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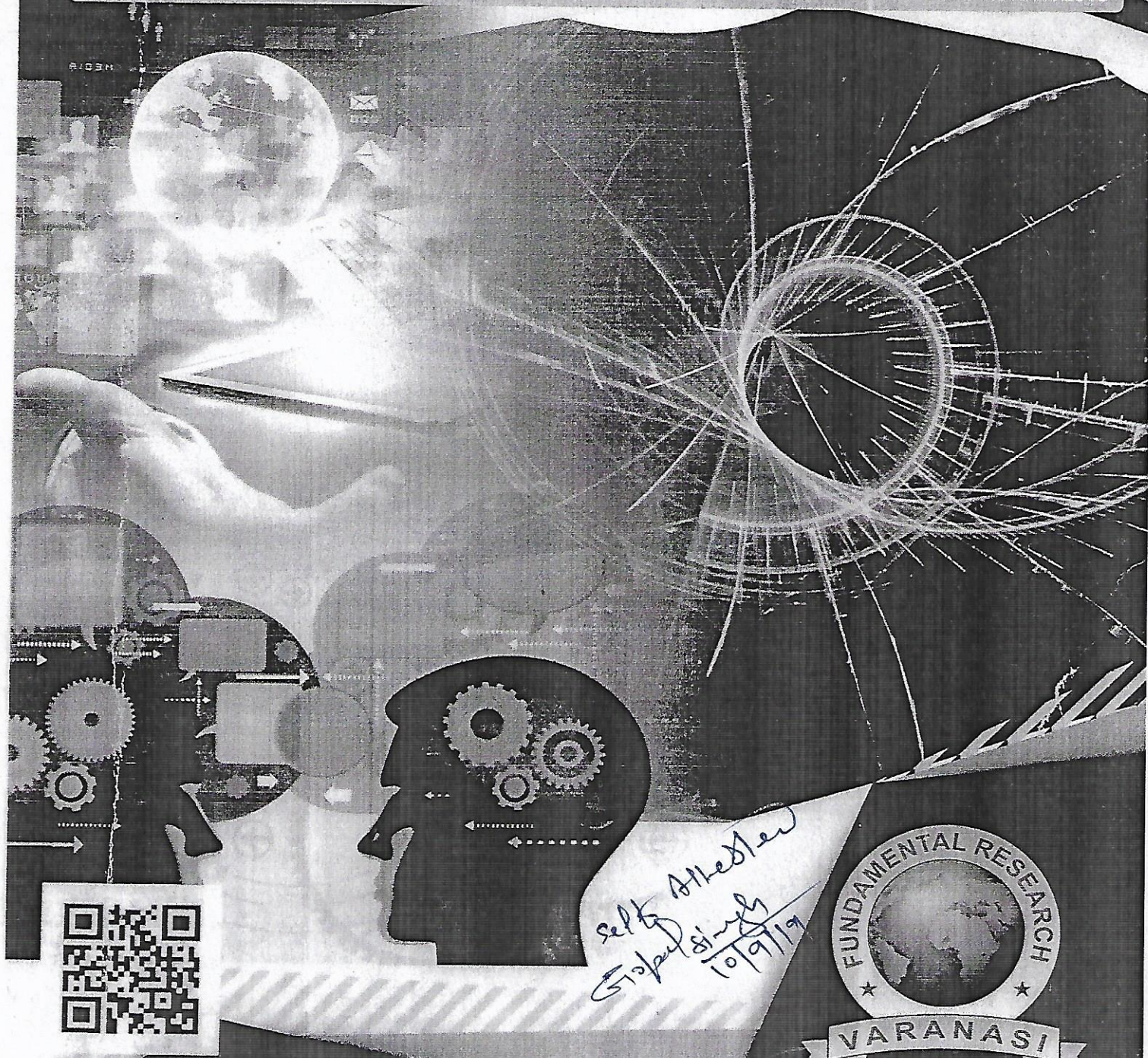
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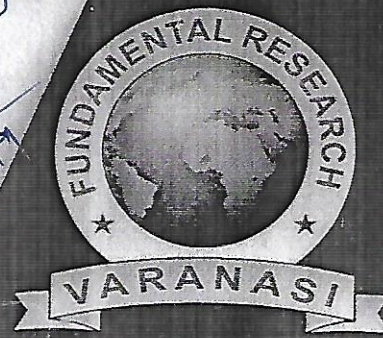
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LEARNING AND THINKING STYLES: A LITERATURE REVIEWGOPAL SINGH¹ & DR. HARISHANKAR SINGH²¹RESEARCH SCHOLAR, DEPT. OF EDUCATION, B. B. A. UNIVERSITY (A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY), LUCKNOW (U.P.)²HEAD, DEPT. OF EDUCATION, B. B. A. UNIVERSITY (A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY), LUCKNOW (U.P.)

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ABSTRACT

Learning style is the characteristic of the cognitive, affective, and physiological behaviours that serve as relatively stable indicators of how learners perceive, interact with, and respond to the learning environment and Thinking style is the power of thinking and reasoning may thus be considered to be the essential tools for the welfare and meaningful existence of the individual as well as society. Learning Styles are conceptualized as a way to explain the differences among student performance levels. Many of these learning style theories are developed by educators and psychologists and have been widely accepted. One would be hard-pressed to find someone who has not heard phrases such as, He's left brain dominant, or She's right brain dominant, as an explanation of understanding. More common Learning Style Explanations include: auditory learners, visual learners and hands-on, or kinesthetic learners. There exist several other styles which will be discussed, but these are three prevalent learning style theories which are easily transferable for understanding other theories as well. Although developed by prominent members of the field, there lies at the other end of the teaching spectrum scientists, psychologists, and educators who cry, "FOUL," at the notion of Learning Styles.

Keywords: Left and Right Hemisphericity, Learning Style and Thinking Style.

INTRODUCTION

The education is the process of instruction aimed at the all round development of individuals, providing the necessary tools and knowledge to understand and participate in day to day activities of today's world. Learning style is the characteristic of the cognitive, affective, and physiological behaviours that serve as relatively stable indicators of how learners perceive, interact with, and respond to the learning environment and Thinking style is the power of thinking and reasoning may thus be considered to be the essential tools for the welfare and meaningful existence of the individual as well as society. Good teaching practices were assumed to be universals that did not depend on individual differences among students or on teaching students to think and learn. Teaching-learning process. We now have conceptual and practical information about the ways that students learn and how instructors can use this information to inform their teaching practices.

Teaching-learning scholars have shown that it is the interaction of good instructional practices with students' strategic learning styles and skills that result in positive learning outcomes. To provide optimum learning experiences for design students, consideration must be

given to individual differences among learners. By addressing students' learning and thinking styles and planning instruction accordingly, design educators will meet more individual's educational needs and will be more successful in their own educational goals

THE DEFINITION AND THE CATEGORIES OF LEARNING AND THINKING STYLES

Definition- As a psychological term, style was formally introduced by Allport in 1937 when he identified it to be a means of identifying distinctive personality types or types of behaviors. With the further development of some social sciences such as Psychology, Linguistics and SLA, more and more affective, cognitive and physiological factors are integrated into its category. Therefore, Brown (1994) refers to it as a consistent and rather enduring tendency or preference within an individual and styles as those general characteristics of intellectual functioning (and personality types as well) that especially pertain to one as an individual that differentiates one from someone else.

With the emergence of cognitive psychology, some cognitive psychologists put forward a more specific term — cognitive style, which refers to an individual way of processing information. It is used for describing or

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