

Institutional Development Plan Under New Education Policy:

PDUAM Tulungia, Bongaigaon

PDUAM Tulungia has been in existence since August 2017. It has completed almost five years and during this period of its operation the college has been successful in obtaining 2(f) status under the UGC Act 1956. The college is recently preparing for accreditation under NAAC.

Vision:

We stand to impart accessible, affordable and excellent value-based quality education to enable our students to achieve their full potential and to gain employability in a competitive business world/Job market.

Mission:

We seek to-

- a. Provide adequate opportunities of higher education to the socially backward class and promote education among the minorities, differently able and girl students.
- b. Serve towards the upliftment of the student community and to create capable human resources equipped to deal with the modern world and its challenges.
- c. Empower the students through skill-based training to develop their personality and professional competency as well as mould them into responsible citizens.
- d. Create a conducive environment for learning, using supportive and effective methods provide with the help of ICT.
- e. Apply innovative methods of teaching-learning process, use new approaches of education to enhance the equality of learning.

The initiatives taken by the college with regard to implementing NEP 2020 pertain to the following areas:

I) Institutional Restructuring

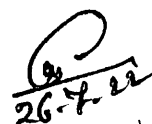
The institution was functioning as a single stream HEI (offering commerce course) until 2020 when the science stream was added.

It has implemented the 6-semester Choice-Based Credit System (CBCS) programme for the B.Com and B.Sc. (Regular and Honours) courses, which offers students the flexibility to choose subjects according to their talents and interests.

Distance learning programmes are being offered by the college under the Gauhati University Institute of Distance and Open Learning (GU-IDOL). A study centre of GU-IDOL is being functioning in the college headed by a co-coordinator offering programmes, namely, B.Com, M.Com, PGDBM, PGDSMM, PGDHRM, PGDFM, PGDSBFM, PGDIM, and PGDJMC.

II) Holistic and Multidisciplinary education

The institution focuses on practical and experiential learning among the students to imbibe creativity and critical thinking thereby encouraging logical decision-making. In addition to the traditional lecture method of teaching, different practical methods such as Group discussions, Seminars, Case Studies, Assignments, etc. are being undertaken. Besides academic activities, the students are encouraged to participate in non-academic activities through NSS like community service, environment protection, etc.


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There is a department of Environmental Science in the college which educates students on areas such as Climate change, waste management, pollution, sanitation, etc and undertakes projects on the same.

III) Learning environment and support for students

Basic infrastructural facilities such as classrooms, labs, libraries, technology, etc are being available for the students in the college.

The institution has an Academic Development Cell comprising of a convenor and the heads/in-charge of the different departments as the members to it. This cell is entrusted with the responsibility to maintain the infrastructural and academic standards in the college.

There is also an Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) in the college comprising of a coordinator and two more members. This cell ensures the conformity of the quality of programmes of study with defined standards and takes adequate measures for training and capacity building of the teaching and administrative staff and counsellors /coordinators/mentors at regular intervals.

Moreover, the college has a Best Practice Implementation Committee which offers uniform and book grants to three poor and meritorious students (one from HS level and two from Degree level) every year. There is also a provision of scholarship for the toppers of the college every year.

There is a Student Counselling Committee in the college for handling emotional trauma and stress among the students. There is also a first aid cell in the college. Moreover, the institution has committees to enforce equal opportunity and anti-ragging measures. Hostel facilities are being available for the female students.

IV) Teacher education

Emphasis is being laid on in-service continuous professional development for the teachers of the institution. The use of technology platforms like SWAYAM for online training of teachers is encouraged.

V) Promotion of language, arts and culture

The institution has a Literary Society cell as well as a 'Sahitya Chara' Cell which works towards the promotion of language, arts and culture among the students and teachers through publications, culture awareness workshops and other literary works.

The teachers teach bilingually (English and Assamese) in the college.

A Nodal Officer has been assigned in the college under 'Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat' to imbibe among the students the rich diversity of India.

VI) Technology use and integration

There are e-classrooms in the college where learning is imparted using technology.

A Nodal officer has been appointed for promoting SWAYAM among the teachers and students in the college.

