

BEST PRACTICE - I:**STRENGTH WEAKNESS OPPORTUNITIES and CHALLENGES (SWOC) ANALYSIS**

The college constitutes a major space meant for higher learning in the greater Naduar area, catering to the need and aspiration of the student community. Rural as the socio economic background and is, the institution wages relentless effort at realizing all-round development of the budding aspirants. Affiliated to the Gauhati University, the college provides education in multiple disciplines, and has carved a niche for itself in the educational map of the region. As the institution has its strengths, it is not away from weakness. With the noble vision, it makes advancement on the basis of strengths, but addressing the weakness within an effective and constructive framework.

STRENGTHS:

Since its inception in 1963, this pioneer institution of higher education has slowly, but firmly gathered intellectual momentum under the dynamic leadership of different stakeholders of education in the college and of the region. It has now emerged as real hub of academic importance accommodating to the regional needs. The region is a place of conglomeration of people of diverse creeds and communities involving the *Bodos, Misings, Tea-garden Communities, Assamese, Bengalis, Nepalese*, and others. With such a cosmopolitan backdrop, the college has tried its best to deliver quality education to the student community. In recent years, there has been a constant effort to improvise infrastructure, course designs and teaching-learning conditions. As a result of this, the college has been able to access funds from different agencies such as Department of Biotechnology, UGC, ICHR, ICSSR etc. Moreover, there has been a consistent rise in research oriented activities in the college. The prominent areas of the strengths of the college are:

- Strongly motivated teaching community, that has demonstrated unprecedented zeal, enthusiasm and efficiency towards the teaching-learning enterprise by incorporating new and effective means of classroom teaching as well as by keeping themselves updated with regard to their domain of knowledge, and engaging themselves in research activities.

Justifying this, the college possesses a large numbers of faculties having Ph.D.

- A great number of minor and major research projects have been allotted to the teacher community of this institution.
- A Biotech Hub has been established in the college funded by the Department of Bio-Technology, Govt. of India.
- The college also runs parallel courses under open universities namely K.K. Handiqui State Open University, Institute of Distance and Open Learning, Gauhati University.
- The library of the college is well-equipped with a rich and constantly growing collection of books and journals. The computerization of the library has been accomplished in due course of time. The library users are increasing every year, and the library has proved to be a hub of resources for faculty members, researchers and students. Besides the central library, each department is equipped with their own departmental libraries.
- There has been a continuous effort at converting traditional lecture halls to smart class room. Seven out of sixty classes have already been converted to the digital classes.
- In addition to the laboratories in the department of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Education (in the arts faculty).
- A grand stadium has been built in the college campus with the funding of Rs. 36 lacs by UGC.
- The college has girls' hostel which can accommodate 30 girls hailing from fur flung areas. (however it is not operational today)
- A large number of students enrol in NCC and successfully complete the training. The scheme has helped a lot of students in finding jobs in defence and other allied services. Most of the students are actively engaged with NGOs.
- The college frequently hosts different national level seminars and workshops of academic and cultural importance. Prominent alumni of National School of Drama have participated in providing orientation and training to participants.

- The student and teacher community of the college, showcasing their concerted effort, demonstrate vibrant urge to undertake different extension activities and campaigns like cleanliness drive, holding health camps etc. for the betterment of socio-cultural health and hygiene in the society.
- The college has to its credit different scholarship and merit award schemes, which are annually offered to many poor, but meritorious students.
- A few of the students have demonstrated their interest and skills in games and sports, and they have made the college proud by participating and winning silver medal in international events. Frequently, volleyball and football workshops are instituted, and competitions are held that provide good training for budding players.
- The college has an approximately 5 Hectares land resource which is used for tea cultivation. The college has three natural ponds for fishery. It has sufficient natural space with green environment surrounded by large number of trees and botanical plants, lemon and betelnut plantation.
- Not the least, the college has produced a lot of prominent persons who have demonstrated their leadership roles in academic, administrative and social arena. Frequent co-operation with such alumni provide glamour and glory to the great tradition of the college. These are the few of the prominent points of relative strengths that the college has availed during its journey in the quest for excellence in knowledge.

