



Distribution of vermin eggs and worms to nearby farmers for growing new worms in earlier built bed dated on 03/01/2020



Distribution of stabilize organic matter to farmers, collected from vermin bed in 28-12-2021



**Students working with vermicomposting unit to get vermicompost batch
27 April 2023**

Outcomes of Best Practice During 2018-2023.

Sr. No.	Particulars	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
1	Vermin compost produces in college	100 Kg	100 Kg	75 Kg	25 Kg	125 Kg
2	Vermin compost Bag Distributed	50	50	10	00	53
3	Vermin compost Units Started by nearby farmers motivated by college	00	02	02	00	03
4.	Vermin compost related organized seminars	02	02	01	00	02

Best Practice : 2

1. Title of the Practice: - “Wild Vegetables Festival”

2. Objectives of the Practice:

- To raise awareness about wild vegetables and their nutritional properties among students
- To integrate traditional ecological knowledge into modern education
- To promote daily consumption of wild vegetables for better nutrition
- To conserve native plant species threatened by environmental changes
- To educate about proper identification and usage of edible plant parts
- To create a marketplace connecting local farmers with consumers
- To preserve tribal cultural heritage through food knowledge

3. The Context: Our college, situated in a tribal region, recognizes the critical importance of preserving traditional knowledge about wild vegetables. These naturally growing species have been integral to local food security for generations, particularly during times of crop scarcity. The initiative bridges the gap between ancient wisdom and modern nutritional needs while addressing food sovereignty challenges. With many students coming from tribal backgrounds, this practice helps preserve their cultural heritage while creating awareness about sustainable food sources.

4. The Practice:

Program Implementation:

- Annual wild vegetable festival organized by Botany department
- Formal committee formation under Principal's guidance
- Departmental screening rounds for student participation
- Collection of wild vegetables from local regions
- Traditional recipe preparation (Aalu Vadi, Chaichamohor, Moha Laddu, etc.)
- Expert lectures on nutritional importance
- Traditional processing methods demonstration
- Safety protocols for toxic vegetable preparation
- Student involvement in conservation efforts

Knowledge Sharing:

- Documentation of traditional processing methods
- Training in safe identification and preparation
- Demonstration of traditional recipes
- Educational sessions on nutritional benefits
- Conservation techniques teaching

5. Evidence of Success:

- Regular organization of wild vegetable workshops and festivals
- Increased student participation and awareness
- Documentation of diverse wild vegetable varieties
- Enhanced knowledge of medicinal properties
- Growing interest in traditional food preparation methods
- Preservation of tribal culinary knowledge
- Active student engagement in conservation efforts
- Strengthened connection between academic learning and traditional knowledge

6. Problems Encountered and Resources Required:

Challenges:

- Balancing academic and extracurricular activities
- Parental concerns about participation
- Seasonal availability limitations

- Limited awareness in modern society
- Safety concerns with toxic varieties
- Need for specialized knowledge of traditional processing methods
- Complex logistical requirements
- Student engagement consistency

Required Resources: Physical Resources:

- Venue for festival organization
- Kitchen facilities for preparation
- Storage and display areas
- Safety equipment
- Documentation materials

Human Resources:

- Expert guides for identification
- Traditional knowledge holders
- Food safety supervisors
- Student volunteers
- Local tribal experts

Educational Resources:

- Training materials
- Documentation systems
- Safety guidelines
- Traditional processing guides
- Nutritional information materials

This practice successfully combines traditional ecological knowledge with modern educational approaches, creating a unique platform for preserving and promoting tribal food heritage while ensuring food security and sustainability.

M.J.M. ACS College Karanjali (Peth)

"Wild Vegetables Festival"

Evidences and Photos



Rangoli Drawn by Students on the occasion of wild vegetables



Wild Vegetable Festival on 24 August 2018



Wild Vegetable Festival on 6 September 2019



Wild Vegetable Festival on 29 September 2022

M.J.M. A



Different Recipe's at Wild Vegetable Festival

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