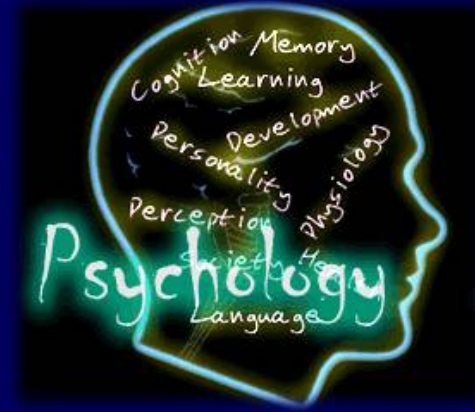




# Introduction to Psychology



By

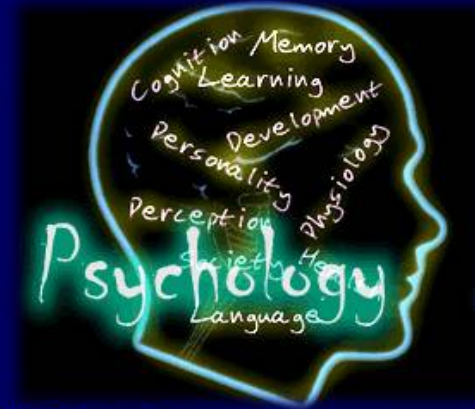
**Dr. Kiran Kumar K.S**

**Assistant Professor,**

**Kumadvathi College of Education,**

**Shikaripura, Shimoga, Karnataka**

**[Kirankumar.ks25@gmail.com](mailto:Kirankumar.ks25@gmail.com)**

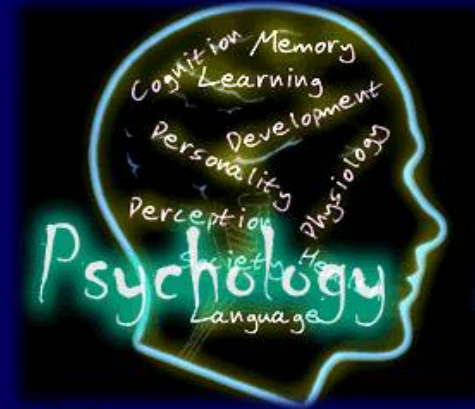


## I Stage

In terms of the study of the **SOUL**

The earliest attempts at defining psychology owe their origin to the most mysterious and philosophical concept namely that of SOUL.

It's a word derived from the two **GREEK** words **PSYCHE** means **SOUL**, and **LOGOS** means **SIGNIFYING A RATIONAL COURSE OF STUDY**



## II Stage

In terms of the study of **MIND**

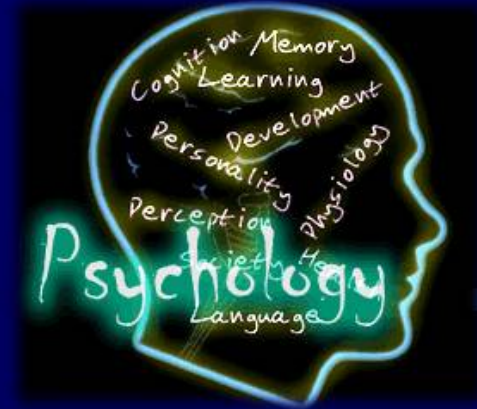
**What is soul?**

**How can it be studied?**

This is not clearly answered by ancient Greek philosophers.

Which leads to define psychology as the study of **MIND**. Mind is part which **controls** and **leads** the **activities** of the men and women.

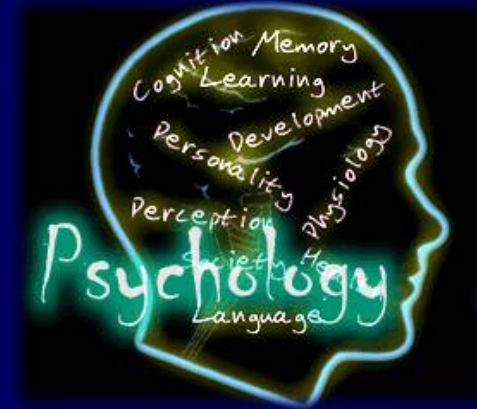




### III Stage

Yet MIND has also faced the same questions namely, What is mind? How it can be studied? Consequently it has defined as In terms of the study of **CONSCIOUSNESS**.