WEAKNESSES:

There are weaknesses too which, of course, can be ameliorated by the concerted effort of different stakeholders of education within and outside the college, the govt. and funding agencies of the major weaknesses mention can be made of

- Fund crunch, needless to say, is the major bottleneck that hinders and delays the good thing to happen in the ground.
- Desperately poor teacher student ratio particularly in Arts stream is another problem faced by the College. A teacher has to teach more than 400 students in a few of the classes. This is terribly poor situation.

- Number of dropouts of the students is increasing gradually. In 2015-16, it was 16.91 but in 2017-18, it has increased to 25%. The reason behind this may be early marriage of girls' students and poor financial conditions of the students.
- Lack of job oriented courses is also a major problem of this institution. Most of the students come from poor socio-economic background and they are in need of getting early employment but lack of such courses demotivates them to continue their education.
- Though the college has enough space for different activities but it has no proper parking facilities. Besides this, there are some transportation issues of the college such as no public bus for students at cheap rate.
- No boys hostel in the college. The girls' hostel is not operational today due to the absence of the boarders.
- Lack of computer in each department of the college which is very essential for some departmental tasks.
- Lack of well-equipped auditorium hampers to organise various programmes systematically.

Such weaknesses as mentioned, although restrain the required pace of progress, do not necessarily halt the journey, and we strongly believe that appropriate, well-planned and relevant steps, if taken in time, can put the necessary momentum to the journey of the college.

OPPORTUNITIES:

The past experiences, the surrounding socio-economic and cultural perspectives of the College, the critical elaboration of the changes taking place in the society and the nation at large and rapidly transforming socio-cultural, moral and ethical outlook of the student, teacher and the community help us realize the hindsight in identifying the opportunities that the college may access to. These can be as such:

- The great pool of sport talent seems to be abundant among the SC and ST Communities like the Bodo, Mising and Tea garden tribes. Proper training, workshops and instituting competitions can certainly boost their talents to grow.

- By applying appropriate technology, the land resources can be exploited for generation of income.
- The institute can make collaboration with different social groups and nearby villages by keeping in touch with their respective Panchayat offices and Kanyaka organic firm.
- Generation of new courses like M.L.T., Mass Media, diploma in Entrepreneurship etc. if carried out properly, can open new opportunities for self-employment and enterprise. Such courses have the tremendous potential to change the socio-economic face of the society.
- Further introduction of self-financing courses can attract a few numbers of students who can bring material changes in their post academic career and thus help the College to be a path finder.
- Encouraging the optional use of man and material resources of the College can be a harbinger for the quest of quality education. The teaching and administrative staff of the College with their dynamic leadership roles can exploit the available resources at their best and thus can transform the 'alma mater' to a real ground of formation of human capital.
- The college can make arrangement of guest faculty for existing as well as newly selected courses.
- The college has also great potential of generating revenue from entertainment practices and utilization of natural medicinal plants.
- As an oldest institution for higher education in the region, it can give itself a competitive edge for assuaging the intellectual and academic need of the student community.
- Optimum use of infrastructure.
- It has also great potential of natural beautification of the college and renovation of boys' and girls' hostel.

CHALLENGES:

The threats are the concomitant elements of every system and institution. These are meant for being effectively dealt with. These are as under:

- Making provision for more student intake as the number continues to rise. For this, more teachers, infrastructure and other support systems need to be increased.
- The teacher-student ratio is a real threat that constantly puts pressure on the system.
- Income generation potentialities can be searched out. More and more self-financing and job oriented courses are to be given preference.
- Interrupted power supply creates difficulties in conducting digital classroom. The institute has to think about other sources of power supply in the coming days.
- More than 90% students belong to BPL category which is a big threat to this institution for opening new courses.

