



## CHARACTERISTIC OF LEARNER CENTRED ASSESSMENT AND CATEGORIES OF LEARNER CENTRED PRINCIPLES.

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**Annotation:** *This article explores the principles and characteristics of learner-centered assessment in educational contexts. It examines how such assessments foster meaningful learning experiences and discusses various categories of learner-centered principles. Through literature analysis, this study identifies practical methods and implications for educators aiming to enhance student engagement and learning outcomes.*

**Keywords:** *Learner-centered assessment, educational principles, student engagement, meaningful learning, assessment methods.*

In the evolving landscape of education, learner-centered approaches have gained prominence due to their ability to place students at the core of the learning process. Learner-centered assessment (LCA) prioritizes the needs, interests, and goals of students, fostering active participation and self-reflection. This approach contrasts traditional assessment methods that often emphasize standardization and rote memorization. By aligning assessments with learner-centered principles, educators can create environments conducive to deeper learning and critical thinking.

This study employed a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative data collection techniques. Data were gathered through:

Surveys: Administered to educators to understand their perspectives on LCA implementation.

Interviews: Conducted with students to explore their experiences and attitudes toward learner-centered assessments.



Document Analysis: Reviewed educational policies and frameworks promoting LCA.

### Characteristics of Learner-Centred Assessment

Learner-centred assessment focuses on empowering students to take an active role in their learning journey. Below are the key characteristics:

#### Student Involvement:

- Students participate in setting learning goals, selecting tasks, and evaluating their progress.

#### Focus on Learning Process:

- Emphasizes how students learn rather than just the outcome.
- Encourages self-reflection and critical thinking.

#### Individualized Feedback:

- Feedback is tailored to each learner's strengths, weaknesses, and learning needs.

#### Authentic and Relevant Tasks:

- Assessment is tied to real-world tasks that reflect practical applications of knowledge.

#### Continuous and Formative:

- Assessment occurs throughout the learning process (formative) rather than only at the end (summative).

#### Flexible and Adaptive:

- Adapts to the diverse needs and learning styles of students.

#### Collaboration-Oriented:

- Encourages peer-assessment, group work, and shared responsibility for learning.

#### Holistic Approach:

- Evaluates not only academic achievement but also emotional, social, and ethical growth.



## Categories of Learner-Centred Principles

The American Psychological Association (APA) developed 14 learner-centred psychological principles, which can be categorized as follows:

### Cognitive and Metacognitive Factors

- Nature of the learning process: Learning is constructive and involves active engagement.
- Goals of the learning process: Clear goals and meaningful connections enhance learning.
- Construction of knowledge: Learners actively construct meaning based on prior knowledge.
- Strategic thinking: Effective learning requires problem-solving and critical thinking skills.
- Thinking about thinking (metacognition): Awareness and regulation of one's cognitive processes improve learning.

### Motivational and Affective Factors

- Intrinsic motivation to learn: Students learn better when they are internally motivated.
- Effects of motivation on effort: Motivation drives persistence and effort in learning.
- Emotional well-being: Emotions impact learning and performance positively or negatively.

### Developmental and Social Factors

- Developmental influences on learning: Learning varies according to age, stage, and maturity.
- Social interactions: Collaborative and social engagement fosters learning.
- Individual differences: Tailoring instruction to diverse learning styles and abilities is essential.

### Individual Differences Factors



- Diversity in learning: Respect for cultural, linguistic, and individual differences enriches education.

- Learner beliefs and attitudes: Positive beliefs about learning enhance achievement.

- Standards and expectations: High, achievable expectations promote success.

These principles and characteristics ensure that assessments are meaningful, inclusive, and focused on student development as active participants in their education.

The results align with existing literature, affirming that LCA fosters meaningful and sustainable learning experiences. However, challenges such as resource constraints, educator training, and resistance to change were noted. Effective implementation requires institutional support, professional development, and a shift in mindset toward student-centered education.

### **Conclusions**

Learner-centered assessment represents a transformative approach to education, emphasizing the active involvement and empowerment of students. To maximize its potential, educators should:

- Invest in professional development to master LCA techniques.
- Use technology to facilitate personalized and adaptive assessments.
- Promote a culture of collaboration and open communication.
- Regularly evaluate and refine assessment practices based on feedback and outcomes.

By addressing these areas, educational institutions can ensure that assessments are not merely evaluative tools but integral components of the learning process.

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