**LEARNING AS PUPIL ACTIVITY**

**Paradigm Shift**

* Old – Instruction Paradigm
  + An educational institution exists to provide instruction.
* New – Learning Paradigm

An educational institution exists to produce learning

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| Sl.no | Comparison attributes | Teacher centered classrooms | Learner-centered classrooms |
| 1. | Knowledge | The goal is for the teacher to transfer his or her knowledge to the student | Focus on students desire and ability to acquire knowledge |
| 2. | focus | Focused on the teacher | Focuses on the student |
| 3. | Classroom structure | Needs some type of structure, and puts more value on the plan like agenda, curriculum, material must be covered etc.. | More fluid and flexible, sometimes the best lesson for the day will be unplanned but the one that meets the needs of the students |
| 4. | objectives | Focuses on teaching objectives, we must cover the material set out in plans and do it in such a way to meet the teaching objectives | Focuses on learning outcomes of students, what will it take for the members of the class to learn particular points, that is what determines what is covered in the class and how it is covered |
| 5. | Questions and answers | Questions are put forward by teachers, they answer students doubts | Focuses more on students asking questions. Students engage with the learning material and do personal investments in the answers that are coming |
| 6. | Role of teacher and guidance | Follow the teacher who takes the role of a leader | The teacher is more of a guide than a leader |
| 7 | scope for activity | Students are many times passive listeners | Students are actively engaged in class. Encourages student’s inquisitiveness and curiosity |
| 8. | Group work | Students work primarily alone | Students work primarily in groups |
| 9. | Learning mode | Learning is through repetition | Learning is interactive, building on what student already knows |
| 10. | Materials used | Materials are usually textbooks and workbooks etc… | Materials include primary sources of manipulatives |
| 11. | Assessment | Assessment is mainly through testing, correcting answers | Assessment includes student’s works, observations, points of view, as well as tests. |
| 12. | orientation | Product oriented | Process oriented |
| 13. | view of knowledge | Knowledge is treated as inert | Knowledge is seen as dynamic, ever changing with our experiences |
| 14 | Effectiveness of teaching | Teach (present information) well and those who can will learn | Engage students in their learning  • Help all students master learning objectives• **Use classroom assessment to improve**  **courses**• **Use program assessment to improve programs** |

**Background Research**

* Theorists like John Dewey, Jean Piaget, and Carl Roger’s, whose collective work focused on how students learn, is primarily responsible for the move to student-centered learning. Central to their ideas is that students actively construct their own learning – known as **Constructivism**