LEARNER CENTERED APPROACH

K. SHOBHA RANI

Department of Chemistry. VSR & NVR College, Tenali.

Abstract

Learner-centered teaching is an approach to teaching that is increasingly being encouraged in education. 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. Traditional teaching often leads to students who are passive learners and who do not take responsibility for their own learning, this traditional method ("instructor-centered teaching.") 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. Learning-centered teaching focuses on the process of learning.

A learner-centered approach is about shifting the focus of instruction from the instructor to the learner. This shift offers the best experience for the learner because it has them engage with the instructor, the content, and other learners. Learner centered teaching is an approach that places the learner at the center of the learning.

This means that the learner or student is responsible for learning while the tutor is responsible for facilitating the learning. This is also known as student-centered learning.

This idea of the teacher as the "facilitator" means that the focus of teaching shifts from the teacher to the student. This type of teaching should put learners' interests first.

Why: Each teacher has his or her own teaching philosophy. Some teachers have eclectic teaching philosophies to enable them to choose the best features of major pedagogic systems of belief. The individual and unique teaching philosophy guides the teacher through various decision-making tasks inside the classroom. But whichever philosophy is upheld by the teacher, it should respond to the needs of the students. And today, when students are no longer viewed as "tabula rasa," that teaching philosophy should be learner-centered.

Importance: The learner-centered approach is important because 1.Ithelps to develop learners who can learn and work on their own. This means that it enables life-long learning and independent problem-solving.2.It's important is that by putting responsibility for learning in the hands of learners, we encourage them to be active and responsible participants in their own learning.3.Also, learner centered teaching is seen as good practice internationally.

Teaching methods: 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. Inductive methods include inquiry-based learning, case-based instruction, problem-based learning, project-based learning, discovery learning, and just-in-time teaching.

Characteristics of Learner-Centered Teaching:

1. Engage students in the learning process. On traditional teaching in most classes' teachers are working much harder than students. Students don't develop sophisticated learning skills without the chance to practice and in most classrooms the teacher gets far more practice than the students. With Learner-Centered Teaching students have the opportunity to implement a real task and acquire

21st century skills and key competences through the process

2. Learner-centered teaching includes explicit skill instruction, students learn how to think, solve problems, decision making, team work, evaluate evidence, analyze arguments, generate hypotheses—all those learning skills essential to mastering material in the discipline. They do not assume that students pick up these skills on their own, automatically. A few students do, but not all, research shows that learning skills develop faster if they are taught explicitly along with the content.

3. Learner-centered teaching encourages students to reflect on what they are learning and how they are learning it. Learner-centered teachers talk about learning. In conversations, students write (in the diary) about what they have learned, what were their difficulties and strengths. In class they may talk about their own learning and do pair assessment. They challenge student assumptions about learning and encourage them to accept responsibility for decisions they make about learning. Learner-centered teaching includes assignment components in which students reflect, analyze and critique what they are learning and how they are learning it. The goal is to make students aware of themselves as learners and to make learning skills something students want to develop.

4. Learner-centered teaching motivates students by giving them some control over learning processes. Teachers make most of the decisions about learning for students. Teachers decide what students should learn, how they learn it, the pace at which they learn, the conditions under which they learn and then teachers determine whether students have learned.

5. Learner-centered teaching encourages collaboration Learner-centered teaching makes possible students can learn from and with others. The teacher has the expertise and an obligation to share it, but teachers can learn from students as well. Learner-centered teachers work to develop structures that promote shared commitments to learning. They see learning individually and collectively as the most important goal of any educational experience.

Advantages:

1. Students develop learning and other skills and gain meaningful knowledge that will help them throughout life.

2. It can help to build social skills and self-esteem.

3. And also students gain more emotional and cognitive support from their peers.

4. The relationship between rights and responsibilities islearned.

5. Students discover that learning is interesting and fun.

6. Teachers have less traditional work to do.

7. Students are more attentive and willing to participate in the class.

8. Complaints about irrelevance and unfairness decrease.

9. Reports and papers generated by students increase a teacher's collection of useful information.

10. The pupil has more of an active role to play in their learning.

11. Students can adapt the way they learn, to make their studies more effective.

12. The ideal situation for this type group work is that weaker students should be placed with more able students to act as scaffolding.

13. Students work on projects or problems in teams with both personal and team accountability for conceptual understanding.

14. Students work together in achieving goals by upholding the norms of the group.

15. Students are actively helping and motivating spirit to succeed together.

16. Active role as peer tutors to further enhance the group's success.

17. Interaction between students with increasing their ability to argue. In addition to these advantages of cooperative learning also have shortcomings, according to Dees including the following:

Disadvantage

1. It requires a longer time for students so it is difficult to achieve curriculum targets.

2. Take a long time for teachers so that teachers in general do not want to use cooperative learning.

Proceedings of National Seminar on Proceedings of One Day National Seminar on "LEARNER CENTRED APPROACHES AND EFFECTIVE CLASS ROOM MANAGEMENT" on 29th February, 2020, organized By Dept of English, VSR & NVR College (A), Tenali.

3. It requires special skills of teachers so that not all teachers can do or use of cooperative learning.

4. Specific nature of student demands, such as the nature likes to work together.

Conclusion: Student-centered methods have repeatedly been shown to be superior to the traditional teacher-centered approach to instruction, a conclusion that applies whether the assessed outcome is short term mastery, long-term retention, or depth of understanding of course material, acquisition of critical thinking or creative problem-solving skills, formation of positive attitudes toward the subject being taught, or level of confidence in knowledge or skills.