

SREE NARAYANA TRAINING COLLEGE, NEDUNGANDA

Best practices, 2015-'16

Best practices no-I

‘Save Campus from Drug Abuse’--- Prevention programmes

In order to aware the society on the ill effects of the spreading practice of all types of substance abuse among our students and help them to grow by knowing the self identity and become socially committed, intellectually matured, spiritually inspired, morally up righted responsible citizens who become assets of the society, Sree Narayana Training College conducted various prevention programmes of drug Abuse.

Specific Objectives

- To know from Educationists, Teachers of Secondary Education, School counselors, Doctors and Eminent Public Personalities who are keen in Nation Building regarding the substance abuse practice among students.
- To identify, design, implement and coordinate a comprehensive awareness campaign on preventing the use of substances among students.
- To conduct awareness programs ie workshops and conferences for teachers and students.
- To support, promote, and launch a service campaign on prevention strategies of substance abuse
- To organize Small Group Educational Programs like film festivals, seminars, discussions
- To partner with educational groups, schools, and colleges etc to raise awareness of substance abuse prevention among students.
- To equip student teachers to organize community awareness programs.
- To conscientize the community in helping children grow as responsible citizens through effective education programs

Procedure

The whole team of students of Sree Narayana Training College was divided into fifteen groups with ten students in each group. Then each team began the practice with the preparation of a questionnaire for collecting information from the local community regarding the drug abuse. After that each team directly visited the assigned areas and houses in the community and the analysis of the data could vividly throw light on the severe problem of drug abuse in the community. This tempted the team to design and implement an awareness programme in order to washout the evils and ill effects of drug abuse from the locality. Then each team conducted various programmes including Street play, Seminar, Skits, Campaigns and Rally etc. in the locality including the twelve Practice Teaching Schools.

Follow up Activity

The follow up activity including a post survey organized by the teams in their respective areas showed that there is much reduction in the usage of drugs and the complaints registered in families and schools.

Awareness Seminars



Collage Designing and Preparation on evil effects of Drug usage



Poster Competition on eradication of drugs from the society





Procession



The implementation of education programmes was completed with the help of student teachers during their teaching practice period. It took duration of One and a half months. After the programme is over, a posttest was conducted with the twenty item questionnaire on substance abuse and the scores were collected back. Out of the total sample, only 452 completed the posttest survey. The scores were subjected to further statistical analysis.

Conclusion

It is concluded that educational intervention plays a significant role in increasing awareness about drug abuse among secondary school students. If they are aware about different preventives measures and consequences of drug abuse, their chance of involvement in drug abuse might be reduced. The present study demonstrates the effectiveness of a universal prevention approach designed to be delivered by regular classroom teachers to high school students. It offers the potential for widespread dissemination and a cost-effective approach. In spite of being aware of the harmful effects of substance use, adolescents take up this habit. This requires comprehensive prevention and control programs in schools and the community, targeted toward adolescents and their parents and other family members. Effective measures are required to encourage shaping the attitude of school children toward self-confidence and adequacy, as also to prevent risk behavior among adolescents.

Outcome

The practice programme was very much effective as it was revealed through the followup post survey that the complaints in the families and in schools were reduced much. This resulted and reflected in the academic achievements of the students. When we collected and analyzed the marks from schools after the intervention, there could see a satisfactorily positive change. The teams who served with dedication and sincere efforts for the purpose deserve appreciation.

Best practice No.II

Name of the Best Practice : ‘Experiential learning through Community Visit’

About the Practice

There is an intimate and necessary relation between the process of actual experience and education. ~ John Dewey, 1938

The Department of Physical Science of Sree Narayana Training College is practicing the method named ‘Experiential learning through Community Visit’ for the last four academic years. Our college is situated in Anjengo panchayath which is a coastal region in Trivandrum district. Most of the folk of the area are engaged in fishing as well as coir retting. Being illiterate they are prone to several social, vital, occupational and economic problems. Taking this in to consideration the department chose the area for the practice.

A teacher being a social engineer is responsible to solve the problems of the society. For that he should be trained to involve, analyse, reflect and suggest solutions for social issues during the pre-service course itself. Experiential learning involves a number of steps that offer student a hands-on, collaborative and reflective learning experience which helps them to “fully learn new skills and knowledge” (Haynes, 2007).

1. 2011-12 (i) Survey on the Health and Socio-economic conditions of the coastal women coir workers.

(ii) Development of multimedia package for health and hygiene for coastal women with financial assistance of University Grants Commission, New Delhi

2. 2012-13 (i) Release of the multimedia package on health awareness named “Health Literacy Package”. (ii) Awareness camps for women coir workers using Health Literacy Package

3. 2013-14 (i) Development of a documentary named “Thirakalkippuram” based on the problems of fisher men community like alcoholism, economic instability and waste disposal. (ii) Uploading e-content in the You-Tube under the following link. <http://youtu.be/n1EbWqUc0cU>

4. 2014-15 (i) Discussion with the fisher men based on the Meenakumari Commission Report. (ii) Action research by student teachers on the feasibility of the Meenakumari Commission Report.

The student teachers of Department of Physical Sciences of Sree Narayana Training College, Nedunganda spent a half day with the fisher men community of the Anjengo Panchayath. This year we had a discussion with them in the light of the Meenakumari Commission Report.

Fishing in India has been a traditional occupation and India has many communities of fishermen. The 12th FYP also suggested a renewed focus on this sector by modernization of fishing trawlers, introduction of mother vessels and upgrading cold storage facilities. The Meenakumari committee was setup to take forward the agenda of “Blue revolution” in India and accordingly the new deep sea fishing policy was formulated.

The new fishing policy appears as a progressive step because :

Ø Promotes the import of foreign technologies

Ø increases foreign investments

Ø will increase the revenue and the production of fisheries in India which is below optimal level at present

ø will lead to development of backward and forward linkages, cold storages and supply chain

Expressing their resentment, the fishermen said the livelihood of the fishermen would be adversely affected if the Centre implemented the Commission's recommendations and forced the fishing community to vacate the seashore. They argued that Commission's recommendation that mechanised and country boat fishermen should not be allowed to fish beyond 12 nautical miles in the sea would badly affect their livelihood. Another recommendation of the Commission, permitting foreign vessels engaged in deep sea fishing into the Exclusive Economic Zone of Indian waters would also be detrimental to the interests of Indian fishermen, who were not familiarised with deep sea fishing.

The present move augment and enhance the productivity of fish output. It will also enhance the export potential and bring in precious foreign exchange as this region is abounds in tuna and tuna-like species which have high global demand. However, committee fails to address on the impact of this measure on the traditional fisheries community whose livelihood may be threatened.. Further, deep-sea fishing has been found to have serious adverse ecological impact on the marine life -committee fails to address it. Finally, committee's counsel to create a buffer zone between the near-shore and offshore regions to augment resources in the coastal as well as deep-sea regions is ambiguous as there it is still unclear whether the buffer zone will be a "no-go" area or selective fishing will be allowed.

Thus, what is required is clear and precise policy which apart from exploiting the potential of this sector also takes into account the interest of traditional fishing community and ecology. Though India needs a "blue revolution" and modern technology, it should not come at the cost of livelihood of the traditional fishermen. A more comprehensive approach including all stakeholders and technological innovation at the grassroots levels is needed
