

Lecture Plan
BA 1st Semester
Unit - I

Topic: Stages of Growth and Development (Meaning and Definitions of Growth and Development)

① Objective:

- To enable the students to compare the meaning and definitions of growth and development.

② Teaching Points:

(a) Meaning of Growth:

- Growth refers to structural and physiological changes.
- It refers to increase in physical size of whole or any of its part.
- It involves changes in quantitative aspects.
- Growth does not continue throughout life.
- It is observable in nature and subject to measurement.
- Growth may and may not bring development.

(b) Definitions:

- Hurlbut has defined growth as "Change in size, in proportion, disappearance of old features and acquisition of new ones".

(c) Meaning of Development:

- Development implies overall changes in structure.
- It indicates the changes in quality or character.
- It is a continuous process.
- Development can be assessed through keen observation.
- It is possible without growth.

(1) Definition:

- Snow and Snow (1965): "Development is concerned with growth as well as those changes in behaviour which results from environmental situation."

(2) Recapitulation:

- Therefore, both the terms growth and development explain the total changes - functional as well as constitutional changes - in the body and behaviour of the individual.

(3) Question:

- Differentiate between growth and development.

(4) Reference

- Advanced Educational Psychology

Ram Nath Sharma
R.K. Sharma

Lecture Plan
BA 1st Semester
Unit - I

Topic: Case Study (Steps, Merits and Demerits)

① Objective:

- To familiarise the students with the steps used in case study method.
- To enable the students to bring out the benefits and drawbacks of case study method.

② Teaching Points:

(a) Steps in Case Study:

- Determination of the status of phenomena.
- Determination of the most probable antecedents of the case.
- Formulation of definite hypothesis or set of hypothesis.
- Verification of the hypothesis.
- Remedial steps
- Follow-up

(b) Merits of Case Study:

- It provides deep, intensive and overall investigation of behaviour.
- It may be the only method for studying rare behaviours.
- It play an effective role in the diagnosis, adjustment and rehabilitation of the problem children.
- Information received through case study may prove more effective.

(c) Demerits of Case Study:

- It cannot be entrusted to the classroom subject teachers.
- There are a lot of difficulties and utilization of individual resources in terms of time, labour and money.
- There is no guarantee of objectivity.

- The field of application of this method is quite narrow and limited.

③ Recapitulation:

- Case study is therefore a valuable method of research, with distinctive characteristics that make it ideal for many types of investigations.

④ Question:

- What are the suggestions needed for making a case study?

⑤ Assignment:

- Discuss case study as an effective tool used in the study of a problem child in the field of education.

⑥ Reference:

- Essentials of Educational Psychology

SK Mangal

Lecture Plan
BA 1st semester
Unit - I

Topic: Case Study (Meaning and Characteristics)

① Objective:

- To make students understand the importance of case study method in studying the behaviour of a problem child in educational process.

② Teaching Points:

(a) Meaning of Case Study

- Case study is a study of individual case
- It is in-depth analysis of a person.
- It is applied to study special behavioural problems of an individual.

(b) Characteristics of a good case study

- Completeness of data
- Validity of data
- Confidential recording
- Scientific synthesis
- Continuity

③ Reference:

- Essential Educational Psychology

S.K. Mangal

Lecture Plan
BA 1st Semester
Unit - I
Topic - Observation Method (Steps and Types)

① Objective:

- To help the students to know the steps to be followed in observation method
- To enable the students to know the types of observation method.

② Teaching Points:

(a) Steps in Observation Method

- Proper Planning
- Proper Execution
- Proper Recording
- Proper Interpretation

(b) Types of Observation:

(i) Participant Observation

- It means watching the events or situation from inside.
- The observer plays a double role.
- He becomes by and large a member of the group

(ii) Non-Participant Observation

- It involves observing participants without actively participating.

③ Recapitulation:

- Observation is therefore a powerful tool of psychological enquiry.
- It is an effective method of describing behaviour.

④ Assignment:

- Describe observation method as a powerful tool in studying behaviours in the field of education.

⑤ Reference:

- Essentials of Educational Psychology SK Mangal

Lecture Plan

BA 1st Semester

Unit - I

Topic - Observation Method (Meaning, Definitions, Merits and Demerits)

① Objective:

- To enable the learners to understand the purpose of collecting relevant data through observing.

② Teaching Points

(a) Meaning of Observation Method

- Observation is a method to observe the behaviour of a subject.
- It is the most commonly employed of all measurement techniques.
- Measurement without instrument.

