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B.Ed.

1st YEAR - SEMESTER -2

LEARNING AND TEACHING



UNIT - 1 PROCESS OF LEARNING

1. What is Learning. (Or) Explain the concept of learning.

Ans. Ans. Learning is the continuous process happening through out the life of human beings. Learning is the tendency to mould behaviour based on different experiences. Learning is a process, which brings relatively. Permanent changes in the behaviour of a learner through experience or practice.

Definition of Learning

There are many definitions available to define learning but common consensus over the definition is yet to be arrived at. Learning can be defined as any relatively permanent change in behaviour that occurs as a result of practice or experience. A few definitions of learning are presented below.

- ◆ **Gates (1946):** "The modification in behaviour to meet environmental requirements."
- ◆ **Smith, H.P. (1962):** Learning is the acquisition of new behaviour or the strengthening or weakening of old behaviour as a result of experience."
- ◆ **Peel, E.A. (1962):** "Learning is a change in the individual following upon the changes in the environment."
- ◆ **Murphy, G. (1968):** "The term learning covers every modification in behaviour to meet environmental requirements."
- ◆ **Crow and Crow (1973):** "Learning is the acquisition of habits, knowledge and attitudes."
- ◆ **Crooks and Stein (1991):** "Learning is a relatively enduring change in potential behaviour that results from experience."
- ◆ **Baron (1995):** "Learning is any relatively permanent change in behaviour potential, resulting from experience." *In short, Learning is the desired change or modification of behaviour attained through experience and environment.*

Principles of Learning

Learning may be formal or informal in the school or out of school. General principles underlying learning are the following.

- ◆ Learning is universal. All living beings learn.
- ◆ Learning is a continuous process. It goes on from womb to tomb.
- ◆ Without learning development does not take place in the individual.
- ◆ It does not allow the person to be static and rigid but makes him dynamic and flexible in relation to the life situations.
- ◆ Most of the learning is purposive. Learning is directed to get the results and to reach the goals.
- ◆ Learning takes place both at conscious and unconscious levels.
- ◆ Learning is possible with the adequate physical and mental maturity.

2. Discuss the types of Learning in detail.

Ans. Learning defined as a process of bringing relatively permanent changes in the behaviour of an organism, may be classified in a number of an organism, may be classified in a number of categories depending up on the domain or specific area of the behaviour in which changes are introduced or in terms of the methods or techniques that are employe for the introduction of behavioural changes.

If we follow the former criterion, the Learning can be classified as verbal learning (Involving verbal expression, Learning of Motor Skills (such as walking, dancing etc), affective learning (learning of habits, appreciation etc) and cognitive learning (Learning of concepts, principles etc.)

In the case of the latter criterion, we may categorize learning as trial and error learning, associate learning, insightful learning etc.

Gagne (1970) classified learning in to the following types :
1. Classical conditioning 2. Operant conditioning 3. Chain learning 4. Verbal associate Learning 5. Multiple discrimination

6. Learning of concepts 7. Learning of principles 8. Problem solving.

Various types of learning are discussed here

1. **Verbal Learning** : Learning of this type help in the acquisition of verbal behaviour. The language we speak, the communication devices we use, are the result of such learning acquisition of verbal behaviour signs, symbols, pictures etc.

2. **Motor Learning** : The Learning of all types of Motor skills may be included in this type of Learning Motor skills can be acquired through systematic, planned Methods - Swimming, horse riding etc.

3. **Concept Learning** : A concept in the form of a Mental Image denotes a generalized Idea about things, persons or events.

4. **Problem solving** : Problem solving denotes a higher type of cognitive abilities like reasoning, thinking, observation, experimenting etc.

5. **Serial Learning** : Serial Learning is a Learning situation in which the Learner is presented with learning Material which exhibits some sequential or serial order.

6. **Paired associate Learning** : In this learning, Learning tasks are presented in such a way that they may be learned by reason of their associations.

Example : Paired words Cat - Milk Dog - animal

3. **Describe the varied factors that influence learning.**

Ans. These factors are classifiable in various ways. One such classification is personal or learner factors and environmental Factors.

I. Personal Factors :

a) **Age** : In order to have effective learning physically maturity is essential. Learning cannot take place to the maximum extent if the individual age does not suit to the learning task.
Example : Running can be taught after the legs are grown and become strong.

b) **Maturation** : A child learns any task. When it has attained Maturity of that specific age. Thorndike proposed the

law of readiness that is maturity of the individual.

c) **Motivation** : According to the MC Dougall, Learning requires adequate motivation. So She/he emphasized the Importance of goals in all behaviour.

d) **Needs** : The learner is also motivated by conscious and unconscious needs and wants.

II. Environmental factors :

a) **Home Factors** : Home is the first school of the child. The home must provide social and economic security. Basic amenities are to be provided at home.

b) **School factors** : School is an important place in the life of any individual. School is a place of formal education and learning out comes.

c) **Social Factors** : Society is the second important place next to home in strengthening learning. Society providing basic amenities.

4. Explain the Learning Process ?

Ans. The learning process is an ability of the Individual to learn through perception, remembering and reasoning. And other Psychological factors also influence the Learning Process. Therefore, Educational Psychology deals with the Nature of Learning as follows :

♦ It helps to understand the principles of learning and various approaches to the learning process.

♦ Educational psychology helps to understand the processes and factors of learning.

Process of Learning : Process of Learning contains three aspects.

1) Motive (Or) drive 2) attractive Goal 3) Block

5. What is an attention ? Explain its types and factors.

Ans. Attention is very important for effective and purposeful learning. By attention we mean focusing all the sense organs say mind, eyes, ears etc on the learning material.

Definitions :

Attention is the process of getting an object of thought clearly before the mind. - Ross

Attention is the concentration of consciousness up on one subject rather than up on another - Dunville
Types of Attention : Various authors have classified attention in a variety of ways the classification given by ROSS (1951)

1. Non volitional (Or) Involuntary attention :

This type of attention is aroused with out the will coming into play and we attend to an object or an Idea without any conscious effort on our part.

Example : A student attempting to write some assignment automatically pays attention to related material.

The other sub-type of non-volitional attention, aroused by the sentiments is called spontaneous non-volitional attention.

2. Volitional or voluntary attention :

Attention is volitional or voluntary when it calls forth the exercise of the will. Volitional attention is further sub-divided into two categories - Implicit volitional attention and explicit volitional attention.

Factors (Or) Determinants of Attention : The two factors that affect attention are 1. External factors 2. Internal factors. These area also called objective factors and subjective factors. The external factors that affect attention are size, Intensity, change, Novelty, Movement and so on. The internal factors are needs, affection, Hobbies, Mood etc.

6. Write about sensation ?

(Or)

Explain the concept sensation ?

Ans. Meaning of the word sensation :

The term sensation means

- i) The operation of function of the senses; perception or awareness of stimuli through the senses
- ii) A mental feeling, especially a stage of exciting feeling

Definition of Sensation :

The word sensation has been defined by various Psychologists as given below.

"Sensation is first step of our knowledge"

- Woodworth

"Sensation is primarily cognitive experience

- Jalota

Characteristics : * Sensations differ in trait

* Special sensation can be distinguished

Types of sensation : There are three types of sensations a) organic sensation b) special or static sensation c) kinesthetic or motor sensations.

7. Define the term perception. Explain its principles.
 Perception as interpretation of sensation. Perception is the process of organizing and interpreting sensory information to give it meaning.

Definitions : The term perception may be defined as under.
"Perception is the first event in the chain which leads from the stimulus to action

- E.G. Boring, H.S.Lang field

Perception is the organising process by which we interpret our sensory input

-Edmund Jantino and G.S.Renolds

Determinants of perception : There are many different stimuli in the world which will catch our attention and result in perceptual organization.

Content : The content creates an expectation in our brain that influences our perception at a particular movement

Motives and needs : Personal views matters a lot in perceiving things available in the environment.

Perceptual set : Perceptual set refers to our mental expectancies and predis position to perceive one thing and not another.

Nature of perception :

a) Perception is a process b) Perception is the information extractor c) Perception involves sensation d) Perception is highly individualized.

Perceptual Organisation : The gestalt psychologists Kohler, Koffka and Wertheimer discovered principles or laws concerning the perceptual organisation.

a) The principle of figure - Ground relationship :

The principle of figure ground relationship stands for the perception of a figure in relation to its back ground.

b) **Principle of closure** : According to this principle, while confronting an incomplete pattern one tends to complete or close the pattern or fill in sensory gaps and perceives it as a meaningful whole

c) **Principle of contour** : A contour is said to be a boundary between a figure and its around.

d) **Principle of context** : Principle of context demands a meaningful change in the setting in which a perceived stimulus appears.

c) **Perception of space** : Perception of space involves the problem of three dimensional perception i.e. height, width and distance.

8. **Write definitions and characteristics of concept formation.**

Ans: The term concept has been defined in a number of ways by different psychologists.

"A concept is a process representing a common property of objects or events - Morgan

"A concept is a process with represents the similarities in other wise diverse objects, situations or events

- Munn

Characteristics :

- Concept is generalized idea about the things, persons or events.
- It is a mental disposition that helps in understanding the meaning of the objects
- It is the General Mental image of the objects, events experienced.

Process of concept formation : The process of concept formation has three important phases

- Perception (experience or learning)
- Abstraction c) Generalization

Situations for the development of faulty concepts

- Defective sense organs b) Defective Nervous system

c) Wrong answers given by the parents or teachers d) Conservation and closed thinking.

9. **Discuss in detail about memory.**

(Or)

What is Memory ?

Ans: Memory refers to a special ability of our mind to conserve or retain what has been previously experienced or acquired through learning and then at some later stage to enable us to make use of it by its reproduction. According to wood worth, four main elements involved in Memory are Learning, retention, recall and recognition.

Definitions of Memory :

"Memory is giant filling cabinet in the brain".

- Levin
- Baron
"Memory is the capacity to retain and later retrieve information".

"Memory is retention or storage of Information in any form

Stages of memory : Memory has three stages

1. **Encoding** : Encoding consists of placing information in memory.
2. **Storage** : The second stage is storage when the information is retained in memory.

3. **Retrieval** : Retrieval occurs when the information is recovered from storage.

Types of Memory : Psychologists have tried to classify memory into certain types according to their nature and purposes served.

a) **Immediate memory (or) Sensory stores** : Immediate memory or sensory memory or sensory memory is that memory which helps an individual to recall something a split second after having perceived it. In such type of memory retentive time is extremely brief/generally from a fraction of a second to several seconds. Old sensory impressions disappear as they are "erased" by new information.

Immediate memory is needed when we want to remember

a thing for a short time and then forget it. We enter the cinema hall, see the seat number give on our ticket. After occupying the seat, we forget the seat number. We look up a telephone number from the directory and remember it. But after making the call, we usually forget it. In all cases of a similar nature immediate memory is needed which helps us to learn a thing immediately with speed and accuracy, remembering it for a short time and forgetting it rapidly after use.

b) Short-Term memory : This type of memory is also temporary, though not nearly as short-lived as the immediate memory. For further distinguishing it from short-term memory the things given below should also be taken into account.

