

MEMORY



MEANING

- Memory is the reproduction of past experiences as they occurred. Memory is a process by which we can retain the learning material. Memory is an organism's ability to store, retained and recall information and experience.
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DEFINITIONS

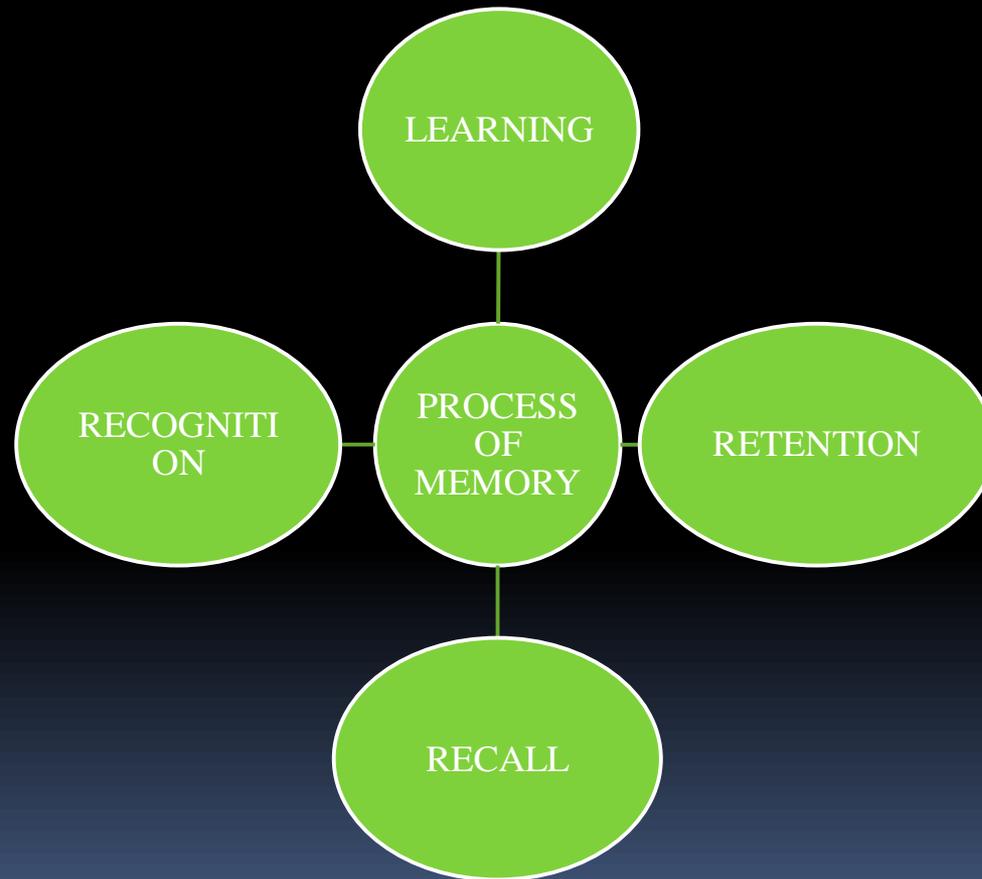
- According to **Woodworth**, ‘Memory involves learning, retention, recall & recognition.’
- **Ross** said, Memory is a new experience determined by the disposition laid down by previous experiences, the relation between the two being clearly understood.
- **Ryburn** defined, ‘Memory is the power that we have to store our experiences and bring them into the field of our consciousness sometimes after the experiences have occurred.’
- “The ideal revival, so far as ideal revival is merely reproductive in which the objects of past experience are reinstates as far as possible in the order and manner of their original occurrence , is known as memory”. **Stout**

CHARACTERISTICS OF MEMORY

- Sense Experience: Sense experience is necessary in memory. If we have direct sense experience we can easily memories.
- Accurate Recall: One of the important characteristics of memory is accurate recall of the past experience.
- Retaining Powers: Retaining power is the basis of memory. Retaining power means the ability or capacity of the mind to retain the facts learnt in the past.
- Influence of Unconscious: In exercising memory unconscious mind sometimes plays an important role, which makes it more critical.
- Repetition: To make memory permanent repetition is necessary.
- Memory is a complex process.
- Memory originates from learning.

PROCESS OF MEMORY

•Memory is constituted of four processes. These are Learning, Retention, Recall and Recognition. We can easily understand the process of memory with the help of the following diagram.



- **Learning:** Learning is the first activity of memory. It is the acquisition of new experience. If there is no learning, there would be no remembering .Only those things which are properly learnt and understood by us is easily remembered.
- **Retention:** The second important factor of memory is retention. The learning experience we received is being retained in mind in the form of image. The retention power of different individuals remains different.
- **Recall:** Recall is a learning response to a stimulus. It is on the basis of it that we are able to remember old things.
- **Recognition:** Recognition implies knowing the object again. It is the awareness of **Previous experience:** A person's power of recognition is much larger than his power of recall. There are individual differences in the power of recognition.