



**Introduction**  
**To**  
**Educational**  
**Psychology**

# Educational Psychology:

- It involves the study that how individual learn, including topics such as student outcomes, instructional process, individual differences in learning, gifted learners, and learning disabilities (dyslexia, ADHD, Dyscalculia).
- It involves the study of memory, conceptual processes and individual differences.

# Educational Psychology Importance:

- This branch of psychology deals with that how an individual learns and retain knowledge in educational settings especially in the class room.
- It applies the psychological science to improve the learning process and promote educational success for all students.

# Three Educational Processes:

- Emotional Process.
- Social Process.
- Cognitive Process.

# Focouse of Educational Psychology:

- Teaching method.
- Testing method.
- Learning problems.
- Social Problems.
- Behavioural Problems.

Problems may cause the obstacles in the learning process of children.

# Scope of Educational Psychology:

- Its main focouse is on the primary level education.
- Because most of the researches are occur on the primary level students.
- But educational psychologist also helps the Adults as well.
- Also work in different child welfare organizations.

- Also work in the orphan age schools and institutes.
- Rehabilitation centres of children and adults.
- Also work in Education Ministry for the assistance of educational curriculum to make it developmental appropriate to the students.



# Two types of Psychology:

1. Basic Psychology.
2. Applied Psychology.

## 1. Basic Psychology:

- Branch of psychology in which we only get education.
- Theoretical based work is done in this.

## 2. Applied Psychology:

- Branch of psychology in which we apply all the basic knowledge in the practical field.
- In this we solve our problems practically. Educational psychology is its best example.

# Responsibilities of an educational psychologist:

- Make a focus on those students those are weak in studies and work on their weakness.
- Search the learning disabilities and then vanish them.
- Introduce the new educational strategies and improve the older once.

- Suggest the suitable syllabus.
- Resolve the conflicts between the teacher and students as well.
- Improve the motivational level of student which help them in their learning.
- To improve the environment of a class room.
- To analyse and evaluate the older methods of teaching and resolve the mistakes of older methods.

- Tell the students about the new sources of knowledge like magazines, books, internet, novlets, news papers, articles etc. and **generate** the **new sources** of knowledge as well.

## History:

- Its starts from the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- Edward Lee Thorndike is the father of educational psychology.
- In 1903 he published a book name 'Educational Psychology'.
- In 1910 he published a journal name 'Journal of Educational Psychology'.
- He was a Behaviourist.
- He gave the 'Laws of learning'.

# Laws of learning:

- Law of Exercise
- Law of effect.
- Law of readiness.

## Law of exercise:

According to this law those things that are most often repeated are the best.

## Law of effect:

According to this law any response that needs an out put come that is satisfying for an individual is likely to be repeated.



## Law of readiness:

According to this law individual learns best when they are physically, mentally and emotionally ready to learn.

THANK  
YOU

