



महात्मा ज्योतिषा फुले  
रुहेलखण्ड विश्वविद्यालय, बरेली

JULY-DEC 2022

# NEWSLETTER



**Department of Pharmacy**

**MJP Rohilkhand University, Bareilly**

# FROM THE DESK OF HEAD OF DEPARTMENT



Dear Students and Faculty Members,

*It gives me immense pleasure to share with you the latest developments and achievements in the Department of Pharmacy at MJP Rohilkhand University. The department has been working tirelessly to provide the best education and training to our students and make significant contributions to the field of pharmacy.*

*Firstly, I would like to congratulate all our students who have successfully completed their degree programs and have secured placements in top pharmaceutical companies. Our students have shown remarkable dedication and hard work, and I am confident that they will excel in their respective careers.*

*I am pleased to announce that the department has recently introduced a new course i.e., PhD Pharmaceutical Sciences, which has received an overwhelming response from the students. We believe that this course will impart our students with the latest knowledge and skills required to pursue research and development in the field of Pharmaceutical Sciences.*

*In addition to academic and research activities the department has organized various seminars, workshops and guest lectures by eminent personalities from the pharmaceutical industry. These events have provided our students with an opportunity to interact with experts and gain valuable insights into the latest trends and developments in the field.*

*Conclusively, I would like to thank all the students, faculty members and staff for their contributions to the success of the Department of Pharmacy at MJP Rohilkhand University. Let us continue to work together to achieve greater heights and make significant contributions to the field of pharmacy.*

Best Regards

A handwritten signature in purple ink that reads "S. Singh".

**Prof. (Dr.) Sobhna Singh**  
Head of Department  
Department of Pharmacy

# EDITORIAL

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The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the world, including the college community. Colleges and universities have had to adapt quickly to the changes brought on by the pandemic, including transitioning to online learning and implementing new health and safety measures.

The pandemic has not only disrupted the academic year but has also affected the mental health and well-being of students, faculty, and staff. Many students have had to deal with the stress and anxiety of remote learning, social isolation, and financial insecurity.

Despite these challenges, colleges and universities have also demonstrated resilience and creativity in finding new ways to support their students and communities. Some institutions have implemented new initiatives to promote student engagement and provide mental health resources, while others have developed innovative approaches to research and community outreach.

As the world continues to navigate the ongoing impact of the pandemic, it is important for the college community to remain vigilant and adaptable. By working together and supporting one another, we can overcome these challenges and emerge stronger than ever.

Best Regards



**Prof. (Dr) Kamal Kishore Maheshwari**  
Department of Pharmacy

# **IMPACT OF COVID 19**

The COVID-19 pandemic, which originated in Wuhan, China, in late 2019, has had a far-reaching impact on various fields. From healthcare and education to travel and entertainment, the pandemic has affected every aspect of human life. Let's take a closer look at how COVID-19 has impacted different fields:

**HEALTHCARE:** The healthcare industry has been at the forefront of the fight against COVID-19. Hospitals and medical professionals have faced unprecedented challenges in terms of treating and managing the disease. The pandemic has led to a shortage of medical equipment, personal protective equipment (PPE), and medical staff in many parts of the world. Additionally, the mental health of healthcare workers has also been severely impacted due to the high-stress environment.

**BUSINESS:** The pandemic has had a severe impact on businesses of all sizes. Many small and medium-sized enterprises have had to shut down due to the economic downturn caused by the pandemic. Companies have also been forced to adopt remote work policies, leading to a significant shift in the way businesses operate. The pandemic has accelerated the adoption of digital technologies, such as online shopping and e-commerce, as more people have been forced to stay at home.

**TRAVEL:** The travel industry has been one of the hardest-hit sectors during the pandemic. Travel restrictions and border closures have

severely impacted airlines, hotels, and tour operators. The pandemic has also led to a significant decline in international tourism, leading to a loss of jobs and revenue in many countries.

**ENTERTAINMENT:** The entertainment industry, including cinemas, theatre's, and sports events, has also been severely impacted by the pandemic. Many events have been cancelled or postponed, leading to significant revenue losses for the industry. Additionally, the pandemic has led to a shift towards online entertainment, with more people turning to streaming services for their entertainment needs

**MENTAL HEALTH:** The pandemic has taken a toll on people's mental health, with many experiencing increased levels of stress, anxiety, and depression. The isolation and uncertainty caused by the pandemic have been particularly challenging for those with pre-existing mental health conditions.

