

## Psychology of Teaching and Learning

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### Objective:

Learners will describe the role of Educational Psychology in understanding education, teaching and learning and its role in improving classroom teaching, learning, assessment, and school.

### Contents:

- § Introduction E-mail Assignment - Getting to Know You!
  - § What is Educational Psychology?
  - § Its contribution in understanding and improving Education
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## Definition of Psychology:

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**W. B. Kolesnik:**

“Psychology is the science of human behaviour.”

**C.V. Good defines :**

“Psychology is the study of adjustments of organism, especially the human organism to changing environment.”

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## Psychology

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**Psychology** is an academic and scientific study of mental processes and behavior. Psychologists study such concepts as perception, cognition, emotion, personality, behavior, interpersonal relationships, and the individual and collective unconscious.

Psychology also refers to the application of such knowledge to various spheres of human activity including issues related to daily life—e.g. family, education, and work—and the treatment of mental health problems.

Psychology includes many sub-fields of study and application concerned with such areas as human development, sports, health, industry, media, law.

Psychology is the science of the intellects, characters and behavior of animals including man. Human education is concerned with certain changes in the intellects, characters and behavior of men, its problems being roughly included under these four topics: Aims, materials, means and methods.

**Psychology is a pure science:**

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- It is empirical : experimental.
  - It is a systematic study.
  - It uses measurements and tools of measurement.
  - It has Definitions of terms.
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## Meaning of Psychology:

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- Psyche = soul, mind.
  - Logos = word, science, study, discourse.
  - Psychology as the science of soul.
  - Psychology as the science of mind.
  - Psychology as the science of consciousness.
  - Psychology as the science of behaviour.
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## Major Branches of psychology

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- Abnormal psychology deals with behaviour disorders and disturbed individuals. For example, researchers might investigate the causes of violent or self-destructive behaviour or the effectiveness of procedures used in treating an emotional disturbance.

Clinical psychology uses the understandings derived from developmental and abnormal psychology to diagnose and treat mental disorders and adjustment problems. Some clinical psychologists work to develop programmes for the prevention of emotional illness or conduct basic research on how individuals can better cope with the problems of daily life.

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## Major Branches of psychology

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- Comparative psychology explores the differences and similarities in the behaviour of animals of different species. Psychologists in this field make systematic studies of the abilities, needs, and activities of various animal species as compared with human beings.
  - Developmental psychology studies the emotional, intellectual, and social changes that occur across the life span of human beings. Many developmental psychologists specialize in the study of children or adolescents.
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## *EDUCATION; has its Latin root:*

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- “educere” = to lead out,  
to draw out  
– the innate capacities in man.
  - “educare” = to bring up,  
to raise.  
– from one level to another.
  - “educatum” = the act of teaching/training.
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## Major Branches of psychology

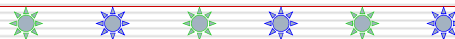
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- Educational psychology attempts to improve teaching methods and materials, to solve learning problems, and to measure learning ability and educational progress. Researchers in this field may devise achievement tests, develop and evaluate teaching methods, or investigate how children learn at different ages.
  - Industrial psychology is concerned with people at work. Industrial psychologists investigate such matters as how to make jobs more rewarding or how to improve workers' performance. They also study personnel selection, leadership, and management. Organizational psychology is a closely related field.
  - Social psychology studies the social behaviour of individuals and groups, with special emphasis on how behaviour is affected by the presence or influence of other people. Social psychologists concentrate on such processes as communication, political behaviour, and the formation of attitudes.
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## *Definitions of Education:*

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- Swami Vivekananda defines: “Education is the manifestation of perfection already present in man.”
  - Mahatma Gandhi defines: “By Education, I mean, an around drawing out of the best in the child and man – body, mind and spirit.”
  - Froebel: Education is a process by which the child makes the internal external.
  - John Dewey defines: “Education is life, life is education”.
  - According to Pestalozzi, “Education is a natural, harmonious, progressive development of man's innate powers.”
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## EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

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*Definition,  
Scope,  
Utility.*



## *Definitions of Educational Psychology*

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- C.V. Good : “Educational psychology is (i) the investigation of psychological problems involved in education, together with the practical application of psychological principles to education (ii) a study of nature of learning.”
  - J.M. Stephon : “Educational Psychology is a systematic study of educational growth.”
  - Crow and Crow, “Educational Psychology describes and explains the learning experiences of an individual from birth through old age.”
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### Nature of Educational psychology

- is a *positive* science
- is a *practical* science
- is helpful in the achievement of the *practical ideals of life*.
- is a field of knowledge with which *students, teachers and parents must be familiar*.

