

WHAT IS LEARNING?

- Learning is a natural phenomenon which is natural to all organisms including both humans and animals.
- Learning affects a child's development.
- A child learns new habits only through the process of learning and through imitated traditions and customs. Intellectual skills are also developed through learning.
- The decision of right and wrong, the concepts of justice and aesthetic sense, etc. develop through learning. This process of learning continues throughout life.

- In fact, it would not be wrong to say that learning affects all aspects of our life. Learning is a key concept of Psychology.

- Learning phenomenon is very important for the development of human beings.

- Various psychologists have explained learning from a different point of views. According to behaviorists, *Learning is the modification of behavior as a result of experience. The child brings changes in his behavior after gaining experiences from the environment.*

DEFINITIONS OF LEARNING

- According to **Gestalt's** view, "*The basis of learning is to gain knowledge after observing the whole structure. Responding towards the entire situation is learning.*"
- According to **Woodworth**, "*The process of acquiring new knowledge and new responses is the process of learning.*"
- **G.D. Boaz(1984)** observes learning as a process. According to him "*Learning is the process by which the individuals acquires various habits, knowledge, and attitudes that are necessary to meet the demands of life, in general*"
- According to **Cronbach**, "*Leaning is shown by a change in behavior as a result of experience.*"
- **Pavlov** has said, "*Learning is habit formation resulting from conditioning.*"
- According to **Kingsley and Garry**, "*Learning is a process by which behavior is originated or change through practice or training.*"
- In the words of **C.E.Skinner**, "*Learning is the process of progressive behavior adoption.*"


NATURE OF LEARNING

- Learning is a process and not a product.
- Learning is purposive or goal directed.
- Learning generally involves some degree of permanence.
- Learning is universal and continuous.
- Learning prepares for adjustment.
- Learning is comprehensive.
- Learning is change in response or behaviour may be favourable or unfavourable.
- Learning is organizing experience.

DIMENSIONS OF LEARNING




ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS

- A key element of effective teaching is helping learners to establish positive attitudes and perceptions about the classroom and about learning because these affect learners' abilities to learn.
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ACQUIRE AND INTEGRATE KNOWLEDGE

- Providing new knowledge by integrating the previous knowledge helps in learning.
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EXTEND AND REFINE KNOWLEDGE

- Learning does not stop with acquiring and integrating knowledge. Learners develop an in-depth understanding through the process of extending and refining their knowledge .
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USE KNOWLEDGE MEANINGFULLY

- The most effective learning occurs when we use knowledge to perform meaningful tasks.
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HABITS OF MIND

- A learner becomes an effective learner by developing powerful habits of mind that enable her/him to think critically, do thing creatively, and regulate her/his behaviour.
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