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| Metric  | Student centric methods, such as experiential learning, participative learning and problem solving methodologies are used for enhancing learning experiences using ICT tools. | Weightage |
| 2.3.1 |  |

**Response:**

Anurag Pharmacy College uses cutting-edge teaching techniques to foster creativity and increase student’s enthusiasm in independent learning. In addition to the more traditional chalk-and-talk teaching methods and classroom interactions, the school uses a number of teaching techniques to guarantee that students have access to a wide range of learning opportunities. The following is a list of the most popular techniques:

* Internships
* Hospital Ward Rounds
* Simulation Classes
* Skill-Development Programmes
* Student Seminars
* Journal Clubs
* Group Discussions
* Quizzes
* Conferences, Seminars, Webinars,
* Workshops
* Hands-On Training Programmes
* Guest Lectures
* Google Classrooms
* Project-Based Learning Techniques
* Presentation Of A Case Study; Case dissection classes
* Using Mnemonics In The Classroom

**A few of the adopted methods are explained in detail here:**

***Experiential learning:***

**Ward round visits at hospitals:** Hospital ward rounds are conducted by Pharm. D students in accordance with the standards established by the Pharmacy Council of India (PCI). Ward rounds beginning in the second year and internship training in speciality units for students in their final year are included in this.

**Industrial visits / tours:** All third-year students are urged to take advantage of industrial trips and tours. According to PCI guidelines, Anurag Pharmacy College organises these excursions every year.

**Demonstrations:** To improve student’s concept-based learning, efficient equipment/instrument demonstrations are carried out. To give students a genuine experience of anatomical principles, specimens and models displayed in the appropriate laboratories are used, and faculty members explain the concepts during practical sessions. Students can better understand subjects by using computer simulations, e-learning, and visual aids.

**Participatory learning:** Faculty use participatory learning to encourage students to actively participate in the learning process through assignment distribution, student seminars, journal clubs, conduct of essay writing, elocutions, debates, group discussions, quizzes, organising conferences, seminars, webinars, workshops, hands-on-training programmes, guest lectures, alumni interactions, Google Classrooms, and tutorial / remedial classes, and more.

**Methodologies for addressing problems:** To assist students in applying their knowledge to real-world settings, problem-solving learning integrates patient cases and realistic scenarios. Students gain knowledge of problem-solving techniques, data analysis, and development of relevant solutions in the context of pharmacy practise by going through these scenarios