The future readiness of the institution with regard to NEP implementation can be assessed in terms of the current teaching and non-teaching staff count, prevailing infrastructure and financial position of the institution.

a. Teaching staff count

The college presently has a total teaching strength of 25 teachers serving in different departments as given below:

Departments	Total Sanctioned Faculties	No. of teachers presently working	No. of Ph.D holders	No. of M.Phil holders
Accountancy	6	6	2	2
Assamese	2	2	1	2
Commerce	2	1	-	1
English	2	2	1	1
Environmental Science	1	1	1	-
Information Technology	1	1	1	-
Management	5	5	3	2
Statistics	1	1	1	-
Mathematics	4	2	2	-
Zoology	3	2	1	-
Physics	3	1	1	-
Botany	3	1	-	-
Chemistry	3	-	-	-
Economics	2	-	-	-

b. Non-Teaching Staff

Departments	Total Sanctioned Staff	No. of Staff Appointed
Librarian	1	1
Assistant Librarian	1	1
Junior Assistant	3	3
Laboratory Assistant	1	-
Library Bearer	1	1
Laboratory Bearer	4	-
Grade-IV	4	3
Chowkidar	2	2
Cook	0	2
Sweeper	0	1
Night Chowkidar	0	1

c. Infrastructure

The infrastructure details of the college are as under:

- 12 classrooms, 4 e-classrooms
- 1 central digital library with reading room facility and computer centre
- 1 laboratory each for the subjects of Computer Science, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany
- CCTV coverage
- 8 printers, 2 Xerox machine
- 2 generators

- vii) Amenities including adequate lighting, ventilation, water filter, washrooms, gym cum sports centre, canteen
- viii) Parking shed
- ix) 1 Girls' hostel having capacity to accommodate 68 boarders

d. Financial position

Following are the sources of fund to proper execution of all plan and policies of NEP in the college. They are

- i) Student admission fees
- ii) Govt. financial assistance
- iii) Financial assistance from the sponsoring agencies.
- iv) Assistant from Corporate Social Responsibility of different industrial unit.

2. Envision Transformation of the Institution for Next 15 years in Lines of NEP 2020 and Draw a Strategic Plan of Action:

In the next 15 years the institution aims to provide inclusive and better quality education for the learners. The institution has the vision to emerge as the local hub of generating human resources having employable industry-specific skills.

In this regard, the institution plans to:

- i) Encourage the teachers to develop e-content in SWAYAM
- ii) Encourage Teaching/research collaborations and student/faculty exchange programmes with neighbouring institutions to implement a more multidisciplinary education as well as professional education
- iii) Introduce vocational/skill based courses in the college to create employable youths.
- iv) Conduct programmes to instil life skills, ethics, human and constitutional values among the learners
- v) Participate in philanthropic activities as well as community development.

3. Governance and leadership for HEI

To execute all policies of NEP through proper governance and leadership one strong committee in the name and style of "Board of Governors" (BOG) should be constituted with some eminent scholars, Educationist, Social Thinkers and Outstanding Administrator for five years with a provision of extension upto 15 years, enrolling new members giving the provision of retirement at the age of 60 years excluding Chairman and Secretary of BOG. Age of all members of BOG should be within the age limit of 50 to 60 years and members whose age will cross the bar of 60 years shall proceed themselves for retirement from the post of member of BOG. The total members including chairman and secretary of BOG shall consists by 12 as follows.

1. Chairman: Eminent scholars, Educationist, Social Thinkers and Outstanding Administrator having 60 years of age for the term of 5 years.
2. Secretary: Head of Higher Educational Institution
3. Member: i) Two eminent scholars selected by the DHE.
 ii) Two educationist selected by the VC of the affiliating university.
 iii) Two social thinkers, selected by the recognised local voluntary organisation.

iv) Two outstanding administrator, selected by the Govt. of Assam
v) Two students' guardian, selected by the student union body for among the current academic session for 3 years only or duration of studentship of the respective student.

- a) **Area of activities:** BOG will empower to operate its activities in the following academic & non-academic areas of HEI
- i) Appointment of teaching faculties from among the highly qualified competent and dedicated individuals.
 - ii) Secretary of BOG will communicate with the appropriate authority as and when new member of BOG will need to be appointed.
 - iii) An expert committee will constituted for supervising, monitoring the execution of all plan and programs of NEP, introduced in the college. The expert committee will also suggest the BOG for proper execution of NEP plan.
 - iv) BOG shall be responsible and accountable to all stackholder.
 - v) BOG will manage the required amount of fund for execution of all plan and programs of NEP introduced in the college.
 - vi) BOG will amend or introduce new rules for proper functioning of NEP as a part of total governance and leadership for HEI.
 - vii) BOG will suggest and initiate the process of improvement of the existing infrastructure cope with the changing nature of plans and programmes of NEP.