Where the retention time is less than one second in immediate memory, the information temporarily stored up in short term memory may endure as long as thirty seconds or so, even if the material is not being rehearsed.

c) Long-term Memory : Unlike short-term memory, long-term memory has a seemingly limitless capacity to store information, undergoes little or no decay and requires little, if any, rehearsal. In addition to these characteristics, long-term memory codes information according to meaning, pattern and other characteristics. It is this memory that helps us to remember a number of things on a relatively permanent basis. Remembering our identifying data like our name, father's name, date of birth, date of marriage, etc., is the simplest example of our long-term memory. With the help of our long-term memory we can store, retain and remember at our ease at record notice most of the things in our life and can thus make things in our life quite easy.

d) Semantic Memory : Semantic memory is memory for meaning, including words, theories, facts and concepts - declarative knowledge".

e) Episodic Memory : Consists of personal events and experiences associated with one's life. Memory for information tied to a particular place and time, especially information about the events of one's own life is called episodic memory.

f) Paranormal memory : This memory is also called reincarnation memory. This is the unusual type of memory which

traces aspects concerning one's previous life that can be partly or completely retrieved by the Individual.

Methods : The problem of having economy in memorizing something has persuaded many psychologists to devise various methods of memorization. All these methods aim at pointing out the way of utilizing the available time to best advantage. Some of these methods are described below :

1. Recitation method : In this method the learner first reads the matter once or twice and then tries to recite and recall that without looking at that material. In this way, the recitation method provides continuous self-appraisal. The learner evaluates himself from time to time and notes the points which he has been unable to recal. To these points due attention can be paid and thus he is saved from unnecessarily repeating the already memorized material. Moreover, the recitation method is more stimulating than the continued re-reading of the same material. It helps in detecting errors earlier and avoid them by close attention.

2. Whole and part methods : There are two methods of memorizing a thing, for example take a poem. One is to read the poem again and again from the beginning till the end as a whole. This is called whole method of memorization. In the other method - part method, the poem is divided into parts and each part is memorized separately.

Both these methods have advantages as well as disadvantages. Which of the two would prove suitable and economical depends upon the prevailing conditions and nature of the thing to be memorized. The whole method is found better than the part method in case of memorizing a thing requiring less time, say, a short poem; while the part method proves more advantageous if the poem is a longer one. In some cases a combination of these two methods has been found most suitable. In this combined method, the learner starts initially by the whole method and tries to locate the areas of difficulty. These difficult portions are attended through the part method. After that the subject once again comes to the whole method and is able to remember it successfully.

3. Spaced method Vs. Unspaced Method : If he learns

for an hour then takes rest (space) and then practices another hour, again takes rest and so on. This is called spaced learning or learning with intervals.

Advantages :

- * When the motivation is weak.
- * When there is no time limit.
- * If the student practices four hours in one sitting, with out interval, it is called unspaced learning.

Advantages :

- * When motivation is strong.
- * When the material is interesting.

4. Grouping and Rhythm methods : Memorisation is considerably facilitated by rhythm and grouping.

5. Role and Intelligent Methods : Intelligent method involves deep understanding of the learning material. Learning and memorizing with out understanding is rote or unintelligent method of memorization.

10. What is forgetting? Explain the causes of forgetting.

(Or)

What is forgetting? What are the causes for the forgetting?

Ans. The psychologist Ebbinghaus is known to be the first man to do an experimental study of forgetting. The inability to retrieve previously stored information is called forgetting.

Definitions of Forgetting : Some of the definitions are as follows.

1. **Munn :** "Forgetting is the loss, permanent or temporary of the ability to recall or recognize something learned earlier".
2. **Drever :** "Forgetting means failure at any time to recall an experience, when attempting to do so, or to perform an action previously learned."
3. **Bhatia :** "Forgetting is the failure of the individual to revive in consciousness an idea or group of ideas without the help of the original stimulus."

Causes for forgetting :

- * Lack of Interest
- * Mental conflict
- * Time elapsed
- * Disuse or decay

Types of forgetting :

1. Natural forgetting : Forgetting occurs with the Lapse of time in a quite normal way without any Intention of forgetting on the part of the individual.

2. Abnormal forgetting : This is also called Morbid Forgetting. An Individual intentionally trying to forget some thing is called Abnormal Forgetting.

3. Specific forgetting : The individual forgets only one or the other specific parts of his earlier learning.

4. General forgetting : An individual suffers a total loss in his recall of some previous learning.

5. Psychological forgetting : Memory loss due to stress, anxiety, temper, interest.

Theories of Forgetting : some of the main theories are

1. **The trace decay theory :** Natural forgetting can be properly explained through the theory of Trace decay which holds that we forget on account of decay of the memory traces with the lapse of time.

2. **The repression theory :** According to this theory, we forget the things we do not want to remember by burying them in our unconscious.

3. **The Interference theory :** According to this we forget things because of the Interference of other things.

Methods of minimizing Forgetting and Improving memory

1. **Will to learn :** There must be firm determination or strong will to learn in order to achieve success. Where there is a will there is a way. Materials read, heard or seen without the mood to concentrate are difficult to remember later on.

2. **Interest and attention :** Interest as well as close attention are essential for effective learning and memorization. One who has no interest in what one learns, cannot give due attention to it and consequently will not be able to learn it.

3. **Adopting proper methods of memorization:** There are so many economical methods of memorization but all are not suitable on all occasions for all individuals. Therefore a judicious selection should be made in choosing a particular method in a given situation.

4. To follow principle of Association : It is always good to follow the principle of association in learning. A thing should never be learnt in a complete water-tight compartment.

5. Grouping and Rhythm : Grouping and Rhythm also facilitate learning and help in remembering. For example a telephone no.567345234 can be easily memorized and recalled if we try to group it as 567 345 234.

11. What is called transfer of Learning ? What are the types of transfer of Learning ? (Or)

What are the educational implications of various theories of transfer of Learning? (Or)

What are the educational values of various theories of transfer of Learning?

Ans : Learning is transferable. Learning of any task or skill is influenced by earlier learning or past experience. Transfer helps in optimizing Learning.

Definitions : *Different Psychologists have defined transfer in different ways.*

"The transfer of knowledge, training and habits acquired in one situation to another". - Sorenson

"Experience or performance in one task influences performance in some subsequent task". - Ellis H.C.

"Transfer is Generalisation, for it is the extension of Idea to a new field". - Peterson, M.J.

Types of Transfer of Learning

Horizontal Transfer of Learning : The transfer of learning from one side to another side of the body is called horizontal transfer of learning. Example : expert in ambidexterity

Vertical transfer of learning : The transfer of learning from one side to same side of the body is called vertical transfer of learning.

Other types :

Transfer is said to have the following forms

1. Positive transfer : Positive transfer occurs when what is learned in one situation proves helpful to the learner in another situation.

2. Negative transfer : Transfer is negative when learning

in one situation hinders, interferes or weakens the learning in another situation.

Example : Difficulty in pronouncing put after learning to pronounce "but".

3. Zero transfer : When the learning or training carried out in one situation does not have any influence over learning in another situation it is called zero transfer.

Example : Playing cricket and Foot ball

Theories of Transfer of Learning :

1. Theory of Identical elements or components : Thorndike propounded the theory of Identical components.

According to Thorndike the transfer positive or negative - from one situation to another is possible to the extent that there are common or identical elements in the situations. For example, in learning type writing and the piano the transfer takes place on account of the identical aspects in the two situations like the use of two hands required for pressing the keys with eye finger coordination, etc. Similarly, in the case of learning cycling and driving a car, the transfer does take place on account of the presence of common elements like steering movements, knowledge of the rule of the road, necessity of having proper visual perspective by looking ahead, etc. The presence of these common elements in the situations may bring either type of transfer - positive or negative. In case the presence of common elements help us to make an association in such a way that learning in one situation help us to make an association in such a way that learning in one situation helps the other, the transfer is positive but in case the association so formed brings interference with the new learning, the transfer is negative.

2. Theory of Generalization : Put fourth by Charles Judd advocates the transfer of generalizations in the new situations in place of identical elements as suggested by Thorndike. While explaining the transfer mechanism, this theory says that as a result of certain experiences an individual may arrive at some conclusions or generalizations in the form of general rules, law or principles like : "In touching the fire, we get burnt.", "The green or unripe fruits are sour or bitter in taste" etc. It is these generalizations, principles or rules that are put to use (through

the transfer process) by the individual in the coming new situations (Judd, 1908).

3. Transposition Theory of Transfer : The transposition theory has been propagated by Gestalt and Field of psychologists. The process of gaining or developing insight into the use of concepts and generalizations in one situation and employing it afterwards in other situations is called transposition and it is this transposition of insight which can be a base for the transfer of learning from one situation to another. Thus transfer is facilitated if there is insightful learning, perceives common factors in situations, and understands how generalizations can be used.

4. Theory of ideals : W.C. Bagley asserted that generalizations are more likely to transfer if they are regarded as ideals - of some value - as desirable. The theory of ideals emphasizes that ideals like love for wisdom, thirst for knowledge, tolerance for difference of opinions, spirit of enquiry etc are transferable from one situation to another and therefore every attempt should be made to develop desirable ideals among children.

5. Theory of Mental Discipline (Faculty theory): This is also known as formal discipline theory. This theory focuses the mind, which is composed of several faculties such as memory, attention, imagination, reasoning and judgement. These faculties are strengthened through exercise or practice. Such properly strengthened faculties function automatically in all the situations. For example, learning Mathematics and grammar gives training to the mind, which will be helpful in learning other subjects.

Education implications :

- ◆ Positive transfer is ensured by avoiding of Negative transfer in Learning situation.
- ◆ The teacher should train the students to use insight in learning a new task.
- ◆ The learner is provided with multimedia and sensory aids for proper understanding and gaining of the required knowledge and skills.

12. Write the concept and definition of Motivation ? Discuss Motivation and its types.
(Or)

Discuss various types of Motivation ?

Ans : Motivation means the reasons behind one's action or behaviour. The term motivation Literally Means "to move or to energize or to activate".

Definitions :

Motivation refers to the internal process that can't be directly observed but that activate, guide and maintain overt behaviour
- Baron

"Motivation is an Internal State that arouses, directs and maintains behaviour" - Wool Folk

Types of Motivation : There are various types of Motives such as physiological, Psychological, Social, Intrinsic and extrinsic

A) Intrinsic Motivation b) Extrinsic Motivation c) Primary Motives d) Secondary Motives

Role of Motivation in Learning : Motivation promotes Learning. Fostering pupils motivation towards learning is an essential feature of the teaching skills involved in a establishing a positive class room climate teacher praise is a powerful motivator in the classroom.