(b) Definitions:

- Lloyd - 'Observation deals with the overt behaviour of persons in appropriate situations'
- John Dollard - 'The primary research instrument would seem to be the observing human intelligence trying to make sense out of human experience.'

(c) Merits of Observation:

- It is more reliable.
- It studies individual in natural situation.
- It does not require any special tool.
- It can be used in every situations.

(d) Demerits of Observation:

- There is great scope of personal prejudices.
- Records may not be accurate.

- It reveals the overt behaviours only.

③ Question:

- Bring out some of the merits of observation method in educational psychology.

④ Reference:

- Essentials of Educational Psychology

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Lecture Plan
BA 1st Semester
Unit - I

Topic: Concept of Educational Psychology.

① Objective:

- To enable the students to understand the meaning and definitions of Educational Psychology.

② Teaching Points:

(a) Meaning of Psychology:

- Psychology is the study of human behaviours.
- It concerns itself with the scientific investigation of behaviours.
- It is the positive science of the conduct of living creatures.

(b) Meaning of Education:

- Education is a process aiming at the modification of human behaviours.
- It implies all round development of personality of the learner.
- Education helps the individual to have adjustment with the environment - physical and social

(c) Meaning of Educational Psychology:

- Educational Psychology is the applied branch of psychology.
- It consists of the application of the psychological principles and techniques to human behaviours in educational situation.
- It is the study of the behaviours and experiences of the learner in response to educational environment.

- Educational Psychology studies psychological problems encountered in the field of education.

(d) Definitions:

- According to Skinner: "Educational Psychology is the branch of psychology which deals with teaching and learning".
- According to Peel: "Educational Psychology is the science of education."

(3) Question:

- Define Educational Psychology.

(4) Reference

- Advanced Educational Psychology

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Lecture Plan

BA 1st Semester

Unit - I

Topic - Adolescence Behaviour; characteristics, problems and Role of Education

Objective:

- enable the learners to
- To develop an understanding of adolescence and its characteristics, issues, concerns, influences and role of education.

Teaching Points

① Meaning of Adolescence

- The word 'adolescence' comes from the Latin word 'adolescere' which means 'to grow'.
- It represents a period of intensive growth and change in nearly all aspects of child's physical, mental, social and emotional life.
- It is a very crucial period of one's life.

② Meaning of Adolescence Behaviour

- Adolescence behaviour is associated with volatile emotions and boundary testing behaviour as individuals explore and assert personal identity.
- It must be understood in:
 - The context of individual susceptibility
 - Family upbringing and interactions
 - Peer group interactions
 - Changes in brain maturation
 - Adolescents' reaction to their perception of the bodily changes.

③ Characteristics of Adolescence

- Physical Development - During adolescence, the physical growth and development reaches its peak and finds its final shape.
- Emotional Development - It is the period of heightening of all emotions
- Social Development - It is the period of increased social relationships

- Intellectual Development: It is the period of maximum growth and development with regard to mental functioning.
- Moral and religious Development: The formation of strong sentiments during this period intensifies the process of moral and religious development.
- Sexual Development: The adolescence is sexually mature.

④ Problems of Adolescence

- Perplexity with regard to somatic variation
- Intensification of self-awareness
- Intensification of sex consciousness
- Independence versus Dependence
- Peer group relationship
- Idealism versus Realism
- Vocational choice and need of self-support

⑤ Role of Education

- To have proper knowledge of adolescents psychology.
- Providing suitable environment for proper growth.
- Rendering proper sex Education.
- Proper dealing with the adolescents.
- Training of emotions and satisfaction of emotional needs.
- To take care of the special interests of the adolescents.
- Providing religious and Moral Education.
- Provision for Vocational Education.
- Arranging guidance services.

⑥ Recapitulation

- Adolescence is the period of psychological and social transition between childhood and adulthood.

⑦ Questions :

- What do you understand by adolescence behaviour?

⑧ Assignment

- Discuss the problems faced by adolescence and role of education for adolescence;

⑨ Reference :

- Development Psychology - Chaube, S.P
- Educational Psychology - Dash M

Equality of educational opportunities .

- 1) - Meaning of Equality .
 - " " education
 - " " educational opportunities .

2) - Need for emphasising equality of opportunity in education .

- egalitarian society establishment
- success of a democratic society
- advancement of a nation .
- Search for talents among people .
- Developing a link betⁿ manpower and availability of a skilled person .

