

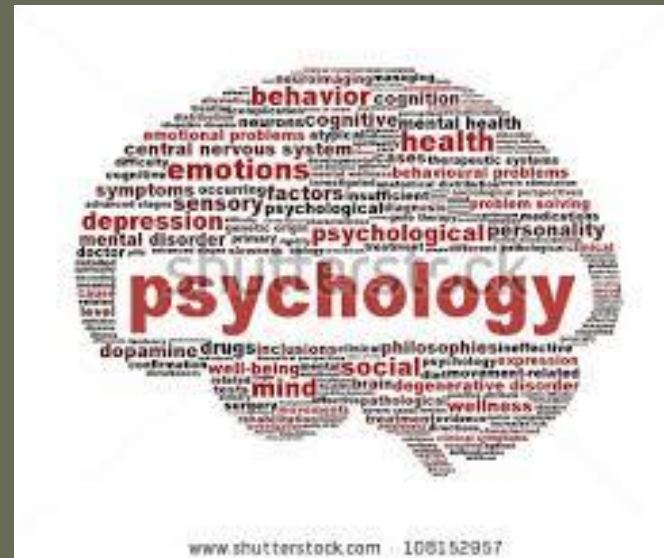
Psychological Approach to Comparative Education

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Psychology

- ✓ Psychology is the scientific study of the mind and behaviour.
- ✓ Psychology is a multifaceted discipline and includes many sub-fields of study such areas as:
 - human development
 - health
 - clinical
 - social behaviour
 - cognitive processes



Educational Psychology

- ✓ **Educational psychology** is the branch of psychology concerned with the scientific study of :
 - Human learning
 - Learning processes
 - Understand individual differences
 - Study of memory
 - Motivation
 - Self-regulation and self-concept

Psychological Approach

- Emphasis of individual strengths and personal motivation to promote learning
- Use techniques that focus on the well-being of individual students
- Teachers use methods for each student to develop the plans and motivation to reach their goals
- It is important to know that a Psychological Approach is not a complete explanation of a specific topic, so a particular approach is not the 'correct' answer to a topic it is simply applicable.

Example



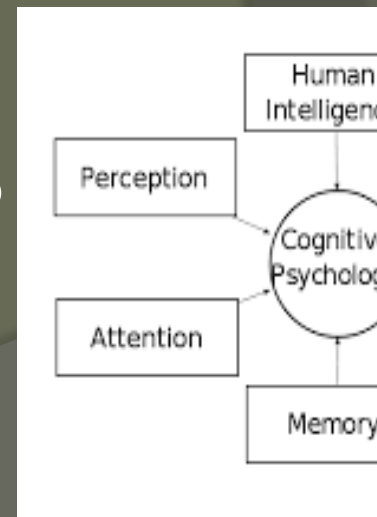
In our country in most of the schools teachers do not know the basis method of teaching to approach the student psychology as compare to western country say America where if they want to teach the students how to add $2+2=4$ they will do some activities like they will give them to add 4 oranges but here they just ask student to learn $2+2=4$ by beating them or putting extra pressure which effects their mind.

Psychology as a Field of Study

- ✓ A psychological perspective centers on a particular set of theories and beliefs based on the philosophical strands described earlier.
- ✓ In contrast, a field is a domain of study centered on a set of topics that have a common core of related phenomena.

The Cognitive Perspective

- ✓ Deals with how people perceive, learn, remember, and think about information.
- ✓ Study about how people use language, think, solve problems, and make decisions.
- ✓ Emphasizes what people think rather than what they do
- ✓ Utilize an information-processing model, comparing the human mind to a computer, to conceptualize how information is acquired, processed, stored, and utilized



Example

In American schools if the student is just lacking to pick something in the school they help the parents by doing the meetings to discuss the problem they always try to do improve their skills by sending them to a psychologist to know what is the issue with the student? why he/she not able to perform well during the classroom. But here in our country if students are not able to learn something the parents just send him to do work rather than sending him to a doctor or by doing some meeting with school teachers or by asking what he/she likes to learn in future.

The Behavioural Perspective

- ✓ Focuses on learned behaviours.
- ✓ Emphasizing internal states,
- ✓ Focused solely on observable behaviours.
- ✓ Techniques to explain and treat a variety of illnesses.

Example

In our country when children starts to going school parents just start watching dreams of engineering ,doctor ,pilot but when the child gross most of the time they have their own ambitions like they wants to do business or banking or import export etc .This cause failure of most of the students because they want to learn banking and their parents do not pays any respect to his/her ambition and ask them to study what they want which is bad. In America they knows what the student wants they give them what they want they provide them every opportunity to grow

The Humanistic Perspective

- Emphasizes people's capacity to make rational choices and develop to their maximum potential.
- Concern and respect for others
- Emphasizes the role of motivation on thought and behaviour.
- focus on the ways that human beings are driven to grow, change, and develop their personal potential

Example

In our country we are still learning the old ways by teaching the students old subjects we do not improve our courses as compare to American institutions when teacher comes to classroom share idea and then they give them the every opportunity to work on that idea they do the research they learn new technology

The Developmental Perspective

- ✓ Study of how people develop over time through the processes of maturation and learning.
- ✓ Developmental psychologists may focus on particular ages, e.g. infancy, childhood, adolescence, adulthood,
- ✓ Focus on an aspect of development such as mental abilities or social skills such as peer relations.

Example

- With the passage of time we study that how people learn, develop thinking processes, their personality and become mature in other countries and in our country.
- After it we compare this research and pick important and successful points to improve our education system.

The Social Perspective

- ✓ Focuses on the personal dispositions that lead people to behave as they do, and also on how these dispositions interact with situations to affect behaviour.
- ✓ Concerned with trying to pinpoint or measure personality traits.

Example

- In social perspective we study how people or student interact with other people or their friends in other countries and in our country. We measure their behaviors and reacts in different situations.
- After this we compare this research with our country and then improve our social environment.

The Psychodynamic Perspective

- ✓ Emphasizes the unconscious mind, early childhood experiences, and interpersonal relationships to explain human behaviour and to treat people suffering from mental illnesses
- ✓ Freud conceived of the mind of three key elements:
 - The Id
The primal and unconscious desires
 - The Ego
Deal with the demands of the real world
 - The Superego
With managing all of our internalized morals, standards, and ideals

Example

- In which we study that how families and societies behaves with mental illness and defect children, and what are their childhood experiences and interpersonal relationships in other countries and compare it with our country.
- In our country families or societies ignore the mentally illness children. They did not give them any respect but in foreign countries society give more respect and value to the mentally illness children.
- At the end we compare this and try to give respect to the illness children.

The Cross-Cultural Perspective

- ✓ Learn more about how our culture influences our thinking and behaviour.

For example

Researchers have looked at how social behaviours differ in individualistic and collectivistic cultures.

- In individualistic cultures, such as the U.S., people tend to exert less effort when they are part of a group, a phenomenon known as social loafing.
- In collectivistic cultures such as China, however, people tend to work harder when they are part of a group

The Evolutionary Perspective

- ✓ Focused on the study of how evolution explains physiological processes.
- ✓ Basic principles of evolution, including natural selection, and apply them to psychological phenomena.
- ✓ Suggests that these mental processes exist because they serve an evolutionary purpose – they aid in survival and reproduction.