



A review of relationship among Education & Psychology

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Abstract

The study of how students behave in connection to their education falls within the purview of educational psychology, one of the many subfields of psychology. Psychologists that specialize in educational psychology look for methods to make teaching and learning more efficient for both teachers and students while requiring as little time and effort as possible. As a result, it is classified as an educational service. In the same way that science and technology have helped us achieve maximum output with minimal input in terms of time and labour in our daily activities, it has simplified chores and enhanced the efficiency of teachers or all those involved in the process and products of education.

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 between 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.

Relationship between education and psychology

The fields of education and psychology are intertwined. 'I don't see how a teacher can teach without understanding of educational psychology,' stated one psychologist. The study of psychology in the classroom has given students a whole new perspective on what it means to learn. As a result of psychology's influence on schooling, upper-class people were no longer the only ones who had the capacity and right to do so. As a result of psychological research, educators now understand that every kid is unique in his or her mental abilities and develops at a different rate. Education psychology is now the cornerstone of education in the current day. Psychology has an impact on the educational process at every level, from classroom instruction to student learning.

- Psychologists recommend using a variety of teaching strategies to help students learn more effectively.
- Classroom motivation and preparedness are emphasised by psychologists.
- Psychology introduces new learning ideas to schooling.
- Activity-based learning is emphasised in psychology.
- The use of visual aids to educate and learn
- For example, psychology focuses on understanding human behaviour, while education focuses on teaching people how to change their behaviours.
- Educational psychology is concerned with issues related to education.

- Other than schooling, general psychology is concerned with a wide range of issues.

Relationship between Education and Psychology

The fields of education and psychology are intertwined. Educators seek to apply the findings of psychology to the teaching-learning context in a larger domain of psychology. We must first understand what psychology and education are in order to examine them in depth.



A study of the soul, psychology derives its name from the Greek terms psyche and logos. However, this concept has been reinterpreted as mentality, self-awareness, and conduct.

The founder of the behavioristic school of psychology, J. B. Watson, used the word "psychology" to describe the study of human behaviour. Education is the process of changing one's behaviour in order to adapt to a new environment. For the purpose of resolving educational issues, we consult educational psychology while examining the interactions between students and teachers in educational settings.

The school's job is to aid in the development of a child's personality in a harmonious manner. As a result, the teacher has a responsibility and an obligation to lead the kid in accordance with psychological standards. As a result, the study of psychology is a must for any teacher. In other words, educational psychology is the application of psychology and its guiding principles to educational contexts.

Educational psychology, according to Skinner, "covers the complete gamut of behaviour and personality as it relates to education."

Education and psychology are intertwined.

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 emphasised in psychology, curricula should be adaptable to accommodate all students.

Education Psychology and Evaluation

Educational psychology has developed a variety of tests and assessments, as well as a scientific measurement for intelligence, Personality education, and so on, to assist students identify their weaknesses. 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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