

LOCALE DIFFERENCES IN LEARNING STYLES AMONG D.EL.ED. TRAINEES

Savita Devi

**Assistant Prof. in Education, Raj Rajeshwari College of Education, Bhota,
Hamirpur (H.P.) – INDIA**

ABSTRACT

The present study was undertaken to study the different learning styles of D. El. Ed. trainees in district Hamirpur of Himachal Pradesh in relation to their Locale. A sample of 100 D. El. Ed. trainees was selected in this study through random sampling technique. The data was collected with the help of Learning Style Inventory of Karuna Shankar Misra (2012). The descriptive statistical techniques like Mean, Standard Deviation and the 't'-test were used for testing the hypothesis. The findings of the present study revealed that no significant difference exists in the learning style of Urban and Rural D. El. Ed. Trainees of district Hamirpur in Himachal Pradesh.

KEYWORDS : Learning Style, Locale, D. El. Ed. Trainees.....

INTRODUCTION

In modern times the knowledge that students acquire is not something static, it has become dynamic. Therefore, a lot of issues related with learning are considered while thinking about how to develop learning environment or learning experience. Now a day's students' need, drive, interest and their aptitude all these are considered. So, the process of education is student centric to help them understand subjects better. One such idea is learning style because through learning styles it can be understood how a student learns and therefore his study materials or learning experiences can be individualized to develop him. Particularly in the subjects who are considered to be harder, students can be helped with consideration of their proper learning styles, guided materials or classroom planning. Every person has his own unique way of learning. There is no particular process or method in which people can learn. According to Karuna Shankar Misra (2012), "Learning style refers to the way one internally represents experiences and recalls or processes information". Learners are taught in accordance with their learning styles and when they consider their own styles while studying, their academic achievements seem to improve. In this regard, learning style is viewed as "the way, in which individuals begin to concentrate on process, internalize, and retain new and difficult information" (Dunn, 1990, cited in Hawk & Shah, 2007).

CONCEPT OF LEARNING

Learning styles suggest the ways or methods by which students acquire learning. It is a consistent way of responding to and using stimuli in context of learning. There are inherent variations of learning styles that every individual reflects. Learning style is a personality characteristic that is innate and affected by environmental factor and evolves over a period of time. It is also determined by many variables such as mental abilities, child rearing practices, school environment, peer interaction, self-awareness, involvement in learning on the part of students etc. It gradually develops from birth and stabilizes at certain age i.e. adolescent age. Students reveal their learning style preference by everything they say or do. Present learning style inventory attempts to measure six main learning styles namely- Enactive Reproducing, Enactive Constructive, Figural Reproducing, Figural Constructive, Verbal Reproducing and Verbal Constructive. Their operational definitions are as follows :

- (i) **Enactive Reproducing** : It indicates one's preference for action based concrete experiences. The emphasis is on imitation and practice. It is reproduction oriented.
- (ii) **Enactive Constructive** : It indicates preference for conceptualizing one's experiences based on the processing of enactive information.
- (iii) **Figural Reproducing** : It refers to one's preference for visual experiences related to making diagrams, charts, picture, maps and photographs. The emphasis is on imitation and practice. It is reproduction oriented.
- (iv) **Figural Constructive** : It refers to the preference for processing of figural experiences which will lead to conceptualizations.
- (v) **Verbal Reproducing** : It refers to written or spoken information related to subject matter communicated through words.
- (vi) **Verbal Constructive** : It refers to the preference for reflective, accommodative and abstract thinking about subject matter so as to develop conceptualizations.

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

The review of related literature pertaining to the present study has been given as under:

Verma (2001) reported that urban students seen to have more inclination towards the adoption of dependent, collaborative and participant learning styles than rural women students, however no significant differences were observed between the two groups with reference to independent, commutative and avoidant learning styles.

Singh (2008) in a study of learning style among tribal senior secondary students in H.

P. found that students do not differ significantly with respect to their imaginative and analytical learning styles.

Uppal (2009) from her study concluded that Male and Female B.Ed. students do not appear to differ significantly with respect to their precision and dynamic learning style. Further results shows that Urban and Rural B.Ed. students do not differ significantly with regard to their imaginative and analytic learning style.

Monika (2010) found that rural and urban J.B.T students appeared to differ significantly with respect to their analytical and dynamic learning style

Sahoo & Chandra (2013) from their study found that; independent learning style students were found to be significantly larger than that of dependent learning style among Distance Mode B.Ed. Trainees. Participant learning style students were found to be significantly larger than that of Avoidant learning style among Distance mode B.Ed. Trainees.

Singh & Pandya (2015) there was no significant different found in learning styles between the group of urban and rural students. So, it is said that the students of urban area and rural area have same learning styles.

Kausar & Topno (2021) find the preferred Learning Styles of B.Ed. Trainees and findings indicated that Verbal Constructive Learning Style was found to be more prevalent Learning Style among B.Ed. Trainees.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

O. To study the difference in learning style among Urban and Rural D. El. Ed. trainees.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

H. There will be no significant difference in learning styles of Urban and Rural D. El. Ed. trainees.

RESEARCH METHOD FOR THE STUDY

The study was conducted through descriptive survey method of research was used to study the learning style of Urban and Rural D. El. Ed. trainees.

