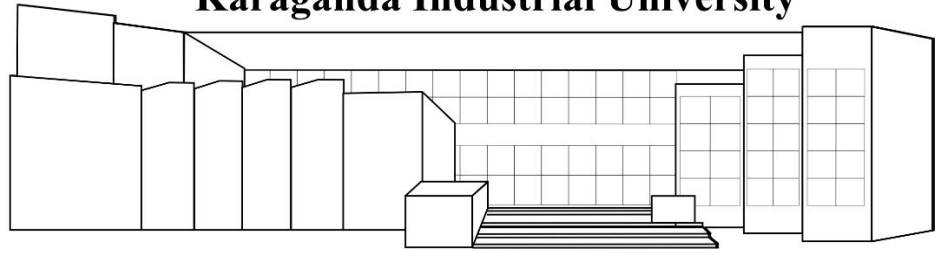


## Karaganda Industrial University



### **STUDENT-CENTERED LEARNING POLICY**

*Student-centered learning (Studentcentred Approach in Education) is the fundamental principle of the Bologna reforms in higher education, which involves a shift in emphasis in the educational process from teaching (as the main role of the teaching staff in the “translation” of knowledge) to learning (as the active educational activity of the student).*

#### ***Student-centered learning concept***

- Emphasis on active rather than passive learning;
- emphasis on critical and analytical study and understanding;
- increasing responsibility and accountability on the part of students;
- increased student autonomy;
- interdependence between teacher and students;
- mutual respect in relations between students and teachers;
- a reflective approach to the educational process on the part of both the teacher and students.

#### ***Fundamental principles of student-centered learning***

Principle I: SCL requires a continuous process of reflection.

Principle II: SSC does not have a one-size-fits-all approach.

Principle III: Students have different learning styles.

Principle IV: Students have different needs and interests.

Principle V: Choice is a central aspect of effective learning within SCL.

Principle VI: Students have different backgrounds and backgrounds.

Principle VII: Students should be able to control their own learning.

Principle VIII: The point of SCL is to create opportunities, not to inform.