**William James** in his book “**Principles of Psychology**” (1980) defined as psychology as ‘the description and explanation of state of consciousness as such’



### III Stage

**Wilhelm Wundt (1882-1920) established the first psychology laboratory at the University of Leipzig, in Germany.**

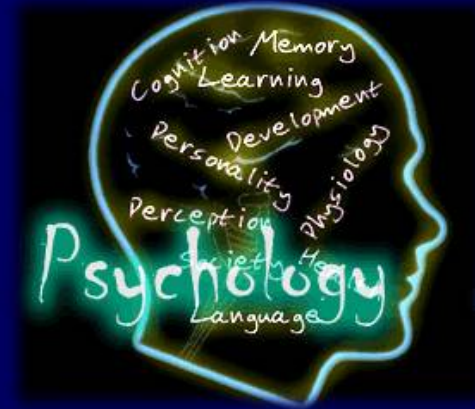
**Edward B. Titchener also defined psychology as the science of consciousness.**

**But it has failed**



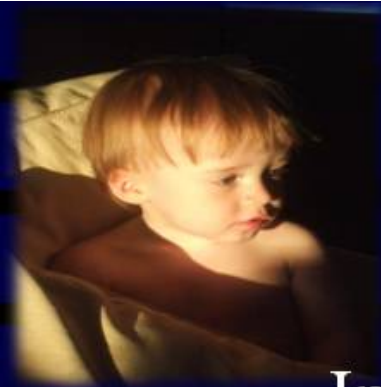
### III Stage

But it has failed

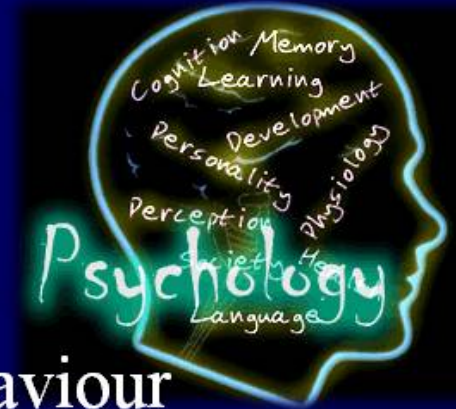


1. It has a very **narrow** range on account of its not talking about the **subconscious** and **unconscious** activities of the mind
2. It could not include the study of the **consciousness of animals**





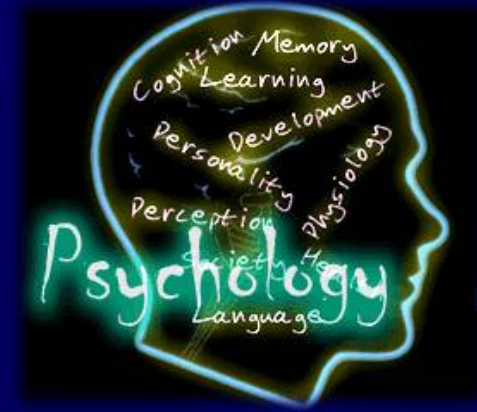
## IV Stage



In terms of the study of behaviour

**William McDougall**, a British psychologist, was the first to define psychology as the ‘**science of behaviour**’ in his book *Physiological Psychology* published in 1905.

