

# NEW APPROACH OF STUDENT-CENTERED TEACHING METHODS FOR TECHNOLOGY AND LIVELIHOOD EDUCATION (TLE)

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**Abstract:** Teaching is an intricate process for it transcends from the classroom to the real-life situation. It is not just a matter of explaining the concepts and terminologies academically but also allowing the students to experience to themselves concretely the things being taught. These educational ideals parallel to the prime objective of Technology and Livelihood Education (TLE). This article focuses on different approaches of student centric teaching methods for technology and livelihood education.

**Keywords:** Teaching, Technology, Livelihood education, student centric, academically.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Student-centered learning, also known as learner-centered education, broadly encompasses methods of teaching that shift the focus of instruction from the teacher to the student. In original usage, student-centered learning aims to develop learner autonomy and independence by putting responsibility for the learning path in the hands of students by imparting to them skills, and the basis on how to learn a specific subject and schemata required to measure up to the specific performance requirement. Student-centered instruction focuses on skills and practices that enable lifelong learning and independent problem-solving. Student-centered learning theory and practice are based on the constructivist learning theory that emphasizes the learner's critical role in constructing meaning from new information and prior experience. Student-centered learning puts students' interests first, acknowledging student voice as central to the learning experience. In a student-centered learning space, students choose what they will learn, how they will pace their learning, and how they will assess their own learning. This is in contrast to traditional education, also dubbed "teacher-centered learning", which situates the teacher as the primarily "active" role while students take a more "passive", receptive role. In a teacher-centered classroom, teachers choose what the students will learn, how the students will learn, and how the students will be assessed on their learning. In contrast, student-centered learning requires students to be active, responsible participants in their own learning and with their own pace of learning.

Learner-centered teaching is an approach to teaching that is increasingly being encouraged in education. Learner-centered teachers do not employ a single teaching method. This approach emphasizes a variety of different types of methods that focus on what the students are learning, it changes the role of the teachers from a provider of information to facilitating student learning. Learner's centered approaches building theoretical skills to put theory into practice. Learner-centered teaching is an approach to teaching that is increasingly being encouraged in education. Learner-centered teachers do not employ a single teaching method. This approach emphasizes a variety of different types of methods that focuses on what the students are learning, it changes the role of the teachers from a provider of information to facilitating student learning. Traditional teaching often leads to students who are passive learners and who do not take responsibility for their own learning, this traditional method. In contrast with, "learner-centered teaching" occurs when instructors focus on student

learning. Learner-centered teaching places the emphasis on the person who is doing the learning (Weimer, 2002). Learning-centered teaching focuses on the process of learning. Both phrases identify their critical role of teaching in the learning process. The phrase student centered learning is also used, but some instructors do not like it because it appears to have a consumer focus, seems to encourage students to be more empowered, and appears to take the teacher out of the critical role (Blumberg, 2004). Student-centered teaching methods include active learning, in which students solve problems, answer questions, formulate questions of their own, discuss, explain, debate, or brainstorm during class; cooperative learning, in which students work in teams on problems and projects under conditions that assure both positive interdependence and individual accountability; and inductive teaching and learning, in which students are first presented with challenges (questions or problems) and learn the course material in the context of addressing the challenges.

TLE targets to develop analytical thinking, self-reliance, independence, culture understanding and entrepreneurship in the students. It is done by enriching their skills, talents, and abilities on the different uses of technology and application of life skills. With this purpose, it is a challenge for TLE teachers to apply teaching methods that can effectively and efficiently attain its aim. There are prescribed methods of teaching that promote student centeredness. These are differentiated instruction, expeditionary learning, personalized learning, and game-based learning.

#### **Differentiated Instruction:**

This term refers to the method of teaching wherein the same learning material is applied to all students using a variety of instructional strategies. It requires the teacher to deliver the lesson in different ways based on a variety of difficulty based on the ability of the students. They design their lessons based on the learning styles of the students. They begin also their discussion from the interest, topic, and ability of the learners. They assess students learning using formative assessment. They manage the classroom fostering a supportive environment. They continually assess and adjust lesson content to meet the students' needs.

#### **Expeditionary Learning:**

Conceptually, this teaching method allows the students to take into their hands what they will be learning. Teachers will just serve as a guide to every activity that they will be doing. This method also is understood as learning by doing. It is particularly focused on building character growth, collaboration, reflection and literacy among students. Likewise, this helps students to develop their academic skills and work ethic that prepare them for the future. The level of independence provides them an opportunity to showcase what they have learned and underpins what are the aspects they still need to learn.

#### **Game-based Learning:**

It is an approach of teaching wherein students discover appropriate features of games in a learning context planned by the teacher. Likewise, students get tips, systems, and tools that they can apply through the use of principles of game design as a learning process. Furthermore, they work toward a goal, choosing actions and experiencing the consequences of those actions. Thus, it is also a dynamic way to engage students and help teachers in measuring learning. Both teachers and students collaborate to add intensity and viewpoint to the experience of playing games. In the game-based learning setting, teachers and students work together to reach the goal. The prime concept behind this technique is teaching through repetition. The games will offer enough challenges to attain the goal.

## II. CONCLUSION

TLE is a student-centered discipline. A student-centered teaching method is an appropriate method for facilitating the subject. In this method, teachers are encouraging students by allowing them to share their learnings. It primarily focuses on the mastery of each life-skills included in the framework of the subject

through imbibing the competency by direct execution of the competencies. Students are taught to believe in their capacity and emanate their learning to their classmates. Thus, it is a paradigm shift of focus from the typical instruction of teachers in the conventional classroom to the direct experience of the students about topics being discussed.

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