→ After thorough discussion on the points ;
revising is done to understand that students
are clear with the concept .

→ Questions are asked & feedback is
also given on the basis of responses given
by students .

Modernisation :

- Meaning of Modernisation.
 - Background about the term modernisation
 - Definitions on Modernisation.
 - Analysis on definitions.
- Characteristics of Modernisation.
 - Social mobilisation.
 - Social differences.
 - Structure differentiation & change
 - Change in organisation.
 - Urbanisation.
 - Social / Political movements
 - Comprehensive education.
 - International co-operation.

Recapitulation : on meaning, characteristics etc.

- Asking questions related to the topic.
- Feedback on the response given by students
- H/W / Assignments.

Lecture Plan
BA 1st Semester
Unit - 1

Topic: Application of Educational Psychology in
teaching and learning

① Objective :

- To help students aware on the importance of application of educational psychology in teaching and learning

② Teaching Points :

(a) Application of Educational Psychology in teaching and learning

- Knowledge of the self
- Knowledge of the learner
- Selection of methods of teaching
- Knowledge of Individual Differences
- Adjustment and Discipline
- Solving the problems of classroom
- Improvement in curriculum construction
- Measurement of learning outcomes
- co-curricular activities
- Improving personal relations
- Use of Innovations
- Experiment and Research

③ Assignment :

- Discuss the application of educational psychology in teaching and learning process.

④ Reference.:

- Advanced Educational Psychology

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Lecture Plan
BA 1st Semester
Unit - 1
Topic - Scope of Educational Psychology

① Objective:

- To help students to develop an understanding of the subject matter of the field educational psychology

② Teaching Points:

(a) Scope of Educational Psychology:

- The learner
- Learning experiences
- The learning processes
- Learning situation or environment
- The teacher

③ Assignment:

- Discuss the scope of educational psychology.

④ Reference:

- Advanced Educational Psychology

Ram Nath Sharma/RK Sharma

Lecture Plan

BA 1st Semester

Unit - I

Topic - Needs of Educational Psychology

① Objective :

- To enable the students to bring out the importance of educational psychology in teaching and learning process.

② Teaching Points :

① Needs of Educational Psychology:

- To know the learner
- To select and organise the subject matter or learning experiences.
- To suggest art and techniques of learning as well as teaching.
- To arrange learning situations or environment
- To acquaint him with the mechanism of heredity and environment.
- To help in maintaining discipline
- To render guidance services
- To help in evaluation and assessment
- To solve classroom problems
- To know about himself.

③ Assignment:

- Why is the knowledge of educational psychology important in the field of education?

④ Reference:

- Advanced Educational Psychology

Ram Nath Sharma / R.K. Sharma

Unit: I - Education and Philosophy (2 period)

Sub-unit - Aims of Education

- a) Individual Aim
- b) Social Aim

Objective : To enable the student understand the meaning of individual Aim and Social Aim of Education.

Teaching Points : (A) Individual Aim

1. Meaning of Education
2. Meaning of Aim
3. Meaning of Individual
4. Meaning of Individual Aim of Education
5. Supporters of Individual Aim of Education
 - Prof. G. Thomson and Rousseau
 - (Naturalists)
 - Psychologists
 - spiritualists
6. Criticism of the individual Aims of Education

Educational Implication : Importance of Individual Aims of Education for child's development.

Recapitulate through question answer method.

feedback on the basis of the ability to answer the question.

Teaching Points (B) Social Aim of Education

- 1) Meaning of social
- 2) Meaning of social aims
- 3) Supporters of social aims of education
 - The socialists
 - Gandhi
 - John Dewey
 - Raymond
 - Education Commission 1964-66
- 4) Limitations/ Demerits
- 5) Synthesis between Individual and social aims of Education

Educational Implication: Both social and individual aims of Education are important for the students

Recapitulate through question answer method

feedback was provided on the basis of the ability to answer the questions.

Assignment: library work

Suggested References:

- Foundation of Educational Thought and practices
N.R. Swarup Garena.

