

**2.3.1. Student centric methods used
for enhanced learning experience.
(A.Y 2022-2023)**



VISWAMBHARA EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY
VAAGDEVI COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

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Ramnagar Dist. Hanamakonda- 506001, (T.S)

Student Centric Methods of Teaching and learning

The student centric teaching is promoted by ensuring classroom environment to be learner-friendly. It aims to develop learner autonomy and independence by putting responsibility for the learning path in the hands of students by imparting them with skills. Students are encouraged and guided to undertake projects to gain experience. Emphasis is given on proper academic preparation and syllabus completion. Entire campus is having Wi-Fi facility to make available resources. Many classrooms are equipped with LCD projection system, Screens and Green Boards. The classroom environment is kept conducive to make learners feel free to share their ideas and develop a healthy and effective discussion. Critical thinking of learner is developed by asking them questions related to the topic during the lecture. Any doubts raised by learners are clarified by re-explaining the topic at a level where student can grasp the topic easily. Library facilities facilitate students in self-learning process. We emphasize each student's interest, abilities and learning styles, placing the teacher as a facilitator of learning for individuals rather than for the class as a whole.

Methods to improve learning skills for students are as follows:

Experiential learning

Participative learning

Problem-based learning




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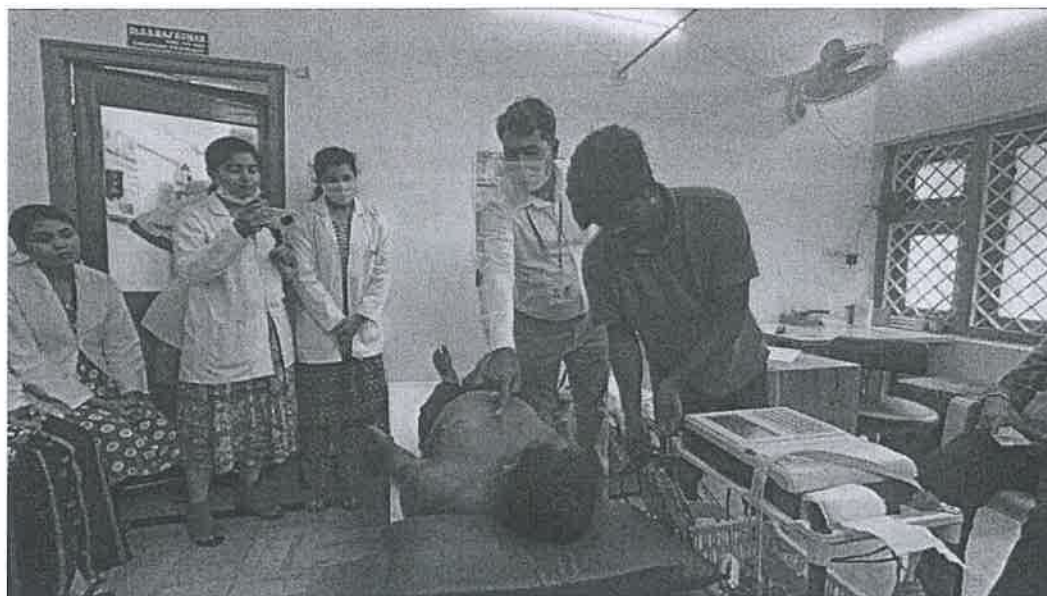


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1. Experiential Learning:

Experiential learning is a hands-on approach that encourages students to actively engage in learning through direct experiences, reflection, and application of knowledge. This method involves various activities such as field trips, simulations, case studies, and project-based learning, which allow students to connect theoretical concepts with real world situations. By immersing themselves in authentic learning experiences, students gain a deeper understanding of the subject matter, develop critical thinking skills, and enhance their problem-solving abilities. Moreover, experiential learning promotes student autonomy and fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility for their own learning process.