**SOCIAL LIFE:** The pandemic has led to social distancing measures, which have limited people's ability to socialize and gather in large groups. This has led to feelings of isolation and loneliness, particularly among older adults and those with pre-existing mental health conditions

# **IMPACT OF COVID IN PHARMACEUTICAL SECTOR:**

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the pharmacy industry, from the way pharmacies operate to the supply and demand of medications. Here are some of the ways in which COVID-19 has impacted pharmacies:

## **INCREASED DEMAND FOR MEDICATIONS:**

With the pandemic affecting millions of people worldwide, pharmacies have seen an increased demand for medications used to treat COVID-19 symptoms, such as fever reducers, cough suppressants, and oxygen therapy. This has led to shortages in some areas, as pharmacies try to keep up with the demand.

## **CHANGES IN PHARMACY OPERATIONS:**

Pharmacies have had to change the way they operate to keep staff and customers safe from COVID-19. This includes implementing social distancing measures, providing personal protective equipment (PPE) to staff, and offering curbside pickup or delivery options.

## **TELEPHARMACY SERVICES:**

Many pharmacies have started to offer telepharmacy services to reduce the risk of exposure to COVID-19. This allows patients to consult with a pharmacist remotely, through video or phone, to receive advice on their medication and healthcare needs.

## **DISRUPTIONS TO THE SUPPLY CHAIN:**

The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted the global supply chain for medications and other healthcare products. This has led to shortages of some medications and an increase in prices for others.

## **VACCINE DISTRIBUTION:**

Pharmacies have played a vital role in the distribution of COVID-19 vaccines, from receiving and storing the vaccines to administering them to patients. This has added another layer of responsibility and workload for pharmacy staff.

Overall, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the pharmacy industry. Pharmacies have had to adapt to new challenges and changes in operations to continue providing essential healthcare services to their communities.

# **IMPACT OF COVID 19 ON EDUCATION**

The education sector in India, which was hitherto slow to change, has been witnessing a massive transformation recently with changing job landscape, technological disruptions, demand for quality education and the implementation of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. The pandemic caused further shocks to the system with schools forced to shut down during the lockdown period, and the transition of students and teachers to online teaching-learning. In India, around 250 million students were affected due to school closures at the onset of lockdown induced by COVID-19. The pandemic posed several challenges in public and private schools which included an expected rise in dropouts, learning losses, and increase in digital divide. The pandemic also called into question the readiness of the systems, including teachers to address such a crisis and sustainability of private schools. However, COVID-19 also acted as a catalyst for digital adoption in school education. With schools reopening in many states, it is important that a careful strategy is built in to smoothen the transition of children back to school after more than 15 months of home-based learning. This transition has to consider the learning losses which had happened over the previous year as well take a futuristic approach to build a resilient system which can withstand any future shocks. NEP 2020, and subsequent government initiatives such as National Digital Education Architecture (NDEAR) and National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy (NIPUN Bharat) are

expected to provide a blueprint for this transformation. The paper is a culmination of CII School Summit 2021 which brought together policy makers, industry heads, and service providers together on a platform to deliberate on the road to recovery for schools post the pandemic. It analyses the impact of the pandemic across five themes and maps the various initiatives undertaken by governments and civil society organizations to address the challenges:

1. curtailing dropouts during and post pandemic
2. decline in learning outcomes and well-being
3. integration of digital based learning
4. the role and capacity of teachers and
5. sustainability of private schools.

It further draws a roadmap to recovery for the school education system across these five themes centered around the vision laid down by NEP 2020 as well as drawing from best practices across the globe in the form of 13 recommendations. The paper unfolds discussions on some important thematic areas of school education in the post pandemic period such as path leading to quality relationship between student and educator, systemic interventions redefining the role of teachers as 'edupreneurs', role of digital technology in impacting teaching-learning process, solutions bridging the learning gaps in curriculum, pedagogy and assessments and strategies for ensuring sustainability of private schools.

# GLIMPSE OF PHARMACY DEPARTMENT



**LEGENDS' LEAGUE TOURNAMENT**



**WORLD PHARMACIST DAY**



**WORLD AIDS DAY**

# PREPARED & EDITED BY

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