Following are the basic principles of motivation that are applicable to learning.

Readiness to learn : if a student is not ready to learn, he or she may not be reliable in following instructions and therefore must be supervised and have the instructions repeated again and again.

Environment for learning : Teachers who create conducive atmosphere will promote persistent effort and favorable attitudes toward learning. Ex: Visual aids, posters, booklets etc.

Material organization : Motivation is enhanced by the way in which the instructional material is organized.

The following are some of the important characteristics of motivation for learning

* Motivation facilitates learning * Motivation creates interest

among learners. * Motivation creates interest among learners
 * Motivation provides the energy for accomplishing a task.
 * Motivation will give or provide direction to reach the goal.

Methods of improving motivation : Motivation occupies a central place in the teaching learning process.

1. Child-centred approach : The Learning Material or experiences should always be assigned according to the needs, interests and abilities of the child.

2. Linking the new learning with the past : Teacher to bats his present teaching up on the previous learning experiences acquired by the pupil.

3. Use of effective methods, aids and devices in teaching : The use of audio-visual aids and the service rendered by Museum, Library, visit of places etc. directly helps the teacher in motivating his students teacher should make use of the suitable methods, devices and aid - material in his teaching.

4. Rewards and punishment : Both of these are powerful incentives and try to influence the future conduct or learning of an organism favourably rewards like prizes, honours, medals etc have psychological value and develop in the students creative abilities and self confidence. Punishment as a motivating agent should be avoided as it kills initiative, Leadership resourcefulness and the spirit of free thinking and adventurous living.

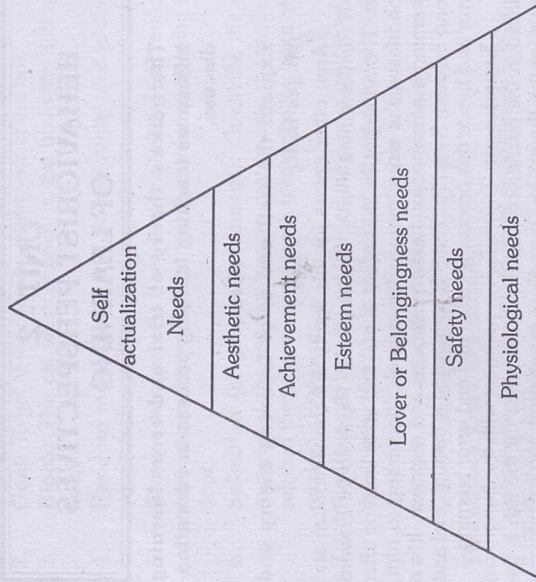
5. Praise and Reproof : Both praise and reproof are the potent incentives. They can be safely used for the achievement of desired motivation in the class room situations.

6. Competition and Co-operation : Competition indicates the desire to excel others. Teacher should try to inculcate the feeling of self improvement in the learner. The co-operation as well as competition are used in combination.

7. Development of proper attitude : Teacher should try to develop proper attitude of his students towards the desired act or learning.

13. What is the contribution of Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory in Educational process.

Ans : Maslow's Hierarchy of needs : Maslow's theory is also known as self-actualisation theory. Abraham Maslow (1954) has developed a hierarchical order of needs from physiological needs to self-actualisation needs. Maslow classified the needs to start from lower order needs to higher order needs. They are



Physiological needs : These are basic needs. Needs for food, water sleep etc are physiological needs.

Safety needs : These needs became dominant when physiological needs are gratified.

Example : fear, disease

Love or Belongingness needs : These needs emphasize theregarious nature of man

Esteem needs : Esteem needs mean social status, prestige, reputation, self-regard.

Achievement needs : The achievement of an individual depends up on his talents and the environment.

Aesthetic needs : Aesthetic needs mean appreciation of beauty and order of things or arrangement of things appropriately.

Self-actualisation needs : It means to fulfill one's Individual nature in all its aspects.

UNIT - 2 BEHAVIORIST PERSPECTIVES OF LEARNING

1. Thorndike's theory of trial and error learning influences teaching learning process in education- discuss.

(Or)

- Explain the trial and error Learning theory and stages in it.

Ans: other names for this theory are connectionism and S-R Reinforcement theory. The American Psychologist Edward Lee Thorndike put for the theory of trial and error learning after conducting the experiments with animals. According to him, Learning is a connection between stimulus and response. It is a bond between S and R. The S-R connection is through trial and error and hence this process is called trial and error learning.

Experiment: Thorndike's experiment with the hungry cat placed in the puzzle box and its trial to reach for the fish is the basis for this theory. In Thorndike's experiment, the cat was put in a box. This box was called puzzle box. A cat was kept hungry in the box. All round the box there were iron rods. There is only one door from which the cat can come out. The door can be opened by a lever. Outside the box a fish was kept in a plate. The sight of the fish and smell work as stimuli. The hungry cat was activated. It made a number of trials like biting the rods, trying to squeeze between the rods, pushing the door etc. none of the trials opened the door. By chance, the cat pressed the lever, the door was opened and cat ate the fish. This experiment is repeated several times. Whenever the cat successfully pressed the lever, the stimulus (food) was reinforced. Gradually the number of unsuccessful trials (errors) was reduced and successful attempts increased. Thorndike says that, after several trials the cat learnt the connection or bond between pressing a lever and the food.

1. Stages in the process as trial and error Learning:
Drive: in the present experiment it was hunger and was intensified by the sight of the food.

2. **Goal:** To get at the food by getting out of the box.
3. **Block:** The cat was confined in the box with a closed door.
4. **Random movements:** the cat persistently tried to come out of the box without knowing how.
5. **Chance success:** As a result of this striving and random movements the cat, by chance, succeeded in opening the door.
6. **Selection (of proper movement):** Gradually, the cat recognized the correct way to manipulate the latch. It selected the proper way of manipulating the latch out of its random movements.
7. **Fixation:** At last, the cat learned the proper way to open the door by eliminating all the incorrect responses and fixing only the right response. Now it was able to open the door without any error or in other words, learned the correct way of opening the door.

Thorndike's Laws of Learning:

Thorndike, on the basis of these experiments, postulated three laws of learning

1. **The Law of Readiness:** When any conduction unit is ready to conduct, for it to do so is satisfying. When any conduction unit is not in readiness to conduct, for it to conduct is annoying. When any conduction unit is in readiness to conduct, for it not to do so is annoying.

This law is inactive of the learner's state to participate in the learning process. Readiness, according to Thorndike, is preparation for action. It is essential for learning. If the child is ready to learn, he learns more quickly, effectively and with greater satisfaction than if he is not ready to learn. This shows us not to force the child to learn if he is not ready but to also not miss any opportunity of providing learning experiences if the child is prepared to learn. The right moments concerning the learning situation and the learn as state of mind should be recognized and maximum use should be made of this knowledge by the teacher. He should also make an attempt to motivate the students by stimulating their attention, interest and curiosity.

2. Law of exercise: This law has two sub-parts: the law of use and the law of disuse which may be stated as:

The law of use: When a modifiable connection is made between a situation and response that connection's strength is, other things being equal, increased.

The law of disuse: When a modifiable connection is not made between a situation and response, during a length of time, that connection's strength is decreased.

As will be seen, the law of use refers to the strengthening of a connection with practice and the law of disuse to the weakening of connection or forgetting when the practice is discontinued. It can be said in short, that the law of exercise as a whole emphasizes the need for repetition.

The law of effect: In the words of Thorndike:

When a modifiable connection between stimulus and response is made and is accompanied or followed by a satisfying state of affairs, that connection's strength is increased. When made and accompanied or followed by an annoying state of affairs, its strength is decreased.

In other words, learning can be said to have taken place properly when it results in satisfaction and the learner derives pleasure from it. In the situation when the child meets failure or is dissatisfied, the progress of learning is blocked. All pleasant experiences have a lasting influence and are remembered for a long time, while the unpleasant ones are soon forgotten. Therefore, the degree of its effectiveness.

This law emphasizes the role of rewards and punishment in the process of learning. Getting a reward as a result of some learning motivates and encourages the child to proceed with increased intensity and enthusiasm while punishment of any kind discourages him and creates a distaste for that learning.

Subordinate Laws of Learning:

Thorndike proposed the following subordinate Laws

- ✦ **Laws of Multiple Responses:** The law implies that when an individual is confronted with a new situation he responds in a variety of ways before arriving at the correct response.

- ✦ **Laws of Attitude:** Attitude or mental set leads to perform the task well.

✦ **Law of Prepotency of Elements:** The law states that the learner makes selective responses in a learning situation.

✦ **Law of Response by Analogy:** This law suggests that new learning situation is tackled on the basis of his past experience.

✦ **Law of Associative Shifting:** The responses of the learner shifts with situations. This shifting is done in respect of the basic stimulus or some related associative stimulus.

Educational Implications of Thorndike's Theory

✦ A right attitude towards learning should be developed in the class room for better learning

✦ According to Thorndike, motives play vital role in learning.

✦ So learning should be made purposeful and goal-directed.

✦ Law of effect uses rewards. In a class room application the teacher can use praise and encouragement that would bring learning.

2. Explain the theory and education implications of pavlovian classical conditioning towards learning?

Ans: Other names for this theory are conditioned response theory. This theory was developed by a Russian Physiologist Ivan Petrovich Pavlov in 1904. Conditioning means modification of a natural response.

Classical conditioning is a process by which previously natural stimulus acquires the capacity to elicit a response through association with a stimulus that already elicits a similar or related response

- **Wade and Tavis.**

Pavlov's experiment: Pavlov conducted a number of experiments on dogs to study how the stimuli and responses are associated. By simple surgical operation, the flow of saliva from a dog's mouth was transferred to a glass tube. The hungry dog salivated when food was presented. Food was used by him to

stimulate the secretion of saliva in dogs. Then, at the sight of food plate, the dog started salivating. After that, immediately before giving food to the dog, a bell was rung. This experiment was repeated for several days. After seven days, he rang the bell only, but did not give any food to the dog. Still the dog secreted saliva in the same measure as before. Thus, the response of salivation at the mere sight of food (unconditional response) was now transferred to the sounding of the bell (conditional response). Salivation at the sound of bell is an acquired response, and this acquired response is called as conditional reflex. The process of strengthening a conditional response through reinforcement is called conditioning. The conditioned response is acquired by pairing the conditioned stimulus and unconditioned stimulus repeatedly principles of classical conditioning:

The theory of classical, conditioning emphasized by Pavlov and Watson gave birth to a number of important concepts and principles in the field of learning such as:

1. Extinction: it was noted by Pavlov that if the conditioned stimulus (ringing of the bell) is presented alone a number of times without the food, the magnitude of the conditioned response of salivation begins to decrease, and so does the probability of its appearing at all. This process of gradual disappearance of the conditioned response or disconnection of the S-R association is called extinction.

