

# Learning and Knowledge of Children from Diverse Context

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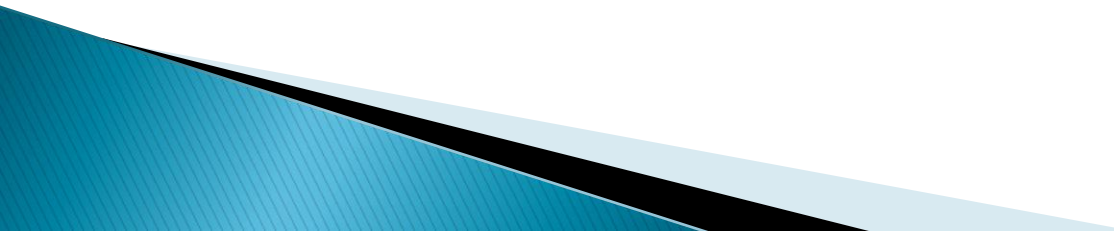
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# Learning and Knowledge of Children from Diverse Context

Learning means–

- to bring changes in the behaviour of the organism
  - to modification of instinctive behaviour
  - the process of adjustment
  - acquisition of knowledge and experiences
  - training for perfection
  - problem solving
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# Nature and Characteristics of Learning

- Learning implies changes
  - Learning is a problem solving activity
  - Learning is the process of adjustment
  - Learning is goal oriented
  - Learning is universal
  - Learning is life-long process
  - Learning is the acquisition of knowledge
  - Learning is related to environment
  - Learning is individualized activity
  - Learning and intelligence
  - Learning and maturation
  - Learning and motivation
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# Factors Affecting Learning

## 1. Physical Factors

Physical fitness

Free from fatigue and boredom

Drill and practice

Age and experience

Food and drink

Methods of learning

## 2. Psychological Factors:

Goals/ aims and objectives

Interest and motivation

Attitude

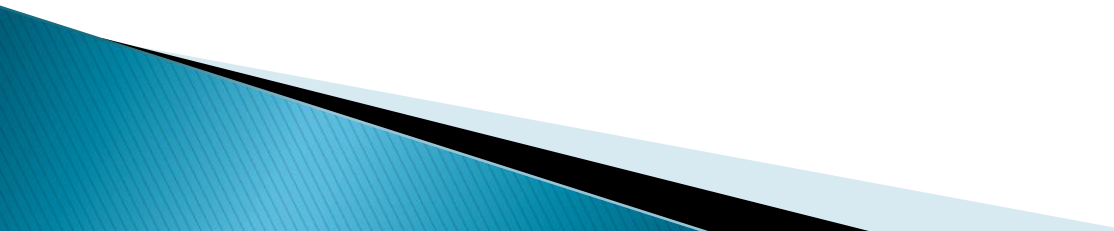
Aptitude

Emotional condition

Mental health

Guidance and counseling

# 3. Environmental Factors

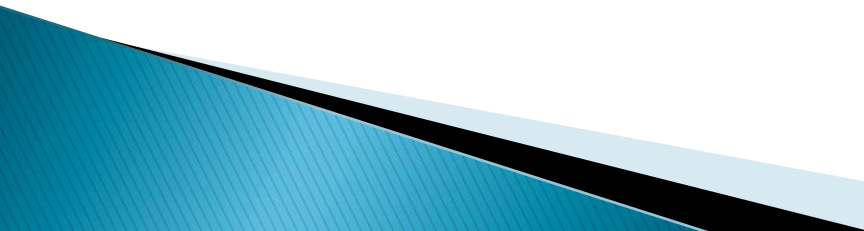
- ▶ Physical facility or infrastructures
  - ▶ Administrative skills
  - ▶ Method of Discipline
  - ▶ Methods of teaching
  - ▶ Teachers efficiency
  - ▶ Coordination between home and school
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# Maturation and Readiness for learning

- Maturation means–
- Aging
- Physiological development
- It involves biological growth and differentiation
- Its an increase in competency and adaptability
- Its used for qualitative changes in organism
- Certain level of maturation is required for learning
- Appropriate level of maturation implies the concept of readiness of an activity
- Without attaining certain level of maturation, time and efforts will go waste

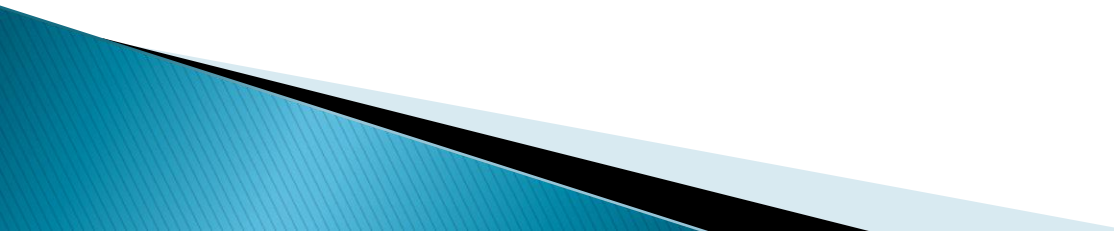
NB: Maturation and learning are closely related, and for learning a definite level of maturation is essential

