

SNJB's

SHRIMAN SURESHDADA JAIN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

JAIN GURUKUL, NEMINAGAR,

AT/P. CHANDWAD, Tal. Chandwad, Dist. Nashik-423 101.

Criteria 2: Teaching – Learning and Evaluation Key Indicator – 2.3. Teaching – Learning Process

2.3.1. Student centric methods such as experimental learning, participative learning and problem solving methodologies are used for enhancing learning experience using ICT tools

Student-centric methods are the teaching method that focuses on creating connections with students' interests and the things they learn in college. The ultimate goal is to make the educational process more meaningful to students.

In teaching and learning, we are following conventional method along with ICT based techniques. From our institute, most of our faculties have been trained through FDP program in ICT based techniques.

The initiatives in teaching and learning process are followed at two levels i.e. for theory classes and practical separately. The mechanism of implementation has been as follows.

I. Theory Classes:

- 1. Multimedia elements like Power Point, Flash, Animations, Videos and YouTube etc.
- 2.Other practices such as Teaching with Humor, Model making, Chart making, bringing live specimens and Market samples etc.

II Practical sessions:

- 1. Pairing of students: Based on their previous semester performance, students are identified as academically strong and weak & then they are paired. This ensures that a student who is weak is paired with a stronger student which helps them in understanding and coping up with practical requirements.
- 2. Encouraging bright students: Students showing an aptitude for a particular subject are encouraged to read national/internal journals, collecting market samples and displaying.
- 3. Degree of Freedom: Students are encouraged to formulate various formulations on their own (going beyond the syllabus).

INDEX

S.No.	Documents	
1	Experimental Learning	
2	Participative Learning	
3	Problem Solving Methodologies	URESHOA





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1. Experiential learning

S.No	Documents
1	Practical (ICT Based Learning Tools, Blogs, Flipped Classroom)
2	Hands on Learning
3	Projects (Final Year Research projects)
4	Internships
5	Field Experience (Industry visit, NSS activities, Street play)
6	Community Services (NPW, Blood Donation, NSS)
7	Students Club Activities
8	Industrial training (Training for B.Pharm third year students)

1. Practical:

- ICT based learning tools: As the digital landscape continues to evolve, the significance of ICT in education becomes increasingly important not only for its role in expanding educational access but also for its capacity to cultivate critical thinking, collaboration and innovation among the students. As ICT in education advances informatization, not only teachers who support learning but also students will be able to acquire knowledge and skills of IT devices. Literacy will help students to select and use necessary information and to develop the ability to think for themselves.
- Different ICT tools like Online Learning Platform: Blogs, YouTube Channel allow students to reflect on their learning experiences along with Smart projector, 3D printer enhances the experience.
- **Flipped Classroom**: Video-Based Learning: The flipped classroom model, in which students watch instructional videos and complete quizzes outside of class, allows for more in-class time dedicated to hands-on activities and discussion.
- **'2. Hands on Learning:** Where students participate individually or in groups where learning by doing takes place. Hands-on learning allows students to learn through experiencing something and can give them an opportunity to immerse themselves in a learning environment, while putting their acquired skills to use and building new skills. Hands-on-learning means learning by doing.

3. Projects (B.Pharmacy Final Year Students Projects)

Project and Project-based learning: Experiential learning involves hands-on activities and reflection. Project-based learning applies acquired knowledge to real-world problem-solving.

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4. Internship: It is an opportunity for the students to gain practical experience and additional knowledge pertaining to their respective fields. Internships offer practical experience, enhancing students' skills and knowledge with real-world applications. Students from B.Pharm (Final Year) and M.Pharm (Second Year) carry out their internships at various Indian multinationals like Glenmark, Wockhardt, OmniActive and Holdan Medica Ltd. etc.

5. Field Experience (Industry Visit, NSS Activities, Street Play)

Learning takes place through direct observation of real-world objects, places, natural events, and other relevant information during field trips or visits to the real world. It is the primary goal of the field trip to re-enforce experiential and contextual learning.

- Industrial Visits: Industrial visits provide firsthand exposure to real-world industrial processes, technologies, and operations. This practical experience helps individuals understand theoretical concepts better and bridges the gap between classroom learning and practical application. Our institute organizes the industrial visits for B.Pharm. & M.Pharm students every year.
- NSS Activities: Through hands-on community service activities. NSS promotes holistic development, social awareness, and the cultivation of practical skills. It empowers communities, integrates diverse youth, and contributes to national development by addressing issues like health, education, and environmental conservation. It allows students to apply their knowledge and skills in real-world situations, allowing them to gain hands-on experience and develop a deeper understanding of the material.
- Street Play: Street play is used to convey a message to the crowd watching it. Street play is considered to be the rawest form of acting, because one does not have a microphone or loud speakers. Street plays can be used to convey simple messages. It also can be used to demonstrate and practice skills; and at its most skilful can also provoke debate and dialogue between the players and the audience. Our college is actively involved in various street plays like drug addiction, alcohol, tobacco and self medication etc. in Chandwad village.

6. Community Services: (NPW, Blood Donation, Tree plantation)

National Pharmacy Week (NPW): National Pharmacy Week aims to raise awareness among the general population about the role of pharmacists beyond merely dispensing medicines. It emphasizes their role as trusted healthcare advisors, promoting rational drug use and improving patient outcomes by ensuring adherence to prescribed medications. Our students actively participate various events like group discussion, stage play, singing and Quiz etc. every year and work as per the theme of NPW.

