Key Indicator - 7.2 Best Practices

Metric No.	
7.2.1 Q,M	Describe two best practices successfully implemented by the Institution as per NAAC format provided in the Manual. **1. Title of the Practice** **Seed Conservation** **Objectives of the Practice** ➢ To preserve the Seeds of rare crop species. ➢ To understand the seed storage needs of the target species is critical prior to investing major time and effort in a large collection. ➢ To ensure greatest longevity of orthodox seed, process seeds in cool, dry conditions. ➢ To preserve the genetic diversity of a particular plant or genetic stock for its use at any time in future. ➢ To conserve the endangered plants or else some of the valuable genetic traits present in the primitive crops may be lost. **The Context** Seed conservation is an important activity and strategy of preserving, saving and conserving our plant biological resources mostly in the form of seeds both at national and international level. Several organizations, agencies, institutes and many are involved in conservation of rare and endangered species realizing their importance in very existence of mankind now and also in future. The diversity of local crops plays a significant role in the livelihoods of many farming communities. Farmers can use diversity of crops as a resource to adapt their crops to environmental changes. In their fields and in the nearby wild areas, there is a huge diversity of plants, which continue to evolve and adapt to changing conditions and so can be used to provide

useful genes for new crops.

The diversity of local crops and their wild relatives is being lost at an alarming pace as a result of changing markets, farming practices, environmental degradation and many other factors. Often they are being lost even before they are completely documented, and certainly before they have been studied by formal research, leading to their name 'neglected and underutilized species'.

Understanding the status of the diversity of local crops and their wild relatives on farms and in wild areas and how they are used and managed by men and women is a priority research task for Bioversity International, in collaboration with other CGIAR and national partners, in order for these resources to be effectively and efficiently valued, used and conserved. Our research will help ensure that these key resources remain available for smallholder farmers and breeders both now and in the future.

The Practice

Select the Seeds

College is located in Sawantwadi and most of the students belongs to the village area. In this age of technology it is very important to preserve the seeds which are so valuable for us in future. India is the country of farmers and so our ancestors depended on the farming for their needs.

Now a day, it is very easy to get the hybrid seeds from the market but in the past our forefathers sort the best grains from harvesting and they preserve that for the next year. In this process it is very important that to collect, clean and sort the seeds for best germination. In this step it has been focused that the seeds must be a traditional. The seed collection starts from the traditional rice crops because the local area is very popular for different types of traditional rice crops.

We get the primary information form the students and their parents about the different traditional rice verities like Masura, Valay, Kala Bela etc.

Collect Seeds

Rice has amazing diversity. In color alone, the grain varies from white to red, brown and black. This diversity is a result of selection by farmer's adaptation to various environments, breeding with wild relatives and local

varieties, and the evolutionary process over centuries. Rice of different types can be differentiated one from another on the basis of various characters.

Step 3: Clean Seeds

Winnowing

Lighter materials such as unfilled grains, chaff, weed seeds, and straw is removed through winnowing. To improve efficiency when there is no sufficient wind, a blower or an air fan can be used. However, winnowing recovers only the heavier grains. Other heavy particles like heavier weed seeds, off types, stones and dirt might still be included in the rice.

Screening/Sifting

Smaller materials such as weed seeds, soil particles and stones can be removed by sieving the grain through a smaller sized screen (1.4 mm or less sieve opening). This can also be done mechanically through machine cleaners which use an air stream to remove light materials such as straw, chaff, and unfilled grains.

Step 4: Sorting Seeds

It is very challenging for us to sort the collected seeds and preserve that for the farmers. We took the help of many old farmers from nearby village.

Evidence of Success

Traditional rice variety

Farmers cultivated traditional rice varieties in their fields and they returned seeds back to us. We preserved it in the earthen pot and in the next season, we will give traditional seeds to other farmers, in this way we can maintain the preservation of the traditional rice variety.

Problems Encountered and Resources Required

It is very difficult to collect the information of traditional seeds because of the too much use of hybrid seeds.

Hybrid is easy and it can gives more profit to farmers so many farmers neglect the traditional seed. They don’t want to busy themselves in collection, cleaning and sorting the best seed for the next year.

There must be some government policies to raise the awareness among the

farmers regarding the seed conservation. Government and Local NGO's must involve themselves in this activity so we can preserve traditional seeds.

