

UNDERSTANDING THE TEACHER-CENTERED METHOD IN EDUCATION

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Izoh: *Ushbu maqola ta'limda o'qituvchiga yo'naltirilgan usulni o'rganadi, shuningdek uning afzalliklari va kamchiliklarini haqida ma'lumot beradi. Maqolada ushbu an'anaviy yondashuvning o'quvchilarning faolligiga, ta'lim natijalariga va individual avtonomiyasiga ta'siri muhokama qilinadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *o'qituvchiga yo'naltirilgan, usul, yondashuv, o'qituvchi, talaba, bilim, tajriba, o'rganish*

Аннотация: *В данной статье исследуется педагогоцентрированный метод в образовании, углубляясь в его преимущества и недостатки. В нем обсуждается влияние этого традиционного подхода на вовлеченность учащихся, результаты обучения и индивидуальную автономию.*

Ключевые слова: *педагогоориентированность, метод, подход, учитель, ученик, знания, опыт, обучение.*

Annotaition: *This article explores the teacher-centered method in education, delving into its advantages and disadvantages. It discusses the impact of this traditional approach on student engagement, learning outcomes, and individual autonomy.*

Key words: *teacher-centered, method, approach, teacher, student, knowledge, experience, learning.*

The teacher-centered method, also known as the traditional or lecture-based approach, has been a dominant pedagogical model for centuries. In this method, the teacher takes on a central role in the classroom, leading the instruction and directing the learning process. While this approach has been widely used, it has also faced criticism and calls for reform in recent years. This article aims to explore the teacher-centered method, its characteristics, advantages, disadvantages, and its place in modern education.

Main characteristics of the Teacher-Centered Method:

Expertise and Authority: The teacher is considered an expert in their field, guiding students through their knowledge and experience.



Structured Curriculum: The curriculum is often predetermined by educational standards or institutional requirements, with the teacher following a set syllabus.

Didactic Instruction: Teachers use lectures, presentations, and demonstrations to impart knowledge, often following a linear progression of topics. It is more suitable for teaching large group of students.

Teacher Evaluation: Assessment methods are designed by the teacher to measure student understanding and mastery of the content.

Teacher Adaptability: While the teacher maintains control over the classroom, they may adjust their teaching methods based on student needs and feedback.

Classroom Management: The teacher maintains discipline and order in the classroom to ensure effective learning and engagement.

Teacher-Centered Learning Environment: The physical layout of the classroom may reflect the teacher's central role, with desks facing the front for better visibility during instruction.

Traditional Teaching Tools: Teachers may rely on textbooks, worksheets, and other traditional resources to support their instruction.

Teacher-centered method encompasses both advantageous and disadvantageous aspects within its framework. **Advantages: Expert Guidance:** In a teacher-centered approach, students benefit from the expertise and experience of the teacher. Teachers, as subject matter experts, can provide in-depth explanations, answer questions, and offer insights that students might not easily obtain from other sources. This expert guidance is particularly valuable in complex subjects like advanced mathematics, sciences, and literature, where a deep understanding of the material is crucial.

Structured Learning: The teacher-centered method provides a structured and organized approach to learning. Teachers can carefully plan and sequence lessons to ensure that students receive a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter. This structure helps students build foundational knowledge, progress through increasingly complex topics, and meet specific learning objectives within a set timeframe.

Efficient Knowledge Transmission: Through lectures, presentations, and demonstrations, teachers can efficiently transmit knowledge to a large group of students. This method allows for the dissemination of information to many learners simultaneously, making it particularly useful in settings with limited resources or large class sizes. It also enables teachers to share real-world examples and experiences that enrich students' understanding.



Clarity and Consistency: The teacher-centered approach ensures that all students receive consistent information and instruction. By following a predetermined curriculum and teaching plan, teachers can ensure that key concepts are covered uniformly across the student body. This consistency helps prevent gaps in knowledge and ensures that everyone is exposed to the same foundational principles, creating a common understanding among students.

It is imperative to acknowledge that within its framework, there exist detrimental facets alongside the advantageous ones.

Limited Student Engagement: In a teacher-centered approach, students often have minimal opportunities to actively engage in the learning process. This can lead to disinterest, lack of motivation, and reduced retention of information.

Passive Learning: The teacher-centered method tends to promote passive learning, where students are more likely to be recipients of information rather than active participants in the learning process. This can hinder critical thinking and problem-solving skills development.

Reduced Autonomy: Students may have limited opportunities to explore their own interests and pursue independent learning within a teacher-centered framework. This can stifle creativity and individual growth, as the focus is primarily on following the teacher's direction.

Inflexibility: Teacher-centered methods often follow a rigid structure, with limited room for adapting to individual student needs or varying learning styles. This can lead to some students falling behind or feeling left out if the teaching style doesn't align with their preferred mode of learning.

Critics of the teacher-centered method highlight several drawbacks. One major concern is that this approach may limit student engagement and active participation in the learning process. Students may have fewer opportunities to ask questions, express their opinions, or engage in critical thinking and problem-solving activities.

Moreover, the teacher-centered method may not cater to diverse learning styles and individual student needs. It can lead to passive learning experiences and may fail to develop essential skills such as communication, collaboration, and creativity. Critics argue that this approach does not adequately prepare students for real-world challenges that require independent thinking and initiative.

In recent years, there has been a growing emphasis on student-centered approaches to education. These methods prioritize active learning, student engagement, and personalized instruction. Strategies such as project-based



learning, collaborative activities, and inquiry-based approaches seek to empower students as active participants in their own education.

While recognizing the value of the teacher-centered method in certain contexts, many educators advocate for a balanced approach that integrates elements of both teacher-centered and student-centered methodologies. This hybrid model aims to leverage the strengths of each approach while addressing their respective limitations.

The teacher-centered method has been a longstanding tradition in education, offering structure and efficiency in knowledge transmission. However, it is important to critically evaluate its impact on student engagement, critical thinking, and holistic skill development. By considering alternative approaches and embracing a more balanced educational paradigm, educators can create learning environments that cater to the diverse needs of students in the 21st century.

In conclusion, understanding the teacher-centered method involves acknowledging its historical significance while also recognizing the evolving landscape of education and the need for adaptable and inclusive teaching practices.

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