**TYPES OF LEARNING**

1).***Habituation***

in psychology, habituation is an example of non-associative learning in which there is a progressive diminution of behavioral response probability with repetition of a stimulus. It is another form of integration.

2) Enculturation

enculturation is the process by which a person learns the requirements of their native culture by which he or she is surrounded and acquires values and behaviours that are appropriate or necessary in that culture. The influences which as part of this process limit, direct or shape the individual, whether deliberately or not, include parents, other adults and peers. If successful, enculturation results in competence in the language, values and rituals of the culture.

3). e-Learning and Augmented Learning

Electronic learning or e-learning is a general term used to refer to Internet-based networked computer-enhanced learning. A specific and always more diffused e-learning is mobile learning (m-Learning), it uses different mobile telecommunication equipments, such as cellular phones.

When a learner interacts with the e-learning environment, it's called augmented learning. By adapting to the needs of individuals, the context-driven instruction can be dynamically tailored to the learner's natural environment.

5). Rote Learning

Rote learning is a technique which avoids understanding the inner complexities and inferences of the subject that is being learned and instead focuses on memorizing the material so that it can be recalled by the learner exactly the way it was read or heard. The major practice involved in rote learning techniques is learning by repetition, based on the idea that one will be able to quickly recall the meaning of the material the more it is repeated.

6). Informal Learning

Informal learning occurs through the experience of day-to-day situations (for example, one would learn to look ahead while walking because of the danger inherent in not paying attention to where one is going).

7). Formal Learning

Formal learning is learning that takes place within a teacher-student relationship, such as in a school system.

8). Nonformal Learning

nonformal learning is organized learning outside the formal learning system. For example, learning by coming together with people with similar interests and exchanging viewpoints, in clubs or in (international) youth organizations, workshops.

9) Non-formal Learning and Combined Approaches

The educational system may use a combination of formal, informal and non-formal learning methods. The UN and EU recognize these different forms of learning. In some schools students can get points that count in the formal-learning systems if they get work done in informal-learning circuits.

10). Imprinting

Imprinting is the term used in psychology and ethnology to describe any kind of phase-sensitive learning (learning occurring at a particular age or a particular life stage) that is rapid and apparently independent of the consequences of behavior.

11) Observational Learning

The learning process most characteristic of humans is imitation; one's personal repetition of an observed behaviour, such as a dance. Humans can copy three types of information simultaneously: the demonstrator's goals, actions and environmental outcomes .

12) The Visual or Spatial Learning

A visual or spatial learner is a person who learns best if there are visual aids around to guide the learning process.For example, someone who can learn best from diagrams, pictures, graphs would be a visual or spatial learner.

13) The Kinesthetic Learning

The Kinesthetic learner is a person that learns best by actually doing something.

14) The Linguistic Learning

The linguistic learner is one who learns best through linguistic skills including reading, writing, listening, or speaking.

15). The Naturalist

The naturalist learns by working with, and experiencing, nature.

16) The Interpersonal Learning

The interpersonal learner is someone who learns by relating to others.

17) The Intrapersonal Learning

The intrapersonal, as opposed to interpersonal, learner is someone who works and learns best when they are alone.