RESEARCH TOOL USED

In the present study Learning Style Inventory by Karuna Shankar Misra (2012) was used to collect the data from D. El. Ed. trainees.

SAMPLING

In the present study a sample of 100 D. El. Ed. trainees were taken by the simple random technique of sampling.

VARIABLES

In the present study learning style learning styles were treated as dependent variables and Locale are treated as independent variables.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE USED

In the present study the data was analyzed by employing statistical technique of Mean, SD and 't'-test.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

The Table-1 presents the calculated statistics of Learning Styles Among D. El. Ed. Trainees of District Hamirpur In Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE-1
Significant of difference in the Learning Styles Among D. El. Ed. Trainees of District Hamirpur In Himachal Pradesh

Sr. No.	Variable	Rural Group	Urban Group	't'- value
1.	Enactive Reproducing (ER)	N=62	N=43	.48 NS
		M=25.44	M=25.95	
		SD=4.34	SD=3.15	
2.	Enactive Constructive (EC)	N=62	N=43	.56 NS
		M=24.76	M=24.23	
		SD= 4.87	SD=4.34	
3.	Figural Reproducing (FR)	N=62	N=43	.87 NS
		M=24.59	M=24.72	
		SD=3.98	SD=3.45	
4.	Figural Constructive (FC)	N=62	N=43	.45 NS
		M=25.68	M=25.02	
		SD=4.57	SD=4.14	
5.	Verbal Reproducing (VR)	N=62	N=43	.98 NS
		M=25.82	M=25.84	
		SD=3.82	SD=3.82	
6.	Verbal Constructive (VC)	N=62	N=43	.42 NS
		M=25.94	M=25.33	
		SD=4.18	SD=3.47	

NS=Not significant

The Table-5 shows that the obtained 't'- values 0.48, 0.56, 0.87, 0.45, 0.98 and 0.42 of Rural and Urban D. El. Ed. Trainees for Enactive Reproducing, Enactive Constructive, Figural Reproducing, Figural Constructive, Verbal Reproducing and Verbal Constructive Learning Styles respectively were found non- significant, It means that Rural and Urban D. El. Ed. Trainees do not differ significantly with regard to their Enactive Reproducing, Enactive Constructive, Figural Reproducing, Figural Constructive, Verbal Reproducing and Verbal Constructive Learning Styles.

More or less on the average, Rural and Urban D. El. Ed. Trainees were found to have almost similar orientation toward their Enactive Reproducing, Enactive Constructive, Figural Reproducing, Figural Constructive, Verbal Reproducing and Verbal Constructive Learning Styles. Hence, the Hypothesis stating that, "There will be no significant difference in learning styles of Urban and Rural D. El. Ed. Trainees" was accepted.

FINDING OF THE STUDY

- No significant difference found in learning styles of Urban and Rural D. El. Ed. Trainees.

IMPLICATIONS

Every individual adopts his own style of learning for performance. This paper implies that learning style play an important role in the lives of learners. When students recognize their own learning style, they will be able to integrate it into their learning process and the learning process will be enjoyable and more effective. Teachers should identify the learning style of students and teach them accordingly. Teaching techniques can be modified according to students' learning style. Both teachers and parents are to cooperate with students to provide them suitable environment without enforcing them against their learning style as it will lead to acceptance of fruitful knowledge by students and maintain and retain their interest in studies.

REFERENCES

- **Monika (2010).** A Study of Learning Styles Among J.B.T Students of Himachal Pradesh. M.Ed. Dissertation, H.P.U. - Shimla.
- **Sahoo, P. K. & Chandra, S. (2013).** A Study of Learning Styles of B.Ed. Students of Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU). MIER Journal of Educational Studies: Trends and Practise, 3, 33-45.

- **Singh H.S & Sunil Pandya (2015).** A Study of Learning Styles of Higher Secondary School Students in Respect to Their Gender and Locality. *An International Journal*, 8(1), Issn: 2277- 0364
- **Singh, V. (2008).** A Study of Cognitive and Learning Style Among Tribal Senior Secondary Students of Himachal Pradesh. M. Phil. Dissertation, Madurai Kamraj University.
- **Tasneem Kausar and Ignatius Topno (2021).** An Investigation on The Learning Styles of B.Ed. Trainees. *International Journal of Advanced Research* 9(06), 82-87. DOI:10.21474/IJAR01/12990
- **Uppal, M. (2009).** A Study of Learning Style among B.Ed. Students of Himachal Pradesh. M.Ed. Dissertation, H. P. U. Shimla.
- **Verma, S. B. (2001).** Study Involvement Study Habits and Learning Style of Women Students as Related to Residential Background, Type of Institution, Stream and Achievement. Ph.D. Thesis, Education CCSU.

Submitted on July 22, 2024
Accepted on August 05, 2024