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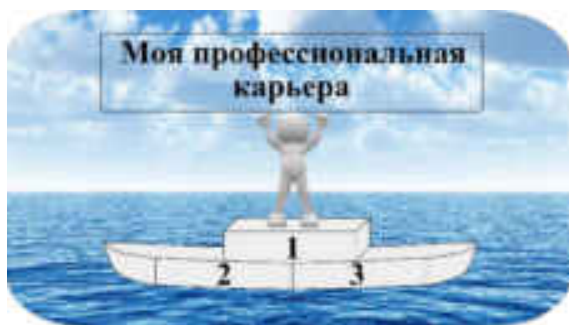


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**Международный научно-образовательный электронный журнал
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ФИО автора(-ов): *Garadurdyev Mekan, instructor of Dovletmammet Azadi*
Turkmen National Institute of World Languages

Название публикации: «LEARNER-CENTERED AND PERSONALIZED LEARNING IN MODERN EDUCATION»

Abstract

Contemporary education increasingly emphasizes the importance of learner-centered and personalized learning approaches as effective means of improving educational quality and learner engagement. This article explores the theoretical foundations of learner-centered and personalized learning, their key principles, and their impact on the teaching and learning process. The study analyzes the role of teachers and learners in personalized educational environments, discusses methodological strategies, and identifies challenges and future prospects of implementing these approaches in modern educational systems.

Keywords: learner-centered learning, personalized learning, individualization, student autonomy, modern education, teaching methodology.

Introduction. The rapid transformation of society, driven by globalization, technological advancement, and changing labor market demands, has significantly influenced educational paradigms. Traditional teacher-centered models, which focus on uniform instruction and passive knowledge transmission, are increasingly seen as insufficient for addressing the diverse needs of learners. In response, learner-centered and personalized learning approaches have gained prominence in modern education.

Learner-centered learning places students at the core of the educational process, emphasizing their active participation, autonomy, and responsibility for learning outcomes. Personalized learning, in turn, focuses on adapting educational content, pace, and methods to individual learners' needs, abilities, and interests. Together, these approaches aim to create flexible and inclusive learning environments that promote meaningful learning experiences.

The purpose of this article is to examine the concept of learner-centered and personalized learning, analyze its pedagogical foundations, and evaluate its significance in contemporary education.

Learner-centered learning is grounded in constructivist and humanistic theories of education, which view learning as an active process of knowledge construction. According to these theories, learners build new knowledge based on their prior experiences, cognitive abilities, and personal goals.

A key principle of learner-centered learning is the recognition of learners as active agents rather than passive recipients of information. This approach encourages critical thinking, problem-solving, collaboration, and self-reflection. The learning process becomes interactive, with students engaging in discussions, projects, and inquiry-based activities.

Another important aspect is the shift in the teacher's role. In learner-centered classrooms, teachers function as facilitators, guides, and mentors who support learners in achieving their individual and collective learning goals.

Personalized learning extends the principles of learner-centered education by focusing on individual differences among learners. It aims to tailor educational experiences to each learner's strengths, weaknesses, learning styles, and interests.

One of the defining features of personalized learning is flexibility. Learners may progress at different paces, choose learning pathways, and engage with content through various formats. This adaptability enhances motivation and allows learners to take ownership of their educational journey.

Personalized learning often incorporates goal-setting and self-assessment, enabling learners to monitor their progress and reflect on their achievements. As a result, learning becomes more meaningful and relevant to real-life contexts.

The implementation of learner-centered and personalized learning requires the use of diverse teaching strategies and instructional methods. These may include project-based learning, problem-based learning, collaborative tasks, and differentiated instruction.

Learning activities are designed to accommodate varying levels of ability and encourage active engagement. Group work and peer learning play a significant role, as they foster communication skills and social interaction.

Assessment practices in learner-centered environments emphasize formative assessment, feedback, and reflection rather than solely summative testing. Such assessment methods support continuous learning and help learners identify areas for improvement.

In learner-centered and personalized learning environments, the roles of teachers and learners undergo significant transformation. Learners are expected to take greater responsibility for their learning, actively participate in decision-making, and develop self-regulation skills.

Teachers, on the other hand, are responsible for creating supportive learning environments, designing flexible curricula, and providing individualized guidance. They must be capable of adapting instructional strategies to meet diverse learner needs.

Professional development is essential for teachers to effectively implement learner-centered and personalized approaches, as these require new pedagogical skills and continuous reflection on teaching practices.

Despite its advantages, the implementation of learner-centered and personalized learning faces several challenges. These include large class sizes, limited resources, rigid curricula, and insufficient teacher training. Additionally, balancing individualization with standardized educational requirements can be complex.

However, ongoing educational reforms and the integration of digital technologies offer promising opportunities for overcoming these challenges. Innovative tools and flexible learning models support the development of personalized educational environments.

In the future, learner-centered and personalized learning are expected to play a crucial role in fostering lifelong learning, adaptability, and learner autonomy.

Conclusion. Learner-centered and personalized learning represent effective approaches to addressing the diverse needs of modern learners. By emphasizing student

autonomy, flexibility, and meaningful engagement, these approaches contribute to improved learning outcomes and learner satisfaction.

The successful implementation of learner-centered and personalized learning requires thoughtful pedagogical planning, supportive institutional frameworks, and continuous professional development. Further research and innovation will enhance the effectiveness of these approaches in modern education.

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