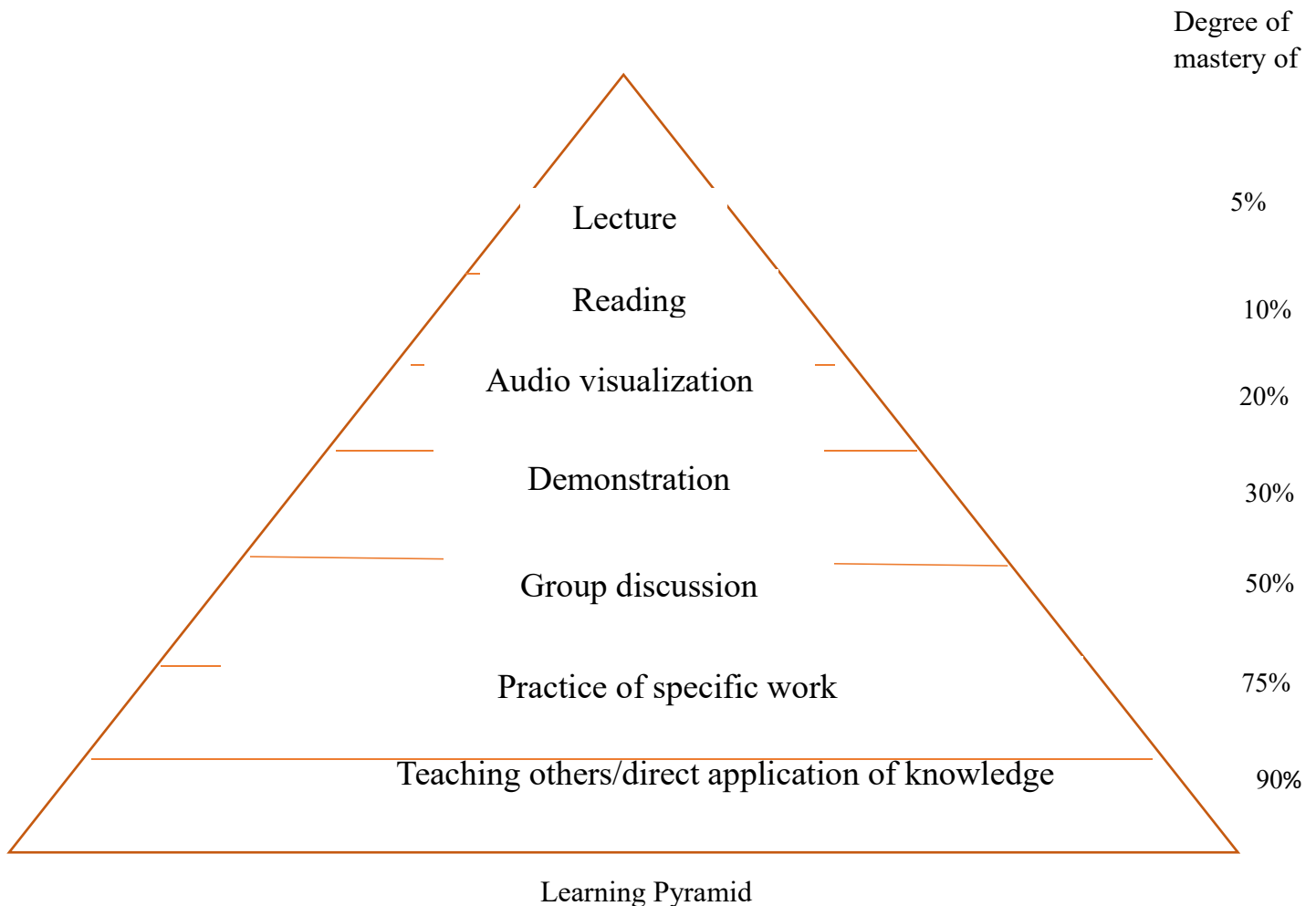
Principle IX: Learning requires collaboration between students and institutional staff.

#### ***Aspects of student-centered learning.***

- Flexibility and freedom in terms of time and structure of training;
- more and better quality teachers willing to share their knowledge;
- unconditional understanding of students;
- equal hierarchy in universities;
- responsibility of teachers for empowering students;
- continuous process of improvement;
- positive attitude of teachers and students to improve the educational process;
- relationship of mutual trust between students and teachers;
- focusing on learning outcomes, which ensures actual learning and deep understanding.

## ***Benefits of student-centered learning***

Focus on the meaningful role of students in the academic community.  
Increased motivation to learn.  
Independence and responsibility in learning.  
Due attention to the needs of students.



## ***Benefits for teachers***

More interesting role and functions of the teacher.  
Solving the problem of large numbers and diversity of students.  
Positive impact on working conditions.  
Continuous self-improvement.  
Increasing student motivation and engagement: Increasing student engagement.  
Professional development of teachers.

## ***General benefits of student-centered learning***

Improving the quality of education.  
Raising the status of the teaching profession.  
Increased representation in management structures.  
Reducing student dropout rates from higher education institutions.

Attracting students.  
Continuous improvement.  
Creating a culture of continuous learning.

***Practical implementation of the student-centered approach in the classroom***

- problem-based learning;
- group project work;
- student-centered active learning;
- resource training;
- use of the method of analyzing specific situations (case method);
- role-playing games;
- classroom workshops;
- group presentations;
- use of web conferencing environment, especially in distance education;
- keeping special journals by students to record their learning experience.

*The student-centered learning policy was adopted on the basis of:  
Student-centered learning. Toolkit for students, faculty and universities / Angele Attard, Emma Di Iorio, Koen Geven, Robert Santa. - Astana: IQAA, 2017. - 64 p.  
Unofficial translation carried out by the Independent Kazakhstan Agency for Quality Assurance in Education (IQAA)*