Structure of Expert Committee:

- i) Chairman: Head of the Institution
- ii) Convenor: Senior most faculty of the college
- iii) One representative of DHE from among the administrator.
- iv) One representative of VC from among the educationist
- v) One representative of DC, particularly the ADC, Education.

Terms of the expert committee:

The term of expert committee will be for 3 years and meeting of the expert committee shall convey in every three months i.e 4 times in a year is mandatory. Expert committee will monitor, supervise and suggest all necessary initiative for proper implementation of NEP in HEI.

Meeting of the BOG:

Meeting of the BOG shall convey in every three months i.e 4 times in a year is mandatory and all members of the BOG are mandatory to present in all meetings though minimum 7 members present is obligatory to earn the quorum. There is a provision of emergent meeting with on the spot notice but in the case of normal meeting atleast 7 days notification will required to invite one regular meeting.

4. **Identify the strengths and capacity (human and financial) in regard to organizational gaps and develop the process to mitigate these gaps.**

Strengths

- i) Dual-stream institution offering Commerce and Science courses (at HS and UG levels)
- ii) Dynamic teaching and non-teaching staff
- iii) Digitally-informed teachers
- iv) Bilingual teaching
- v) E-Classrooms with activity-based learning
- vi) Provision of all basic amenities
- vii) Hybrid system of online and offline teaching/learning
- viii) Provision of distance learning courses

5. Identify institutional goals- Long term and Short term.

Long-term goals

- i) Delivery of inclusive and best-quality education
- ii) Improvement in the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)
- iii) Curtailing of Dropouts rates
- iv) Emerge as a leading institution offering multidisciplinary undergraduate and postgraduate education
- v) Generation of responsible and skilled citizens who contribute towards a happier, cohesive, cultured, productive, innovative, progressive and prosperous nation

Short-term goals

- i) Build a Learning Management System (LMS) of its own for development of e-content.
- ii) Encourage the teachers to develop e-content in SWAYAM
- iii) Encourage Teaching/research collaborations and student/faculty exchange programmes with neighbouring institutions to implement a more multidisciplinary education as well as professional education
- iv) Introduce vocational/skill based courses in the college to create employable youths
- v) Make the buildings and facilities in the college wheelchair-accessible and disabled-friendly
- vi) Make the admission process more inclusive
- vii) Make the teaching/learning process more experiential, holistic, integrated, inquiry-driven, learner-centred, discussion-based, flexible and enjoyable
- viii) Conduct programmes to instill life skills, ethics, human and constitutional values among the learners
- ix) Participate in philanthropic activities as well as community development.

6. Identify institutional level challenges- Long term and Short term.

Long-term challenges

- i) A severely fragmented higher educational ecosystem
- ii) A rigid separation of disciplines
- iii) Limited teacher and institutional autonomy in designing curriculum, pedagogy and student assessment
- iv) Lack of funds
- v) Digital divide as a impediment to online/digital mode of education
- vi) Lesser emphasis on research at college-level

- vii) Lack of coordination between universities and industry in developing skill based courses
- viii) Socially and economically backward region

Short-term challenges

- i) Lack of infrastructure for teachers
- ii) Lack of training for teachers to handle digital tools for education
- iii) Less emphasis on SWAYAM or other MOOCs by the affiliating university

7. Develop a workable hypothesis to mitigate and overcome the challenges in a phased manner.

Hypothesis

"Goal-setting approach at all levels of NEP implementation will help to mitigate and overcome the challenges in a phased manner"

8. Develop strategies to promote leadership.

- i) Formation of a Committee solely dedicated towards the implementation of NEP 2020 in the college.
- ii) Submission of timely reports by the committee on the progress of NEP implementation
- iii) Granting autonomy to the committee to take all decisions regarding NEP implementation
- iv) Incentivizing, supporting and mentoring the committee from time to time.

9. Develop mechanism to ensure transparency in governance.

- i) Public self-disclosure of all finances, audits, procedures, infrastructure, faculty/staff, courses and educational outcomes by the NEP implementation committee
- ii) This information shall be kept updated and accurate.

