

Best Practice - 1

Title: Striving for Excellence: Towards research and innovation

Objectives of the practice:

- To encourage the students, research scholars, faculty for research.
- To create a platform for innovative and novel research ideas.
- To generate funds to boost research activities and other required facilities.
- To encourage faculty members to participate and present their research papers in National and International Conferences/Seminars/Workshops/Symposiums.
- To produce quality publications (articles in UGC listed journals, journals with good repute/impact factor), patents and consultancy.

The Context:

As per our Vision and Mission, we strive to excel in Pharmaceutical education and research. We aimed to prepare our students to play crucial role in development of society. In the development any country, science and technology play an important role. As our country is developing nation, promotion of research is very crucial. This could be achieved, only by enabling the researchers by focusing on their core research work with a support system and helping them to gain the necessary funding, required facilities and sufficient time for research work. Therefore, promotion of research is a need of the time. The college initiates research activities through the motivation, and providing basic research facilities to the faculty and the students.

The Practice:

The institute has Research and Development Cell and Institute Innovation Council monitors and promotes research activities at the institute and responsible for continuous improvements in the quality of research of each department. The research work carried out by the students and faculties in the institute are critically monitored and supervised by their respective research guides and reviewed by the Research Committee as and when required. Faculty members are encouraged to participate and present their research papers in National and International Conferences/Seminars/Workshops/Symposiums Students are encouraged to participate in AVISHKAR research convention organized by University for developing their research attitude. IIC arranged many workshops and seminar related to new innovative idea, IPR and entrepreneurship. IIC also encourage the faculty and students to take participation

in smart India hackathon, international hackathon, Drug discovery hackathon, toycathon 2020.

Evidence of success

- The Institute has observed successful outcomes in research in the last few years.
- More than 60 faculty members have been awarded with a Ph.D. degree. Many faculties are approved research guides/supervisors at university.
- More than 300 research papers published in the journals notified by UGC, and international level of journals and in conferences/workshops/symposiums, with large number of citations
- Many Students won prizes in State level Avishkar competition.
- Many students come with innovative ideas in final round of Drug discovery hackathon, toycathon 2020.

Problems encountered and resources required:

- The continued motivation of the student and the faculty is always a challenge
- All the concern departments have established their own research domain, but there is a need for multidisciplinary research.
- More research funding needs to be generated for the advancement and growth in R & D activities of the institute.

Best practice: 2

Academic Monitoring

Objectives of the Practice

- To monitor the regular completion of academic activities like workload allotment to teachers
- preparation and display of timetable,
- conduct of regular lecture- practicals,
- alternate workload adjustments,
- conduct of continuous assessments and getting and evaluating student feedback.
- The practice aims to monitor the overall teaching learning process to ensure that the students get the best of knowledge and develop skills accordingly.

The Context

- The context of this practice lies in the need to ascertain that teaching learning process is going on as per the predesigned objectives to ensure the expected outcomes.
- To achieve the educational objectives, it is important to continuously ensure
- clarity in the academic schedule to both staff and students
- prescribed syllabus is completed in time as per the session plan
- proper time is allocated to each subject as per syllabus recommendations
- regular attendance is marked in attendance sheet
- feedback is sought from the students regarding the faculties and facilities which will help in improving the system.
- Basic challenge was to cover multiple aspects of academics under continuous tracking.

The Practice

- Academic monitoring is done through academic monitoring committee. The committee comprise of Academic In-charge, M Pharm Class Teachers, B Pharm Class Teachers, students' class representatives, HOD's of all department, examination Incharge and members of teaching learning committee.
- Academic monitoring committee prepares timetable after getting directions from the Principal regarding workload allotted to each teacher. It is communicated to teachers and displayed for students.
- Teachers prepare session and teaching plan for each subjects assigned and enter in ERP.
- Every teacher makes entry of lecture/ practicals conducted in the "daily record file" as well as ERP. Attendance is marked in attendance register and ERP.
- Teachers get workload adjusted through ERP if requesting any leave.
- Before each sessional examination and University examination, a meeting of every class is called wherein the class representatives affirm the topics covered for every subject. In case if the lectures conducted are less than the mandated numbers, corrective measure like extra lectures are suggested. "Remedial lectures" are

arranged.

- The schedule for “Continuous Assessments (CA)” is prepared for all subjects by the class teachers in consultation with subject teachers. It is displayed for the students.
- Record of such meeting is reviewed by the Principal.
- Students’ feedback about teacher performance is obtained at the end of each semester. The summarized result is discussed with individual teacher by the Principal.
- As per recommendations of the University Grant Commission, “Higher Education in India: Issues, Concerns and New Directions” academic monitoring and involvement of students in the process and seeking their feedback is recommended. The practice being followed in the institute is aimed to achieve objectives of these recommendations. Uniqueness of the practice lies in giving more importance to students in the monitoring system and implementing their feedback.

Evidence of Success

Academic monitoring has resulted in the improvement of overall quality of teaching learning process. As session plans are conveyed for theory as well as practicals it has helped the students to be well prepared in advance. This has improved learning process. Daily lecture/practical entry into record file as well as ERP software helped teachers to revise session plans (if required) to complete syllabus and continuous assessments in time. Through assessment if the student found weak in any subject, counseling is done by class teacher along with subject teacher. Student feedback is playing crucial role in improvising teaching quality as regular feedbacks are taken regarding teacher performance as well as about supporting facilities. This has led to many affirmative changes in time table, infrastructure and teaching process. The success can be measured through academic records of the college and overall standing of college at University, state as well as national level. College academic results are always better than University results and students are in university merit list. Students have achieved many awards in curricular and co-curricular competitions.

Problems Encountered and Resources Required

The semester pattern and continuous assessment system spares very less time for tracking work and implementing the feedbacks. Many times, central admission process by Government for first year and directly admitted to second year students get delayed which affects the number of academic days available for effective teaching. Also, semester pattern consumes almost three months for midterm and annual exams sparing less time for teaching-

learning process as well as to carry out co-curricular/extracurricular activities. Few students used to hesitate in the beginning to participate in monitoring and express their views in the feedback. This issue was resolved soon once they realized that the monitoring system is for their benefit.