

BEST PRACTICE I

1. Title of the practice: Internship Industry experience for students.
2. Objectives of the practice: To provide training and experiential learning opportunities to the students for the development of skills with respect to their specific subject/course. To provide students with hands-on experience that encourages and provides space to the development of professional identity and competency. To provide an opportunity to understand the developed skills like team work, time management, professional ethics etc. for the students with one's self and develop a sense of responsibility and accountability. To co-relate theoretical knowledge to practical/work environment situation.
3. Context: There has been continual debate that graduate lacks skills to be employable. The present existing higher education process is more theoretical and lacks instilling skills like teamwork, professional ethics, deep subject based knowledge and ability to learn new things. Therefore, an interface between institutions and industry is a way forward. Academia – Industry linkages through professional talks, individual visits, guest lectures are some of the possible options but internship is more valid and relevant in this context.
4. The practice: The college has formulated a Memorandum of Agreement with Internshala. Under the agreement Internshala would be provided students data and they would connect students with Industry. The internships would be dependent upon their selection of opportunities and the selection is dependent upon their specialization and skill. The college has resolved to provide the students with the Industry-Academia linkage for further enhancement of their capabilities and development of soft skills through practical experience.
5. Evidence of success: In the academic year 2019-20 the college has started the Internship program from the month of June and within a month three (3) candidates have been selected for various Internships.
6. Problems encountered and resources required: Motivation level of students. A few students are not inclined to undertake Internship activities. To resolve this we plan to make more students aware of the opportunities that may open due to a few good internships during graduation. Another important issue is time management of students to balance between their academic schedule and internship periods.

BEST PRACTICE II

1. Title of the practice: Community relief activity in Sunderbans post-Amphan.
2. Objectives of the practice: Our efforts would specifically aim to restore the lives of those affected by Cyclone Amphan, including that of people with disabilities as well as poor and marginalized people, members belonging to scheduled castes and tribes, women headed households, older people and pregnant and lactating mothers.
3. Context: In the aftermath of the Cyclone Amphan, the Sundarbans is reeling from the worst effects of the the tropical storm. Millions have lost their homes and livelihoods and are urgently in need of help and

support to resurrect their lives. Touted as one of the worst cyclones to have formed over the Bay of Bengal in almost a century, cyclone Amphan made a catastrophic landfall on India's eastern coast on May 20, 2020, leaving behind a trail of utter destruction in the state of West Bengal. The world's largest mangrove delta, the Sundarbans, having absorbed much of the shock from the landfall has undoubtedly helped in breaking the impact of storm surges and tidal waves further inland. But, in turn, has been hit the worst.

4. The practice: Hundreds of thousands of people have been evacuated to relief camps, but their homes and livelihoods have been devastated by the storm and inflow of saline sea water into agricultural lands and freshwater sources. The inhabitants of the Sundarbans have much to contend with already in the form of challenging natural conditions of the Ganges delta, worst impacts of climate change in the form of severe erosion, rising sea levels and erratic weather patterns, all further accentuated by the COVID-19 crisis and lockdown. Our humanitarian response will primarily focus on health, early recovery, food security and WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene).

5. Evidence of success: Affected people and their communities were provided access to appropriate medical and hygiene services (including sanitisation and hygiene kits, medical camps, psycho-social support). Food and non-food relief services (dry ration and food kits, tarpaulin, utensils, blankets etc).

6. Problems encountered and resources required: Even before Amphan hit, India had the third highest number of total coronavirus cases in the world. West Bengal was designated a red zone due to steadily increasing cases of COVID-19. So, relief distribution was a seriously complicated effort in the aftermath of Amphan. Moreover, the Sunderban areas badly affected by Amphan are mostly inaccessible by land. So, traveling by boat is the only option which makes relief activity extremely hard.