



Study of the Nature of Educational Psychology

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Abstract

It is the study of how to influence students' behaviour and help them grow as individuals that is at the heart of “educational psychology” as an educational discipline. It is only within the teaching and learning processes that the behavioral patterns of students may be studied in connection to their educational environment and their overall development as individuals in the field of educational psychology.

Keywords: Human Achievements, Education, Intelligence, Biological Aspect, Angles etc.

Introduction

“Word psychology is derived from the Greek words Psycho and Logos. a. 'Psycho' means 'Soul' and 'logos' means 'Science', The Science of the Soul.”

Recently, psychology was granted its own independent category. It used to be considered a branch of philosophy in and of itself. Philosophers later offered a different definition of psychology, referring to it as the science of mind. Before the advent of experimental psychology, philosopher-psychologists provided all of these definitions.

Psychology as ‘Science of Behavior’

Individuals and organisations may be studied and predicted using modern psychology's scientific approaches.

True or untrue, good or terrible, right or wrong, education helps a person to make these distinctions. "The systematic study of a child's educational growth and development is known as educational psychology," according to you.

Early nineteenth century psychologist James Mill suggested that psychology was a part of education. “The history of psychology” and the ongoing connections among “psychology and education” led to those psychologists who disagreed. Using a historical and present comparison of the link between education and psychology, they argue for it.

To answer this topic, let's look at some common questions about psychology and how it may be utilised and used constructively in the real world. In the end, it is the reality that we are dealing



with two distinct areas of study: one concerned with human goals and the methods to achieve them, and the other with human thinking and knowledge. In today's society, psychology is largely accepted to have had an impact on education in the “past.

Definitions of Educational Psychology

1. C.E. Skinner: Educational psychology is the branch of psychology which deals with teaching and learning.
2. Crow and Crow: Educational psychology describes and explains learning experience of an individual from birth to old age.
3. E. A. Peel: Educational psychology is the science of education.
4. Trow describes, Educational psychology is the study of psychological aspects of educational situations.
5. Stephens says, Educational psychology is the study of educational growth and development.
6. Judd describes educational psychology as, a scientific study of the life stages in the development of an individual from the time he is born until he becomes an adult.

The Nature of Educational Psychology:

1. Its nature is scientific as it has been accepted that it is a Science of Education. We can summarize the nature of Educational Psychology in the following ways”:
2. The field of educational psychology is a scientific endeavor. As a field of study, science is primarily concerned with observing reality and formulating general rules that can be independently verified. For the acquisition of data, science uses a set of objective methodologies. Its goals are to comprehend, explain, forecast, and exert control over facts.) The field of educational psychology, like many others, has evolved ways for gathering data that are both objective and defensible. Additionally, it tries to get a better knowledge of, and forecast, human behaviour.
3. Educational psychology is a scientific discipline. Just like a physicist or a biologist, an educational psychologist conducts research, collects data, and draws conclusions in the same way.



4. The field of educational psychology is a social science. Similar to anthropology, economics, or political science, educational psychology investigates human beings and their capacity to interact socially.
5. Educational psychology is an uplifting field of study. It is a normative science, such as Logic or Ethics that deals with facts as they should be. As they are or as they work, positive science deals with the facts as they are. The field of educational psychology looks at children's behaviour in the present, not in the idealized future. So it's a positive science, in that sense.
6. The field of educational psychology is a practical one. A psychological approach to education is one that uses psychological concepts. Students' behaviour and experiences are being studied using psychological tools.

Relationship between Education and Psychology:

(1) Psychology and aims of education:

Psychology changes in children assist to determine the goals of schooling. It is thus important to consider the student's requirements, interests, ability, and attitude while arranging any educational activity.

(2) Psychology and curriculum:

The child's pace of growth should be taken into consideration while creating and constructing a curriculum. As a result, they serve a complementary role in the schooling process.

(3) Psychology and methods:

It is the teacher's responsibility to use a variety of teaching approaches that are connected to the child's psychological issues, requirements, and growth.

(4) Psychology and evaluation:

Psychological concepts should guide the whole assessment and examination procedure. Children's typical development should be taken into consideration while preparing questions.

(5) Psychology and discipline:

Discipline issues may be addressed with the use of correct psychological strategies. It also aids in the detection of a variety of children's behavioural issues.



(6) Psychology and administration:

Psychological approaches should be used into the administration process. Taking into account the uniqueness of each person is critical when it comes to administration.

(7) Psychology and teacher:

A teacher dealing with a challenging classroom has to be an expert in human behaviour and psychology. In order for a teacher to be successful, he or she must have a wide range of knowledge and skills in psychology.

(8) Psychology and timetable, textbook preparation:

Educators and administrators plan lesson plans based on the interests, availability of time, appropriateness, and the specific circumstances of their students. Similarly, he must take into account the importance of the learner's psychological requirements, abilities, and growth while producing textbooks.

Educational Psychology and Curriculum

The best curricula are those that encourage pupils to use their creative abilities and are tailored to meet their individual learning styles. According to the student's mental capacity, a curriculum should be developed.

- What and how should be taught?
- Create a curriculum that takes into account the wants and needs of students and the broader community
- Designing a curriculum that ranges from simple to tough
- Since individual differences in learning styles are emphasized in psychology, curricula should be adaptable to accommodate all students.

Education Psychology and Evaluation

It has been shown that students may discover their deficiencies with the use of various exams and evaluations produced by educational psychology. In education, psychology has brought new ways of evaluating students.

- IQ (Intelligence test) evaluation of children
- Examine the influence of sluggish learning in the classroom



- In addition, there is a personality test
- Interest and Attitude Evaluation
- Intelligence tests using the Stanford-binet scale

Children and adults between the ages of two and twenty-three years old may be assessed using the Stanford-Binet IQ scale, a standardised exam that measures intellect and cognitive aptitude.

Conclusion

To better understand how students learn, educational psychologists use theories of human development. There are other aspects of their jobs as well, such as working with teachers and children in a school environment. Continuing education is a lifetime process. Work, social interactions, and even routine domestic chores and errands are all opportunities for people to pick up new skills and knowledge outside of the classroom. Psychologists in this area study how individuals learn in various contexts in order to discover techniques and tactics that improve learning.

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