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**DEPTT.OF EDUCATION** 

MMHA & PU, PATNA

## <u>CONCEPT OF LEARNING</u>

THE BEHAVIOUR OF AN INDIVIDUAL CHANGES THROUGH DIRECT AND INDIRECT EXPERIENCES THIS CHANGE IN BEHAVIOUR BROUGHT OUT BY EXPERIENCE IS LEARNING

### GARDNER MURPHEY

"THE TERM LEARNING COVERS EVERY MODIFICATION IN BEHAVIOUR TO MEET ENVIRONMENT REQUIREMENTS"

#### HENRY P. SMITH

"LEARNING IS THE ACQUISITION OF NEW BEHAVIOUR OR THE STRENGTHENING OR WEAKENING OF OLD BEHAVIOUR"

#### **WOODWORTH**

"ANY ACTIVITY CAN BE CALLED LEARNING SO FAR AS IT DEVELOPS THE INDIVIDUAL(IN ANY RESPECT, GOOD OR BAD) AND MAKES HIM ALTER BEHAVIOUR AND EXPERIENCE DIFFERENT FROM WHAT THAT WOULD OTHERWISE HAVE BEEN "

#### **KINGSLEY & GARRY**

"LEARNING IS THE PROCESS BY WHICH BEHAVIOUR (IN BROADER SENSE) IS ORGANISED OR CHANGED THROUGH PRACTICE OR TRAINING."

#### **CROW & CROW**

"LEARNING IS AN ACQUISITION OF HABITS, KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE. IT INVOLVES NEW WAYS OF DOING THINGS AND IT OPERATES IN AN INDIVIDUAL'S ATTEMPTS TO OVERCOME OBSTACLES OR TO ADJUST TO NEW SITUATIONS. IT REPRESENTS PROGRESSIVE CHANGE IN BEHAVIOUR. IT ENABLES HIM TO SATISFY INTERESTS TO ATTAIN GOALS"

### **CHARACTERISTICS OF LEARNING**

#### CHANGE IN BEHAVIOUR

CHANGE IN BEHAVIOUR IS RELATIVELY PERMANENT

CONTINUOUS LIFE LONG PROCESS

UNIVERSAL PROCESS

PURPOSIVE & GOAL ORIENTED

INVOLVES RECONSTRUCTION OF EXPERIENCE

### **CHARACTERISTICS OF LEARNING**

#### IT A PRODUCT OF ACTIVITY

IT IS TRANSFERABLE FROM ONE SITUATION TO OTHER

NOT NECESSARY IMPLY IMPROVEMENT

NOT NECESSARILY DEVELOPMENT IN RIGHT DIRECTION

BRINGS DESIRABLE CHANGE IN BEHAVIOUR
HELPS IN TEACHING-LEARNING PROCESS





LEARNING EXPERIENCE

LEARNING PROCESS

LEARNING SITUATION/ENVIRONMENT TEACHER

# DOMAINS OF LEARNING **CONATIVE DOMAIN OF LEARNING** (DOING ASPECT) **COGNITIVE DOMAIN OF LEARNING** (THINKING ASPECT) AFFECTIVE DOMAIN OF LEARNING (FEELING ASPECT)