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Definition of Learning

- Gardner Murphy (1968): The term learning covers every modification in behavior made to meet environmental requirements.
- Gates (1946): Learning is the modification of behavior through experience.
- Woodworth (1945): Any activity can be called learning insofar as it develops the individual (in any respect, good or bad) and makes their later behavior and experiences different from what they would otherwise have been.
- Kingsley and Garry (1957): Learning is the process by which behavior changes through practice or training.

Definition: Learning is...

- A change in behavior as a result of experience or practice.
- The acquisition of knowledge.
- Knowledge gained through study.
- The process of gaining knowledge, skills, or understanding through study, teaching, instruction, or experience.
- A process by which behavior is changed, shaped, or controlled.
- The individual process of constructing understanding based on experience from a wide range of sources.

Nature and characteristics of learning

- Learning is the change in behaviour.
- Learning is a continuous life long process.
- Learning is a universal process.
- Learning is purposive and goal directed.
- Learning involves reconstruction of experiences.
- Learning is the product of activity and environment.



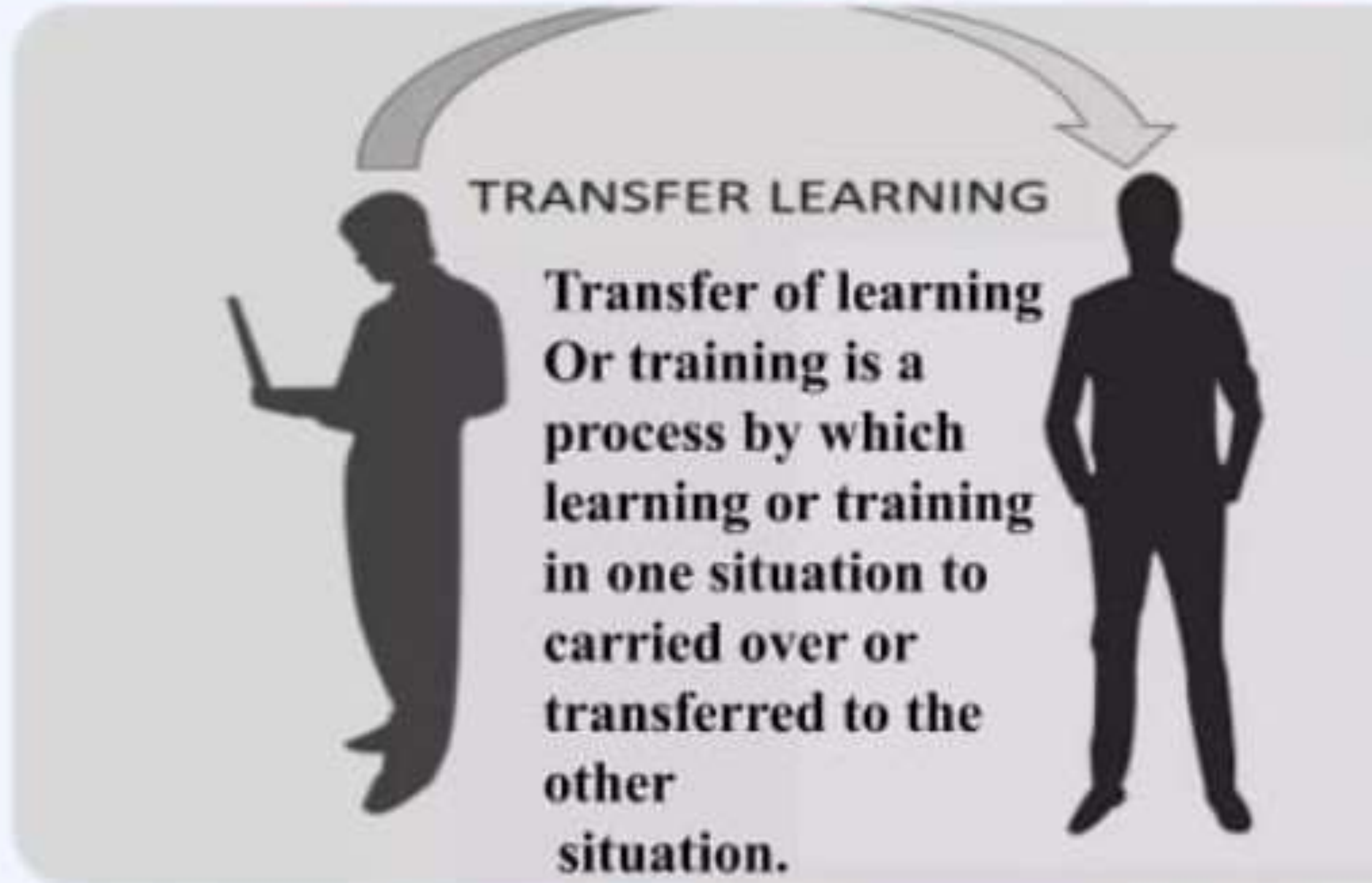
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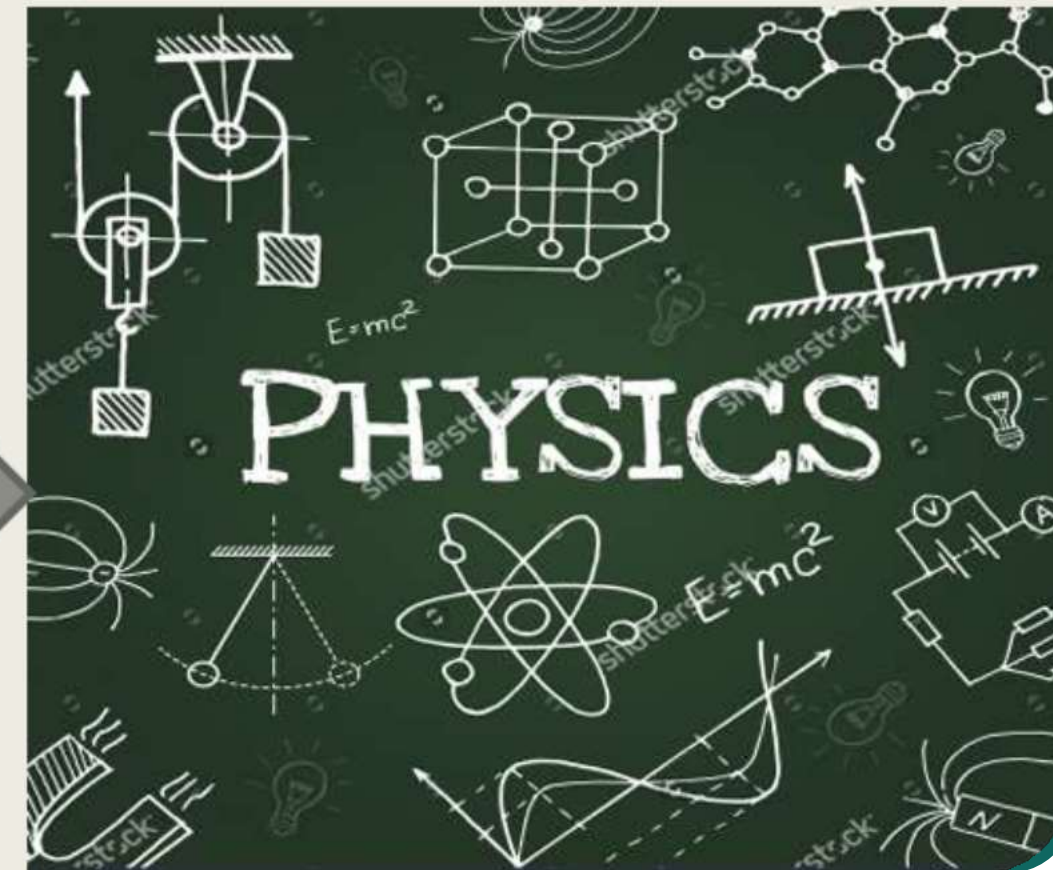
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TRANSFER OF LEARNING

