

CHRIST KING HR. SEC. SCHOOL, KOHIMA
CLASS - 12
SUBJECT: EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Unit – I

I. Very short answer Questions:

1. The term ‘psychology’ is derived from two Greek words ‘psyche’ meaning soul and ‘logos’ meaning science or study of a subject. Thus, psychology was a study of the soul or mind.
2. When we are asleep some mental activities keep going on. We dream and receive information such as a knock on the door, remembering etc.
3. It is an integral part of the learning process. It helps in understanding the human behaviour, thought and emotion.
4. Experiences are subjective in nature. We cannot directly observe or know someone else’s experience. Only the experiencing person can be aware or be conscious of her or his experience so it is ‘a complex set’.
5. A good curriculum is that which stimulates the constructive potentialities of the students and which is prepared according to their needs.
6. The use of audio – visual aids makes the learning easy, interesting and effective in education.

II. Short Answer Questions (SAQ)

1. On the basis of psychological principles the curriculum workers, teachers, and administrators prepare suitable timetable according to the interest, time, aptitude, suitability, individual differences and local condition of the learners. Psychology tells that textbook should be attractive, well-illustrated and according to the mental level of the pupils.
2. Because of the development of educational psychology, the curriculum of today incorporates various kinds of co-curricular activities.
3. The term ‘psychology’ is derived from two Greek words ‘psyche’ meaning soul and ‘logos’ meaning science or study of a subject. Thus, psychology was a study of the soul or mind. However, the focus has been shifted since it has established itself as a scientific discipline which deals with processes underlying human experience and behaviour. Now we can say psychology is defined formally as a science which studies mental processes, experiences, and behaviour in different context.
4. It essentially entails understanding the different levels of intellect of various students and integrating that in the learning plans of the various courses and subjects taught at the institute to make the subject matter as relatable as possible.
5. Educational psychology is a specialized field of study which aims to understand the psyche of people in the ecosystem of an educational institution.
6. Behaviours are responses or reactions we make or activities we engaged ourselves in.
7. Curriculum should be framed according to the child’s interest, aptitude, growth, maturation such as :
 - i. what to teach and how to teach?
 - ii. Preparing curriculum from easy to difficult approach.

8. Many students have many problems in education, society and emotions which have to be guided. Psychologist provides guidance in such conditions and therefore it is important in educational psychology.
9. A proper ventilator for air and seats for children. A clean place which can stimulate the children's desire to learn and should be conducive to the mental and physical health of the children.
10. It is the study of mental process such as attention, perception, memory, problem solving, decision making and language. Cognitive psychology investigates mental processes and products of the growth and development of cognitive abilities and capacities of human being. It studies the behaviour of individuals in relation to the development of his cognitive strength and their use in challenging circumstances.

III. Long Answer Question (LAQ)

1. The aim of the researcher is to know the cause and effect relationship so that the prediction of the behavioural phenomenon can be made. Psychology is a natural science having its roots in philosophy also modern psychology has developed because of the application of scientific method to study psychological phenomenon. Science plays a great deal of emphasis on objectivity which can be obtained. There is consensus on the definitions of the concept and how it can be measured. Psychologist has also been considerably influenced by the evolutionary approach which is dominant in biological sciences. Science can be divided into two boarder categories- normative and positive science. The question arises in which category psychology should be included.
2. The educator must know about the developmental stages, personality development and emotions of the students in order to be successful in his/ her field. As Mahatma Gandhi says "By education, I mean an all round drawing out of the best in the child and man – body, mind and spirit." Literacy is not the end of education not even the beginning. Hence the aims of education are not fixed. So, the needs, interest, aptitude, and attitude are the indicators for planning any activity for education.
3. Educational psychology is the branch of psychology which studies how people of all ages learn. Educational psychology has two aspects. They are theoretical and practical.

The importance and scope of educational psychology are as follows:-

- a. **Child-centre education:** Child psychology may be defined as the science which describes and explains the changes that take places in dividing as they pass through various stages of development from birth to maturity. Today, syllabi and methods of teaching are developed in accordance with the ability, capacity, interest and aptitude of the learner.
- b. **Curriculum:** In creating a curriculum, attention is focused primarily on the child's interest, aptitude, growth, maturation, etc. Curriculum has become child-centred rather than subject-matter-centred.