10. Action plan for phase-wise implementation of the perspective IDP with specific timelines.

Timeline	Implementation of IDP
Within 5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a Learning Management System (LMS) of its own for development of e-content. • Encourage the teachers to develop e-content in SWAYAM • Encourage Teaching/research collaborations and student/faculty exchange programmes with neighbouring institutions to implement a more multidisciplinary education as well as professional education • Introduce vocational/skill based courses in the college to create employable youths • Make the buildings and facilities in the college wheelchair-accessible and disabled-friendly • Make the admission process more inclusive

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make the teaching/learning process more experiential, holistic, integrated, inquiry-driven, learner-centred, discussion-based, flexible and enjoyable • Conduct programmes to instil life skills, ethics, human and constitutional values among the learners • Participate in philanthropic activities as well as community development.
Within 15 years		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of inclusive and best-quality education • Improvement in the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) • Curtailing of Dropouts rates • Emerge as a leading institution offering multidisciplinary undergraduate and postgraduate education • Generation of responsible and skilled citizens who contribute towards a happier, cohesive, cultured, productive, innovative, progressive and prosperous nation

Access

ADD TO DIPLOMA COURSES

1. Organic Farming

Organic farming is an agricultural system that uses ecologically based pest controls and biological fertilizers derived largely from animal and plant wastes and nitrogen-fixing cover crops. Organic farming is developed as a modern means to overcome the environmental hazards posed by chemical pests and synthetic fertilizers. Organic farming minimizes the use of pesticides, reduces soil erosion, reduces nitrate leaching into ground water and surface water and degrades the animal wastes. The concepts of organic agriculture were developed in the early 1900s by Sir Albert Howard, F.H. King, Rudolf Steiner, and others who believed that the use of animal manures (often made into compost). Organic farming continues to be developed by various organizations today.

Organic farming is gaining lot of importance in the present time. The most important component of organic farming is that it works in sync with nature. Environmental threat is one of the major causes of concern in modern world. Organic farming involves the use of organic green manure from animal wastes which produce less pollution and less environmental hazards.

Organic agricultural practices use energy more competently as compared to conventional farming. It produces food product free from synthetic fertilizers and pesticides. This also provides opportunities to the local farmers. And as more and more people are drawn towards healthy life and healthy food, very soon a large section of the population will go for products from organic farming.

Since organic farming deals with the use of animal wastes as manure which is biodegradable and thus improves soil health and helps in conserving the soil quality for future generation. This technique also reduces the risk of crop failure. It is an energy conserving process which has both short and long term benefits.

Placement opportunity:

Very soon organic farming will open new doors for employment and will provide job opportunities to several youths.

2. Yoga

Yoga is definitely a very important discipline of human health that has been practiced from ancient times in Indian culture. It is a powerful tool that focuses on spiritual, mental and physical health. The word 'Yoga' is derived from the Sanskrit root 'Yuj', meaning 'to join' or 'to yoke' or 'to unite'. Educational institutions and several other organizations are already taking up measures to develop the health of the stakeholders.

Several yogic exercises help release mental tension, improve physical as well as mental health, brings purity of mind. People in modern times undergo several stress due to various reasons. Already people are drawn towards yogic practices to boost health of mind and body.

Since, people are very much drawn towards maintaining good health, so people having professional knowledge on yoga will have several opportunities in institutes, gym, health centres etc.

Keeping in mind that in near future, yoga instructors will become a necessity in almost all places, therefore this course will provide both long term and short term benefits. Apart from working in offices, yoga instructors can also have individual clients. They can have their own channels, wherein they can show and instruct yoga and asanas and can also earn financial benefits.

Placement opportunity:

Appealing to the younger generation, work from home flexibility. Students with diploma in yoga will have several career options in hand which will be highly beneficial for them.

3. Nutrition and Dietician

It is a process by which substances in food are transformed into body tissues and provide energy for the full range of physical and mental activities that make up human life. Nutrition is both a pure science and a social science. As a pure science it looks at how the body uses nutrients.

Importance: The food we eat has a significant impact on our health, according to a number of scientific studies. Changes in diet can help prevent or control many health problems, including obesity, diabetes and certain risk factors for cancer and heart disease.

Nutrition and Dietetics can work as a dietician in hospitals and Nutritionists in health clinics, health centres, and MNCs. Opportunity to be a registered dietician (RD). Graduates can work as a project assistant, project associate, chief nutritionist in NGO's and private organizations.

A nutritionist or dietician can begin his/her career with a bachelor's degree in dietetics, foods and nutrition, clinical nutrition and public health nutrition. There are a lot of opportunities in the sector as B.Sc. nutrition and dietetics' scope spans across various industries and sectors.

Placement opportunity:

Students pursuing the course will gain professional knowledge on the subject which will be beneficial for them, for their families and also on a professional level.

4. Graphic Design

Graphic design is a craft where professionals create visual content to communicate messages. By applying visual hierarchy and page layout techniques, designers use typography and pictures to meet users' specific needs and focus on the logic of displaying elements in interactive designs, to optimize the user experience.

