

Soil Testing

Soil is a crucial and necessary foundation for plant growth and is a supremely important resource for our country. More than 54% of our workforce either directly depends on agriculture for their livelihood, or through allied activities. Therefore, the health of soil affects more than 54% of our workforce! Soil health is fundamental to the food system in the country. When soils are healthy, they yield higher productivity of nutritious crops that provide nourishment for both humans and animals. It's important to recognize that the quality and quantity of our food are directly connected to the quality of our soils. Therefore, prioritising soil health is essential for ensuring the availability of high-quality and abundant food.

The Campaign “ **Mrida Gunvatta Jaanch**” was initiated in the adopted villages with focus on Soil rejuvenation and crop productivity enhancement for sustainable and environment friendly practices. In this campaign we promoted soil testing, reclamation & conservation, balanced and integrated application of nutrients in crops.

The campaign resulted in massive success. Eighty Four(84) farmers from adopted villages participated and interacted with teachers and subject experts regarding their queries on Soil health and Soil rejuvenation.

Vermicomposting

Vermicomposting. It is a process by which worms are used to convert organic materials (usually wastes) into a humus-like material known as vermicompost. It is one of the easiest ways to recycle animal and plant waste and produce good quality compost.

Farmer meetings were organized on regular basis aiming at training them about the right use of fertilizers in terms of quantity to be used. Vermicompost has been emerging as an important source in supplementing and substituting chemical fertilizers in agriculture.

Vermicompost, also known as ‘farmers' friend’ is used for general crops and plantation crops. It is a valuable input for sustainable agriculture and wasteland development. It is a growth promoter and helpful in providing hormones required for plant growth. There is a lot of demand for vermicompost among farmers as its use increases quality of agricultural products and it's price is also cheaper. It is also used widely in pot culture and in home gardens. In addition, many government departments including agriculture, forest and horticulture buy it in bulk.

Entrepreneurship programme for Youth

Objective of the Practice:

Mushroom cultivation has been declared as a major thrust area by Govt. of India. However there is huge demand and supply gap. Day by day there is continuous increase in the demand of mushroom which denotes that there is huge market potential in near future. So, keeping in mind our college is providing training under Entrepreneurship programme on Spawn production and mushroom cultivation to Youth and Farmers of the region .

The Context:

- Mushroom is a wonderful human diet for all age group people because of its nutritional and medicinal properties. There is a great scope of commercial **mushroom cultivation by recycling agriculture waste for higher income generation.**
- Mushroom production provides an ideal opportunity for conversion of agro-waste into wealth, quality food and organic manure and leads to high range of reduction in environmental pollution.
- Mushroom being an indoor crop provides vast opportunities for empowering rural and urban women through cultivation, production of value-added products and marketing. It also provides vast opportunities for unemployed youths to take up mushroom cultivation and marketing.

The Practice:

- College has initiated several practice to make youth of the college mostly from rural background to paddle one's own canoe by starting their own business.
- Consultancy is being provided for setting up of model units of Mushroom.
- Every year one week training/workshop is organized for spawn production and mushroom cultivation to the youth /farmers.
- For the college youth field visits of mushroom growers is being arranged to successful units & research stations which will motivate them to adapt good mushroom production practices.

“Legal Aid Clinic” 1. Goal To run the legal aid clinic as part of the curriculum for LL.B. classes as directed by the “Bar Council of India”. Running this activity in the college enriches the knowledge of the students and their exposure relating to various legal problems of the community particularly for the weaker section of the society. The people coming from the rural area are also benefitted with the practice. 2. Context Legal Authority Act 1987 provides for establishment of “Legal Aid Clinic” in each and every law study centre and Institute as well as colleges. Supervision of the “Legal Aid Clinic” may be executed by the judicial authorities of the “District Legal Authority Tribunal”. District Legal Authority Tribunal may form a team of students which can be assigned a task of providing legal assistance to the various members of the society in various institutions and offices such as Registry office, R.T. office, etc. Students also develop the skills of acting as arbitrator and conciliator. For evaluating the skills of the students it is also included as practical exam in the syllabus of LL.B. by the Bar Council of India. 3. The Practice To implement the practice of providing legal aid, the students from the final year are selected as per their nominal roles for the formation of the group of the students to assign the time schedule and responsibility to attend the legal aid clinic. The college has allotted a room at prime location for the legal aid clinic so that the victims / legal advice seekers may approach the clinic easily. The students sit in the clinic after attending their theory lectures. They attend the legal aid seekers and listen to their problem carefully. Then legal advice as per their knowledge is provided and they are assured to find the best possible solution to their legal complexities associated with their problems. The pros and cons of the action to be taken are also suggested to help them in taking the better decisions. In addition to this the legal camps are organised by the students in rural areas in each session, so that the people may become aware of the legal aid clinic and the last row of the community may also get benefitted. It also helps the community to entrust the students and share their problems easily with them. his practice not only fulfils the function of providing legal advice but also make the students socially responsible. 4. Evidence of Success This practice has certainly enriched the knowledge of the students as well as their professional skills. This practice also enhanced the exposure of the students in the society. The confidence level of the students is elevated and they become self reliant in handling the professional issues in practical life independently. This also helps students in tackling the clients especially in developing the skill of interviewing which is very necessary to be a successful lawyer. It also motivates the other students not only the juniors but also the peer group to serve the community in their neighbourhood by providing their legal opinion to them on various general issues. The feedback provided by the students after providing their advice and support to the needy reflects their successful endeavour in terms of their confidence and satisfaction to serve the society in addition to the clarity of subjects attained in their minds. 5. Problems encountered and Resources required One of the main problems encountered in maintaining the practice is the nonavailability of sufficient funds for organising the outdoor camps. The irregularity of the students also hampers the smooth run of the practice as the students get admission in LL.B. after completing his / her graduation. Approaching to the completion of the LL.B. degree (i.e. in the final year) they get engaged somewhere else also for their earnings and efforts to become independent as early as possible. It is not a general trend in society to go to legal aid clinic due to lack of the awareness about such facility. However these problems are managed somehow by the teachers by motivating the students to work despite obstructions in their way to service as well as learning by experimenting. 6. Notes As the practice is expedient to students as well as society and is appreciated by the visiting guest speakers to the college it is felt by the stakeholder that such practice should be followed in every institution.