### Scope of Educational Psychology:

A committee set up by the Department of Educational Psychology in the *American Scientific Council* has given the following areas covered by Educational Psychology:

1. **Human Growth and Development:**
2. **Learning:**
3. **Personality and Adjustment:**
4. **Measurement and Evaluation:**
5. **Techniques and Methods of study:**

### Edu. Psy. is a positive science:

- As every science has, it has its own subject of study. And it is a systematic study.
- It collects facts and data using the scientific methods; especially through observation of phenomenon under natural and under controlled conditions.
- The data so collected is arranged and closely studied by using quantitative methods of Statistical techniques to arrive at certain conclusions and general principles, theories or laws.
- The laws or theories thus deduced are subject to verification in the light of new facts or data. Every science keeps its doors open for fresh information and new facts and changes its laws if warranted by the new data.

### Scope of Educational Psychology:

#### 1. **Human Growth and Development:**

- Heredity and environment.
- General growth and development.
- Social, mental and emotional development
- Motivation
- Individual differences on the basis of knowledge.
- Intelligence, aptitudes, interests  
and  
Frames programmes for guidance.

### SCOPE OF EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

- a practical science.
- any and every situation in which psychology becomes applicable to education.
- The subject matter of educational Psychology revolves round three areas:
  - (i) The Learner
  - (ii) The learning process
  - (iii) The learning situation

### Scope of Educational Psychology:

#### 2. **Learning:**

- General nature of learning
- Factors influencing learning
- Motivation and devices in teaching
- Skills
- Reasoning and problem solving
- Attitude
- Learning of particular school steps
- Transfer of training.

*Scope of Educational Psychology:*

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**4. Measurement and Evaluation:**

- Measurement of intelligence and aptitudes.
  - Measurement of learning
  - Measurement of adjustment
  - Applications on results of measurement
  - Measurement of changes resulting from evaluation.
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*Utility / Usefulness of Edu. Psychology:*

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□ **Educational Psychology tries to discharge its aims:**

- (i) Cultural Aim
  - (ii) Professional Aim.
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*Scope of Educational Psychology:*

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**3. Personality and Adjustment:**

- Emotions
  - Mental life of the pupils
  - Mental health of the teacher.
  - Exceptional children
  - Social interaction
  - Character.
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*Utility / Usefulness of Edu. Psychology:*

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□ **Educational psychology is useful in -**

- (i) Educational administration
  - (ii) in the curriculum
  - (iii) in the teacher training
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*Scope of Educational Psychology:*

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**5. Techniques and Methods of study:**

- Scientific study of educational problems
- Statistical techniques
- Implementation of research for the class-room teacher.



*Utility / Usefulness of Edu. Psychology:*

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□ **It helps to answer the questions:**

- (i) When to teach ?
  - (ii) What to teach
  - (iii) How of the learning process
  - (vi) Why of the learning process
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***Utility / Usefulness of Edu. Psychology:***

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**The utility of Educational Psychology could be seen in the following areas:**

1. Child-centered education:
  2. Change in the methods of teaching:
  3. Curriculum :
  4. Time-Table:
  5. Co-curricular activities:
  6. Discipline :
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***Utility / Usefulness of Edu. Psychology:***

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☐ To sum up–

Educational psychology has given a new **direction to education.**

It has given rise to a **revolution**, as a consequence of which education has become far **more scientific** than it was.



***Utility / Usefulness of Edu. Psychology:***

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7. Healthy Environment:
  8. Research:
  9. Study of educational problems:
  10. Measurement and evaluation:
  11. Emphases individual differences:
  12. Achieving educational objectives:
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*Thank You !!*

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***Relationship between Education and Psychology:***

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- Both are related to behaviour
  - Psychology achieves the aims of education
  - The Problems of Edu & Psychology are same
  - Close relationship b/w Teacher & Psychologist
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