- c. **Co-curricular activities:** Co-curricular activities such as debates to, tours, discussion, competition in essay and story writing, expedition, student union activities, games , staging of play, music and many more activities have been recognize as important as contribute significantly to the comprehensive development of children.
 - d. **Healthy Environment:** For the healthy education of healthy children, it is essential to create a healthy environment which can stimulate the children's desire to learn. It should also be conducive to the mental and physical health of children.
4. The importance and usefulness of educational psychology can be elaborated in the following areas:
- a. **An aid in achieving educational objectives:** Educational psychology concentrates upon the behaviour of the educator and the learner and thus provides an invaluable aid in achieving the goals of education.
 - b. **Measurement and Evaluation:** The new methods of measurement have help in removing wastages and stagnation from the field of education.
 - c. **Formation of opinion on Educational problem:** Educational psychology provides us with occasion to reflect upon, analyse, find solution, and also form opinions on a variety of educational problems which have given rise to many social evil.
 - d. **Time table:** The framing time table effort are made to take into consideration such factor as Climate, the interest and aptitude of children their individual differences, etc...
 - e. **Curriculum:** In creating a curriculum, attention is focused primarily on the child's interest, aptitudes, growth, maturation, etc...
 - f. **Discipline:** By using the new method instead of using stick to the students by a great emphasis upon maintaining stale and permanent discipline by relying on democratic methods.
 - g. **Co-curricular activities:** Co-curricular activities have been recognized as important and have contributed significantly to comprehensive development of children.
 - h. **Healthy environment:** A healthy environment can stimulate the children desire to learn. It should be conducive to the mental and physical health of children.

4. (Answer is same as Q.3)

5. Psychology is an essential part of education from the following ways: (page – 10).

- a. **Psychology act as a medium for education:** Education is learning in a larger perspective. Here the psychology act as a catalyst, through which imparting education becomes easy.
- b. **Methodology in psychology and education:** Learning is done through ages. However, to smoothen the process various methodologies have been introduces suiting time and era of a period. The methodology of education depends upon psychology to an extent.

- c. Psychology helps in understanding behaviours and functions of people: Psychology helps in understanding behaviours and functions of people, it could not rely on understanding of psychology completely.
- d. Smooth functioning is an integral part of psychology, whereas, education is self-evolving psychology can help in preparation for masses with some constraints: Hence, as psychology is a part of education it can't be given position to be equal to it. It can act as an instrument in learning process.

6. Psychology, though it is a very old knowledge discipline is a young science. It is offered a subject to science. These are the most sought after emerging disciplines which continuously borrow from psychology are neuroscience and computer science. Thus, psychology, as a discipline today has two parallel streams. One which makes use of the method in physical and biological sciences and the other which makes use of the method of social and cultural sciences in studying various psychological and social phenomena. Psychology as a natural science has its roots in philosophy too. However, modern psychology has developed because of the application of scientific method to study psychological phenomenon. Science places a great deal of emphasis on objectivity which can be obtained if there is a consensus on the definition of a concept and how it can be measured. Psychology is influenced by Decartes' hypothetico-deductive model. The model suggests that scientific advancement can take place if you have a theory to explain a phenomenon.

For example psychologists have what is called a **Big-Bang theory** to explain how the universal came into existence.

7. Educational psychology essentially entails understanding the different levels of intellect of various students and integrating that in the learning plans of the various courses and subjects taught at the institute to make the subject matter as relatable as possible. However, there is remarkable difference between psychology and educational psychology.

- i. Psychology is field of study, is very comprehensive, and it is mainly a study of the mental processes and behavioural patterns of human beings, whereas educational psychology is the study of human learning process.
- ii. Educational psychology is a specialized field of study which aims to understand the psyche of people in the ecosystem of an educational institution. This highlights that while educational psychology explores only the learning aspects of human life, psychology in general explores all human activities throughout the lifespan which goes beyond the learning process.

8. Psychology is closely related to education. The educator must know about the developmental stages, personality development and emotions of the students in order to be successful in his/her field.

- i. It also helps in bringing the desirable changes in the behaviour of students. Thus, it affirms that education and psychology are intimately related to each other. Psychology helps the educator in the realization of educational aims by helping him/her to bring out improvement in the equality of instruction by providing him/her ability and insight into the child's attitudes, ideas, aptitudes, interests and emotions etc...
- ii. The aims of education can be fixed by taking the help of psychological changes of the child. So, the needs interest, aptitude and attitude are the inductors for planning any activity for education.

The End