

7.2.1 Describe two best practices successfully implemented by the Institution as per NAAC format provided in the Manual.

BP1:

Title of the Practice: **SSS: - Sense of Community Service among Students**

Objectives of the Practice:

- To make students recognize the role of pharmacist in community services for better public health.
- To develop sense of civic accountability and social responsibility – a heart for “giving back” and helping others.
- To improve lifelong communication, interpersonal, and critical thinking skills in students.
- To help students learn ethical, moral and social values.
- To sensitize students on the need to counsel people about rational use of medicines especially over the counter (OTC) medications and antibiotics.
- To conduct health screening campaigns and disseminate hygiene practices
- To promote community health with special emphasis on Women’s health.

The Context:

“Healthy Society builds a Quality Nation”

If all the higher education institutions in India are able to develop a sense of community engagement in their students, we can revamp India as a shining example of healthy nation. Institution conducted various awareness programmes in the nearby communities to counsel villagers about life style and contagious diseases, rational use of drugs, medication adherence, and importance of nutrition and ill effects of malnutrition and to sensitize them towards hygienic practices to create consciousness towards health.

The Practice:

VIPT adopted **Sattivanipalem** village along with that it also extended its services to other nearby villages namely **Kapu Jaggarajupeta** and **Yadava Jaggarajupeta**.

Promotion of Health and Hygiene

The institution organized a total of **20** Health and Hygiene Awareness Campaigns once in three months in nearby villages every year. During these campaigns our students explained villagers about spread of diseases and measures to be followed to prevent diseases, distributed pamphlets containing information about the diseases and prevention. Institute has distributed gloves and other protective gear to villagers and sensitizes on using it while cleaning animal sheds and other wastes.

Nutrition

Students of VIPT explained villagers about the role of diet in prevention of life style disorders and promotion of health and counseled on the need of balanced diet, impacts of malnutrition.

Lifestyle Disorders

Health Screening campaigns are conducted in the nearby villages once in every **3 months** and tested villagers for Diabetes, Hypertension, Obesity, Blood Grouping, Hb estimation, Body Mass Index and dental and eye problems.

Further they are offered with clinical assistance by Dr P J Manohar and Dr. Chaitanya Varma for prescribing medicines and referrals.

Menstrual Hygiene for Women

The population of **Sattivanipalem** village is 5000 out of which **2958** are **females** and the population of **Kapujaggarajupeta and Yadavajaggarajupeta** 6253 out of which **3262** are **females**. The institution offered awareness and counseling programs on menstruation, associated disorders and hygiene practices to the female population where 75% of the people are benefitted.

Rational Use of Drugs

Four groups of students, each with **10** students, visit the designated area once a month on the planned Saturday to counsel patients about their conditions, help them manage their prescriptions, and instruct them on how to use their medications in accordance with the prescribed dosage. Students get feedback from patients and keep track of their health conditions when they return for follow-up health checks.

Evidence of Success:

1. Improved sense of social responsibility among students.
2. During the last 5 years **80%** of the students are consistently participating in community services.
3. **35%** of Students voluntarily donated blood for the village in emergency situations.
4. **65%** of Students voluntarily participated in distribution of free preventive medicine kits to almost 100 people in the nearby communities during the peak covid time by taking necessary precautions.
5. Improved Medication adherence was observed among **60-80** patients out of 150 in every follow up session.

Problems Encountered:

- Lack of full student participation because of the inhibitions from parents.
- Some students cannot cope up with diversity and multiculturalism.
- Student may feel strain by demanding academic schedules.
- Ensuring positive change in students towards community engagement is difficult.

Resources Required

- Consistent support from the students and parents.
- Collaborations with NGOs or other service organizations.
- Availability of experienced doctors consistently for conducting medical camps.
- Financial burden for the institution.

Best Practice - 2

Title of the Practice: Vignan's Industry- Professional Training for Faculty

Objectives of the Practice:

- To integrate industrial knowledge into classroom experience.
- To expose faculty to current research trends in pharmaceutical industry.

- To enhance practical knowledge and technical skills of the faculty relevant to their area of specialization.
- To enhance the institute industrial relationships.
- To improve faculty's teaching process in line with the industry requirement.
- To build confidence among faculty members to take up complex projects.

The Context:

In the institution the faculty are allowed for industrial training ranging from 4 weeks to 3 months. Based on the time table industrial training slot is fixed for faculty mostly on Friday and Saturday of every week. Vignan Institute of Pharmaceutical Technology believes that equipping faculty with requisite knowledge, skills, attitudes and practical experience will make students competent in the job market.

The Practice:

- 1) Industrial Projects: Faculty are encouraged to do a part of their research project in the pharmaceutical industries.
- 2) Industrial Visits: Institute arranges industrial visits with an aim to expose faculty to facilities and functioning of pharmaceutical industries.
- 3) Industrial Training: Every Year not less than 15 % of faculty members undergo various training programs in the pharmaceutical industries and research labs.

Evidence of Success:

1. Faculty trained in industry, enabled students to co-relate their theoretical inputs with the large scale manufacturing of pharmaceuticals.
2. Improved quality of student research projects.
3. Enhanced technical and practical skills of the faculty.
4. Steady increase of MoUs with industries from 20 to 30%.

Problems Encountered:

1. Some of the pharmaceutical industries do not encourage publication of the research work in scientific journals.
2. Limited funding from industry.
3. Sometimes tight academic schedules of faculty do not fall in line with the slots given by industries.
4. Resistance by senior faculty to visit industries.

Resources Required:

1. Special budget allocation for these programs by the institution.
2. Technical Expertise in the relevant specialization of faculty may not be available in the nearby industries.