7. Student Club Activities:

A student club an organization run by students, for students, and typically focused on a particular interest or activity. These clubs are a great way for students to

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connect with others who share their passions, develop leadership and teamwork skills, and make a positive impact on their campus community.

Student clubs engage in a variety of activities, ranging from educational and cultural events to community service projects and social gatherings. Some common club activities include organizing guest speaker events, participating in charity fundraisers, hosting workshops and seminars, and planning fun outings and social events.

Student clubs offer students the chance to connect with like-minded individuals, enhance their skills, and make a beneficial contribution to their campus community. By participating in various activities, students can broaden their horizons, build valuable relationships, and leave a positive impact on their university.

There are various club activities in our college which ranges from photography, sports, fitness, rangoli and mehandi etc, where students actively participate according to their field of interest.

8. Industrial Training:

Industrial training involves work experience done during the program of study that is relevant to professional development prior to graduation. To equip students with practical and hands-on skills needed in the world of work. To enable students interface and get exposure to the dynamics of applying theoretical knowledge to real industrial routine operations. To create linkage for future field reference and placement of students by industry.

Our B.Pharmacy third year students (after semester VI) carry out the industrial training for four weeks in a Pharmaceutical Industry/Hospital. It includes Production unit, Quality Control department, Quality Assurance department, Analytical laboratory, Chemical manufacturing unit, Pharmaceutical R&D, Hospital (Clinical Pharmacy), Clinical Research Organization, Community Pharmacy, etc.







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2. Participative learning

S.No.	Documents
1	Group Discussion
2	Activity Based Learning: Games, Role Plays, Think Pair Share, National Pharmacy Week (NPW)
3	Project Exhibition/ Competition
4	Soft Skill Development Activities
5	Paper Publication/ Conference
6	Patent and copyright Publication
7	Cultural Club
8	MOOC Courses: NPTEL/Udemy etc.

3. Problem-solving

S.No.	Documents
1	Case studies
2	Assignment Learning
	(Google Classroom Assignments, Google meet, LCD etc.
3	Project Based Learning
4	Start up and Innovation Cell
5	Fish-Bone Diagram Studies
6	SWOT Analysis







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Case Studies

A case study is a great way to learn more about complex situations, and you can evaluate how various people responded in that situation. By conducting a case study evaluation, students can learn more about what has worked well, what has not, and what you might want to change in the future. Case study design is particularly useful for teaching and learning purposes, as it allows educators to share real-world examples and reinforce fundamental concepts. It also helps improve problem-solving skills, information analysis, decision-making, and group work skills. The case study provides a description of the activities and responsibilities of the clinical pharmacist and highlights the challenges and opportunities in this setting.

• Assignment Learning: (Google Classroom Assignments, Google meet, LCD etc.)

A learning assignment is a teacher-designed activity that focuses on a specific area of knowledge and is aimed at helping learners achieve specific learning outcomes. It is a task that requires students to actively engage in the learning process and may vary in how it is perceived by individual students.

Our Assignment Based Learning (ABL) approach is designed to encourage critical thinking, problem-solving, and creativity among students. Through a combination of theoretical knowledge and practical application, students gain a comprehensive understanding of their subject matter.

• Project Based Learning:

Project-based learning is a teaching method that involves a dynamic classroom approach in which it is believed that students acquire a deeper knowledge through active exploration of real-world challenges and problems. Project-based learning (PBL) involves students designing, developing, and constructing hands-on solutions to a problem. The educational value of PBL is that it aims to build students' creative capacity to work through difficult or ill-structured problems, commonly in small teams.

• Startup and Innovation Cell

Start-up is an entity that develops a business model based on either product innovation or service innovation and makes it scalable, replicable and self-reliant. Innovations have a strong linkage to the world of startup. It aims to create an ecosystem that brings together its students as young aspiring entrepreneurs by nurturing and empowering their new and growing startups. The cell aims to help these entrepreneurs coordinate and synergize various strands of excellence, innovation and entrepreneurship and turn their ideas into action; thereby producing more job creators and social reformists.

Startup and Innovation Cell ecosystem includes faculty, staff members, students, alumni and invitee members from industry that can translate knowledge and technological innovations to the societal development and economic growth of the Nation.







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• Fish-Bone Diagram Studies

The Fishbone Diagram, also known as an Ishikawa diagram, identifies possible causes for an effect or problem. A cause and effect diagram, often called a "fishbone" diagram, can help in brainstorming to identify possible causes of a problem and in sorting ideas into useful categories. A fishbone diagram is a visual way to look at cause and effect.

It allows your students to explore multiple causes that contribute to an outcome. By organizing causes into categories, students can brainstorm ranges of ideas that played a part in the effect described on the fish's head, which can be a positive, neutral or negative outcome.

• SWOT Analysis:

SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats) analysis is a framework used to evaluate the student's competitive position and to develop strategic planning. SWOT analysis assesses internal and external factors, as well as current and future potential. SWOT analysis is an effective tool for students who want to improve their academic performance and skills. It can help identify and prioritize goals and challenges, as well as understand and leverage strengths and opportunities.

As a student, a SWOT analysis can be utilized as a self-assessment tool to evaluate in areas such as academics, extracurricular activities and personal development.

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