

Dr. Ramendra Kumar Singh

Assistant Professor
P.G.Dept. of Psychology
Maharaja College, Arrah

Nature Of Learning

B . A. Part- 1
Psychology
(Subsidiary)

Definition

- ⦿ “Learning consists in doing something new provided the new activity is reinforced and can reappear in later activities.” R.S. Woodworth
- ⦿ “Learning is a modification of both behaviour and the way of perceiving.”
Murphy

Cont..

- ◎ “Learning is shown by a change in behavior as a result of experiences.” (Cronback)
- ◎ “Learning may be defined as the process by which a relatively permanent change or modification in behaviour occurs as a result of practice or experience.”

CHARACTERISTICS

- Learning is a process by which a certain change or modification in behaviour occurs.
- Changes or modifications in behaviour must be relatively permanent.
- Changes in behaviour take place through practice or experience.

Cont..

- ◎ It is a continuous process.
- ◎ Learning often takes the form of improved skill or precision in performance or of an increase in the speed with which an act is performed.
- ◎ It is the process spread over a period of time.

Cont..

- ◎ It is purposive and goal- oriented.
- ◎ It is the fundamental process of life.
- ◎ Learning involves problem solving, it helps to understand and discover relations between different contents in situation.
- ◎ Learning helps the individual to adjust himself adequately to the new situation.

Cont..

- ① Learning is the product of the environment . Environment plays an important part in the growth and development of the individual. It should be healthy and rich in educative possibilities.
- ① It constitutes three major elements- the learner, the stimulus and the response.

MATURATION

- Maturation can be considered as the development associated with growth of the neuro - muscular system.
- The concept of maturation was pioneered by Arnold Gessell in 1940.

Learning & Maturation

- ◎ Learning and maturation are closely interrelated. Sometimes it becomes difficult to say definitely as to which behavioural changes are the results of learning and which are the consequences of maturation.
- ◎ In both maturation and learning the end result is a modification in behaviour.

Cont..

- ⦿ Maturation makes learning possible.
- ⦿ Maturation sets limit to what a person can be or become, because of limitations in the hereditary endowment of the child, development cannot go beyond a certain point even when learning is encouraged.
- ⦿ In the process of maturation, we see the interaction of heredity and environment over the course of time.

Thank

you

