

1. Title of the practice:

Child Marriage Prevention

Context:

Child marriage is defined as a marriage of a girl or boy before the age of 18 and refers to both formal marriages and informal unions in which children under the age of 18 live with a partner as if married. Child marriage violates children's rights. Childhood is the proper time for education. If the child is married then he or she is in a high risk of abuse. The married children lose their respective childhood, thus deprived of their education and future prospects. The IQAC of this college has mainly taken the responsibility of stopping girl child marriage as the surrounding areas are very much vulnerable to the marriage of girl child.

Objectives of the practice: Main objective of this practice is to create a better social environment by educating all the girls of the surrounding area. Another objective is to make the girls self dependent in every step before their marriage. Other objectives are to remove malnutrition from among the girls as well as the people, to stop sexual abuse and domestic violence, to stop illegal trafficking of women and children.

The Practice: The IQAC , Lakhipur College has started this best practice from the session 2017-18. To stop child marriage the IQAC of the college has arranged several awareness programmes in the surrounding areas. Women of the nearby villages attended the programme. Every year new resolutions are adopted to boost the mission. In 2017-18 session the IQAC conducted one awareness programme and another lecture programme. The resource persons were Dr. Mira Devi and Dr. A Salehuddin respectively. In the following session there was a workshop on the legal provision against child marriage in which Raktim Sarma, a local lawyer was invited as the resource person. One survey was made by the students to identify the women married before the age. Selected students are entrusted responsibility to detect child marriage in their concerned areas. In the session 2019-20 the IQAC conducted a seminar in which the students of the college presented papers on different aspects of child marriage . Much could not be done in this session for Covid 19 spread. In the post covid period in the session 2020-21 an awareness session was held in a nearby village.

Obstacles: Ending child marriage means tackling many challenges. Lack of education is one of the major obstacles in this regard. Poverty of the people in the surrounding area is another major obstacle in stopping child marriage. Gender inequality and discrimination is another challenge.

Impact of the practice: This best practice leads to a great impact. One major visible impact is the increase in the number of girl students. More self dependent girls are coming out as a result of the measures taken by the college. The significant progress in the reduction of child marriages in the locality has contributed to a large extent to girls education and health as well. The decline of child marriage resulted in the increased literacy of mothers, better access to education for girls. Now out of total number of students we one third girl students.

Resources required: Fundraising ^{[[[}_{SEP]}Ending child marriage requires long-term, sustainable funding. But fund is currently not enough available, and it is be particularly hard for a college and local based organizations to access it.

Youth activism: We need young activists, volunteers, member organisations, donors to support and promote prohibition against child marriage .We need the inclusion of students in the collective efforts of the Partnership to end child marriage.

Research to Action Network: There is the need for systematic research to stop child marriage. We need to encourage the uptake of research by policy makers and practitioners. We must end child marriage by connecting research to action.

Note:Child marriage ends childhood. It negatively influences children's rights to education, health and protection. These consequences impact not just the girl directly, but also her family and community. A girl who is married as a child is more likely to be out of school and not earn money and contribute to the community. She is more likely to experience domestic violence and become infected with HIV/AIDS. She is more likely to have children when she is still a child. There are more chances of her dying due to complications during pregnancy and childbirth. Child marriage negatively affects the Indian economy and can lead to an intergenerational cycle of poverty.

2. Title of the Best Practice:

Education for All

The Context: Equal right to education for students belonging to diverse financial and society backgrounds have been the purpose of the college. Gaining worth based educational prospect to a larger section of the student society who desires for quality education but fail to admission of it has been documented as one of the main disadvantage of Indian higher education system. Endeavor has been made to improve the accessibility of quality based of higher education for such students at Lakhipur College. There have been a large number of students. The attendance of extensive inequality in the society had led to the need a massive break in the educational advantages made to overpass this huge gap. Under the existing system in the country higher education is not easy to get to and accessible and for all part of the the people. Thereby, this perform of Lakhipur College allows all students irrespective of their backdrop have equal right to use the education they deserve.

Objectives of the Practice: The College aim is to hold up students coming from the backward and deprived sections of the society by given that higher education and ensuring entirety. The administration of the College, through the admission rule ensures particular admission for the following:

1. Reasonably weaker part of the society
2. Physically disabled Students
3. Students from generally marginalized society such as SC, ST and other minorities.
4. Students who are slow learners.

The Practice: In the time of admissions, applications received are separated and scrutinized with greater concern to identify such students from disadvantaged backgrounds. After the admission

watchful efforts are taken to execute a faultless incorporation of these students into the typical student body. It is ensured that there is equity in terms of opportunities provided to all the students. The College has introduced extensive schemes like fee concession, fee payment in installments, scholarships, bridge course classes, special classes, remedial classes etc. to effect the addition of such students bring about effective inclusion. Succession of these students is trailed occasionally in order to devise timely involvement.

Advantages: Most of the worthy students who move toward the College for admission all get admission to quality education Reasonably poor students get a chance in to not only get the classroom education but are depicted to a wider range of curricular and co-curricular activities which make them more capable to stay alive in the outside. This method leads to a greater sense of fairness and variety within the student society.

Challenging issues: To make sure that all able students are provided with financial support and scholarships. To generate a environment in college that is helpful of students coming from economically and socially weaker section.

Evidence of Success: The total number of students from the disadvantaged sector of the community who apply to study in the college. The number of admissions granted to students irrespective of their social backgrounds.

Resources Required: Financial Support and scholarships to be provided to students from economically disadvantaged sections of the society .Available infrastructure is a requirement while providing admissions to academically worthy, physically challenged students.