

Two best practices successfully implemented by the Institution as per NAAC format provided in the Manual.

I. Title of the Best practice I: Hospital pharmacy Training

2. Objectives of the Practice: The primary objective is to overall improve the student's knowledge and to bring tribute to our institution by hospital pharmacy training

3. The Context: There is an increasing demand for Pharmacy graduates in the healthcare sector and abroad. The present syllabus has not fulfilled hospital exposure, so as to fit the student into the current trends regarding clinical and hospital management, so our college provide periodical hospital training disciplines to the B. Pharm students. Therefore Adhiparasakthi College of Pharmacy decided to introduce these objectives into the curriculum design to increase the energetic edge of the graduates. These objectives covers a wide range of student competencies make sure that their confidence levels of the students are employable not only in India but also in the foreign countries.

4. Practice in Hospital Pharmacy: The students step into the college with great expectation regarding their future development. According to their expectations one of the best college practices is to kindle, improve and thrive their knowledge towards bright future. Apart from their regular classes, exposure to gain knowledge regarding drug handling and dispensing is provided by allotting the students in the drug store section and dispensing area at Adhiparasakthi hospital. Student's time table is scheduled in such a manner to encourage this activity. Student's exposure to drug store and dispensing help the student to gain knowledge regarding pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic parameter of a drug and gain acquaintances to maintain the drug store and better employment.

5. Evidence of Success: Hospital training program provided to our students at our Adhiparasakthi hospital, has flourished the students carrier. Rather than stumbling blindly into the pharmacy world without basic knowledge, our students are aware about the basic ideas while working at drug store and hospital pharmacy. Our students by the acquired basic knowledge in hospital training are working as hospital pharmacist in multispecialty hospitals in India and abroad.

6. Problems Encountered and Resources Required:

1. The first problem encountered by students is patient handling when crowded
2. Managing of senior citizens
3. Making the patient to understanding the dosage form and route and time of drug administration.
4. More time to be scheduled for hospital training, not affordable in the curriculum.

II. Title of the best practice II: Mentor-mentee system, ICT and financial support

2. Objectives of the Practice:

To reduce drop out, improve performance and reduce stress of the students through mentor-mentee system

Improving Teaching and Learning Process by using ICT usage and providing scholarship to the students

- 3. The Context:** In day to day life style of the students undergo various problems personally, academic, physical, mental and economically leading to stress. Students enter to professional college which is a new beginning of their carrier. It poses a lot of stress, especially to hostel students who are away from family for the first time. Students from educationally weak background and medium of education produce inferiority complex and hesitations in class, further unable to perform well due to inhibition. Statistics reveal increasing number of suicides and dropouts. To avoid and to improve the quality of the students our college organized the mentor-mentee system. In order to improve the teaching skills we follow ICT tools and also providing financial support to the students by various bodies.

4. Practice: Considering the student-teacher ratio in classrooms, it is difficult at times to give personal attention to students in class. One key to this solution is a 'Mentor' who can care the students in true sense. Mentoring is necessary for students to attain emotional constancy and to promote clarity in thinking and decision making for overall progress. The mentor-mentee Practice is implicated, each teacher is assigned around 7-8 students for the complete duration of their study in a year. Mentor-mentee meets at least once a month to discuss, clarify and share various problems which may be personal or intellectual etc. The mentors give confidence to the students to participate in co-curricular and extracurricular activities. Their academic performance and other activities are all recorded. The mentors also keep in contact with the parents regarding attendance, test performance, fee payment, examinations etc on weekly basis. The mentors also counsel the students in need of personal problems whenever required. When the students have any problem in any department either with the staff or with work completion the mentors speak with the respective staff and sorts out the problem.

5. Evidence of Success: All slow learners found to pass out the university exam with good percentage of marks. Mentor-mentee record is maintained officially. Avail ICT tools evidence provided. Scholarship beneficiary list provided.

6. Problems Encountered and Resources Required:

The mentor-mentee should have good understanding and should be realistic to each other for the success of mentor-mentee system.