

### Teacher-Centered Pedagogy:

In this pedagogy, the teacher is the main focus and positions the teacher at the helm of the learning process and relies on approaches like whole-class lecture, chorus answers etc. however, this method is often criticized in settings where the students are not comfortable or afraid of asking questions. This method works extremely well when the teacher encourages the students to frequently ask questions and explain/ elaborate on idea and concepts they are being taught.

### Student-Centered Pedagogy:

In this method, the learner or the student is critical for the learning process. Students use knowledge acquired through past experience as well as new experiences to create knowledge. The teacher makes this possible by ensuring a well-structured environment is created for learning with the focus being the students. It may sometimes be hard for the teacher to shift from teacher-centered pedagogy to the student-centered pedagogy, however, research has shown this method can be extremely effective.

### Learning-Centered Pedagogy:

Learning-centered pedagogy, is relatively a new method, which acknowledges that both teacher-centered and student-centered pedagogies can be effective in imparting knowledge, however, the teacher should keep in mind the local setting, like, the number of students in a classroom, the physical environment, the availability of teaching resources and materials, etc. The teacher should adapt and use the pedagogy most suitable according to the classroom's environment.<sup>2</sup>

The Learning-Centered Pedagogy which uses both the teacher-centered and student-centered pedagogy is the most suitable for teaching students Intellectual Property Rights. The teacher should be flexible and adapt to the situation by giving appropriate examples the students can relate to in order to explain vital concepts of IPRs.

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<sup>2</sup> Effective and Appropriate Pedagogy, U.(a.n.d.), *Last accessed on:* March 20, 2018, IIEP Learning Portal.

### Scenario 1:

A teacher teaching in a school in a rural area without a projector facility may use the teacher-centered pedagogy to ensure the right message is put across to all students and at the same time use aspects of the student-centered pedagogy to ensure active participation from the students.

### Scenario 2:

A teacher should explain vital IP topics by giving examples from what they see in the classroom or by giving examples of products that the kids of the region are aware of and can relate to.

The following tips may be kept in mind while conducting the session:

- ✓ Adapt to the classroom setting and use of the right pedagogical approach
- ✓ Encourage discussions and questions from the students
- ✓ Use of local terms, language and examples the students can relate to
- ✓ Effective use of activities and learning material

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