



7.2.1 BEST PRACTICES - I

Title of the Practice: SNAKE BITE MANAGEMENT

Objectives of the Practice:

1. Snakebite is an acute life threatening time limiting medical emergency. It is a preventable public health hazard often faced by rural population in tropical and subtropical countries with heavy rainfall and humid climate. It may result in death or chronic disability in people.
2. Snake bite is a well-known occupational hazard amongst farmers, plantation workers, and other outdoor workers and results in much morbidity and mortality throughout the world. The WHO has declared Snakebite as a "Neglected Tropical Disease" in the year 2009.
3. There is a huge gap between the number of snakebite deaths reported from direct survey and official data. Only 7.23% snakebite deaths were officially reported. Accurate statistics is certain to be higher than what is reported. This is because even today most of the victims initially approach traditional healers for treatment and many are not even registered in the hospital.
4. Only 22.19% of the snakebite victims attended the hospitals. Nearly 65.7% of the snakebite deaths were due to common krait bite, most of them occurring in the months of June to September. As more and more cases of Common Krait (CK) bite are being diagnosed, it is now proved that, snakebite is not restricted to some outdoor occupations only, anybody from any occupation and any age group can also become a victim of CK bite at home (indoor).

Learning objectives:

To identify snakebite cases and manage them accordingly following International & National Guidelines of Snakebite Management

The Context:

1. As a Tropical disease, Snakebite has Snakes as Agent and Human being as Host. More than 250 species of Snakes are found in India; of which around 60 species are venomous. Out of these 60 venomous species, about 50 species are Sea snakes which cause very little bite accidents. In India, four species are responsible for 99% of the venomous bites; they are called "Big Fours". Big fours are, 1) Spectacle Cobra (*Naja naja*), 2) Russell's Viper (*Daboia russelli*), 3) Common Krait (*Bungarus caeruleus*) and 4) Saw scaled Viper (*Echis carinatus*)
2. Though Saw scaled vipers cause 75% of the venomous snakebites in India. As snakes are natural habitats of rural areas, more than 97% snakebites happen in the rural areas. Incidence of Snakebite depends on frequency of contact between snakes and human.

Snakes are usually elusive and reclusive. Snakebites occur when human move to the habitat of snakes like paddy field, tea, rubber and coffee plantations, bushes for open field latrine, and besides the water bodies during fishing. Bites may be inflicted at home by peridomestic species which lives in roof space or under floor like cobras and Common Kraits (CK).

3. Seasonal peak of snakebite is noted in summer and rainy seasons. Increase in agricultural activity or heavy rain leading to flooding of the natural habitats of snakes increase the chance of snake human contact. During flood there may be epidemic of snakebite.
4. Males are bitten more than females as outdoor activity after sunset is predominantly done by males. Most of the snakebites are inflicted on feet and ankles. Walking bare foot or wearing only sandal either in dark or in undergrowth increases chance of snakebite.
5. Bites occur with Common Kraits when they come to homes for prey or probably by attraction of human sweat, and someone sleeping on floor rolls over the snake. In recent years, few cases of Snakebite and fatality were recorded in unscientific and casual handlers of venomous snakes by snake rescuers and snake charmers.

In this context “**Snake Bite Management**” is implemented by the **B.B.College, Baiganbadia** from **2022-2023** in the remote area of Baiganbadia.

The Practice:

The Principal, B.B. College, Baiganbadia, along with the Coordinator IQAC monitors the implementation of the Certificate course in “Snake Bite Management” by the Zoology Department along with help of YRC and NSS. The following activities practiced to fulfill the purpose of the programme.