2. Spontaneous recovery: It was also discovered by Pavlov that after extinction, when a conditioned response is no longer evident, the behaviour often reappears spontaneously but at a reduced intensity. This phenomenon- the reappearance of an apparently extinguished conditioned response (CR) after an interval in which the pairing of conditioned stimulus (CS) and unconditioned stimulus (US) has not been repeated- is called spontaneous recovery. The process of spontaneous recovery shows that somehow, the learning is suppressed rather than forgotten.

As time passes, the suppression may become so strong that there would, ultimately be no further possibility of spontaneous recovery.

3. Stimulus generalisation: Pavlov's dog provided conditioned response (Salivation) not at the sight of the food but to every stimulus like ringing of the bell, appearance of light, sound of the footsteps of the feeder, etc. associated with its being fed. Similarly Watson's boy Albert showed fear not only of touching a rabbit but also of the mere sight of a rabbit, a white fur coat and even Santa Claus whiskers. Responding to the stimuli in such a generalized way was termed as stimulus generalization with reference to a particular stage of learning behaviour in which an individual once conditioned to respond to a specific stimulus is made to respond in the same way in response to other stimuli of similar nature.

4. Stimulus discrimination: Stimulus discrimination is the opposite of stimulus generalization. Here, in sharp contrast to responding in a usual fashion, the subject learns to react differently in different situations. For example, the dog may be made to salivate only at the sight of the green light and not of the red or any other. Going further, the salivation might be elicited at the sight of a particular intensity or brightness of the green light but not at any other. In this way, conditioning through the mechanism of stimulus discrimination one learns to react only to a single specific stimulus out of the multiplicity of stimuli and to discriminate one from the others among a variety of stimuli present in our environment.

Educational Implications:

- ✦ Repetition and habit formation is to be strengthened in the process of learning.
- ✦ Children should be awarded immediately when they do well.
- ✦ Bad habits can be broken by deconditioning.
- 3. Compare and contrast the trail and error, classical and operant conditions theories ?**

	<p>6. In this theory teaching style is based on teaching mission or any technological devices.</p> <p>7. Reinforcement is very important in this theory such as given gifts, appreciation, punishment etc.</p> <p>8. This theory leads to describe the new teaching techniques it is called as leahicv programme.</p>		<p>6. Learning style is based on interaction between teacher and the student.</p> <p>7. Conditioned group activities; such as group singing, group dancing, kolatam etc are developed in this theory.</p> <p>8. Classical connection theory helps to learn the conditioned responses based on rounds such as symbols, introduction of new words (A-Apple) etc.</p>		<p>6. Learning is based on interaction between teacher and the student.</p> <p>7. All motor skills are developed only in this theory.</p> <p>8. Trial and Error method helps to improve the hand writing of students.</p>
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<p>Operant Connection Theory</p>	<p>1. In this theory, no need to motivate the organism because of organism having also natural motivated.</p> <p>2. Learning must be based on individual differences.</p> <p>3. The learning happens through when the modifiable connection is made between natural response and reinforcement.</p> <p>4. When the response of the student, immediately given the feedback and reinforcement.</p> <p>5. There is no importance of home work and assignments in this theory.</p>	<p>Classical Connection Theory</p>	<p>1. Organism (student) must be motivated to learning in this theory.</p> <p>2. Learning must be based on individual differences.</p> <p>3. When an organism is 'ready to learn' for it to do so, a modifiable connection is made between stimulus and response.</p> <p>4. This theory encourages the tasks of recall, revision, relearning and over learning.</p> <p>5. This theory encourages home work and assignment.</p>	<p>Trial and Error Theory</p>	<p>1. Organism (student) must be motivated to learning in this theory.</p> <p>2. Learning must be based on individual differences.</p> <p>3. When an organism is 'ready to learn' for it to do so, a modifiable connection is made between stimulus and response.</p> <p>4. This theory encourages the tasks of recall, revision, relearning and over learning.</p> <p>5. This theory encourages home work and assignment.</p>
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<p>Merits:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It create self-learning environment. 2. It provides immediate feedback. 3. It given importance to individual difference through learning. 4. Role of student is very active in this type of learning situation. 5. There is no scope to process of self evaluation in this type of learning situation. <p>Characteristics:</p> <p>This is S-type theory that means first important is given to stimulus.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It create self-learning environment. 2. It doesn't provide related feedback. 3. It given importance to individual difference through learning. 4. The role of student is passive in this type of learning situation. 5. There is no scope to process of self evaluation in this type of learning situation. <p>Characteristics:</p> <p>This is S-type theory that means first important is given to stimulus.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It create self-learning environment. 2. It provide immediate feedback. 3. It given importance to individual difference through learning. 4. Student is actively participated in this type of learning situation. 5. It provide to opportunity to self evaluation in this type of learning situation. <p>Characteristics:</p> <p>This is R-type theory that means first important is given to response.</p>
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4. Discuss the skinner's operant conditioning theory with experiment and educational implications?(Or) What is operant conditioning theory of learners?

Ans: Operant means the environment to generate its own consequences. Burrhus Frederic Skinner introduced the concept of operant conditioning in 1930. Other names for this theory are Instructional conditioning (or) Reinforcement conditioning (or) Reward Learning.

Skinner's Experiment: A hungry rat is placed in a box called Skinner box. This box contains a lever and a device for delivering a pellet of food. The hungry rat moves around restlessly and by chance presses the lever. The rat gets a pellet of food. Immediately after pressing the lever. The rat eats and soon presses the lever again. The food 'reinforces' lever pressing. If the pressing no longer delivers food, the rate of lever pressing will diminish. Here behaviour and appropriate responses are important factors. If reward is withheld repeatedly, the behaviour extinguishes.

Skinner gives great importance to operate behaviour, which is more concerned with responses (R), than with stimuli (S). he calls it R-type conditioning. Skinner used R-S formula instead of S-R formula. According to R-S formula, when a desired response is emitted, a reinforcing stimulus is presented. Thus a desirable response is conditioned by constantly reinforcing it.

In short, Operant conditioning refers to increasing the probability of a response in a particular stimulus environment by following the response with 'reinforcement'.

Principles of Operant Conditioning:

◆ **Reinforcement:** Reinforcement influence changes in behavior. It can be both positive as well as negative. A positive reinforcement increases the likelihood of behavior. Whereas negative reinforcement decreases the likelihood of behavior. Thus the removal of the negative reinforce also increases the likelihood of behavior. Negative reinforce like punishment inhibits behavior and the presentation of a reward i.e. positive reinforce increases behavior.

◆ **Schedules:** Reinforcement to strengthen behavior can be carried out in different patterns or schedules. Continuous

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reinforcement means reinforcing every correct response so as to facilitate positive transfer. Fixed interval reinforcement wherein reinforcement where the number of correct responses is taken as the criteria for reinforcement. Variable Reinforcement refers to intermittent, irregular schedules.

Shaping: Step by step attempts in a planned systematic manner to make the learner elicit appropriate responses and to move in the right direction is a process called shaping. Preparing and making the organism to make the first step in learning is crucial in this technique of learning.

Educational Implications:

- ◆ The personality of a person is manipulated through operant conditioning.
- ◆ Learning subjects should be arranged in order of simple to complex.
- ◆ The direct method of teaching foreign languages based on C-R theory.
- ◆ Children learn many interests and attitudes through conditioning at home, in the school.

UNIT - 3 COGNITIVE AND HUMANIST PERSPECTIVES OF LEARNING

1. Describe Learning by Insight through Kohler's experiment ?

(Or)

Discuss the educational Implications of Insightful Learning.

Ans : Wolf Gang Kohler, a German gestalt psychologist, postulated the the theory of learning by insight. This gestalt theory is based on the concept of "whole is meaningful than sum of its parts". A thing cannot be understood by study of its constituent parts but only by study of it as a totality, is the basic idea behind this theory.

Kohlers Experiment: Kohler: first of all, used this term (insight) to describe the learning of his apes. Kohler conducted many experiments on chimpanzees and brought out a book Mentality of apes in 1925 which was the result of his experiments, conducted during the period 1913-17.

i) In one experiment, Kohler put the chimpanzee, sultan, inside a cage and a banana was hung from the roof of the cage. A box was placed inside the cage. The chimpanzee tried to reach at the banana by jumping but could not succeed. Suddenly, he got an idea and used the box as a jumping platform by placing it just below the hanging banana.

ii) In another experiment, Kohler made this problem more difficult. Now it required two or three boxes to reach the bananas. Moreover, the placing on one box over the other required different specific arrangements.

iii) In a more complicated experiment, the banana was placed outside the cage of the chimpanzee. Two sticks, one longer than the other, were placed inside the cage. One was hollow at one end so that the other stick could be thrust into it to from a

longer stick. The banana was so kept that it could not be picked up by any one of the sticks. The chimpanzee first tried these sticks one after the other but failed. Suddenly, he got a bright idea. The animal joined the two sticks together and reached the banana.

In these experiments, Kohler used many different chimpanzees. Sultan, who was the most intelligent of Kohler's chimpanzees, could solve all the problems. Other chimpanzees could solve the problems only when they saw Sultan solving them.

Steps in Insight Learning

According to Kohler, certain steps are involved in learning which are discussed below.

1. **Identifying the problem:** The motivated learner identifies the problems involved in attaining the goal.
2. **Understanding the problem:** The learner analyses the situation and perceives the nature of the problem.
3. **Initial efforts:** Initial efforts are in the form of simple trial and error mechanism.
4. **Incubation of ideas:** It involves a period of hesitation or pause towards the problematic situation. During this period, mind keeps the task alive.
5. **Insight Development:** A flash of lightening comes in mind to solve the problematic situation.
6. **Repetition and Generalisation:** After obtaining an insightful solution for the problem, the individual applies in another situation which requires a similar type of solution. The individual generalizes that the similar problems require the same type of solution.

Education Implications.

- ◆ The theory advocates the child centered approach to teaching-learning.
- ◆ The teacher should present the concept as a whole to facilitate insight learning.
- ◆ Learning should be purposive and goal oriented and well planned.
- ◆ The problem solving approach is stressed.

2. Write about Bruner's theory of learning?

(Or)

Write about Bruner's Discovery theory of Learning.

Ans : J.S. Bruner, an American professor, influenced by Piaget's theory, is the exponent of the discovery learning theory. Bruner is of view that there are three modes or systems of representations.