Pharm D students attending training session on ECG

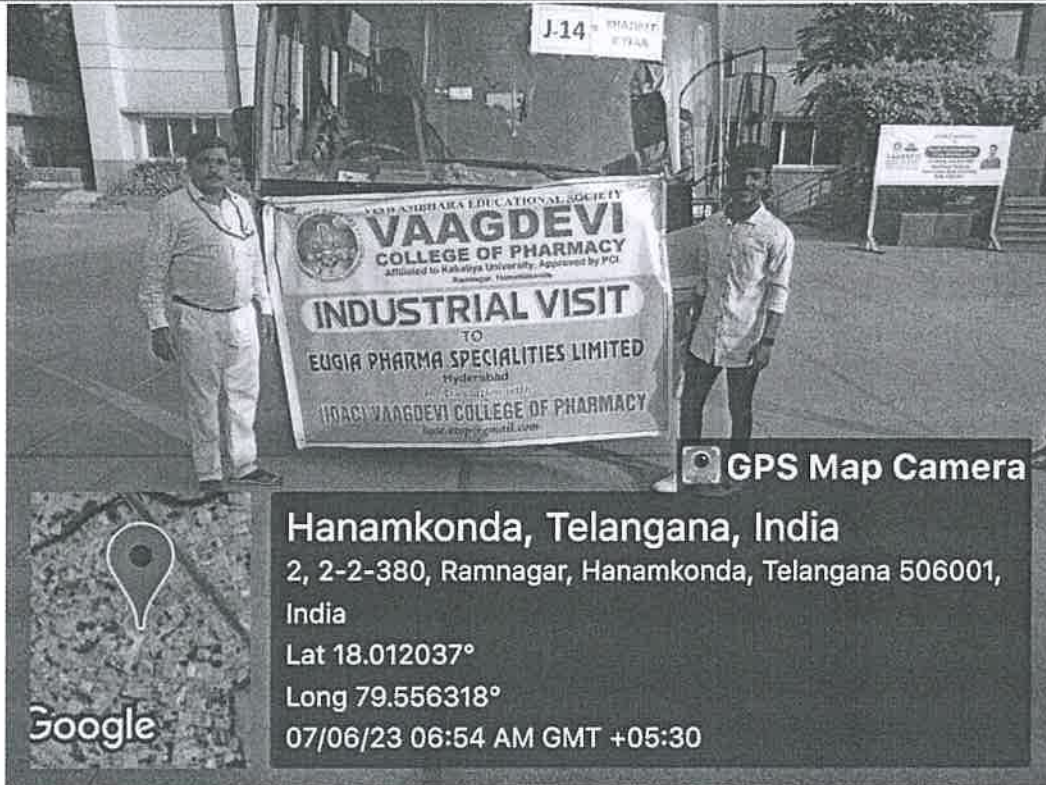


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Industrial visit for B Pharmacy students



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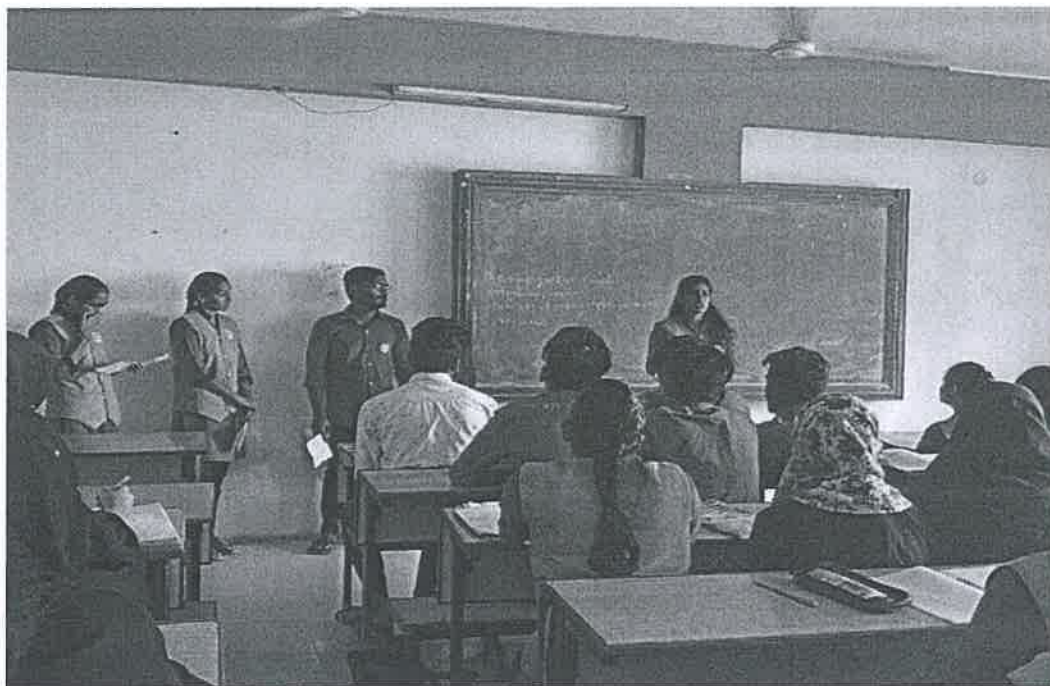