Graphic design helps create a powerful impression. To withstand this with confidence and grab a piece of market share, you should endeavour to create a powerful impression for potential customers or your target audience. Such impressions help customers to remember your product and, ultimately, your brand.

The Graphic Designer job description includes the entire process of defining requirements, visualizing and creating graphics including illustrations, logos, layouts and photos. Graphic designers shape the visual aspects of websites, books, magazines, product packaging, exhibitions and more.

Placement opportunity:

Graphic designers will be able to design new games and the market is huge as all companies, institutes, and all other working domain require a website designer. Several career options in private as well as public sectors are growing up.

5. Weaving

After agriculture, Handloom and textile industry plays a great role in the socio-economic development of the society as well as the country. It is one of the most important cottage industries in Assam from ages. In rural areas, handloom weaving is the natural skills of rural women of our society and most of the rural women folk get engaged in hand weaving activities.

The Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Adarsha Mahavidyalaya, Tulungia being a government educational institution always work for the betterment of the society. The organization is trying to uplift the standard of living by harnessing the local resources and inherent skills of people. The college is situated at the eastern part of the Bongaigaon district where most of the women involves only in household activities and weaving. As a part of its developmental work towards society the organization PDUAM Tulungia is proposed to design a diploma/certificate course on weaving/Handloom textile by covering local women/ SHG as well as the students of the organization.

All round development of the weaving society as well as the handloom and textile sector of the nearby areas and through proper education increase the productivity of high-quality end product so that it can meet with the need of the market.

Placement opportunity:

Tertiary scale industry may develop. With better skill they may get job in different textile companies. May open stalls in different Expos/ Melas/huts. May get jobs in fashion industries.

With this diploma course students will learn

- to use the local resources
- working in cluster to reduce production cost
- to be professional

6. Bamboo craft courses

Bamboo craft courses can be suitable for initiation as the availability of raw bamboo is abundant in the area and it is a booming industry at present. Unconventional bamboo products can be focused through the courses which has large market demand. It has great scope as the new timeframe has shifted from plastic to bio-friendly materials and products worldwide. It can even gain international market.

Placement opportunity:

The new technology is environment friendly and the market is quite dependable in India and neighboring countries. NGO's and government agencies are helping this section and hence its future is bright.

7. **Betel Nut plate making course:**

This course can provide students the entry to the bamboo sector of bio-products. There are already entrepreneurs in Bongaigaon involving in this sector and making profit. This new technology is environment friendly and the market is quite dependable in India. NGOs and Government agencies are helping this section and hence its future is bright.

Placement opportunity:

It has a great scope as the new time frame has shifted from plastic to bio-friendly material and products worldwide. It can even gain international market.

8. **Waste Management and Environment Hygiene:**

In the current scenario of pollution and waste hazard this course can be very effective and suitable for students. There are prospects of commercial gain as well as government support in this sector. NGOs and Government help is available in this area and collaborated projects can be initiated along with the courses. IDOL Centre of the college can work cooperatively in materializing the courses. The various courses available under IDOL can also be securitized and selected for initiation in the college.

Add to certificate course:

1. **Tea Technology & Plantation Management**

To provide quality training & equip the students aspiring to join the tea industry. The emergence of small tea growers in Assam as well in the district of Bongaigaon is a new dimension with high potential. It has been noticed that the district of Bongaigaon playing important role to meet the global demand of tea. The course will offer regular agronomic practices, biocontrol pest, organic cultivation, soil testing, fertilizers application etc.

Keeping the above in view, PDUAM will start the course with subject oriented syllabus which will be benefited both students as well as tea planters as a whole.

Placement opportunity:

It has been noticed that the growing expansion of tea cultivation in the district Bongaigaon will be playing important role to meet the global demand of tea. In this context, the course will offer regular agronomic practices, bio control pest, organic cultivation, soil testing, fertilizer application etc. which will obviously create a large opportunity of works for younger generation.

2. **Rubber Plantation Management**

One of India's most important economic sectors is the rubber industry. There are currently three main types of rubber in use: recycled rubber, synthetic rubber, and natural rubber. Natural rubber is made from the sap of the rubber tree. By using basic chemicals including butadiene, styrene, isoprene, chloroprene, isobutylene, acrylonitrile, ethylene and propylene manufacturers create synthetic rubber. Reclaimed rubber is created by treating pulverised vulcanised scrap from rubber tyres, tubes, and other discarded rubber products with heat and chemical agents. India ranks third among producers of natural rubber, fourth among consumers, and fifth overall among consumers of both natural and synthetic rubber.