- i. **Enactive representation** - Refers to actions performed by the child.
 - ii. **Iconic representations** - System of thought depends on visual or sensory organization.
 - iii. **Symbolic representations** - development of abstract images and the use of language.
- According to Bruner the guidelines for promoting discovery learning are
- ◆ The emphasize the basic structure of new material.
 - ◆ Give as many examples as possible.
 - ◆ Help students build coding systems.
 - ◆ Application and transfer of learning from one situation to another.
 - ◆ Give a problem solving approach to students.
 - ◆ Encourage intuitive guesses.
 - ◆ In order for the technique of discovery Bruner is of opinion that
- The teacher**
- a. Should provide problem situations to stimulate discovery.
 - ◆ Should reduce the complexity of a discipline to make it understandable to the learner.
 - ◆ Should be a facilitator of learning.
 - ◆ Should provide learning experience to see the structure of the subject matter.
 - ◆ Help understanding by teaching them coding systems.
 - ◆ Emphasizes transfer of skills and application to new problems.
 - ◆ Should guide discovery by asking leading questions, and

giving feedback about the direction of the problem solving activities.

b. The learner should

Learn to see the structure (ideas, relations, patterns) and how things are related.

Be an active participant in the process of learning.

c. The classroom experience should

- Give specific examples.
 - Create ways to form generalizations.
 - Use of concepts and coding systems.
 - Facilitate transfer of learning.
 - Facilitate intuitive thinking (guessing)
 - Analytic thinking is encouraged (step wise approach)
 - Spiral curriculum. Progression of learning should go from simple to complex. Concrete to abstract, specific to general.
- Discovery learning where the teacher is a facilitator.

Advantages: ✦ Helps in effective memorization and facilitates transfer. ✦ Helps strengthen students self-concept ✦ Provides a sense of intrinsic motivation and inner satisfaction.

Disadvantages: ✦ Slow learners need more individual approach. ✦ Difficult in large class rooms as interaction is needed.

3. Explain Piaget developmental theory of learning.

(Or)

Write about Piaget's Developmental theory of Learning.

Ans : Jean Piaget (1896-1980), a Swiss child Psychologist, offers a rich framework for conceptualizing the development of child's thinking and cognition through development to an adult. To him cognitive development means how knowledge is acquired and developed through successive stages and at various age levels. Hence, his theory of cognition is sometimes called Genetic Epistemology. It focuses attention on the interaction between his biological inheritance and his environment for cognitive development.

Mental process In Piaget's theory, all cognition takes place due to three processes assimilation, Accommodation and Equilibration.

- ✦ **Assimilation** means the fitting of new information into previously established cognitive structures (schemas)
- ✦ **Accommodation** means the alteration of existing cognitive structures (schemas) in response to new information.
- ✦ **Equilibration** means optimal level of intellectual functioning taking place when there is a balance between assimilation and accommodation. The cognitive structure changes from one stage to another by the process of equilibration, maintaining balance between the child and his changing environment.

These three processes together facilitate Adaptation. Adaptation is an ongoing process which helps the individual internalize or store all that one comprehends. All learning adaptive as an infant learns to cry when hungry.

Educational implications.

- ✦ School curriculum should be constructed based on the cognitive abilities and maturation.
- ✦ Piaget's theory helps the teacher to understand the cognitive developmental lag of the children in class room.

4. Write about Bandura's Social Learning Theory ?

(Or)

Discuss the Albert Bandura Social Learning theory?

Ans: Bandura & Walter's Social learning theory (cognitive - Behavioural Perspective)

Albert Bandura (b 1925) and Richard Walters came out with an innovative approach to personality in the form of their social learning theory. They advanced the view that what an individual presents to the world at large as his personality is acquired through a continuous process of structuring and restructuring of experiences gathered by means of social learning and later initiated in corresponding situation.

Albert Bandura developed a cognitive - behavioral perspective, placed considerable emphasis on the cognitive

aspects of learning. Bandura stressed that human being regulate behavior by internal symbolic processes thoughts. That is we learn by internal reinforcement. According to Bandura, we prepare ourselves for difficult tasks, for example, by visualizing what the consequences would be if we did not perform them. Generally we seek other's help. We do not always require external reinforcement to alter our behavior patterns: our cognitive abilities allow us to solve many problems internally, Bandura (1974) went so far as to say that human beings have "a capacity for self direction", Bandura later developed a theory of self-efficacy, the belief that one can achieve desired goals (1986). He posted that cognitive behavioral treatments work in large part impairing self-efficacy.

The social learning theory of Bandura emphasizes the influence of a person's cognitions - their thoughts, feelings, expectations and values - in determining personality. According to Bandura, people are able to foresee the possible outcomes of certain behaviours in a given setting without actually having to carry them out. This takes mainly through the mechanism of observational learning-viewing the actions of others and observing the consequences (1977)

Bandura places particular emphasis on the role played by 'self-efficacy', learned expectations regarding success, in determining the behaviour we display, self-efficacy underlies people's faith in their ability to carry out a behaviour, regardless of how successful they have been in the past or what barriers currently lie in their paths. The greater a person's sense of self-efficacy the more likely it is that success will take place. For instance, people with a high sense of self efficacy regarding academic accomplishments will be more likely to achieve academic success. The cognitive psychologists place emphases on the reciprocity between individuals and their environment. Not only is the environment assumed to affect personality, but people's behaviour and personalities are assumed to "feed back" and modify the environment. Which in turn affects behaviour in a web reciprocity.

In fact, Bandura has suggested that reciprocal determinism

is the key to understanding behaviour. In 'reciprocal determinism', it is the interaction of environment, behaviour, and individual that ultimately causes people to behave in the ways that they do (1986). For instance, a man with aggressive needs may get into a fight at a hockey game. He may later seek out hockey games in order to fulfill his enjoyment of fighting. At the same time, the drive to be aggressive may increase because of his fighting.

5. Write about **Vygotsky theory**?

ns : Lev Semyonovich Vygotsky was a Soviet Belarusian psychologist, the founder of a theory of human cultural and biosocial development commonly referred to as cultural historical psychology. In the book "Thought and the language" he explained the significance of language in the cognitive development.

Vygotsky social development theory

Vygotsky explained the role of social internal structures in the development of social maturity. According to him, society plays a dominant role in arriving the meaning of the experiences. He opposed Piaget idea that child's maturity leads to learning and stated that learning leads to maturity.

Principle Concepts : Vygotsky explained that maturity or development is result of the influence of culture. Vygotsky state the importance of tools of intellectual adaptation. Like Piaget he too stressed the role some of the born traits in intellectual development. While Piaget concentrated on motor reflexes and sensory abilities, Vygotsky paid attention to two types of mental functions.

They are

1. Elementary mental functions.
 2. Higher mental functions.
- There are four components in the primary mental functions, Attention, sensation, perception and memory.

These primary functions interact with the immediate environment and develop into more meaningful and effective mental activities. They are called higher mental functions.

A child was given a jigsaw puzzle. The child struggled a lot to solve the puzzle. She was helped by her father in her effort. He encouraged her throughout. The child completed the puzzle

successfully. She acquired the ability to solve the puzzle independently. This experiment shows that through participation and cooperation children learn more fast. This experiment supports Vygotsky's ideas.

In order to explain his theory on cognitive development, Vygotsky introduced two principles.

1. The more knowledgeable other (MKO)
2. The zone of proximal development (ZPD).

More knowledgeable other The more knowledgeable other (MKO) is somewhat self-explanatory; it refers to someone who has a better understanding or a higher ability level than the learner, with respect to a particular task, process, or concept.

Although the implication is that the MKO is a teacher or an older adult, this is not necessarily the case. Many times, a child's peers or an adult's children may be the individuals with more knowledge or experience. In fact, the MKO need not be a person at all. Some companies, to support employees in their learning process, are now using electronic performance support systems. Electronic tutors have also been used in educational settings to facilitate and guide students through the learning process. The key to MKO is that they must have (or be programmed with) more knowledge about the topic being learned than the learner does.

Zone of proximal Development The concept of the More Knowledgeable Other is integrally related to the second important principle of Vygotsky's work, the Zone of Proximal Development.

This is an important concept that relates to the difference between what a child can achieve independently and what a child can achieve with guidance and encouragement from a skilled partner.

Educational Implications : Vygotsky's principle of peer interaction in the educational practices of United States of America is rich and varied. Robert Slavin's Student Team Achievement Division was designed on the lines of cooperative learning principles. Here, the children are allocated work in small groups, where, each group comprises children of varying ability, gender, and ethnic backgrounds. The teacher introduces a topic to the

group and the group's task is to discuss the problem and query each other until they understand the topic.

6. Explain Rogers humanist perspectives Learning.

(Or)

Explain the characteristics of Learning centered approach of Rogers.

Ans. CARL ROGERS THEORY OF EXPERIMENTAL LEARNING

The theory of experiential learning has been propounded by Carl Ransom Rogers, an American psychologist. It has its origin in his views about psychotherapy and humanistic approach to psychology. It was primarily employed to explain the learning mechanism of adult learners and then was applied to adolescent and school going learners also.

In his search for the basic nature of learning, Rogers tried to distinguish two types of learning - cognitive and experiential. He termed cognitive learning as meaningless in itself unless it is subjected to some use. Such learning is knowledge based and thus may include the learning of vocabulary, multiplication table, mathematical formulae, historical events and geographical facts. The experiential learning, on the other hand, is quite vital to one's progress and welfare. It is associated with the application of the acquired knowledge such as learning about engines in order to repair a car, learning psychological principles and methods in order to help the children get rid of bad habits. Thus experiential learning is learner-centered. That is to say, it cares for the needs, and wants of the learner. Carl Rogers has tried to enumerate these qualities of experiential learning in the following way:

1. Experiential learning is characterized by personal involvement of the learner.
2. It is self-initiated. The learner willingly takes initiative to engage in such type of learning.
3. It is characterized by self-evaluation. The learner himself is interested in evaluating the results and outcomes of such learning by applying it to the realization of learning

objectives, i.e. he wants to test his knowledge of repairing an electrical gadget by actually doing the repair.

4. It leaves a pervasive effect on a learner. Whatever is learned through this method can be made into use when and where he needs.

Rogers, as humanist, believes in the strength and potentialities of human beings. According to him, all human beings have a natural inclination for learning and a desire to grow and progress. The role of the teacher and the parents is thus to help their children in their inherent desire for personal change and growth. Teacher as well as the parents have to care for and facilitate such learning which helps the children to grow and develop according to their requirements. The attempts of the teachers and the parents in realising the objectives of experiential learning may, thus include the following provisions:

1. Arranging a favorable and positive climate for learning.
2. Helping the learner or learners to have clear-cut objectives and purpose of his/her learning.
3. Organising the learning resources and making them available to the learners.
4. Balancing intellectual and emotional components of learning.
5. Sharing feelings and thoughts with learners in a democratic way.

Thus, the primary responsibility of a teacher lies well in his sincerity as a helper, a guide and a facilitator in the ongoing teaching-learning process. He is not there to provide more information or demonstrate his skills in any area of information or fact-finding. Through many tools and materials and his own characteristic ways, a teacher, while following the doctrine of experiential learning, has to play the role of a learning facilitator. For realizing this objective, as Rogers points out, a learner must at least take care of the basic conditions that facilitate learning.