Sl. No	Name of the Programme	Date	No of Beneficiaries	Speaker/Coordinator	Collaboration
1	Certificate course in Snake bite Management	2022-2023 2023-2024	20 20	Dr.Annapurna Dhal	IQAC
2	Seminar on Snake Safety	09.10.2023	200	Dr.Sanjukta Mohanty	NSS
3	Workshop on Pre Hospital Management of snake bite	18.11.2023	100	Mr. Chandra Mohan Parida	YRC & IQAC

The Success:

1. Factors identified as contributing to a fatal outcome included problems with antivenom use, delayed hospital treatment resulting from prolonged visits to traditional healers and problems with transportation, death on the way to hospital, inadequate artificial ventilation or failure to attempt such treatment, failure to treat shocked patients, airway obstruction, complicating infections, and failure to observe patients closely after they were admitted to hospital.
2. Time between snake-bite and death Although very rapid death after snake-bite has rarely been reported (e.g. “a few minutes” after a bite by the king cobra), it is clear from studies of large

series of snake-bite deaths that many hours usually elapse between bite and death in the case of elapid envenoming, and several days in the case of viper envenoming. Usually all the cases of death within one hour of snakebite were not directly due to venom effect, but probably due to some associated diseases like old heart diseases. The first aid recommended is based around: “Do it R.I.G.H.T.”

3. It consists of:

R. = Reassure. This is vital. Whenever and whatever snake bites a person, he/she becomes panicked. • This panic may lead to a cardiac attack also. If the patient gets panicked his heart rate would increase which in term would spread the venom rapidly. Try to reassure the patient. Tell him that seventy per cent of all snakebites are from non-venomous species. Only 50% of bites by venomous species actually envenomate the patient. Go saap Takshak 9

I. = Immobilize. Immobilize the bitten limb in the same way as a fractured limb. Use bandages or cloth to hold the splints, not to block the blood supply or apply pressure. Do not apply any compression in the form of tight ligatures, they do not work and can be dangerous particularly in case of Russell’s Viper bite. If the bite is on the trunk, carry the patient in supine position on a stretcher or country cot. Children can be carried on shoulder.

G.H. = Go to Hospital immediately. There is no alternative. Traditional remedies have NO benefit in treating snakebite. Most of the vital time is lost at the chamber / house of traditional healers. Refer the case to a health centre / hospital where AVS is available. For rapid transport in rural areas “Motor bike Ambulance” is ideal.

T – Tell the doctor of any progress/new symptoms that manifest on the way to hospital.

4. Students of certificate course are asked to prepare a project report on identification of poisonous and non poisonous snake.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED AND RESOURCES REQUIRED TO IMPLEMENT THE PRACTICE:

1. Most of the students and villagers did not come forward.
2. The first awareness camp for students on “Snaake Bite Management” initially received a luke worm response initially.
3. Ensuring the all-round support and participation of all teachers in the programmes is also a tough task
4. Organizing various programmes during working hours, sometimes, has led to sacrificing the class work.
5. Implementation of the annual plan and its monitoring has become a tough task in view of tight academic schedule.

CONCLUSION

We obviously need to improve our poor healthcare system where costs are skyrocketing and the poor do not have the healthcare they need. Healthcare is a basic right of a human being that should

be available for everyone and shouldn't be treated as a commodity only for those who can spend money to buy the services.

LINK: <https://bbcollege.edu.in/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/SNAKE-FILE.pdf>





BEST PRACTICES -II

Title of the Practice: Inter college BHAGABAT GEETA SLOKA Recitation Competition

Objectives of the Practice:

1. Almost everyone, whom we interact with regarding Srimad Bhagavad Gita, agrees that one should definitely read this Holy Scripture. Many of them do admit that one should also follow the teachings of Gita. But only a handful of them are able to recognise the real purpose of Gita.
2. Primarily, there are two reasons why you should read, understand and then implement the teachings revealed in Srimad Bhagavad Gita. These are summarised as under: Srimad Bhagavad Gita is the essence of all the Vedic knowledge that the truth seekers have been able to gather till date or will ever be able to gather in the future, using mind and body possessed by human beings. One is able to understand this statement when one witness the truths revealed in Gita being verified, very often, by modern science.
3. Srimad Bhagavad Gita teaches how to handle that knowledge. It not only inculcates the right and unbiased perspective of observing and knowing self as well as the entire creation but also teaches us how to handle that knowledge acquired through such observance. The beauty of the text is that all this has been done while explaining the narrative between two friends who are at the verge of entering into the most fierce battle of their lifetime.
4. Srimad Bhagavad Gita is, thus, a compendium of knowledge with detailed description on how to put that knowledge to practical use. It reveals the absolute truth. Chapter by chapter it takes on a journey to understand the various aspects of this Supreme knowledge and keeps on narrating how to master them and use them to raise oneself to the highest possible position in life.

