

Pros and cons of student-centered instructional strategy

Student-centered Instructional Strategy: Pros	Student-centered Instructional Strategy: Cons
The classroom is more democratic in nature; students and the instructor share the control on the learning activities.	Teachers struggle to manage student activities that are at different stages and pacing (Hodgson, 2010).
Students are able to direct their own learning, interact one another, express themselves, and participate actively (Huba& Freed, 2000).	Students may miss important facts as the teacher doesn't deliver all information at the same time (Which is best: Teacher-centered or Student-centered education? 2012).
Students gain communicative and collaborative skills.	Students who prefer working alone cannot be accommodated.
Students are more interested in learning activities as they are more engaged.	Classrooms lose order, and are mostly noisy and chaotic; activities are difficult to be implemented with large number of students.
Students are allowed to foster their critical thinking skills.	More time consuming and can be difficult to follow the predetermined teaching/learning goals at the predetermined periods during the year.
Real life connections are provided to students (Huba & Freed, 2000).	Strategy is found to be ineffective for all content areas in which students find difficulty to create abstract level understanding (Blumberg, 2004; 2009).
Multiple learning styles and assessment strategies are implemented.	Students may find it hard to have the required conceptual change when it is difficult to transfer information from the concrete to abstract level without the help of the teacher. (Pederson & Liu, 2003).