Thus, the challenges as mentioned above are seen as the bottleneck to the smooth run of the institution. What is the most urgent is the visionary outlook and missionary zeal that can help to tread a long way towards achieving the milestones and letting the new benchmarks be curved.

BEST PRACTICE - II:**TREE DIVERSITY OF TYAGBIR HEM BARUAH COLLEGE, JAMUGURIHAT, SONITPUR, ASSAM**

Tyagbir Hem Baruah College is located in the Sonitpur district of Assam, in the Geo coordinates of 26.73⁰E to 26.74⁰E and 92.96⁰N to 92.97⁰N at an altitude of 269.02ft msl. The surrounding of the college campus covers 32.56 acres of land. The area is enriched with different tree species which are performing different ecological services. The various tree species of the college campus were planted during different periods with a view to implementing multiple plantation programs carried out from time to time. Those valuable tree species of the college campus have alleviated the quality of life of the entire college fraternity as well as the people living around the college campus by providing different environmental services. These include- the improved air quality, protection of soil erosion, controlling climate change and supporting wildlife. Animals of different types have been depending on these plants for their food and shelter. The leaves, fruits and flowers are being used by many animals, birds and insects for their life support. The old structure of these trees gives them an imposing quality. Those different plant species manifest different shapes,

colour and texture. These perennial woody plants located in the college campus help in reducing unpleasant noise, dusty air and devastating storm. The recent study about the flora and fauna found available in the college campus exhibit the rich diversity of trees with 105 species of 48 families that sequestered around 38.24 ton of organic carbon. Thus, the green belt of the college has been contributing significantly in maintaining the healthy environment of the entire area. The following are the different tree species with whom we are being attached to-

Table - 1: Tree diversity of T.H.B.College, Jamugurihat

Sl.No	Scientific Name	Local Name	Common Name	Family	No. of Plants
1.	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i> A.	Acacia	Acacia	Mimosaceae	30
2.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Bel	Bael	Rutaceae	5
3.	<i>Albizia procera</i> (Roxb) Benth.	Koroi	Brown albizia	Mimosaceae	10
4.	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> R.Br.	Chationa	Dita bark	Apocynaceae	7
5.	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Atlas	Custard apple	Annonaceae	6
6.	<i>Anthocephalus indica</i>	Kadam	Common button bush	Rubiaceae	50
7.	<i>Areca catechu</i>	Tamul	Betel nut palm	Arecaceae	5
8.	<i>Artocarpus chama</i> Buch.	Cham kathal	Chaplash	Moraceae	11
9.	<i>Artocarpus lacucha</i> Roxb.	Dewa-chali/Bahat	Monkey jack fruit	Moraceae	12
10.	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllous</i>	Kathal	Jack fruit	Moraceae	20
11.	<i>Averrhoa bilimbi</i>	Kordoi	Star fruit	Averrhoaceae	8
12.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A.Juss.	Neem	Margosa tree	Meliaceae	100
13.	<i>Bauhinia acuminata</i> L.	Kanchan	Orchid tree	Caesalpiniaceae	5
14.	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> L.	Rongakanchan	Butterfly tree	Caesalpiniaceae	4
17.	<i>Bixa orellana</i> L.	Senduri/Hat-ranga/Khendurgoch	Lipstick tree	Bixaceae	3
19.	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> L.	Simalu	Silk cotton tree	Bombacaceae	12
20.	<i>Bridelia retusa</i> A. Juss	Kuhir	Spinous Kino tree	Euphorbiaceae	30
21.	<i>Bridelia stipularis</i> Blume	Mou-hilika	Bridelia	Euphorbiaceae	20

