

Criterion VII

Institutional Values and Best Practices

Special programmes for slow learners

Each faculty identifies the slow, average or advance learners by interacting with the students during class hours. Mentors assigned to the students also identify the pace of learning of their respective mentees. A systematic evaluation process is used to assess the learning levels of the students. This evaluation process consists of written examination, individual/group presentation, project, practical examination with viva-voce, written assignment, class test(s), etc. Slow learners have the advantage of tutorial classes where they get the individualized attention. Every basic instruction and concept are repeated time and again by the faculty members during the class hours. Notes, assignments, presentations etc. are also provided to such students by the faculty members.

Special Programmes for Advance Learners

Advance learners are encouraged to attend Workshops/ Seminars/ Conferences in the campus to keep them updated on advancements in academics and related areas. Such students are also encouraged to undergo additional courses of their interest opting from Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) and other online courses acquire the additional credits.

Experiential learning

Internships/field training/practice school training are integrated into the programme. Presentations by the students are required. Through such presentations, the students have experiential learning. They are also taken to field/industry visits and study tours in India. It exposes them to the world of practical knowledge to hone their skills and abilities. Ph.D. students are assigned classes, normally 4-6 hours per week, which enhance their experiential learning. The students take active part in organizing various extra and co-curricular events which help them develop their skills. Special programmes on Women's Day, Republic Day, International Yoga Day, Independence Day, etc. are also conducted by them.

Participative learning

Students undertake group activities such as project assignments, case-study analysis which lead to participative learning. The learning outcomes of these activities are discussed and shared with the entire class after critical evaluation of strength weakness and opportunity.

Problem solving methodologies

Along with the classroom teaching and laboratory- experiment- based learning, students are also involved in day to day problems based projects which help enhance the real-life problem solving abilities of the students.