Engaging with the Indian Heritage through SPIC MACAY

1. Goal It has been felt that the younger generation seems totally oblivious about the beauties and richness of our cultural heritage. The Society for the Promotion of Indian Classical Music And Culture Amongst Youth (SPIC MACAY) was introduced in D.A.V.College, Muzaffarnagar more than 25 years back to enrich the quality of formal education by increasing awareness about different aspects of Indian heritage and inspiring the young mind to imbibe the values embedded in it with a hope that the beauty, grace, values and wisdom embodied in these arts will influence their way of life and thinking and inspire one to become a better human being.

2. The Context It is all very well to celebrate the modern day achievements of science and technology which is largely the gift of the west to the rest of the world. It has tremendously added to our material wellbeing. But we are, at the same time, losing touch with those things which makes our lives meaningful and worth living. Our education system has also not done much to stem the tide of deculturation. Globalisation and consumerism too have contributed to our youth getting cut off from their cultural roots. Cultural bigotry has posed new challenges faced by our society. Therefore the need was felt to go to the schools and colleges with the best that our culture can offer. The top most artists of national and international repute and proven credentials were approached to perform and interact with the students.

3. The Practice: In order to expose students to various parts of our heritage, the students are given orientations through weekly meetings. The artists of national and international (we have a list of such artists who have won national awards) are invited to perform before the students and interact with them. Lecdem, Fest and Virasat series are organised for them which include performances of classical vocal, instrumental, classical dance, folk music and dance, theatre and cinema classic. The students are involved in organising these programs at various levels. They visit other institutions for the same purpose and involve their students to spread the movement all around. The students and teachers of the college help organise bigger events like state, national and international conventions. In the year 2013 the students and teachers of the college actively participated in the SPIC MACAY International Convention held at IIM Calcutta, in 2014 at IIT Madras, and in 2015 at IIT Powai, Mumbai. The teachers of the college have been the part of the National Executive and have been shouldering the responsibility at National – International level. The teachers and students helped organise at Rural School Intensive at a nearby school which hosted nearly 300 students for 5 days and nights exposing them to gurukul like experience.

4. Evidence of Success: Success in this field is difficult to quantify because our work is more or less in the intangible domain. But the students who get involved even as an audience or spectator come out with a changed outlook about our classical heritage. A large number of volunteers have passed out from the college hopefully as changed persons. The teacher and student volunteers of the college have created an impact in the city and the surrounding areas by organising various activities. At our instance, many institutions have formed heritage clubs and made such activities a regular feature. The volunteers of the college have been shouldering the responsibilities at the state, national and international level as member of the national executive, coordinators of different activities. The unique Gurukul Anubhav Scholarship Scheme is being successfully coordinated by the volunteers of the college. The inspiring gurus from different fields like H.H. The Dalai Lama, Smt. Aruna Roy, Pt. Hariprasad Chaurasia, Pt. Birju Maharaj and many others are giving them opportunity to teach in GuruShishya parampara.

5. Problems Encountered and Resources Required: Despite zero overhead expenses we keep facing the resource crunch which hampers our activities. The big gaps between the programs affect the impact. We have yet not been able to organise the week long virasat due to lack of funds. We would like to increase the number of workshops in and around the institution. We have not been able to host state convention which

could have drawn the attention of the society at large for the preservation and promotion of our heritage. Without the involvement of the entire society the volunteers will only be fighting a losing battle.