Notes (Optional)

2. Title of the Practice :

Artificial Bird Nests in Campus :

Objectives of the Practice

- To conserve and protect the birds.
- To provide shelter to the birds in campus
- To maintain suitable habituate for birds in urban environment
- To involve students into investigate suitable habituate used for birds nest the

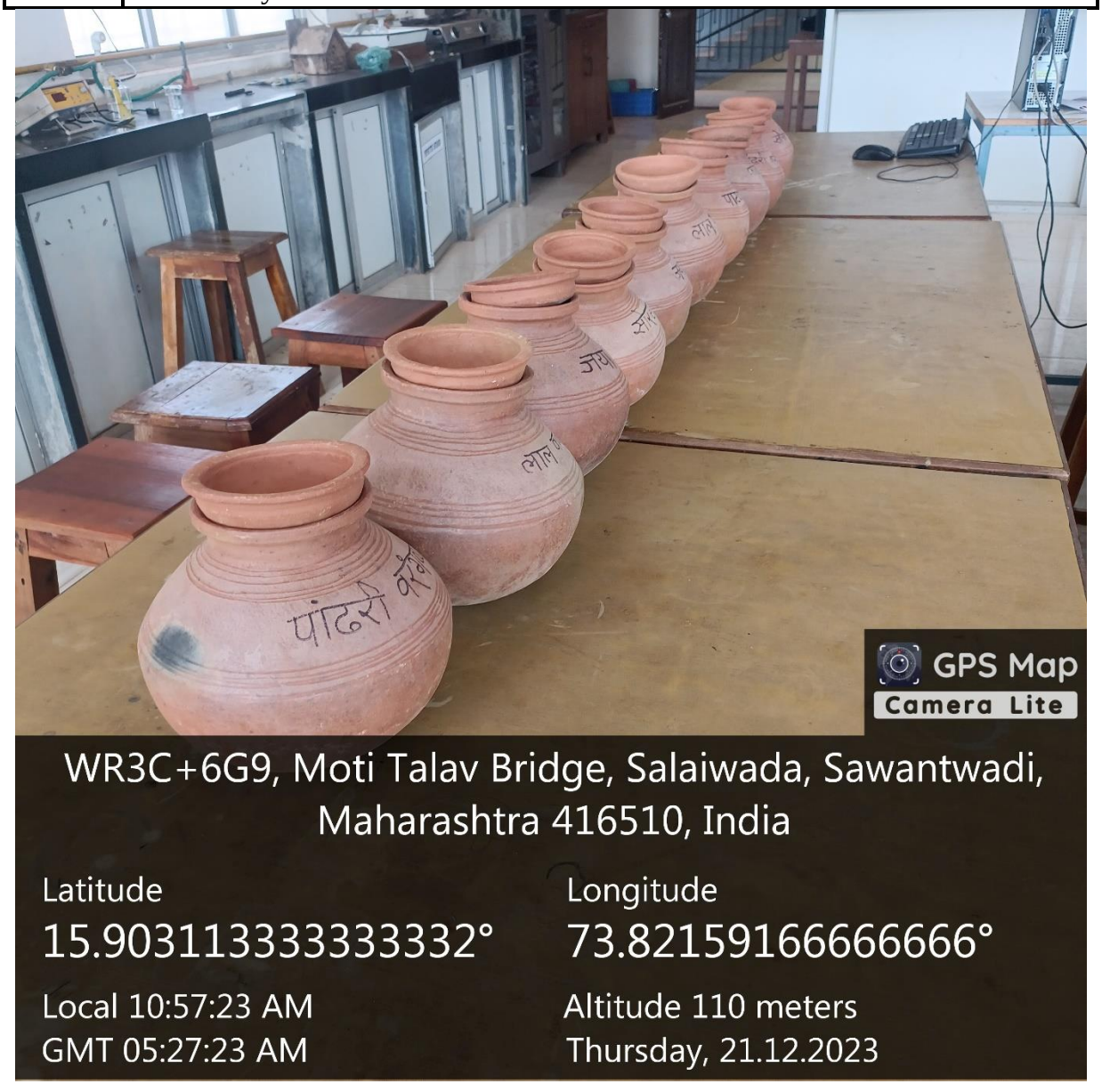
The Context

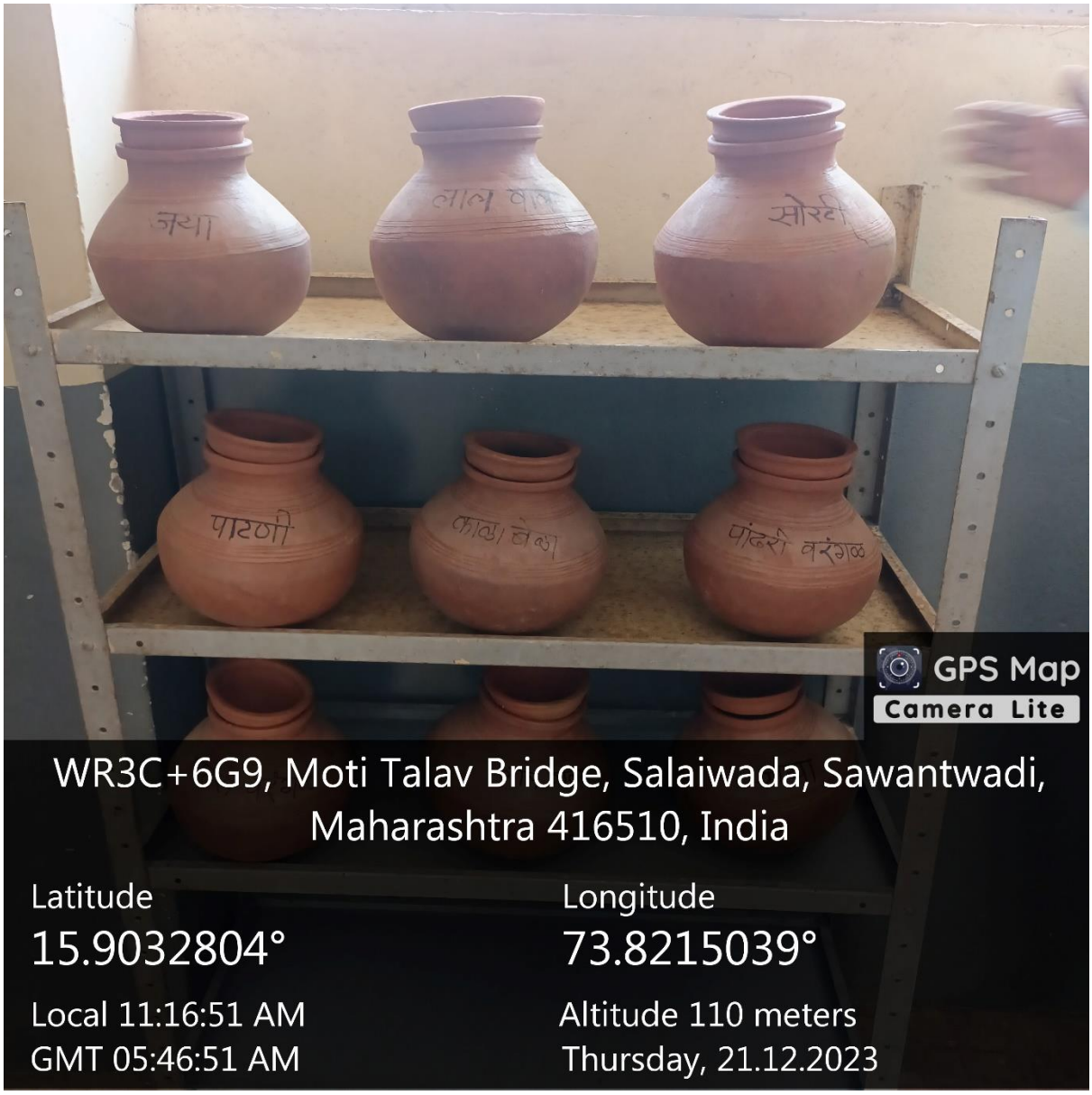
The birds are feathered animals. They are found nearby locations in the urban area. They build their nest on trees as well as near human habituate. Day by day number of bird species is disappearing due to deforestation and loss of habitat. The increasingly urban landscape and jungles of concrete in the city are losing out on the sweet chirping of birds, with not enough trees left for the habituate to build their nest. There are many difficulties in building the nest. The primary function of the nest is to provide a suitable location for parent bird to lay their eggs and raise their offspring. Artificial nests are helpful for common birds spaces, especially in urban areas. An artificial nest will help us to breed and also save offspring from enemies. Some birds simply use their feet to make a hole in the ground in which they lay their eggs other birds make the more complex nest. They use their beaks to collect material for the nest-building site. They use their beak, claws, and body to build their nest.

