## 2.3.1

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GCSM implements student-centric methods, such as experiential learning, participative learning, and problem-solving methodologies for enhancing learning experiences. In a student-centred teaching model, teachers and students play an equally active role in the learning process.

1. EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING: It implies learning from experience. It is an immersive, participant focused active learning that engages learners of various backgrounds and experience levels. The institution offers students multiple opportunities for hands-on learning. Technological Integrated Tools such as Google Classroom and Microsoft Teams are used for delivering the classes online. Online Certifications through which the Students can pursue any number of online courses at their own pace. Students are encouraged to participate in various industries driven competitions and showcase their creative ideation and talent.

2. PARTICIPATIVE LEARNING: It is a practice where teachers and students co-create a trusting and innovative learning environment and make use of a variety of teaching methods, roles, and relationships based on the needs of the learner and the desired outcomes. Seminars, Debates and Group discussion, Mock interviews, Model Development are used for encouraging students for their own understanding of the content and connect it to their experiences and reinforce connections between seemingly disparate ideas for better learning.

3. PROBLEM-SOLVING LEARNING: It is a teaching method in which complex real-world problems promote student learning of the concepts and principles. It can promote the development of critical thinking, problem-solving abilities, and communication skills. It can also provide opportunities for working in groups, getting oriented toward research, and lifelong learning. Assignments and quizzes, Case Study Analysis and Discussion, Think Pair Share are used for promoting the students for their development of critical thinking and lifelong learning.

GCSM also has adopted ICT-enabled teaching methods in addition to conventional classroom teaching. The faculty use ICT-enabled learning tools such as PP1. Video clippings, Audio systems, and online sources, to impart advanced technologies and practical knowledge. The faculty use multimedia teaching aids like LCD projectors, and internet-enabled computer/laptop systems in selected rooms. MS Teams and Google classrooms are also used as online classrooms. These platforms facilitate sharing the learning materials, resources, quizzes, and assignments with the students. This also helps in the continual and easy assessment of the students' learning progress.

A sufficient number of c-journals and c-books available in the digital library can be accessed by the faculty and students on the intranet. The seminar halls are facilitated with multimedia, high internet bandwidth, and Wi-Fi for conducting guest lectures and seminars.

In the recent pandemic situation, the education sector is one of the affected fields. But ICT tools enabled teachers to continue the academic activities. ICT-enabled teaching-learning process grabs the interest of the millennials who are native users of technology and improves their learning curve and makes them digital literates.