

Vidarbha Youth Welfare Society's

INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY AND RESEARCH

Anjangaon Bari Road, Badnera, Amravati.

BEST PRACTICES 2018-19

Best Practice 01:

1. Title of the Practice:

Community Services:

2. Objective:

- a. To develop an increased sense of social responsibility – a global view of society and a heart for “giving back” and helping others.
- b. Provides an opportunity to apply academic learning to real-life events.
- c. Builds relationships and ‘social connectedness and exposes students to diversity and multiculturalism.
- d. Improves lifelong communication, interpersonal, and critical thinking skills.
- e. Helps students find their passions and interests.
- f. To provide the essential services to the community by arranging blood donation camp, digital literacy program, Disease-Disorder awareness campaign through social media etc.
- g. To identify the basic developmental and productive needs of a community and find ways and means to meet these needs.

3. The Context:

The basic functions of higher educational institutions are teaching, research and service. The institute can play an important role to achieve the objectives of service through socioeconomic development of villages by performing survey, organising awareness programme etc. through the active community engagement. It gives individuals and groups the opportunity to take action and address issues with communities. Problems ranging from economic to social, environmental to cultural can help to rebuild inequitable systems in the life of people so that they can live efficiently and successfully. This is a continuous effort to find solutions that benefit the community, and enact collective action to empower individuals to support and improve the lives of disadvantaged communities. Presently 70% of the population in India lives in rural areas. There are huge developmental disconnects between the rural and urban sectors such as inequity in health, education, incomes and basic amenities as well as employment opportunities - all causing great discontent and large-scale migration to

urban areas. Teaching and research functions are an integral part of any higher educational institute. The third function i.e. services by the institute for community can be explored by promoting deeper interactions between Institute and local communities for identification and solution of real-life problems faced by the communities in a spirit of mutual benefit and by catalysing acquisition of values of public service and active citizenship amongst students and youth of the institute which would also encourage, nurture and harness the natural idealism of youth. While community learns from students and faculty engaging with them, students and teachers also learn from community knowledge and experiences. This activity also helps to educate local communities about new technological innovations.

4. The Practice:

New generation of students are increasingly unaware of local rural realities surrounding the Institute as rapid urbanisation has been occurred in India. A large percentage of Indian population continues to live and work in rural and semi-urban areas of the country. Hence IPER started the involvement of its students and staff for uplifting the life of local community. Being the Technical Institution, the IOPR is committed to help the local community by knowing their basic problems. Many programmes relevant to community services have been undertaken by IOPR this year. IOPR has adopted five nearby villages (Mahuli Chor, Kothoda, Takli Gilba, Dhanorafasi and Sarsi) for their development under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA), a flagship programme of Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India. Faculty and students of the institutes are involved in village development plan in collaboration with district administration. The execution of the programme was carried out in phases according to the decided plan. In its first phase, students and staff members carried out the survey of all the villages for collecting the basic information which includes number of private and Government schools, various diploma and degree courses, banks/ATM, primary health centres, post offices, NGOs, training centres, gas agencies, anganwadi Kendra, veterinary care centre, sports facilities, krishi mandi, type of land etc. The institute maintained interaction with Panchayat Bodies and administration. In the second phase, baseline household survey was also carried out by the students so as to know the status of the rural community and the problem they are facing. The information was collected in terms of the type of house they are living, availability of toilet, drainage linked to the house, waste collection system, compost pit, biogas plant etc. along with their basic information and migration status. On the basis of the survey, the institute had come to the conclusion of some major problems they are facing. Some of them include the lack of proper system for disposal of household waste in some wards. Most of the carrying drained water is opened that is a concern of hygiene for the villagers. The drinking water facility is not regular

in some areas. Street lights are not available in some areas. The report of this survey was submitted to concern panchayat for further action.

5. Evidence of Success:

- a. Issues related with the development in rural areas were identified and accordingly Institute has decided the plan of action for resolution of these issues.
- b. The Institute has imbibed the rural culture, life style and wisdom among the students of the Institute.
- c. Create awareness about the general diseases and disorder related to the body.
- d. Counselling to the old-age patients.



6. Problems encountered & resources required:

Many initiatives from Government and Urban peoples are required for the up-liftment of rural people. There is still a lack of education in rural areas. Therefore they are unable understand the schemes run by the Government. Some of the problems are the result of traditionalism and conservatism of the Rural Society. The educational institutes can increase the awareness among the rural people about health, education etc. so that the attitude of the people can be changed. But funds are required from the Government or NGOs in an appropriate manner so as to improve the services of the rural sector.


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