

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY of Teaching Skills

MOHONA SANYAL, STUDENT
INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT

Abstract

Educational psychology is a field of study that deals with the methods of learning. It mainly caters to the reader's mindset and mentality behind learning a new topic, strategies adopted by him or her to understand the concepts and the opinions that were formulated after the completion of the study. Psychologists who work in this arena, comprehend student outcomes, the instructional process, individual differences in learning, gifted learners, and learning disabilities. They are mainly interested in how people learn and retain new information.

“Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world” – Nelson Mandela

Keywords Cognitive, perspective, algorithm, intelligence quotient, behaviour.

Introduction

This branch of psychology involves not just the learning process of early childhood and adolescence but includes the social, emotional, and cognitive processes that are involved in learning throughout the entire lifespan. The field of educational psychology incorporates a number of other disciplines, including developmental psychology, behavioural psychology, and cognitive psychology. In today's complex educational system, educational psychologists work with educators, administrators, teachers, and students to learn more about how to help people learn best.

Body

This often involves finding ways to identify students who may need extra help, developing programs aimed at helping students who are struggling, and even creating new learning methods. Some of the different topics that educational psychologists are interested in include:

- 1) Educational Technology: Looking at how different types of technology can help students learn
- 2) Instructional Design: Designing learning materials
- 3) Special Education: Helping students who may need specialized instruction
- 4) Curriculum Development: Creating curriculums can maximize learning
- 5) Organizational Learning: Studying how people learn in organizational settings
- 6) Gifted Learners: Helping students who are identified as gifted learners
- 7) Significant Figures

Throughout history, a number of figures have played an important role in the development of educational psychology. Some of these well-known individuals include:

John Locke: An English philosopher who suggested the concept of tabula rasa, or the idea that the mind is essentially a blank slate at birth that knowledge is then developed through experience and learning.

William James: An American psychologist who was also known for his series of lectures titled "Talks to Teachers on Psychology," which focused on how teachers could help students learn.

Alfred Binet: A French psychologist who developed the first intelligence tests.

John Dewey: An influential American psychologist and educational reformer who wrote extensively about progressive education and the importance of learning through doing.

Jean Piaget: A Swiss psychologist who is best known for his highly influential theory of cognitive development.

History

Educational psychology is a relatively young subfield that has experienced a tremendous amount of growth in recent years. Psychology did not emerge as a separate science until the late 1800s, so earlier interest in educational psychology was largely fueled by educational philosophers. Many regard philosopher Johann Herbart as the "father" of educational psychology.

Major Perspectives

The behavioural perspective suggests that all behaviours are learned through conditioning. Psychologists who take this perspective rely firmly on the principles of operant conditioning to explain how learning happens. For example, teachers might give out tokens that can be exchanged for desirable items such as candy and toys to reward good behaviour.

The developmental perspective focuses on how children acquire new skills and knowledge as they develop. By understanding how children think at different stages of development, educational psychologists can better understand what children are capable of at each point of their growth. This can help educators create instructional methods and materials best aimed at certain age groups.

Cognitive psychology focuses on understanding how people think, learn, remember, and process information. Educational psychologists who take a cognitive perspective are interested in understanding how kids become motivated to learn, how they remember the things that they learn, and how they solve problems, among other things.

The constructivist approach is one of the most recent learning theories that focus on how children actively construct their knowledge of the world. Constructivism tends to account more for the social and cultural influences that impact how children learn.

References

- <https://www.verywellmind.com/what-is-educational-psychology-2795157#:~:text=Educational%20psychology%20involves%20the%20study,learn%20and%20retain%20new%20information.>
- <https://www.apa.org/action/science/teaching-learning>