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2. Participative Learning:

Participative learning, also known as collaborative or interactive learning, emphasizes active engagement and participation among students in the learning process. This approach encourages peer-to-peer interaction, group discussions, cooperative learning activities, and student-led presentations or debates. By working collaboratively with their peers, students exchange ideas, share perspectives, and construct knowledge collectively. Participative learning fosters communication skills, teamwork, and empathy, while also promoting a supportive and inclusive learning environment where every voice is valued and respected.



Students of B pharm III sem participating in group presentations.



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B Pharm students participating in Quiz



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3. Problem-based learning:

Problem-based learning focus on developing students' ability to analyze complex problems, formulate effective solutions, and make informed decisions. This approach involves presenting students with authentic, real-world problems or challenges that require critical thinking, creativity, and innovation to solve. Teachers facilitate the problem-solving process by providing guidance, scaffolding, and feedback as students work through the problem-solving tasks. Additionally, incorporating structured problem solving frameworks such as design thinking, inquiry-based learning, or project-based learning enhances students' problem-solving skills and prepares them to tackle real-world challenges in their future careers.

ASSIGNMENTS

Assignments are part of the internal evaluation process, which would be of immense value as additional learning instruments. Many types of assignments can be given to students such as essays, literature reviews, annotated bibliographies, critical reviews, reflective journals, and case studies, depending upon the need and learning situations. It implies a task for students to accomplish the aim of learning particular contents, concepts or relationships. In this text, learning assignments involve students 'independent information seeking and use of a wide range of information sources. So every semester students are assigned with two topics per each subject regarding to their syllabus and asked to gather more relevant information. Allotment of marks to students is given according to their task completion. Through this students are enriched



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with knowledge regarding of topic, proof reading of and presentation techniques.

Topic No: 11111111 Name of the Student: 11111111

Sketch the Evaluation Methods
 methods to estimate particle size are
 1) optical microscopy
 2) sieving method
 3) sedimentation method
 4) velocity method
 5) optical microscopy
 → enables one to be sure of size to use the following
 optical microscopy
 → in this method the size is measured by photographing
 → which describes the particles in a plane having the same
 as the microscope's focal
 → the optical method gives certain information which can be
 further revealed by other methods
 → the optical microscopy has limited range of size
 optical microscopy is used to determine
 1) particle size analysis in suspension
 2) particle size distribution of emulsion
 3) particle size analysis in water

Sketch the method to used by following procedure
 particle diameter and number
 → this method directly counts number of particles
 → the pore of the receptor to filter out a suspension
 → that one size particles is retained single standard
 size receptor
 → according to the microscope method, filter of standard
 → an standard filter suspension prepared with a particle with
 size of known
 → a standard suspension of known size is used as the
 standard
 → the size of the particle can be estimated by comparing to
 the filter can be compared to a standard photograph to
 know the relative number of particles which are
 → the size frequency distribution curve which shows the
 number, cumulative frequency and probability curve are plotted
 against the standard diameter for the particles
 standard curve
 → the standard method of micrographs should be used
 → the standard method of micrographs can be obtained
 → the size of particles is also depends on the condition
 of the particle or the rate
 → the standard of known particle size should be used
 → the size of the particles and diameter