22.	<i>Caesalpina pulcherima</i>	Krishnachura	Flame tree	Fabaceae	7
23.	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Bottle brush	Bottle brush tree	Myrtaceae	5
24.	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	Akon	Sodom apple	Asclepiadaceae	23
25.	<i>Camellia sinensis</i> L.	Chah gosh	Tea plant	Theaceae	27,000
26.	<i>Carallia brachiata</i> Merr	MahiThekera	Karalli	Rhizophoraceae	5
27.	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Sanaru	Golden shower tree	Caesalpiniaceae	30
28.	<i>Cassia renigera</i>	Radhachura	Burmese pink cassia	Caesalpiniaceae	5
29.	<i>Catunregam spinosa</i>	Bihmora	Common emetic nut	Rubiaceae	7
30.	<i>Cedrela febrifuga</i>	Photapoma/Jatipoma	Iron red wood	Meliaceae	8
31.	<i>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</i> Wendl.	MumaiTamul	Palm	Arecaceae	1
32.	<i>Cinnamomum glaucescens</i>	Gon-soroi	Cinnamomum	Verbenaceae	20
33.	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>	Nemu	Lemon	Rutaceae	400
34.	<i>Cleome gynandra</i>	Bhutmala	African spider flower	Cleomaceae	20
35.	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Narikol	Coconut tree	Arecaceae	3
36.	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Sisu	Indian rose wood	Fabaceae	34
37.	<i>Datura metel</i> L.	Dhotura	Datura	Solanaceae	13
38.	<i>Delonix regia</i> Raf.	Krishnachura	Gulmohur	Caesalpiniaceae	9
39.	<i>Dillenia indica</i>	Outenga	Elephant apple	Dilleniaceae	7
40.	<i>Diospyros lanceifolia</i> Roxb.	Kendu	Persimmon	Ebenaceae	2
41.	<i>Elaeocarpus floribundus</i>	Jalpai	Olive	Oleaceae	30
42.	<i>Embilica officinalis</i>	Amlokhi	Indian gooseberry	Phyllanthaceae	24
43.	<i>Entada gigas</i>	Ghila	Giant's Rattle	Mimosaceae	22
44.	<i>Erythrina stricta</i> Roxb.	Moder	Indian coral tree	Papilionaceae	21
45.	<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> Hook	Eucalyptus	Eucalyptus	Myrtaceae	5
46.	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Anhot	The Banyan tree/Indian fig	Moraceae	8
47.	<i>Ficus altissima</i> Bl.	Pakari	Rumpf's fig	Moraceae	10
48.	<i>Ficus benjamina</i> L.	Jori-goch	Humped fig	Moraceae	3
49.	<i>Ficus lamponga</i> Miq.	Dimoru	Fig	Moraceae	11
50.	<i>Ficus rumphi</i>	Pakori	Rumpf's tree	Moraceae	1
51.	<i>Flemingia strobilifera</i>	Makhiyati	Luck plant	Papilionaceae	4