- According to him, learning is well facilitated when:
1. threat to the self of the learner is minimum;
 2. learning resources and climate are in favour of the learner;

3. the learner participates completely in the learning process and has control over its nature and direction;
4. it is primarily based on direct confrontation with practical, social, personal or research areas.

5. self-evaluation is the principal method of assessing progress or success; and
6. the learner realizes the importance of learning and develops an openness as well as willingness to learn.

Thus, experiential learning is, in fact, a learner-centered enterprise. Here the learner is the key figure in the ongoing teaching-learning process. The role of a teacher is to facilitate such learning. The primary responsibility of learning and change in the behaviour of the learner for his personal and social development lies with him. However, he is to be properly helped, guided and kept on the proper track by the teacher as and when the need of doing so arises. The main thing is to help the learner realize the importance and significance of the learning task. If we can make him see the profit or gain of the learning task, we can very well realize the objectives of learning. Therefore, according to Rogers, learning must be linked with motives, goals and ideals of the learner. Accordingly, for a learner who is interested in becoming rich in learning, pertaining to, say, such topics as economics, investment, financing, banking etc., the concept of learning may be of great importance. Decidedly he will take more genuine interest in the learning to topics and subjects which are helpful in realising his motives and ambitions, as compared to other students of his class who have significantly less interest in money matters.

Summing up; it can be easily concluded that Carl Rogers, through his theory of experiential learning, advocates a humanistic and learner-centred approach to be adopted in class rooms by the teachers, with the sole purposes of making the learning process more humane and suitable to the needs and interest of the learners.

UNIT - 4

TEACHING PROCESS

1. Write the concept and definitions, principles characteristics of teaching ?

Ans : Teaching is the act of Imparting Instruction to the learners in the classroom, where the teacher and students present formally. The teacher has something in his mind and want to transfer it to the students. Teaching is the complex art of guiding students through a variety of selected experiences towards the attainment of a widening field of Learning.

Definitions :

Teaching is an intimate contact between a more mature personality and a less mature one which is designed to further the education of the latter.

- H.C.Morrison

Teaching is defined as an interactive process, primarily involving classroom talk, which takes place between teacher and pupil and occurs during certain definable activities.

- Edmund Amidon

Teaching is a system of actions involving an agent, an end in view, and a situation including two sets of factors - those over which the agent has no control (class size, size of classroom, physical characteristics of pupil etc.) and those that he can modify (way of asking questions or ideas gleaned.)

- B.O.Smith

Teaching is a task of a teacher, which is performed for the development of a child.

- T.F.Greens

Teaching is the process that facilitates learning - Farrant
One might as well say he has sold when no one has bought, as to say he has taught when no one has learned. - John Dewey

Characteristics

1. Teaching is a complex social phenomenon.
2. Teaching is not an independent activity.
3. Teaching is an interactive process carried out for the attainment of the specific purposes and objectives.
4. Teaching is both a conscious and unconscious process.

5. Teaching is formal and informal, formational and informational.

Principles of Teaching

1. Principle of activity or learning by doing : Children are active by nature and if the methods of teaching can keep children active both physically and mentally productive learning occurs.

2. Principle of motivation : Motivation arouses interest and makes organism to behave and hence teachers use a variety of techniques to motivate children to involve them in the learning process.

3. Principle of self education : Teachers ignite and fire the imagination of the learners so that students express themselves in a threat free environment to maximize their learning.

4. Principle of individual difference : No two children are alike so for teaching to be effective must cater to the individual differences of children.

5. Principle of stimulation : According to Burton, teaching is the stimulation guidance, direction and encouragement of learning. Learning depends on the way how children are stimulated by means of right stimulus.

6. Principle of association : According to Thorndike, many things that are taught should be associated with each other so that they form a part of one process.

7. Principle of readiness : Readiness to learn on the part of the learner is necessary to participate in the process of teaching and learning.

8. Principle of effect : According to this principle, response strengthens if it is allowed by a pleasing effect and weakens if it is followed by unpleasant effect.

2. Explain the teaching as a profession, teaching as an art and science and teacher as a professional.

Ans : Teaching as a profession : A type of job that requires special education, training, for skill can be called a profession. Example : Medicine, law, chartered accountancy etc.,
Teaching has the following essential characteristics of a profession.

1. Teaching requires its own preparation and training standards.
2. It is recognized legally; licensure and certification defined by members.
3. Teaching possess a unique role, specialities within profession determined by members.
4. Teaching has its own professional ethics.
5. Teachers are given high level of respect, status and income.
6. Teaching has procedures for disciplining those who behave unethically.

Teachers as Professionals

The word "professional" means long and hard years of preparation, a striving for excellence, a dedication to public interest and commitment to moral and ethical values. Teachers spend a lot of time and energy in preparation. Teachers always strive for continuous up gradation and empowerment. They actively involved in action research activities and other professional development programmes.

Teaching is art and science : Teaching as an art is reflective and inventive. Teaching is an act of interpretation and self-expression on the part of the educator. The art of teaching involves the adaptations: a teacher must make to accommodate his/her specific situation and style. The art comes from the teachers personality, experience, and talents. Teaching as a science uses effective techniques. The science of teaching involves the generalizations from the research about effective teaching. The science comes from knowledge of child development and the structure of the curriculum.

The science dimension is concerned with a comprehensive knowledge of the subject matter, including its historical foundations and research on the frontiers of the discipline. The art dimension is the ability to convey complex material in terms that are readily understandable to willing and sometimes unwilling students.

Some principles that govern the process of teaching are

1. Teaching must strike a delicate balance between the self confidence that students must develop to become

independent thinkers and the humility they must maintain to recognize how much more they have to learn.

2. Teaching must transmit the subject matter to accommodate the heterogeneous nature of how students learn.
3. The success of teaching depends on the students willingness to "buy" what the teacher is "selling".
4. The effective teacher never confuses his teaching.
3. **Write the distinction between instruction, training and teaching ?**

(Or)

Distinguish between teaching training.

Ans : Instruction is not as complex as teaching. Instruction is simply giving direction

Instruction makes learners dependent on the teacher. Instructions must be understood and followed strictly in order to accomplish a particular task.

Teaching works for overall development while instruction works for skill development teaching arouses critical thinking while instruction arouses only thinking. Teaching produce new product while instruction aims for producing carbon copy or photocopy.

Distinction between Teaching and Training

"It has been said that the essence of teaching is causing another to know. It may similarly be said that the essence of training is causing another to do."

- H. Clay Trumbull

1. Teaching and training may be thought of as the same thing, but they in fact have many differences.
2. Teaching is defined as, "to cause to know something, to guide the studies of, to impart knowledge or to instruct by example, precept or experience."
3. Training seeks "to form by instruction, discipline or drill" or "to make prepared for a test or skill."
4. Training usually has a more specific focus than teaching, which seeks to instill a deeper knowledge over a longer period of time.
5. Training on the other hand seeks to help people master a specific skill or skill set, until they are able to execute it efficiently.

6. Teaching provides information, knowledge, experience where as trainer facilitates learning.
7. Teaching may relate to the subject area. On the contrary, training may relate to functional area.
8. One of teaching's goals is to enrich the mind, while training's end is to mold habits or performance.
9. Teaching usually deals with a subject or topic, while training deals with a duty or function.
10. Teachers generally give students feedback, while trainers receive feedback from trainees.

Educational Implications

1. Generally teaching precedes training. So the theoretical knowledge must be provided to students before providing skill training.
2. Enhancing teaching and training, each with the other, is necessary.

4. Explain the phases of teaching ?

Ans : The complex task of teaching makes it imperative on the part of the teacher to plan and execute it. The steps or stages are known as phases of teaching.

Planning : It is the phase of teaching associated with activities before the actual act of teaching takes place i.e., in short it is the planning phase of teaching. The objectives in this phase are :

- i) **Fixation of goals :** In this step the teacher formulates goals, aims and objectives. The teacher writes the objectives in specific terms in behavioural terms related to entry and terminal behaviours.
- ii) Decision making about the subject matter.
- iii) Arranging/sequencing the elements of content chosen for presentation.
- iv) Sequencing the teaching strategies.

Execution :

In the preactive phase, activities are those that the teacher undertakes before entering the classroom. In the interactive phase teacher undertakes activities inside the classroom. The teacher provides students verbal stimulations of various kinds, makes explanations, asks questions, listens to student's responses and provides guidance. The activities in this phase are :

- i) **Sizing up of the class.** The teacher makes a mental picture of the class, the students by observation and face reading.
- ii) **Diagnosis of the learners.** The teacher by testing the previous knowledge assesses the abilities of learners, their academic background and interests and attitudes.
- iii) **Reactive Processes - Action - Reaction** processes play the central role in the task of classroom interaction. For this purpose, the teacher has to take right decisions with regard to the selection and use of the proper stimuli, schedule of enforcement and feedback devices and development of suitable strategies suiting to the needs of the student, teaching environment and teaching objectives.

Thus in this phase of teaching an appropriate verbal and non-verbal interaction between the teacher and students is established by arranging suitable teaching-learning activities and an equally suitable and controlled classroom environment.

Reflection

The third phase of the teaching act concerns with the evaluation activities. The teacher asks verbal or written form questions, to measure the achievement of the students. The activities are :

- i) Defining the exact dimensions of the changes caused by teaching. The teacher compares the actual behaviour changes that have resulted with the expected behavioural changes. The teacher defines the criterion behaviour.
- ii) Selecting appropriate testing devices and techniques. The teacher selects testing devices that are both reliable and valid to evaluate the cognitive and non-cognitive aspects of the students. Depending on the need the teacher uses either criterion tests or performance tests.
- iii) Changing the strategies in terms of evidences gathered. Based on the feedback received from the test results the teacher can identify the lacunae / drawbacks or the highlights of his teaching. Based on the evaluation, if necessary modifications are planned for the next teaching-learning activity.

It begins even before the teacher enters the classroom and

continues even after he leaves the classroom after completion of teaching. For effective teaching the teacher should plan and execute activities under all the three phases.

5. Discuss the role of teacher in teaching, learning process?

(Or)

Explain in detail the different roles of a teacher in teaching learning process.

Ans : In teaching learning process teacher plays prominent role as role model, Colearner and in some other roles.

Teacher as a Model : Teacher should be role model to students. A teacher should follow good practices and should inspire students.

Much of what students learn from their greatest teachers is not detailed on a syllabus. Teachers who help us grow as people are responsible for imparting some of life's most important lessons. During their initial school years, students encounter, perhaps for the first time, other children of the same age and begin to form some of their first friendships. As a teacher, you will show your students how to become independent and form their own relationships, you will carefully guide them and intervene when necessary. School is as much a place of social learning as academic learning, and this is true, not only in our early years of education, but all the way through college. Though a teacher's influence on the social sphere of school lessons as students mature, those early lessons still have an effect on how they will interact with other in the future.

Teacher as facilitator : As a facilitator teacher makes learning process simple, facilitator mingles with students and establishes good relationship between students.

