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INTRODUCTION

- **Learning** is a fundamental concept in educational psychology. It refers to a relatively permanent change in behavior or knowledge that occurs as a result of experience or practice. Educational psychologists study how people learn in different settings—such as classrooms, online platforms, and real-life situations—and aim to improve the teaching and learning process. Learning theories like behaviorism, cognitive, and constructivism help explain how information is acquired, processed, and retained.



Meaning & Definition

- Learning is the process of acquiring new knowledge, skills, attitudes, or behaviors through study, experience, or teaching. It leads to a change in understanding or behavior.
- **According to Robert Gagne**
- "Learning is a change in human disposition or capability, which persists over a period of time and is not simply ascribable to processes of growth."
- **According to gates**
- "Learning is the modification of behavior through experience and training."

Nature of learning

- Learning brings about changes in a person according to the environment. Learning is not an effortless activity. Learning can be a result of thinking
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- Learning can be a result of thinking
- Learning is an active process
- Learning depends on the activity of the individual
- Learning is a developmental process where the individual has to make self efforts



Characteristics of Learning

- Learning is change
- Learning is long life
- Learning is growth
- Learning is adjustment
- Learning is universal
- Learning is doing something new
- Learning is organization of experiences



Characteristics of Learning

- Learning is purposive.
- Learning is understanding
- Learning is activeness
- Learning is both, individual and social
- Learning is discovery
- Learning is a product of environment.



KINDS OF LERNING



- Reception learning
- Discovery learning
- Rote learning
- Meaningful learning

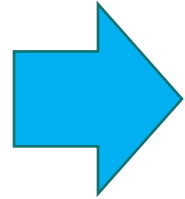
TYPES OF LEARNING

Gagne's Hierarchy of Learning



FORMAL LEARNING & INFORMAL LEARNING

Learning



1. Formal Learning



Class room
learning

Filed
Learning

2. Informal Learning



Education
given by
parents

Education
by
neighbors

Education
by peer
group



Thorndike's Law of Learning

Primary/main Law



1. Law of Readiness
2. Law of Exercise
3. Law of Effect

Secondary Laws



1. Law of multiple Response
2. Law of partial Activity
3. Law of Associative Shifting
4. Law of Attitude
5. Law of Assimilation

FAECTOR INFLUENCING CLASS ROOM LEARNING

- Intelligence
- Helth age & sex
- Attention interest and aptitude
- Maturation
- Motivational and emotional state
- Nature of materials to be learnt
- Method of learning
- Communication ability of the teacher
- Informational feedback



FACTOR INFLUENCING LEARNING

- Factor related to learner
- Factor related to teacher
- Factor related to subject matter
- Factor related to environment
- Factor related to teaching



Factor related to learner

- Desire of learning
- Maturity
- Physical health and capacity
- Mental health and capacity
- Intelligence
- Attitude of learner
- Motivation
- Aspiration level
- Effect of hereditary



Factor related of teacher

- Teaching quality
- Knowledge of subject
- Willingness of teacher
- Knowledge of education psychology
- Personality of teacher



Factor related to subject matter

- Nature and size of content
- Utility of content
- Language and style
- Interesting content
- Organization of content



Factor related to environment

- Family environment
- Physical environment
- Social and cultural environment
- Child's living neighbourhood



Factor related to teaching

- Effect of teaching method
- Effect of teaching aid
- Child centered education system
- Learning Duration



Conclusion

On the basis of the above several points, an attempt was made to clarify what points affects learning, it is very important for a prospective teacher to know for effective learning.





THANK YOU!