Learning objectives:

1. While reciting the Gita creates a positive vibration within the body and the environment around, it also teaches control and voice modulation which improves pronunciation as well as vocal musical skills.
2. It is about understanding how we can overcome difficulty, self-doubt, and ultimately live a life of truth and purpose. The Bhagavad Gita is entirely representational and highly symbolic. There is no real battlefield or fight to be won; the entire text is a representation of the battle that goes on in our minds.

The Context:

1. Srimad Bhagavad Gita is not only a book of wisdom. It is ‘the Book’ of the absolute truth, the absolute knowledge appended with a detailed manual on how to use that knowledge. The entire absolute knowledge is revealed by the Lord. He takes on the challenge to satisfy

the queries of Arjuna. He keeps on delivering until Arjuna is convinced that he is ready to take on the world with the divine knowledge that he has just received.

2. It's high time to start equipping ourself with the absolute knowledge. The Bhagavad Gita highlights the significance of mind control and what havoc can be caused if we fail to do so. Our mind constantly produces various desires for pleasure and control, which cannot be fulfilled practically.

Now a day students are very much disturbed which was increased after CORONA pandemic. They are prone to crime, suicide and not concentrating in Study. New Education Policy also emphasizes to improve the Indian Knowledge system. In order to bring this philosophy into children's lives, the Bhagavad Gita Chanting competition was pioneered. In this context IQAC suggested to Department of Sanskrit to celebrate Viswa Sanskruta Divas along with Inter College Geeta Recitatioin Competition on 31.08.2023 with a aim for Student Exchange and Faculty Exchange.

The Practice:

The Principal, B.B. College, Baiganbadia, along with the Coordinator IQAC monitors the Programme organized by Department Of Sanskrit. Aseminar along with Geeta Recitation competition organized.

College Participated: 05

- i. Bana bhumi College, Rangamatia
- ii. L.K. college, Bangiriposi
- iii. Meghasan College, Nudadiha
- iv. SCB College, Ragdha
- v. B.B. College, Baiganbadia

Judge for competition:02

- i. Dr Laxminarayan Dey
- ii. Mr Paresh Chandra Dash

Total Participants: 47

No of students Participated in Competition: 23

The Success:

Winner of the Competition:

- i. First-Sunita Ghose, B.B. College, Baiganbadia
- ii. Second-Harapriya Giri, L.K. college, Bangiriposi
- iii. Third-Saigeeta Mohanta, Bana bhumi College, Rangamatia

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED AND RESOURCES REQUIRED TO IMPLEMENT THE PRACTICE:

1. Most of the Sanskrit student only come forward.


2. The received a luke worm response initially.
3. Ensuring the all-round support and participation of all teachers in the programmes is also a tough task
4. Organizing various programmes during working hours, sometimes, has led to sacrificing the class work.
5. Implementation and its monitoring has become a tough task in view of tight academic schedule.

CONCLUSION

Bhagavad Gita chanting and competitions are vehicles for inspiring and motivating children and adults to learn and memorize the sacred verses of Srimad Bhagavad Gita. Gita Chanting competition is now a global initiative. values and principles of Indian culture and the system of knowledge will be understood.

LINK: <https://bbcollege.edu.in/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/Viswa-Sanskrit-Diwas.pdf>


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