Transfer Learning



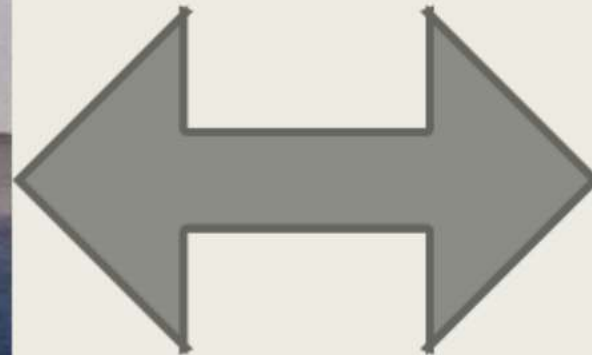




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- Learning how to drive a car helps a person to later drive a truck.





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DEFINITION

According to Sorenson (1948)

- Transfer refers to the transfer of knowledge , training and habits acquired in one situation to another situation.

According to Crow and Crow (1973)

- The carry over of the habits of thinking , feeling or working of knowledge or skills from one learning area to another is usually referred to as the transfer of training or learning.

According to Peterson

- Transfer of learning is generalization for it is extension of idea to a new field.

TYPES

Transfer of learning is divided into 3 types

Positive Transfer

Negative Transfer

Zéro Transfer

POSITIVE TRANSFER

Transfer is said to be positive , when something previously learned benefits performance or learning in a new situation.

EXAMPLE—If one has learned to play tennis he finds it easier to learn to play badminton.

NEGATIVE TRANSFER

When something previously learnt hinders performance or learning in a new situation, we call it negative transfer.

EXAMPLE – In India we find that the pronunciation of English words varies from region to region. If a child's mother tongue is Tamil or Gujarati his pronunciation of English is affected by carry over of tamil or Gujarati intonation.

ZERO TRANSFER

In case the previous learning makes no difference at all to the performance or learning in a new situation, there is said to be zero transfer from the previous situation to the new one

EXAMPLE— Learning history may neither help nor hinder the learning of economics.

FACTORS AFFECTING LEARNING

Factors Affecting Learning

- A. Psychological Factors**
- B. Physiological /Biological Factors**
- c. Environmental Factors**
- D. Teacher Related Factors**
- E. Learning Related Factors**

Psychological Factors

- Readiness/preparedness
- Motivation
- Interest
- Feelings
- Mental health
- Orientation
- Fear of Failure
- Attitude
- Will to Learn
- Intelligence
- Aptitude
- Ability
- Frustration
- Individual differences

PHYSIOLOGICAL/BIOLOGICAL FACTORS

- Maturity
- Age
- Needs
- Physical Health
- Proper Nutrition
- Tiredness
- Self –Concept
- Proper sleep



