

Sat Jinda Kalyana (PG) College, Kalanaur

(NAAC ACCREDITED 'A' GRADE & ISO 9001:2015 CERTIFIED INSTITUTE)

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AQAR: 2023-2024



CRITERION 7

Institutional Values and Best Practices

7.2.1 Best Practices as per NAAC format

Submitted to



National Assessment and Accreditation Council

Sat Jinda Kalyana (PG) College, Kalanaur (Rohtak)

Best Practice – 1

1. Title of the Practice: ‘Chhatra Utkarsh Yojna’ for the meritorious and needy students

2. Objectives of the Practice: The underlying idea of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the poor and meritorious students of the college to enable them to continue their studies.

3. The Context: To support the economically weaker students financially, the government has many scholarship schemes. In addition to the existing scholarship schemes, the college started ‘Chhatra Utkarsh Yojna’ in the year 2016. The college aptly enforces its responsibility towards providing education for all by doing its bit by providing financial aid to the students of economically weaker section.

4. The Practice: The scholarship is awarded to the students on need cum merit basis. The student applies for the scholarship explaining the reasons for the need of money. A committee recommends the case after finding the students worthy of scholarship. Financial aid is provided to the student as per his/her requirement.

5. Evidence of Success: Decline in the dropout rate due to lack of resources has been observed after the introduction of this scheme. This scheme has benefitted the students who could not afford to continue studies due to financial constraints. This scholarship has helped many students till now.

6. Problems Encountered and Resources Required: Mobilization of funds was the biggest challenge in starting the scholarship. The scholarship scheme was started with limited resources and gradually the funds were raised. Many philanthropists came forward to contribute to the fund. Members of the staff also donated generously.

Best Practice – 2

1. Title of the Practice - Promoting Girls’ Education

2. Objective of this Practice: The idea behind adopting this practice is to promote gender equality. Educating the girls increases the likelihood of their better social and economic status and with this hope the college has taken measures to improve girls’ education.

3. The Context: The college is committed towards promoting girls' education since its inception in the year 1971. The objectives with the 'Beti Padhao Beti Bachao' programme of the Government of Haryana. Major reasons for girls' drop-out after school are low family income, early marriage or lack of awareness and many parents are not in favour of co-education. The college believes that educating girls will improve their prospects of a better future and initiatives have been taken to achieve the objectives.

4. The Practice: It is a long-standing practice to promote girls' education and the college has taken measures and provides safe environment and facilities to attract girl students to take admission in the college. Following initiatives have taken to increase the intake of girl students. Lack of transport facility is one of the reasons why the parents do not send their daughters out of their villages. Bus service was started with the belief that this decision would further promote the education of girls. Students are accompanied with a female attendant for the safety of the girls.

5. Evidence of Success: The initiatives taken by the college have produced positive results. The communities in the surround areas have adopted a positive attitude towards the education of girls. Enrolment of girl students from certain villages has gradually improved. The drop-out rate of girls after school used to be very high. The continuous efforts by the college have helped in convincing the parents to send their daughters to college.

6. Problems Encountered and Resources Required: It was an uphill task to persuade the parents in the educationally backward remote villages. The college sent teams of teachers to visit schools and village communities to spread awareness on girls' education. The teachers interacted with the sarpanches (leader of Gram Sabha) and elders to convince them to send girls to college. Initially the parents refused to send their daughters on various accounts. Resources required to counter the problems were identified and resolved. A bus was also purchased and the transport facility was made available to meet the demands of the parents.