Unit: 1: Education and Philosophy (2 lecture)

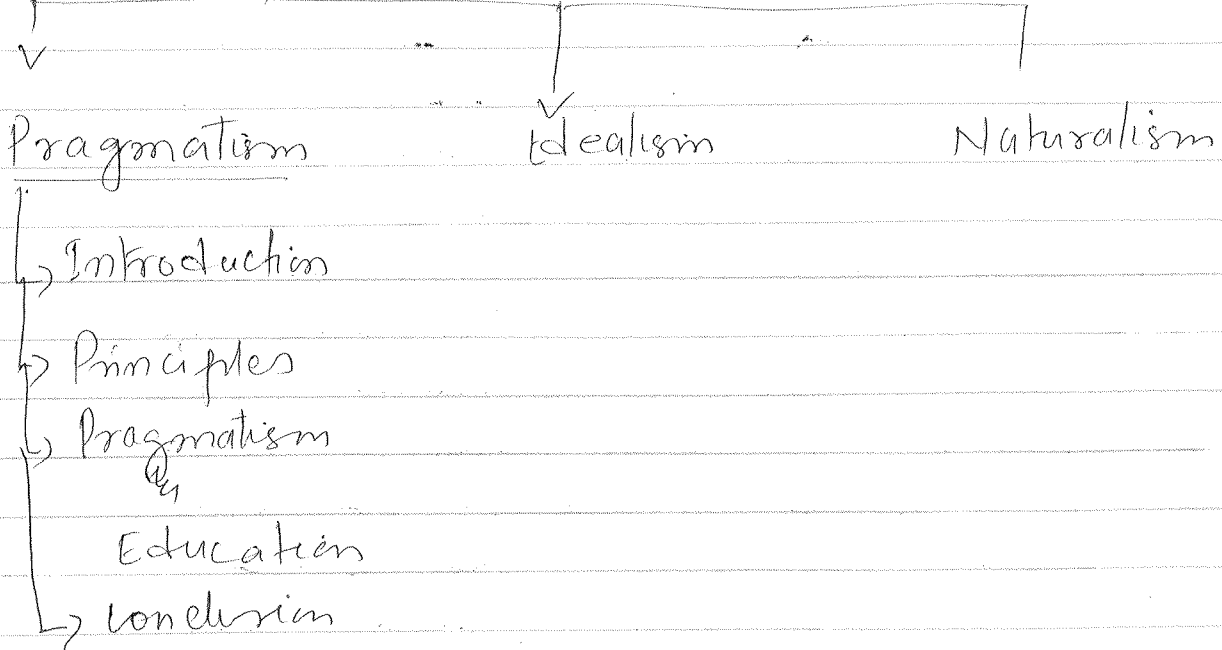
subunit: Objectives of Education at different level

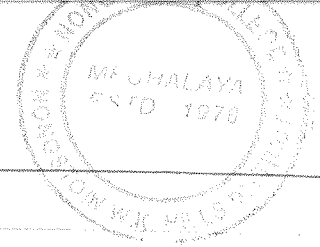
Objective: to enable the student understand the different level of Education and its objectives

Teaching Points:

- 1) Meaning of objective:
- 2) Level of Education: classification of levels:
- A) Meaning of Primary level or Primary education:
- Objectives of Primary education:
- How to achieve these objectives:
- B) Meaning of Secondary level / Secondary edu.
- objectives of se

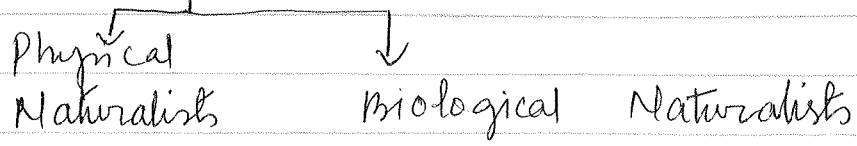
School of Philosophies





Topic: Naturalism

- ~~Topic~~ - Meaning of Naturalism
- origin of Naturalism
- forms of Naturalism



- Basic Principles
 - Nature is the final reality
 - unimportant of mental activities
 - do not believe in any religion
 - child is the central position
 - important of instinct
 - important of senses

Naturalism in Education

- Introduction and Basic ideals
- > Naturalism and Aims of Education
 - > self expression
 - > sublimation of instinct
 - > Adjustment to the environment
 - > Harmonious development
 - Development of child conformity

-> Naturalism and Curriculum

- Advocate the study of Natural sciences, like
Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany.

- Naturalism and Method of teaching
 - learning by doing
 - play way method
 - Activity method.

- Naturalism and Teacher
- the place of teacher is of secondary

- Naturalism and Discipline
- Natural discipline.

- Summarization on the contribution of Naturalism in the field of education.

→ Educational implication of Pragmatism

- Recapitulation

- feedback

- Assignment :