# Motivation and Learning

- The word 'Motivation' comes from the Latin word moveers which means to move or to arouse
  - It is the process of arousing movement in the organism
  - Motivation is constant, never ending, fluctuating, complex and universal phenomenon
  - Motives energize and sustain behaviour
  - Motives direct and regulate our behaviour
  - Without motivation learning never take place
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# Techniques of Motivation

- Praise and Blame
  - Novelty
  - Appreciation of Pupils Achievement
  - Reward and Punishment
  - Cooperation and competition
  - Formation of positive attitude
  - Use of teaching aids
  - Mental health
  - Need of repetition
  - Teachers personality
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# Methods of Learning

1. Trail and Error Method by E.L. Thorndike
2. Insightful Method by Kohler, Koffka and Wertheimer

## Basic Laws of Learning:

- Law of Readiness
- Law of Exercise: – law of use  
– law of disuse
- Law of Effect: – law satisfaction  
– law of dissatisfaction

# Knowledge of Children from Diverse context

**Socio-cultural** context is the immediate environment like physical, social, cultural, political and economic circumstances in which an individual live

- Rich socio-cultural background
- Poor socio-cultural background

**Children with Special Needs:** Special children are those who are deviated from normal children in the various aspects of life such as physical, intellectual, social, emotional etc. They may be either above average intelligence (gifted and creative) or below average intelligence (slow learner).

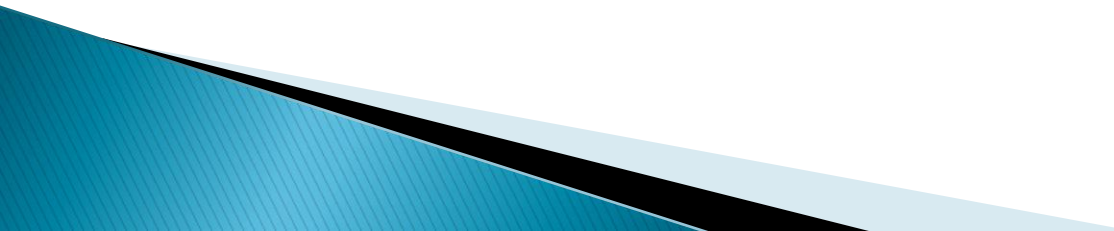
## Categories of Special Needs Children:

- Gifted and creative
- Physically challenged or orthopedically handicapped
- Visually impaired: **totally blind and partially sighted**
- Hearing impaired: **mild, moderate, severe and profound hearing loss. Deaf** (above 70 dB) **and hard-of-hearing (35-69 dB)**
- Speech impaired
- Mentally retarded: **Morons- 55-75 IQ** (educable mentally retarded), **Imbecile- 35-55 IQ** (trainable mentally retarded) and **Idiot- below 25 IQ** (custodial mentally retarded)
- Multiple disabilities etc.

# Inclusive Education

- ▶ Inclusive education is a new approach towards educating the children with disability and learning difficulties with that of normal children within the same roof
- ▶ It brings all students together in one classroom regardless of their strengths or weakness.


## **Principles of inclusive Education:**

- Individual difference
  - Zero rejection
  - Non-discriminatory evaluation
  - Least restricted environment
  - Integration
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# Children with Learning Difficulties

- Learning disability refers to a group of disorders that affects in academics and functional skills.
- Difficulty in reading, writing, arithmetic etc.

## **Types of learning disabilities:**

- Dyslexia- reading problem
  - Dyscalculia- mathematical problem
  - Dysgraphia- writing problem
  - Dyspraxia- coordination problem
  - Dysphasia- language problem
  - Dysthymia- depression and emotional problem
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# Some important MCQs

Question-1: The basic laws of learning are:

- (a) 2      (b) 3                      (c) 4                      (d) 5

Question-2: Basic laws of learning developed by-

- (a) Guilford                      (b) Thorndike  
(c) Watson                      (d) Skinner

Question-3: trail and error method of learning is based on-

- (a) Behaviourism                      (b) Connectionism  
(c) Conditioning                      (c) Constructivism

Question-4: Law of exercise can be divided into-

- (a) 2 types      (b) 3 Types      (c) 4 types      (d) 5 types

Question-5: Which one is not the basic laws of learning-

- (a) Law of effect                      (b) law of exercise  
(c) Law of punishment and praise      (d) law of readiness

*Thank You*  
&  
*ALL THE BEST FOR*  
*EXAM*