Negotiator : A teacher will make discussions with head master, students and other teachers. He maintains harmony with all these people and takes acceptable decisions.

Co-Learner : We as teacher need to move away from the traditional "stand and deliver" teaching model to that of the "guide on the side" teaching model. We need to start thinking of ourselves as co-learners rather than teachers. One study claims that "Effective teachers of digital - age learners will be challenged to

move away from models of teaching and learning as isolated endeavours. As they model work and learning that reflects inventive thinking and creativity, teacher must become comfortable as co-learners with their students and with colleagues around the world.

Reflective Practitioner : Teacher will accept the facts. Teacher will improve creativity and invokes thought provoking.

Class room researcher : Teacher will do experiments and come to conclusion in order to improve the students.

Teacher are subjective insiders involved in classroom instruction as they go about their daily routines of instructing students, grading papers, taking attendance, evaluating their performance as well as looking at the curriculum. Traditional educational researchers who develop questions and design studies around those questions and conduct research within the schools are considered objective outside observers of classroom interaction. But when teachers become teacher-researchers, the "traditional descriptions of both teachers and researchers change. Teacher - researchers raise questions about what they think and observe about their teaching and their students learning. They collect student work in order to evaluate performance, but they also see student work as data to analyze in order to examine the teaching and learning that produced it".

6. Explain the functions of a teacher in class room, School and community.

(Or)

Describe the functions of a teacher in class room, school and community.

Ans : Function in Class room : Teachers play vital roles in the lives of the students in their classrooms. Teachers are best known for the role of educating the students that are placed in their care. Beyond that, teachers serve many others roles in the classroom. Teachers set the tone of their classrooms, build a warm environment, mentor and nurture students, become role models, and listen and look for signs of trouble.

Teaching Knowledge : The most common role a teacher plays in the classroom is to teach knowledge to children. Teachers are given a curriculum they must follow that meets state guidelines.

This curriculum is followed by the teacher so that throughout the year, all pertinent knowledge is dispensed to the students. Teachers teach in many ways including lectures, small group activities and hands on learning activities.

Creating Classroom Environment Teachers also play an important role in the classroom when it comes to the environment. Students often mimic a teacher's actions. If the teacher prepares a warm, happy environment, students are more likely to be happy. An environment set by the teacher can be either positive or negative. If students sense the teacher is angry, students may react negatively to that and therefore learning can be impaired. Teachers are responsible for the social behaviour in their classrooms. This behaviour is primarily a reflection of the teacher's actions and the environment she sets.

Role Modeling Teachers typically do not think of themselves as role models, however, inadvertently they are. Students spend a great deal of time with their teacher and therefore, the teacher becomes a role model to them. This can be a positive or negative effect depending on the teacher. Teachers are there not only to teach the children, but also to love and care for them. Teachers are typically highly respected by people in the community and therefore become a role model to students and parents.

Mentoring Mentoring is a natural role taken on by teachers, whether it is intentional or not. This again can have positive or negative effects on children. Another role played by teachers is a protector role. Teachers are taught to look for signs of trouble in the students. When student's behaviours change or physical signs of abuse are noticed, teachers are required to look into the problem. Teachers must follow faculty procedures when it comes to following up on all signs of trouble.

Educating is just one of the many things you will have to do in your role as teacher. This lesson will detail several of the key roles teachers play in classrooms and schools.

Functions in School Teachers duties and functions are unlimited in number.

1. Planning : He has to go about his work after careful and thorough planning. He plans his own work according to the

time table and other engagements.

2. Teaching : He is primarily meant for teaching. In order to discharge this function creditably, he must possess thorough knowledge and mastery of his subject, study and adopt the effective methods and techniques, select learning materials, and ensure discipline in his class. He must be very successful in motivating the students. Under no circumstances he should shirk and bypass this responsibility. He should work with determination to cause resultant learning in the students as a consequence of his teaching. He should try to secure the interest & participation of the students in the process of teaching. His duty in respect of correction of their written work and home work is a part of teaching process.

3. Organisation : He has to look to the organization of syllabus, classification of pupils, construction of time-table and assignment of duties to colleagues and students. With the headmaster at the help of affairs in organisation, he has to extent cooperation in organising and maintaining the school plant, upkeep and beautification of the school campus, maintenance of equipment, and paying attention to the cleanliness and sanitation of the neighbourhood. The organisation of library service for the pupils may also demand some of his attention. He must conduct himself as a competent organiser of various school activities and should not consider that his job ends with teaching.

4. Keeping Records : He has to keep a number of records pertaining to the students, such as detailed record of the students entrusted to him in his tutorial group, attendance records of his class, progress record of the students, and record of the collection of fees. He may also be entrusted with the duty of keeping the records of the furniture, laboratory equipment, and other stock and stores.

5. Evaluation : He has to carry out frequent evaluation of the progress of the students also. This is a part of his teaching duties and it helps immensely in his process of teaching. It gives an opportunity to discover the students deficiencies, difficulties and possibilities. Teaching can proceed in the light of achievements from individual to individual. The house tests have to be conducted

quarterly, the answer sheets have to be scored by him, marks are tabulated and results are prepared for later reference. In some cases the internal assessment on the basis of these house tests has to be forwarded to the examining authorities also. In order to play this role efficiently, it is his duty to acquaint himself with the short-comings of the existing system of evaluation and think other alternatives which are to some extent free from these short comings.

6. Maintaining Relations : He should not think that he can work better in aloofness and isolation. His role in maintaining healthy relations with all coming into his contact is definitely very important. The school exists for its human staff. The teacher's teaching activities will be adversely affected if he does not enjoy healthy relations with other members of the school population. He must develop and improve his faculties in respect of human relations also. This aspect of his functions can be ignored by him only at a very heavy cost.

7. Guidance : The students need his guidance in a number of matters and situations. They have to select their subjects and consult the teachers for their future courses of education and vocation. They suffer from a number of emotional and adjustment problems. In special cases like that of delinquent, backward, weak, and brilliant students, he has to pay individual attention and give guidance in accordance with their respective requirements. In short, it is an important duty of the teacher to give educational, vocational and personal guidance to the needy students.

8. Supervision : He has to supervise the work of the students, and ensure regularity in attendance, regularity and accuracy in class room work as well as home work and efficiency in the practical work in the laboratory. In the classes, he supervises their progress and behaviour; in the playground, he supervises their games; in the hostel, he supervises their conduct and discipline; in the library he supervises their self study; in the laboratory he supervises their actual performance of practical and in the campus as a whole he supervises their general behaviour and discipline.

9. Miscellaneous Duties : Some of his other duties can be enlisted as under :

- i) Professional growth
- ii) Membership and active participation in professional organisations.
- iv) Follow up of the students even after they have left the school.
- v) Maintaining and upholding the dignity of his noble profession.
- vi) Leadership role in the community.
- vii) Social service in the neighbourhood.
- viii) Healthy cooperation with the superiors.
- ix) Participation in state level and national programmes in the interest of education.

Functions of a teacher Incommunity : The teacher has to act as a binding force between the school and the community. The gap, if any between the two has to be plugged by systematic and sustained efforts. After taking over of the responsibility of education by the state, the community thinks that it has no responsibility towards the school. This is an absolutely wrong tendency. Similarly the teachers find it safe to remain aloof from the community. They are afraid of unnecessary interference in their day to day work by the community if it is brought closer to the school. Both have forgotten about the role of school as a community centre and the role of the community towards the uplift of the school. At many places, resourceful teachers have been able to improve the material equipment and other facilities of the schools with the cooperation of the community.

There are a number of things which the teachers should do for the community such as i) arranging relevant shows, exhibitions, etc. (ii) organising sports and tournaments for the adults (iii) social service under special circumstances requiring cleanliness, health care, sanitation, etc. (iv) social service at the time of fairs, festivals, etc. (v) running an entertainment programme for the adults and (vi) inviting experts from outside to speak to the students and adults on relevant topics.

UNIT - 5

LEARNING ENVIRONMENT AND LEARNING ENGAGEMENT

1. What is the Meaning of Learning Environment and Learning engagement ?

(Or)

Discuss the concepts of Learning Environment and Learning Engagement.

Ans : Meaning of Learning Environment and Learning Engagement : Learning environment refers to the diverse physical locations, contexts, and classroom culture. In which students learn. The term also encompasses the culture of a school its procedures and characteristics, including how individuals interact with and treat one another. Learning environments have both a direct and indirect influence on student learning, including their engagement in what is being taught, their motivation to learn, and their sense of well-being, belonging, and personal safety. The learning environment has two important aspects.

- i. **A positive learning environment**
 - ii. **A negative learning environment.**
- Positive learning environment**

The environment that allows students to feel comfortable and confident as learners is considered as positive learning environment. The teacher uses positive motivation techniques and reinforces learning.

Negative learning environment : It is the environment that produces adversary effects on the students learning. It can affect the students in many ways, such as low student achievement, poor behavior, student anxiety, or depression. The teacher represents authoritarian attitudes.

Features of modern learning environments

1. **Flexibility:** the ability to combine two classes into one for team teaching or split a class into small groups to support complementary learning.

2. **Openness:** They provide opportunities to observe and learn from the teaching of others and are observed in return.
3. **Access to resources:** Learning allows a range of different activities, such as reading, group work, project space, web areas, reflection, and presenting.
4. **Access to Technology:** There will be the use of wireless and wired technology to support learning.

Learner Engagement : Learner engagement is used to describe students' willingness to participate in routine school activities, such as attending class, completing the required work, and following teachers' directions in class. The term is also increasingly used to describe meaningful student involvement throughout the learning environment, including students participating in all the activities of the school. Learner engagement has been identified as a desirable trait in schools. Learner engagement is used to discuss students' attitudes towards school, while student disengagement identifies withdrawing from school.

Steps to Increase learner Engagement

1. **Emotional Stability:** The classroom environment must be emotionally stable. That is the environment must be free from fear or tensions. The learner must feel safe and secured in the classroom.
2. **Active involvement:** the learners must be involved actively in the class room practices.
3. **Project based activities:** while using project-based learning activities steps must be built and guidelines must be provided in such a way that the learners can take part voluntarily and willingly.
4. **Classroom Reflections:** Using some class time to reflect, review, and summarize can prove to be helpful in reaffirming what students have already learned and also provides an opportunity to get some additional clarity on the points where they are still struggling.
5. **Creating a culture of explanation instead of a culture of the right answer:** By Creating a problem that can be solved in different ways and encouraging students to find all three solutions the teacher can engaged students to think critically and thoughtfully and explain their learning.

6. Group activities: Making small groups of students involve and solve problems or complete assignments as teams.

2. Suggest some of the ways and means to create positive and productive learning environment and explain.
(Or)

Creating positive and productive environment for learning - creation of emotionally safe learning environment to increase learning - Explain.