India has two distinct zones that produce rubber: traditional and non-traditional. North-eastern states fall under the non-traditional category. The northeastern region is regarded as an ideal natural rubber-producing zone due to the high quality of the material

produced there. Following Kerala, Tripura is India's top producer of natural rubber. After Tripura, Assam is the second-largest producer of rubber in the region. Assam has enormous potential for natural rubber production. In almost every district of Assam, rubber is grown. When it comes to production, the district of Goalpara produces the most rubber, followed by Karbi Anglong, Karimganj, Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon, etc.

Since there is ample opportunity for rubber plantation expansion in the state, Assam has been classified by the Rubber Board as a "Potential state" from the perspective of "productivity." From 16.5 thousand hectares in 2006–2007 to 58.9 thousand hectares in 2020–21, more land was used for rubber production. The production and tapping of rubber have seen a significant increase within the same time period. Given the expansion of plantation lands and the trend in rubber production, there is a significant opportunity for the establishment of industries that will add value to the rubber produced in the state.

Numerous industrial and consumer products use rubber. The automobile industry is a major consumer of natural rubber. Natural rubber is primarily utilised in automobiles. The automotive industry consumes over 65 percent of natural rubber. The primary material in heavy duty tyres is natural rubber. Additionally, natural rubber is employed in the production of hoses, conveyor belts, foam mattresses, shoes, balloons, toys, and numerous other items utilised in daily life. It can be used in engineering for road surfacing, vibration isolation, and shock absorption.

Placement opportunity:

The long-term vision of the course is to promote an environmentally sustainable rubber sector with a well-developed value chain in the Bongaigaon district of Assam. It also envisions exploring the local resources optimally for employment generation as well as accelerating the current scale of the rubber business in the area. The short-term vision is to impart technical expertise and skill in the production, processing, marketing, and other areas of plantation management of rubber crops.

3. Tourism Management

It is a promising sector where students can be given specific courses related to travelling and tourism keeping in view the local historical sites and travelling spots. NGOs and government parties can be involved here for support. Eco – tourism may be also a suitable course.

Placement opportunity:

Geographical area of lower Assam consisting District like Bongaigaon, Kokrajhar, Chirang, Baska, Goalpara, Dhuburi are not only attraction for different tourism spots but a place of natural beauty also. Large number of historical monuments are scatteredly located in different places which have been delighted the rich historical heritage of Koch and Ahom kingdom. But lack of proper exposure of all these tourist attraction Government has failed to develop same. In this context, one tourism management course will obviously helpful not only to focus all tourist sites but to increase the employment opportunity among the younger generation of the locality.

4. Fishery Course:

B.Sc. Fisheries course can be introduced. Training courses on local varieties of fishes and profitable small scale fishery courses appropriate for the area can also be provided.

Placement opportunity:

The bank of mighty river Brahmaputra, surrounded the neighboring district of Bongaigaon is a place for development of fishery farming. Moreover, there is an abundant

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Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya
Adarsha Mahavidyalaya,
Bongaigaon

scope for expansion market of its products in Northeast India and hence, one scientific approach for fishery development is essentially required at the organized level for generating more employment avenues among the younger generation of this locality.

5. Nursery Management Certificate course:

It is a promising sector and planation of various tree saplings is in big demand throughout the world. Lant nursery management certificate courses will help students to enter the field of nature centric employability. The basic certificate courses further can be developed to higher diploma courses of Botany. College can build up a self-sustained nursery of plants which will open up many more ideas for overall growth of the college.

Placement opportunity:

A nursery is a place where rooting of planting materials or germination of seeds can be obtained in a better way. So a quality nursery requires all the necessary farming inputs. One of the most important necessity of a good nursery is skilled labour .So, preparation of land for planting and maintenance, fertility and productivity, use of specialised farming tools requires proper study and training. Nursery management offers opportunities in the field of employment to semi-skilled and skilled human resources. As nursery work is labour intensive and requires skilled labour, so the availability of skilled labour in the vicinity is a necessity.

Mentoring of students:

Student of both diploma and certificate courses introduced under the IDP will be mentored by a group of experts appointed by the expert committee just after completion of the respective courses. A part of this, industrial visit for spot analysis will be taken into consideration for encouraging the student community. Further, the BOG will communicate with different placement authority for creation of employment of the outgoing students of the above courses.

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Principal
Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay
Adarsha Mahavidyalaya
Tulunga, Bongaigaon