Title of the Practice: Danta Bhagya Yojane: A boon to Underprivileged population

1. Introduction

The scheme provides free Complete and Partial denture for those patients who are belong to below poverty line (BPL).Under this scheme the Govt of Karnataka reimburses the expenses of consumables used for fabrication of dentures. The man power and equipments are sponsored by the Institution. It is the one to be implemented on Public Private Participation (PPP) mode.

2. Objectives of the Practice

The following are the objectives recognized in the implementation of this scheme.

- To Provide free Dentures for citizens below poverty line.
- To conduct outreach camps and refer the beneficiaries to the Institution or conduct onsite treatment for complete dentures.

3. The Context

Fabrication of complete denture is a major part of undergraduate dental curriculum. The training in dentistry is good amalgamation of knowledge and skill. The skill is acquired only by practice. The Dental college hospital needs to cater to the needs of trainees as well as patients. India is a developing country with many people deprived of medical care. Loss of teeth severely affects the nutritional requirement as well as self-esteem of an individual. The treatments in private Dental Clinics are unaffordable for the poor and underprivileged people. This practice of

fabricating dentures to those who belong to below poverty line helps in catering to the needs of students as well as financially underprivileged individuals.

The Practice

- This practice is with public private partnership.

- The Govt office that is vested with responsibility of implementation of this scheme is the Commissionarate of Health, Family Welfare and AYUSH services, Government of Karnataka. This Institution is a private partner accepting the responsibility of execution as per set guidelines.

- The patients are treated, who comes with a referral slip from the State run Government Health Center/ Government Hospital.

4. Evidence of Success

Success of the implementation of the project could be measured in terms of the number of cases completed in the scheme. A total number of 314 Complete Dentures and 28 Removable Partial Dentures were delivered under this scheme from 2018, in which 72 complete dentures and 3 removable partial dentures were deliverd in 2018 , 112 CompleteDentures and 16 Removable Partial Dentures were delivered in 2019, 47 Complete Dentures were delivered in 2020, 44 Complete Dentures and 9 Removable Partial Dentures were delivered in 2021 and 39 Complete Dentures were delivered in 2022. The Trend is continuing.

5. Problems encountered and Resources Required

It is a common experience that every project in its implementation does encounter some problems. In the preceding three years, the world has seen its worst pandemic. There were curbs

on outreach programme due to lockdown and containment and so the awareness was also limited. It emphasized the need for publicity of any programme that is implemented. When the world was getting gradually back into normal, the camps and awareness programme were resumed, which helped in mobilizing more patients into the scheme.

Title of the Practice: Mentorship Program

1. Introduction:

Mentoring is a method of helping the students to improve their learning for overall development of their personality. Mentorship program helps in having one to one interaction between the mentor and the mentee to know the strength and weakness of the students, thereby guiding the students for their improvements

2. Objective of the Practice:

- To achieve academic and professional growth of the students by giving individual attention.
- To identify the slow learners; their needs and help them to be on par with other students.
- To identify advance learners and to cater for their scientific temperament.
- To encourage the students to improve the academic performance.
- To cater for the psychological needs of the students to cope up with the pressures of academics.

3. THE CONTEXT

The mentorship program is found most important for the overall development of the students. This helps in a mentor having one to one interaction with the mentees and there by having

individual attention for enrichment of their professional, academic and social performance. It helps the Institution to identify the strength, weakness, aptitudes, opportunities and challenges in students to help in improving the academics and social behavior of the students. All students are not similar. Slow learners need additional attention, motivation and help. Whereas the advanced learners need special attention for their distinctiveempowerment and they have to be specially mentored for their individual additional need for the enrichment.

4. THE PRACTICE

The Mentorship Committee is constituted in the Institution for the purpose of the implementation of this program. At the end of the academic year the overall performance is discussed .The total number of students is divided by the total number of faculty to arrive at the ratio of mentor and mentee. The progress of the system would be periodically reviewed at the Mentors Committee meetings and also IQAC meetings.

The students are categorized as slow learners, if their internal assessment marks are less than pass percentage (50%), lab and clinical skills, viva voce and practical performance during lab hours and clinical hours is below 50% and attendance is also below 75%. Remedial classes are conducted for these slow learners after college hours for their improvement.

The advanced learners are identified based on their internal marks, which would be above 70% along with good performance in viva voce and practical skills.

5. EVIDENCE OF SUCCESS

- The implementation of mentorship program has led to the increase in average academic performance of students, imbibing ideas of social commitment and selfless service in students.

- During Covid-19 the average percentage of students participating in online classes were more.

6. PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED AND RESOURCES REQUIRED

While implementing any programs for enrichment of quality, problems are common. The Institution faced no problems in implementation of the program.

Following are the few to mention:

- Maintaining of individual counselling register for students with regard to the formal learning and informal counselling.

- Faculty felt that they were overburdened.