Ans : Some of the factors that can generate a positive and productive learning environment are :

1. Maintaining good relations: Build positive relationships with students and parents starting with the first day of school is essential. Good relations with colleagues and other teachers too can be of much help.

2. Clear Communication: By speaking to students in their language that is child friendly language.

3. Trust Building: Build trust in the classroom by allowing the students to have a say on all the activities to create their own learning environment.

4. Making Learning Relevant: students are more engaged in learning and retain knowledge better when they see that it is relevant and vital to their own success and happiness.

5. Classroom Code of Conduct: A positive and productive classroom requires a common understanding of positive and negative behaviours.

6. Positive Actions: Students are to be taught positive behaviors in a thorough, consistent, systematic way.

7. Positive Attitude: A positive attitude is the change agent that will create positive classrooms and schools that produce happy and successful students.

Emotionally safe environment for learning : It is said home is the first and school is second home.

1. Stress-free atmosphere is the first principle for creating an emotionally safe growing and learning environment.

2. The most important variable that ensures emotionally secure learning environment is teacher behaviour.

3. Students must feel that the teacher is there to help them to learn and not to thrust on them his own learning.

4. Many times students particularly adolescents come out the stress by exchanging some positive thoughts with their teachers.

Development of Emotional Intelligence Emotional intelligence is the ability to tap into ones emotions and use them to make life better. Being in touch with the feelings allows one to manage stress levels and communicate effectively with other people. These two skills enhance your life both personally and professionally. High emotional intelligence can lead to better relationships and better job satisfaction. It helps teacher to reach students, colleagues and parents more positively.

1. Practice: Though one cannot have an absolute control on emotions one can learn and practice to control them and handle them in a smooth way.

2. Open-mindedness: Open-mindedness and agreeable nature go hand in hand it is an indicator of good emotional intelligence. Listening to debates and others arguments helps in understanding internal reflections and strengthens ones emotional intelligence.

3. Improving Empathy: Empathy means understanding other's emotions. By understanding others emotions one can draw parallels to understand one's own emotions.

3. Explain the theory of Goleman's Emotional development theory. (Or)

Write a short note on 'Goleman's Emotional development theory ?

Ans: Daniel Goleman a journalist and Harvard University professor popularised Emotional Intelligence term in his book.

"Emotional Intelligence : According to Goleman Emotional Intelligence refers to the capacity of recognizing our own feelings and those of others for motivating ourselves and for Managing emotions well in ourselves and in our relationships.

The following steps describe the five components of emotional Intelligence at work as developed by Goleman.

The Five components of Emotional Intelligence :

1. Self - awareness: The ability to recognize and understand personal moods and emotions and drives, as well as their effect on others. Self awareness depend on one's ability to monitor one's emotion state and to correctly identify and name one's emotions.

2. Self-regulation: The ability to control or redirect

disruptive impulses and moods. Halls Marks include trust worthiness and Integrity; comfort with and ambiguity.

3. Internal Motivation : A passion to work for Internal reasons that go beyond money and status which are external rewards - such as Inner Vision of what is important in life.

4. Empathy : The ability to understand the emotional make of other people. A skill in treating people according to their emotional reactions.

5. Social skills : Proficiency in Managing relationships and building net works and an ability to find common ground and build rapport.

4. Write the role of culture in the educative process, creating culturally responsive Learning environment, create cultural congruity between home and school.

(Or)

Creating positive and productive environment for Learning - creative of emotionally safe learning environment to increase learning - explain.

Ans: Role of culture in the educative process, creating culturally responsive learning environment, create cultural congruity between home and school

Definitions of Culture

The handwork of man and the medium through which he achieves his ends.

-B. Malinowski
The body of thought and knowledge, both theoretical and practical, which only man can possess.

-V. de Robert
Relationship between Culture and Education

1. The educational system points to the various needs of the society concerned, because it is towards the fulfillment of the same that education is organized.

2. If the culture of a society is chiefly materialistic, the education system there is based on competition. If individualism is at the top in a culture the educational system of the society, too, becomes coloured by individualism.

3. Whatever we learn through education is immensely influenced by culture. Social traditions influence ways of thinking, remembering, imagining and doing creative things.

4. Education and culture are essential for the all-round development of society in the civilized world.

5. The teacher have to understand the cultural motivations of parents, as the same are closely related with their expectations regarding education of their children.

Role of culture in the educative process

1. Culture and Education are inseparable, as they are simply two sides of the same coin. The two are indistinguishable.

2. Culture paves the way for education while education is responsible for enriching the cultural values in life. Therefore, both have to be interwoven in various ways.

3. This transmission of culture has helped to cement human solidarity and to ensure the continued survival of societies over the ages.

4. Education founded on strong cultural values will help students understand and acknowledge the significance of culture in the development context.

Culturally responsive learning environment

1. Culturally responsive teaching makes modifications in the teaching and learning process and instructional strategies to account for diversity.

2. Culturally responsive and relevant teaching and learning creates a space in which the teaching and learning relationship build on strengths of the teacher, child and family.

3. Reciprocal teaching and cooperative learning are two of the most effective strategies that engage students in culturally relevant learning environment.

The following elements are essential for culturally responsive teaching.

a. Respect for students and their potential to learn.
b. Caring environments and personal connections with students and families.

c. Cultural congruity between home and school.

Cultural congruity between home and school
Cultural consists of the values, traditions, social and political relationships, and world view created, shared, and transformed by a group of people bound together by a common history, geographic location, language, social class, and / or religion.

Cultural Congruity between Home and School

1. Cultural congruity between home and school is an important element of culturally responsive teaching and equity pedagogy.
2. Many children, particularly those from mainstream back grounds, come with experiences that prepare them to be successful in school.

Assisted performance, supervised discussion and reciprocal teaching as strategies to enhance motivation and learning

1. Assisted performance defines what a child can do with help, with the support of the environment, of others, and of the self.

2. For Vygotsky, the contrast between assisted performance
5. **Explain in detail the following strategies to enhance Motivation and Learning.**

- a) Assisted performance
- b) Supervised discussion
- c) Reciprocal teaching.

(Or)

Explain the following.

- a) Reciprocal teaching
- b) Assisted performance
- c) Supervised discussion.

Ans : Assisted performance : Vygotsky believed in learning through assisted performance such as "look do" teaching methods, where the child imitates something the teacher has done. Assisted-performance learning will only work within the zone of proximal development (What the child can do with assistance).

Strategies to enhance motivation and learning

1. It is easy to involve the students in the learning process through group activities.
2. The tasks must be challenging.
3. Accelerated learning depends on the encouragement given by the teachers.
4. Field trips visits and other activities can help in the motivation process.

Supervised Discussion

Ans : 1. Class discussions can enhance student understanding, and broaden student perspectives. It highlight opposing viewpoints, reinforce knowledge, build confidence, and support community in learning.

2. By interacting with classmates and responding to the varying viewpoints and arguments that may arise during an open discussion, student will learn the value of continually challenging their own preconceptions, notions, understanding, and conclusions.

3. Teachers can plan discussions and supervise them effectively by planning discussions with the clear objective in mind and stating the purpose of the discussion.

Strategies to enhance motivation and learning.

1. Additional tasks and challenges motivate the learner
2. Students are to be involved in goal settings
3. Parental involvement in the learning activities.
4. The efforts and improvements must be rewarded.

Reciprocal Teaching

Reciprocal teaching is a teaching strategy developed in 1984 by Anne Mari Palincsar from Michigan State University and Anne Brown from the University of Illinois. The purpose of this strategy is to improve reading comprehension through the use of student / teacher collaboration. It takes places in the form of a dialogue between the teacher and a group of students, preferably not more than 8 students.

Definition

A scaffolded discussion technique that is built on four strategies that readers use to comprehend text: predicting, questioning, clarifying and summarizing.

Four Strategies of Reciprocal Teaching
-Palincsar and Brown(1984)

As part of the strategy, students are directed on what is going to happen and what is expected of them. These four strategies are essential for making sense of what they read. Students monitor and improve their reading comprehension by using these strategies.

a. Predicting: the students make predictions about what the author might discuss in the text. The predicting strategy helps students monitor their comprehension by using text clues, background knowledge, picture clues or text structure to make meaning from text.

giving feedback about the direction of the problem solving activities.

b. The learner should

Learn to see the structure (ideas, relations, patterns) and how things are related.

Be an active participant in the process of learning.

c. The classroom experience should

- Give specific examples.
- Create ways to form generalizations.
- Use of concepts and coding systems.
- Facilitate transfer of learning.
- Facilitate intuitive thinking (guessing)
- Analytic thinking is encouraged (step wise approach)
- Spiral curriculum. Progression of learning should go from simple to complex. Concrete to abstract, specific to general.

Discovery learning where the teacher is a facilitator.

Advantages: ✦ Helps in effective memorization and facilitates transfer. ✦ Helps strengthen students self-concept.

✦ Provides a sense of intrinsic motivation and inner satisfaction.

Disadvantages: ✦ Slow learners need more individual approach. ✦ Difficult in large class rooms as interaction is needed.

3. Explain Piaget developmental theory of learning.

(Or)

Write about Piaget's Developmental theory of Learning.

Ans: Jean Piaget (1896-1980), a Swiss child Psychologist, offers a rich framework for conceptualizing the development of child's thinking and cognition through development to an adult. To him cognitive development means how knowledge is acquired and developed through successive stages and at various age levels. Hence, his theory of cognition is sometimes called Genetic Epistemology. It focuses attention on the interaction between his biological inheritance and his environment for cognitive development.

Mental process In Piaget's theory, all cognition takes place due to three processes assimilation, Accommodation and Equilibration.

- ✦ **Assimilation** means the fitting of new information into previously established cognitive structures (schemas)
- ✦ **Accommodation** means the alteration of existing cognitive structures (schemas) in response to new information.
- ✦ **Equilibration** means optimal level of intellectual functioning taking place when there is a balance between assimilation and accommodation. The cognitive structure changes from one stage to another by the process of equilibration, maintaining balance between the child and his changing environment.

These three processes together facilitate Adaptation. Adaptation is an ongoing process which helps the individual internalize or store all that one comprehends. All learning adaptive as an infant learns to cry when hungry.

Educational implications.

- ✦ School curriculum should be constructed based on the cognitive abilities and maturation.
- ✦ Piaget's theory helps the teacher to understand the cognitive developmental lag of the children in class room.

4. Write about Bandura's Social Learning Theory ?

(Or)

Discuss the Albert Bandura Social Learning theory?

Ans: Bandura & Walter's Social learning theory (cognitive Behavioural Perspective)

Albert Bandura (b 1925) and Richard Walters came out with an innovative approach to personality in the form of their social learning theory. They advanced the view that what an individual presents to the world at large as his personality is acquired through a continuous process of structuring and restructuring of experiences gathered by means of social learning and later initiated in corresponding situation.

Albert Bandura developed a cognitive - behavioral perspective, placed considerable emphasis on the cognitive