STUDENT CENTRIC TLE APPROACH

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Abstract-

In recent times, a view of learning has marked a huge transformation in teaching-learning environments (TLEs). Teacher-centered TLEs have been reinstated by student-centred ones where the teachers' approaches to teaching are more learning focused than content-based. Former research explores the relationship between student-centred TLEs and the quality of learning has shown contrary results. Former studies also indicate that various elements of TLEs may influence students' learning. This study explored course-level types of elements, upgrading related to TLEs. The TLEs of the courses assorted because the teachers adopted different types of methods to teaching. When the teacher's approach to teaching was identified as discordant, the students perceived several elements of the TLE as hindering. This concept revealed that inclusion of student-activating teaching-learning activities is important when designing TLEs, but that it is also crucial to design elements which guide and structure students' learning. Student-centered approach includes active participation in learning, cooperative learning, and inductive teaching and learning process. This paper attempts to find out the importance of student – centered approach to learning and provide quality education in Higher Education.

Abbreviation-

TLE: teaching-learning environment

Keywords:-

Student centered approach, quality education, Teaching-learning environment

I. INTRODUCTION

This paper evaluates the perceptions and practices of student centered approach to teaching as a means to providing quality education as a Model of Learner Centered Teaching as a conceptual framework. Many studies on learner centered teaching show that it is a process which engages learners and creates an environment of cooperation among peers to behave in a socially responsive manner to focus on group performance rather than isolated performance.

To achieve this group performance, learners can seek help of companion in group and teachers on the site for "guidance, wise advise, appreciation and encouragement" and coact. Therefore, the role of a learner becomes more responsive to be a participant in learning that is a pardigm shift, which is missing in teacher centered approach where students remain passive learners.

Helping learners during the activities in cooperative and active learning situations, teachers use different tools of assessment for learning by providing constructive feedback to improve learning. That is why, Student Centered Approach to Teaching (SCAT) is considered to be one of the best ways to achieve the objective of providing quality education, out of their classroom and in their community life.

In this way, they get useful feedback to improve their skills of social interactions. However, most of the teachers lag behind in using these strategies to achieve this objective for many reasons Therefore, teachers mostly prefer, conventional methods to complete their syllabi in the given period of time and provide just directions to the whole class to do things accordingly. This teacher centered instruction again compels students to go for rote learning to pass the high stake testing rather than getting enough chances to work in smaller groups, focusing on their learning difficulties and discussing with their peers and teachers for their powerful learning In such a situation, the slogan of providing quality education through SCAT remains external and thus students become puppets, not cognitive and socially conscious citizens

II. PARADIGM SHIFT FROM TEACHER CENTERED TO STUDENT-CENTERED LEARNING

we widen some of the ideas on student centered approach by explaining:

"This means that planning often begins with the student in mind as opposed to a rules or curriculum artifact, for example. Done well, it can pacify some of the more pressuring parts of academia, while also decreasing the distance between the student and

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understanding. The alternative way for student-centered teaching is, teaching that is 'aware' of students and their necessity above and beyond anything else. It always places students at the center of the learning process."

To start and to make perception of what 'student-centered learning' means in a latest classroom, we specify some examples below. We didn't get too carried away and progressive with it—our goal was to help clarify and perform well for teachers in existing classrooms and a useful definition for student-centered learning.

Examples of Teacher-Centered (Not Student-Centered)

- 1. Teaching approach is a set of principles, beliefs or idea about the nature which is translated in to classroom
- 2. Teaching strategy is a long term plan of action designed to achieve particular goal
- 3. Teaching method is a systematic way of doing something. It implies an logical arrangement of steps. It is more procedural.
- 4. Teaching Technique is a well-defined procedure used to accomplish a specific activity or task.
- 5. Advising students to 'think'
- 6. Helping students continuously practice and revise how they perform on one assessment form
- 7. Creating curriculum and instruction around standards
- 8. Handling students scoring guide
- 9. Letting students to select the project's product
- 10. Starting class with a standard and with proper goal
- 11. Giving an on-demand assignment even though you just finished a writing piece or unit
- 12. Framing learning in terms of letter grades and certificates and completion
- 13. Grading every assignment and recording those grades (which makes everything a student does a matter of their permanent record)

Examples of Student-Centered (Not Teacher-Centered)

- 1. Being clear about how you will raise, measure, and observe understanding
- 2. Modeling 'how to think' for students
- 3. Helping students for proper understanding
- 4. Diversifying what you accept as evidence of understanding
- 5. Creating curriculum and instructions around a need to know
- 6. Collaborating with students for scoring guide
- 7. Letting students select the project's purpose
- 8. Choosing 'power standards' from your curriculum after meeting with both students, parents, and community members that voice their unique society and cultural needs
- 9. Letting students choose their own method that reflects the goal of the reading
- 10. Framing learning in terms of process and growth and goal
- 11. Select what's graded, and considering other work as practice

III. STUDENT CENTERED APPROACH TO TEACHING

Student centered approach to teaching is devised as an instructional philosophy and latest learning approach, which is opposite to teacher centered approach, i.e. the conventional teaching methodology in which the teacher remains at the center of instruction in the teaching learning process.

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The traditional way of teaching has the limitation to focus on active learning and explains that there is no defect in traditional education greater than its failure to secure the active co-operation of the pupil in construction of the purposes involved in his studying

However, teaching focused theories, a deliberative effort to facilitate learner to achieve learning objectives by creating conducive learning environment using a variety of activities like activity based teaching with effective interactive relations between learners and teachers.

However, the concepts of quality education to the community are:

- 1) Children are given access to modern facilities like computer education according to their grade level;
- 2) Individual attention is given to overcome learning difficulties through learner focused teaching;
- 3) Teachers are given opportunities to learn through training, workshops, seminars, co-teaching with expert teachers to improve teaching learning practices;
- 4) Providing students with opportunities to participate in local, regional and national level competitions to show their talents;
- 5) Monitoring and evaluation of every teaching and learning activity is ensured through internal and external institutional support;
- 6) Learning achievements are shared with parents, community and supporting institutions to encourage children to excel in curricular and co-curricular activities;
- 7) High achievers, competition winners and runners-up are appreciated in the community programs to boost their morale;
- 8) Every event or activity is organized around learners' development and is well justified. These perceptions of the school stakeholders are considered as quality standards.

IV. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 1) To provide ideas of student-centered education.
- 2) To raise awareness of the advantages and disadvantages of teacher-centered education and Student-centered education.
- 3) To prepare students for research and teaching.
- 4) To provide highly specialized courses adapted to the needs of economic and social life.

V. BENEFITS OF SCL

The benefits of SCL includes providing skills for life of the students, creating independent learners and responding to the changing and differing needs of individual students. Some of benefits are stated as follows:

1. Improves participation

The first impression towards the success of any Learning program is participation.

2. Improves retention of knowledge

Given that a student centered approach places high emphasis on relevance and engagement, it greatly impress learners' interest levels.

3. Develops problem-solving skills

A student centered Learning course has a lot of real examples, including games, quizzes, and challenges.

4. Makes learning more fun

A student centered approach provides different choices to learners by using different Medias, such as videos, podcasts, practical assignments, etc. With these elements, learning is no longer feels as boring and monotonous.

5. Facilitates personalized learning

The additional material makes learning more effective.

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VI. CONCLUSION

Quality education is a need for national, regional and global development. For betterment of quality education, quality teachers who are equipped with necessary knowledge, skills and competencies for effective teaching is needed. Teachers must support a thought of adopting student-centered approach of teaching so as to bring out quality education in higher education.

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