The Practice

Artificial bird nest are available in market. We are using that nest to keep on different places in college campus artificial nest are made by grass, wooden material as well as large size bamboo also used for nest. The common birds like Sparrows, Pigeon, Parrot, Myna, some species of Owl, Robin, and Indian rollers. are on using artificial nest easily evidence of success birds start accepting nest

	in the campus **Evidence of Success** ➢ Birds start accepting nests in the campus. **Problems Encountered and Resources Required** ➢ Bird nest are not easily available in market. ➢ Wooden nests start decompose in rainy season. ➢ Birds are not easily accept the artificial nest. Notes (Optional) Provide web link to: • Best practices in the Institutional web site • Any other relevant information

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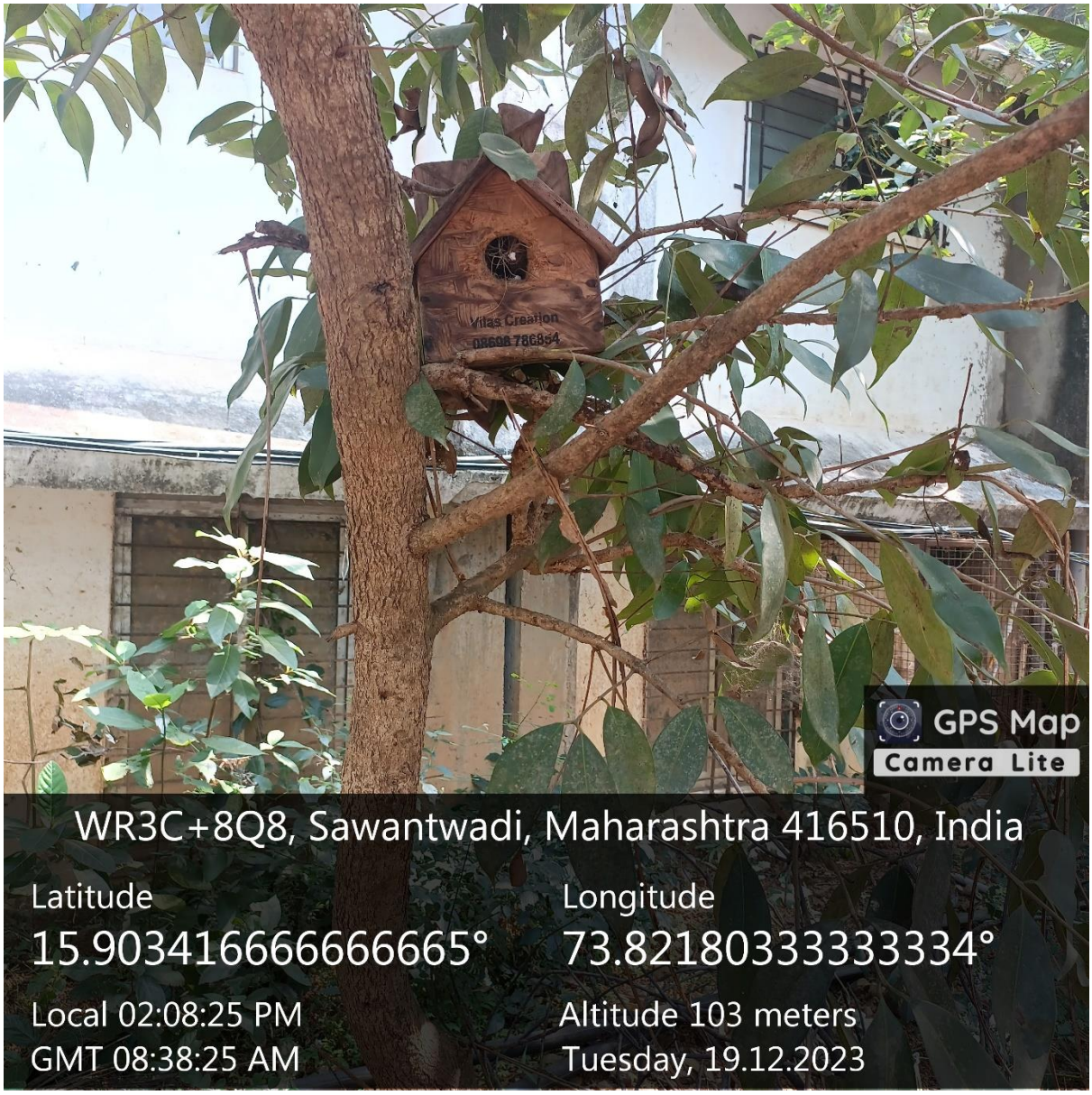
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Tuesday, 19.12.2023