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Method -
Standard dose of patient such as usual or maximum of 100 mg applications of 2.0 mg and 100 mg
is given but averaged to meet with the course of the drug
- A sample found in the product to produce the top one
- this should be used to the medicinal state
- opposite side should be a certain period of time (30 min)
- the powder should be each time is created
- the powder is released on the mesh exposed to the drug
- synthetic and granular means to the drug
- Data processing is created by small, hypodermic
- cumulative - parent depending distribution & stability

- the released should not be granular means in the
- should not checked and should be checked
- practical considerations
- care should be taken in order to meet requirements
- the type of release depends on drug, quantity, nature of
- release should be based by the top mesh, however, the
- function of the system is based on releasing particles with

Notation: 3.0 mg is used & substituted
- drug present in the solution and other drug
- In the case of oral drug, the drug should be in the
- the solution should be
- the drug is considerably available
- advantages
- It is more effective, simple and rapid with reproducible
- results
- Disadvantages:
- It is more difficult to make the drug
- It is difficult to release the drug in the
- solution leading to the drug being
- the drug being released (which is usually not included)
- when using the method of constant infusion to control
- the infusion

10. Sedimentation method
- Sedimentation method may be used for a drug of
- 100 mg
- The drug should be suspended in the solution
- The solution should be stirred before the drug is
- added to the solution of constant infusion to control
- the infusion
- Sedimentation method may be evaluated by

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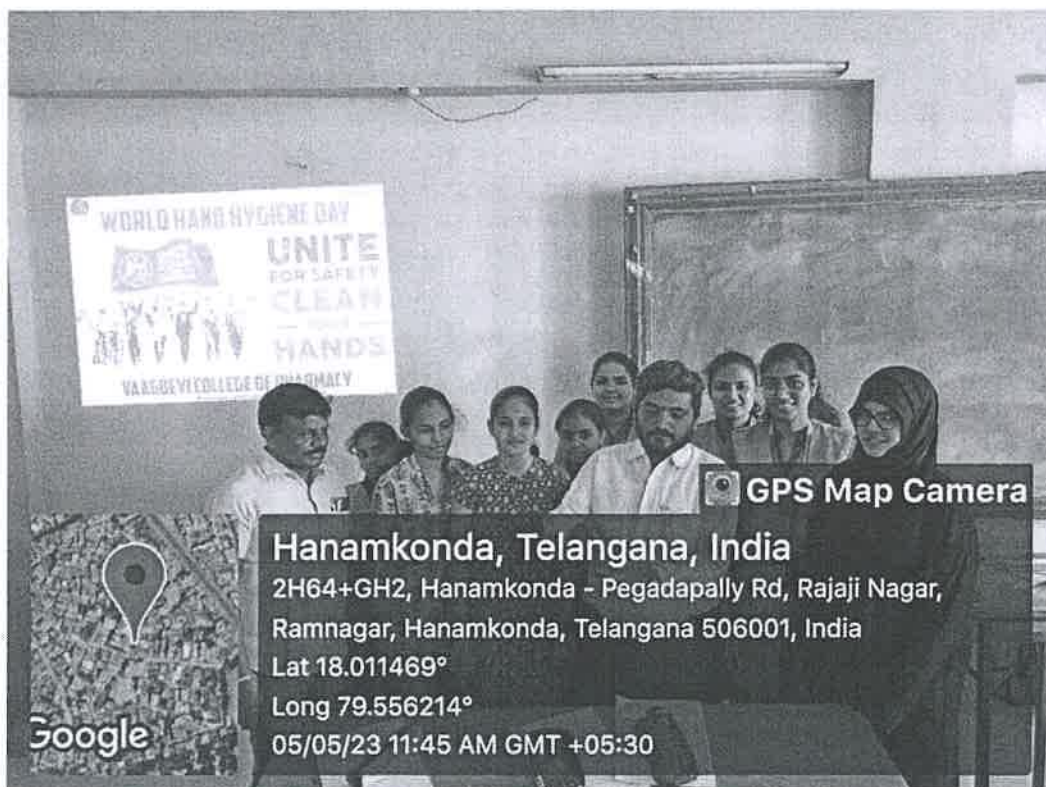


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Awareness program on Hand Hygiene conducted at Vaagdevi college of Pharmacy.



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