52.	(L.)R.Br. <i>Garcinia cowa</i>	Kaurithekera	Indian Tallow tree	Clusiaceae	2
53.	<i>Garcinia lanceifolia</i>	Rupohitheker a	Garcinia	Clusiaceae	1
54.	<i>Garcinia pedunculata</i>	Borthekera	Garcinia	Clusiaceae	2
55.	<i>Garuga floribunda</i> Decn,	Thutmela	Grey downy balsam	Burseraceae	25
56.	<i>Garuga pinnata</i> Roxb.	Keskesi	Grey downy balsam	Burseraceae	43
57.	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Gomari	Gomari	Verbenaceae	31
58.	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L.	Rokta-jaba	China rose	Malvaceae	13
59.	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.	Bhot era /Bongali-era	Jatropha/ Purging nut	Euphorbiaceae	25
60.	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i> (L.)Pers.	Ajar	Jarul tree	Lythraceae	36
61.	<i>Litsea glutinosa</i> C.B.Robins.	Bagnala	Indian Laurel	Lauraceae	3
62.	<i>Litsea laeta</i> Hooke.f.	Bon-Soalu	Litsea	Lauraceae	3
63.	<i>Magnolia griffithii</i> Hook.f.	Kola sopa	Magnolia	Magnoliaceae	5
64.	<i>Magnolia gustavii</i>	Sopa	Champak	Magnoliaceae	42
65.	<i>Magnolia pterocarpa</i>	Khorokia - sopa	Gustav's Magnolia	Magnoliaceae	2
66.	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Aam	Mango	Anacardiaceae	29
67.	<i>Melia azedarach</i> L.	Ghora-neem	Persian Neem/Bead tree	Meliaceae	300
68.	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Nahar	Iron wood	Clusiaceae	52
69.	<i>Meyna spinosa</i> Roxb.	Kotkora	Voavanga	Rubiaceae	4
70.	<i>Michelia baillonii</i>	Tita-sopa	Golden chompoc	Magnoliaceae	30
71.	<i>Michelia glabra</i>	Pansopa	Michelia	Magnoliaceae	10
72.	<i>Michelia mannii</i> King.	Kotholpotiasopa	Micheliamannii	Magnoliaceae	
73.	<i>Mimosop selengi</i> Roxb.	Bakul	Bullet wood	Sapotaceae	4
74.	<i>Moringa olefera</i> Lam.	Sajina	Drum stick tree	Moringaceae	3
75.	<i>Morus alba</i> L.	Nunigoch	White mulberry	Moraceae	3
76.	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	Narasingha	Curry leaf tree	Rutaceae	2
77.	<i>Musa paradiscika</i>	Kal	Banana	Musaceae	10
78.	<i>Nerium oleander</i> L.	Korobi	Be-still tree	Apocynaceae	13
79.	<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i> L.	Sewali	Night flowering Jasmine	Oleaceae	3
80.	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>	Bhatghila	Indian	Bignoniaceae	12

	<i>Vent</i>		trumpet tree		
81.	<i>Palaquium obovatum</i> Engl.	Kothluwa	White Guutta	Sapotaceae	11
82.	<i>Persea cathia</i> Kost.	Kuhi	Persea tree	Lauraceae	30
83.	<i>Persea odoratissima</i> Kosterm.	Som	Fragrant Bay tree	Lauraceae	3
84.	<i>Polyanthia longifolia</i>	Debdaru	Deoder	Annonaceae	12
85.	<i>Pongamia glabra</i> Vent.	Karch	Indian beech	Papilionaceae	7
86.	<i>Premna bengalensis</i>	Gohora	Gohra	Verbenaceae	7
87.	<i>Premna milleflora</i>	Sil- gamari	Premna	Verbenaceae	15
88.	<i>Psidiumguavum</i> L.	Madhuriam	Guava	Myrtaceae	16
89.	<i>Richinuscomunis</i>	Erigoch	Castor	Euphorbiacea	12
90.	<i>Samanea saman</i> Merr.	Siris	The Rain tree	Mimosaceae	20
91.	<i>Saraca asoca</i> de Wilde.	Ashok	Ashoka tree	Annonaceae	2
92.	<i>Shorea robusta</i>	Sal goch	Sal tree	Dipterocarpaceae	4
93.	<i>Syzygium kurzi</i>	Bogijamu	Jambhul	Myrtaceae	2
94.	<i>Syzgiyum jambos</i>	Kola Jamu	Black plum/Jamun	Myrtaceae	19
95.	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Teteli	Tamarind	Fabaceae	3
96.	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Shegun	Teak	Verbenaceae	30
97.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Arjun	Arjun tree	Papilionaceae	10
98.	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Silikha	Chebolic	Papilionaceae	16
99.	<i>Terminalia belerica</i>	Bhumura	Myrobalan	Combretacea	8
100.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	Shagunilota	Indian tinospora	Menispermaceae	12
101.	<i>Toona ciliate</i> M.Roem.	Poma	Indian mahogany	Meliaceae	4
102.	<i>Vitex altissima</i>	Ashoi	Tall Chaste tree	Verbenaceae	3
103.	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L.	Posotia	Chaste tree	Verbenaceae	5
104.	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> Lamk.	Bagori	Jujube tree	Rhamnaceae	10
105.	<i>Zizyphus jujuba</i>	Bagori	Chinese date	Rhamnaceae	2