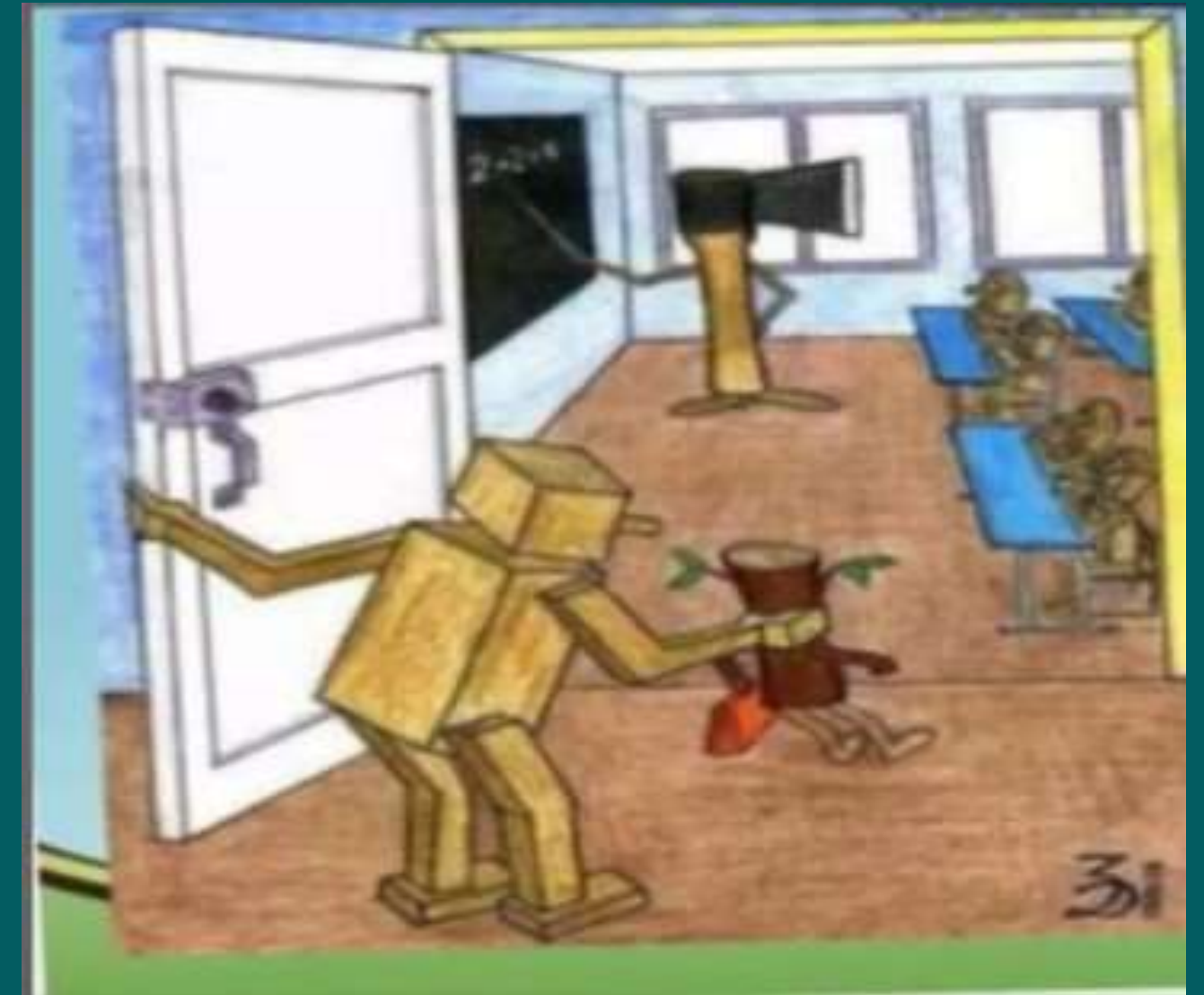
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

- Social Expectations (Internalized social norms)
- Cultural Demands (shapes our way of living)
- Family Background
- Physical Condition (classrooms, equipment, school supplies)
- Teachers should provide a healthy and creative environment in the classroom
- Cooperation
- Relationship with Parents
- Relationship with Peer



TEACHERS RELATED FACTORS

- Mastery over the Subject Matter
- Art and Skill teaching
- Personality traits and behaviour (interact, inspire)
- Type of Discipline and Interaction maintained by the teacher
- Teaching Aids
- Counseling and Advising
- Learning Strategy, Approaches and Applied Method



1. INTELLECTUAL FACTOR

- Intellectual means Individual Mental Level.
- Success in school is generally closely related to level of the intellect.
- Sometimes pupils do not learn because of special intellectual disabilities.

2. LEARNING FACTOR

- Factors owing to lack of mastery of what has been taught, faulty methods of work or study and narrowness of experimental background may affect the learning process of any pupil.





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Thank You