



## Educational Psychology as ‘Science of Behaviour’: A review

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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. The focus is on how people act in educational settings. Individual development in educational contexts is studied in detail. There are two facets to human existence: biological and social. There are two ways in which human life is preserved and passed down: via nourishment and reproduction, and through education. The capacity to learn sets humans apart from other creatures. He's gifted intellectually, and he's always looking for new ways to stay engaged, energised, and even unique. A long and impressive list of human accomplishments may be found on the internet. What role does education play in all of this? If you look at a diamond from a different perspective, it seems to have a distinct colour (nature).

**Keywords:** Human accomplishments, Education, intelligence, the biological aspect etc.

### **Introduction**

Greek words "*Psycho and logos*" are the etymological roots of the English term "psychology. There are two words that signify "*Soul*" and "*Science*": "*Psychologos*" and "*The Science of Soul*." Recently, psychology was granted its own independent category. It used to be considered a sub-discipline of philosophy. Another definition of psychology, given by philosophers, is "*the study of the mind*." Before the beginning of experimental psychology, philosophers and psychologists came up with these definitions.

The field of educational psychology studies how individuals learn, including how they are taught, how they are taught, and how they learn. Understanding how individuals acquire and retain new knowledge is the purpose of the study.

Early childhood and adolescence aren't all that this area of psychology covers; it encompasses all aspects of learning that take place throughout a person's life.

There are several subfields within educational psychology, including developmental psychology, behavioural and cognition.

**'The Science of Behaviour' is a term used to describe psychology.**

Individual and group behaviour may now be studied and predicted using established scientific approaches in the field of psychology. To be educated is to be able to tell the difference between what is true and what is not, between what is good and what is terrible, between what is right and what is wrong.

A child's educational growth and development are studied in "Educational Psychology" by Stephen.

Psychology has been referred to be an educational branch by certain psychologists, as "*James Mill*" suggested in the early 19th century. Others disagreed, having a better understanding of the history of psychology and its ongoing ties to education. It is backed up by a study of the historical and current relationships between educational theory and psychological theory.

How can a science like psychology, which is separated inside oneself, be utilised and applied constructively to a practical sector like education? Because we're dealing with two distinct topics here: human goals and the methods to achieving them, as well as the study of human behaviour and experience as a whole. In today's society, psychology is largely accepted to have had an impact on education in the past.

**Education and psychology are intertwined**

Intertwined: education and psychology an education psychologist told me that he couldn't see how a teacher could teach without having a basic understanding of education psychology. As a result of psychology's influence on education, students are now better equipped to study in the classroom.

The previous idea of education, in which only the higher class had the capacity and the right to study, was also modified by psychology. As a result of psychological research, educators now have a better understanding of how children learn and how they vary from one another.

Education psychology is now the cornerstone of education in the current day. Psychology has an impact on the teaching and learning process in all its facets.

In order to get better results, psychologists advise teachers to use a variety of instructional strategies.

- In the classroom, psychologists emphasize motivation and preparedness.
- New learning theories in education are being introduced by psychologists.
- Psychology emphasizes the importance of a learning process based on activities.
- The use of visual aids to educate and learn

- While both Psychology and Education deal with human behaviour, they do so in distinct ways.
- Psychology is the study of human behaviour.
- Educational psychology is concerned with issues related to education.
- Education is only one of many issues that general psychology addresses.

### **Education and psychology are intertwined**

The fields of education and psychology are intertwined. Psychology is a more general term for the study of how to apply psychological results in a classroom setting. We must first understand what psychology and education are in order to examine them in depth.

Psychology is the study of the soul, which is derived from the Greek terms psyche and logos. However, this meaning was transformed into thoughts, feelings, and actions.

Psychological science is defined as "*J. B. Watson*," the founder of the behaviourist school. Education is the process of changing one's behaviour in order to adapt to a new environment. In order to solve educational challenges, we use educational psychology to investigate the behaviour of the kid as well as the instructor.

As a means of fostering the development of a child's personality, education is essential. As a result, the teacher has a responsibility and an obligation to lead the kid in accordance with psychological standards. As a result, psychology is a vital subject for every teacher who want to advance in their career. For this reason, educational psychology may be defined as the application of psychology and its concepts to educational contexts.

As stated by **Skinner**, "*Educational psychology encompasses the complete spectrum of human behaviour and personality.*"

Education and psychology are intertwined on a deep level.

### **Descriptions of Educational Psychology's distinctive features**

- a) The child's psychology may be used to determine the goals of education, and this can be done with the support of the teacher. Planning any educational activity should take into account students' requirements, interests, abilities, and attitudes.
- b) In the creation and building of a curriculum, care must be given to ensure that the child's pace of growth is taken into consideration. As a result, they serve a complementary role in the schooling process.
- c) A teacher must use a variety of teaching approaches, all of which must be tied to the child's psychological issues, needs, and growth.

- d) There should be a strong relationship between all aspects of assessment and examination and psychological concepts. Children's typical development should be taken into consideration while preparing questions.
- e) It is possible to solve disciplinary issues by using suitable psychological methods. It also serves as a means of assessing the children's behavioural issues.
- f) Psychology and administration: The administration should be founded on psychological approaches. Individual variances should be taken into consideration while administering.
- g) In order to handle a complicated educational issue, a teacher must be an expert in psychology. In order for a teacher to be successful, he or she must have a wide range of knowledge and skills in psychology.
- h) Teachers, administrators, and curriculum workers use psychological processes to create an appropriate schedule for students based on their interests, the amount of time they have available, and the geographic conditions in which they live. Furthermore, while writing textbooks, he must take into account the learner's psychological requirements, abilities, and growth.

### **Psychology of Education and the Curriculum**

A good curriculum is one that encourages pupils to develop their creative abilities and that is tailored to their individual requirements. What and how to educate should be based on the pupils' cognitive abilities.

As a result of psychology's emphasis on uniqueness between individuals, curriculums should be adaptable enough to accommodate the diverse demands of all pupils within a classroom.

### **Education Evaluative Psychology**

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. • Evaluation of kid IQ (\* Intelligence test) • Evaluate the reason of sluggish learning in the classroom environment

You may find out more about yourself by taking a variety of assessments, including these:

This standardised exam, known as the “*Stanford-Binet intelligence scale*”, measures intelligence and cognitive capacities in children and people ages two to twenty-three and determines whether or not a kid or adult has a learning impairment or developmental delay.

### **Conclusion**

To better understand how students learn, educational psychologists use theories of human development. It's crucial for them to engage with instructors and kids in the classroom, but it isn't

the sole aspect of their job description. Continuing education is a lifetime process. At employment, in social situations, and even when doing mundane duties like housework or running errands, people learn. To better understand how individuals learn in a range of circumstances, psychologists in this discipline do research on how people learn.

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