

Learning : Meaning, & Factors Affecting Learning

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Learning

- Everyday we learn
- Without realizing that we are learning
- The ability to learn is possessed by humans, animals, and some machines.
- Child in the world arrives with blank space in his personality and acquires everything in the phase of his development through various forms of learning and other related process like

imprinting, habituation, sensitization etc.



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What is Learning?

 Learning is what we acquire . Or
 Learning is method of acquiring Or

• what , when and where influence us is learning

Definitions Of Learning

- Learning can be defined in many ways
- During the first half of the twentieth century, the school of thought known as behaviorism rose to dominate psychology and sought to explain the learning process.
- While behavioral approaches remain important today, the second framework which appeared in late 1960s and 1970s is known as cognitive psychology.
- the third approach or the framework related with the study of human behavior is constructive approach
- Each of these approach has defined learning in different way

Behavioral approach

- Behavioral Approach considers learning as a product. as a product learning is a change in behaviour which is visible
- व्यवहारवादी द्वाष्टिकोण व्यवहारवादियों का विचार है कि अधिगम अनुभव के परिणाम के तौर पर व्यवहार में परिवर्तन का नाम है।.

Some definitions

- गेट्स व अन्य 'अनुभव के द्वारा व्यवहार में होने वाले परिवर्तन को सीखना या अधिगम कहते है।
- According to Gates and others, "Learning is modification of behaviour though experience"
- को एण्ड को के अनुसार " सीखने के अंतर्गत आदतें , ज्ञान तथा व्यवहार को ग्रहण करना शामिल है।
- According to Crow and Crow, 'Learning is the acquisition of knowledge, habits and attitudes.
- in short learning is change in behavior due to active experience.

Change in behavior

- Change : acquisition, modification, transformation, abolition, etc(अजेन, संशोधन,प्रतिस्थापन्न, समापन)
- Behavior :Cognitive : knowledge way of attending , any cognitive skill)
 Affective :sympathizing , greeting attitudes etc
 Conative : all psychomotor activities writing,jumping, cycling)
- through experience : active experience

This change in behaviour must be

- Brought with active experience /Practice and due to maturity, fatigue or any other temporarily effect like drugs addiction.
- Should be relatively permanent .

Edward I walker says learning is a relatively permanent change in performance that occurs as a result of experience, and is not attributable to maturation fatigue motivation change in stimulus situation or to other identifiable non learning factors.

Cognitive approach

- Learning is a cognitive activity, it can be defines as acquisition of knowledge and ability to use it for problem solving activity.
- learning is considerd as a process.
- Learning is the process of acquiring new understanding, knowledge, behaviors, skills, values, attitudes, and preferences
- अधिगम ब्यक्ति के बहार होने वाली घटना न होकर अंदर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है जो ब्यवहार सम्बन्धी क्षमताओं में अपेक्षाकृत रूप परिलक्षित होता है
- इसके अंतर्गत अनेक छोटी क्रियाये अथवा चरण होते हैं
- अधिगम की प्रक्रिया शरु होती है सूचना के प्रत्यक्षीकरण से -धारण - प्रत्यावहन भी जिसमे शामिल होता है

Process of Learning

- अधिगम की प्रक्रिया शरु होती है सूचना के प्रत्यक्षीकरण से -धारण - प्रत्यावहन भी जिसमें शामिल होता है
- According to Gaze :
- Motivation(expectancy)
- Apprehending (Perception)
- Acquisition
- Retention
- Recall
- Generalization
- Performance
- Feedback

Learning process...

- process requires activities
- Activities in varying degree time and circumstances
- are practice interaction and reflection
- Practice repetition of same event
- interaction with environment, social interaction
- reflection taking notes while learning
- applying or checking the learned or received knowledge.

Some definitions

• Hilgard and Bower(1966)

 Learning is the process by which an activity originates or is changed through reacting to an encountered situation provided that the characteristics of the change in activity cannot be explained on the basis of native response tendencies, maturation or temporary state of the organism.

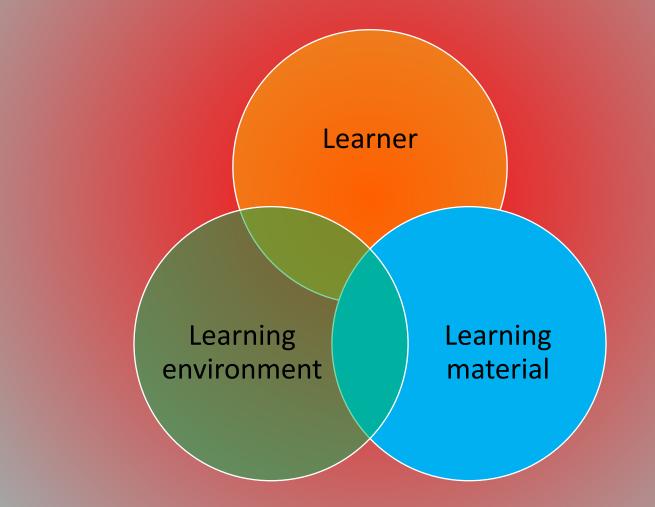
Constructive Approach

- This approach emerged in early 1990s
- Focuses on how people work and learn in cultural settings
- Learning is defined as participation in meaning full social practices.
- learning is construction of knowledge.
- Chris Argyris learning is detection and correction of error.
- Error any mismatch between our intentions and what actually happen.
- Learning is an active process of appropriation (making one's own) of knowledge, abilities and skills in order to enhance the personal or collective control potential (competence) of shaping reality in a given context or situation.

What is Learning....

 Learning is the process through which any change in behaviour occurs . this change must be relatively permanent and must be attributed to the active participation of the learner specifically for learning.

Factors affecting learning



Factors related with learner

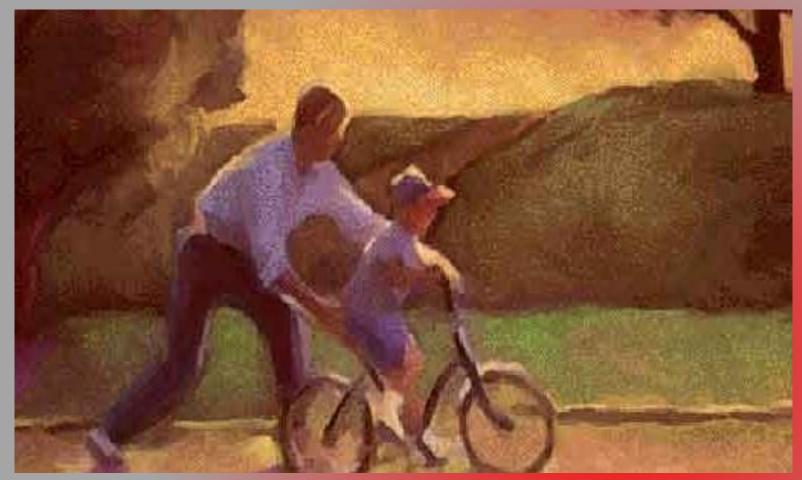
- Ability (readiness): physical as well as mental
- Attitude
- Aptitude
- Level of motivation and aspiration
- Learning style
- Previous exposure
- Family background

Factors related with learning environment

- Physical facors like light noise etc
- Social factors like teacher personality,
- relation with teacher,
- teachers teaching style
- teachers mood,
- peer group behaviour etc.

Factors related with learning material

- Material difficulty level
- Earlier exposure with material
- Correlation among the material and method of earlier learning.
- sense involvement for learning that material



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