

INSTITUTIONAL BEST PRACTICES:

1. Mentor-Mentee
2. Free health camp for remote communities

BEST PRACTICE-1

1. Title of the practice:

Mentor-Mentee

2. Objectives of the Practice:

Objectives:

- To improve the academic relations between teachers and students.
- To examine academic and overall development of the students.
- To help and guide students in carrying out their projects, assignments & other course requirements.
- To recognize problems and issues (professional as well as personal) of the students.
- To improve the performance of the students both in curricular and non curricular activities.
- To ensure the participation of teachers in overall development of students.

3. The Context:

- Training of faculty members in effective communication, supervision and counseling.
- Teacher and student
- Students focused on achieving learning goals.

Challenge:

- Trained Human resource to carry out the smooth functioning of the activity
- Arrangement of special tutorials and availability of teacher at appropriate time
- The ability of teacher to identify the real problem areas and provide best advice to the student
- The ability of a student to perceive the idea, to implement the idea and to evaluate the effectiveness of the solution given and to replan if the given solution is not effective.

4. The Practice:

The mentor-mentee program functions effectively towards identifying the problems that evolve during the course of the study. It tries to solve the curricular and extracurricular issues which hinder the explicit development of the student. It aims at solving problems which already exist or which could appear during the course of the program. Identifying the problem, planning solutions for the identified problems, implementing the solutions, evaluating the outcome and re-planning are the important steps in the mentor-mentee program. The mentor-mentee program has a great impact on the extracurricular development of the student. It helps to infuse collaborative and team work among peers in non-curricular and extracurricular activities. It helps to solve common issues like poor communication, stage fear, and lack of team work and fear of outcome among students. These problems, if solved, can effectively transform the student into a higher personality and laterally improve academic performance.

5. **Evidence of success:**

The mentor-mentee ensured that the academic and co-curricular development of the students go hand in hand. They could produce a drastic improvement in their performance. This partnership was very important in clinical setting as the problems were identified at the earliest and it was resolved. This was quiet evident from their clinical performance and also from their clinical feedback. It addressed the issues of students with regard to the discipline, code of conduct, co-curricular activities and extracurricular activities thus focusing on the holistic development of the student. The program also helped the teacher to thoroughly understand the student, his strengths and weakness.

6. **Problems Encountered and Research Required**

Problems encountered:-

- Time constraints (For students & Teachers both).
- During the initial period students are reluctant to open up their problems but slowly as they get familiar with their mentor they express their problem.

Resources Required:-

- human resources
- time

7. **Notes**

The mentor-mentee program is one of the best practices that have be carried out. It is very much useful in the field of nursing as the students are new to many situations in both academic and clinical setting. It helps in solving many problems that hinders the academic and non academic performance of the student. The nature of collegiate education is different from that of school education. The packed contents, the stress and strain associated with evaluation system and the clinical elements add to the basic life structures poses critical situations which the student cannot tackle all alone. In this juncture the experience and tactics of the teacher come handy

BEST PRACTICE-2

1. Title of the practice:

Free health camp for remote communities

2. Objectives of the Practice:

To provide basic health services and create awareness among underprivileged & deprived population.

To ensure that people are getting the healthcare at right time and early enough before a small health issue turns serious.

3. Context:

These medical camps provide the poor population overall physical examinations which include eyes and health check-up, assessment of the functioning of vital organs like the heart, lungs, digestive system, liver, kidneys and the immune system. Free medical camps are extremely helpful for the poor population who earn a meager income and cannot afford expensive healthcare services offered by hospitals or clinics.

4. The Practice:

Students as well as faculty members from institution take part in setting up these free health camps. A representative of the institute who is also a resident of these remote communities explain people about the importance and benefits of the camps and encourage them to take part in it.

5. Evidence of Success:

Earlier people seems to be reluctant for the camps but now after doing the practice successfully for several times trust have been build among community people. Now they not only come here with their problems but also have become more vocal and aware of the importance of healthcare. They talk freely their health problems and needs with the students and doctors. They also encourage their neighborhoods to take part in our camps.

6. Problems Encountered and Resource Required:

Problems Encountered:

- People's Reluctance towards the camps
- Arrange resources in such remote locations

Resource Required:

- Human resource (Students & Doctors)
- Funds
- Time

- Basic amenities to be arranged during camps (drinking water, electricity)

7. Notes:

The practice of setting up health camps have increased the goodwill of the institute as well as build trust among communities. The students also benefitted by the exposure they get in these camps.