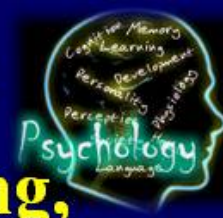
**“ Psychology is a science which aims to give us better understanding and control of the behaviour of the organism as a whole”**



**Wood worth (1948) Says**

**“First psychology lost its soul, then its mind, then it lost its consciousness. It still has behaviour of a sort”.**





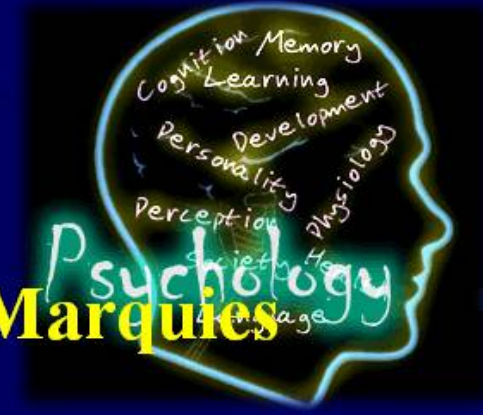
The term behaviour includes all the  
**Motor or conative** activities like **walking, swimming, dancing etc.,**  
**Cognitive** activities like **thinking, reasoning, imagining etc.,**  
**And Affective** activities like **feeling happy, sad, angry etc.,**  
Which includes overt and covert behaviour and inner experiences and mental process.  
It is **not limited** to the study of **human behaviour.**  
The behaviour of **animals, insects, birds** and even **plants.**



## Definitions

According to **Woodworth & Marquies**

psychology as



**“Psychology is the scientific study of the activities of the individual in relation to his environment”**

**ವುಡ್‌ವರ್ಥ್ & ಮಾರ್ಕ್ವಿಸ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ**

**“ಪರಿಸರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ**

**ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವೇ ಮನೋವಿಜ್ಞಾನೆ”**

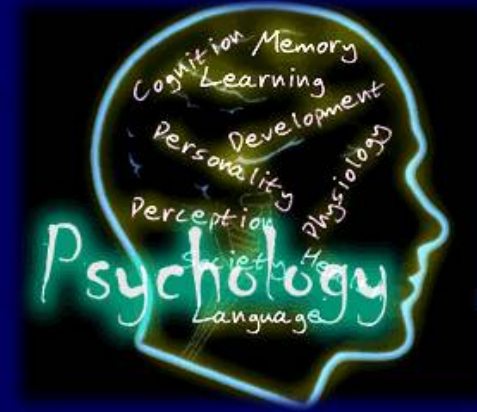


## C. 1) Formal Definition of Psychology

- “Scientific study of behaviour and its causes.”
  - Overt (directly observable) and covert behaviours
- Psychologists study:
  - How you act (behaviour/overt)
  - How you think (mental/covert)
  - How you feel (covert & overt)
  - How your brain and body respond (physiological/covert)







## **Branches of Psychology**

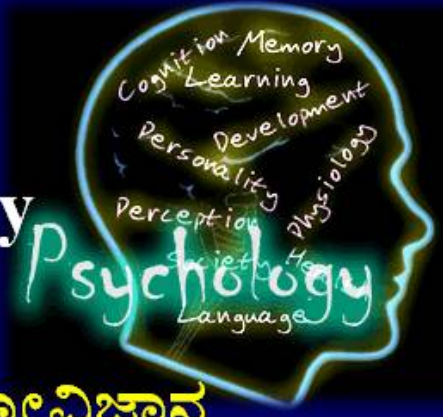
**It is divided in to main two branches**

- 1. Pure Psychology**
- 2. Applied Psychology**



## Branches of Psychology

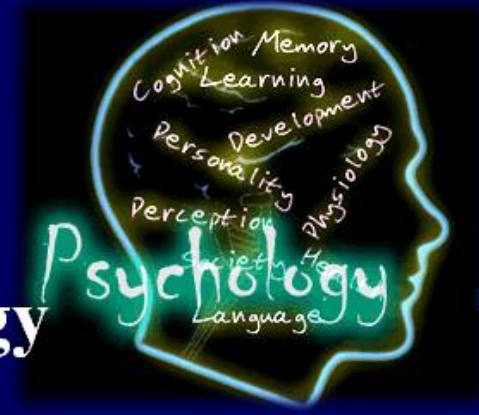
### 1. Pure Psychology



- a) General Psychology ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮನೋವಿಜ್ಞಾನ
- b) Abnormal Psychology ಅಪಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮನೋವಿಜ್ಞಾನ
- c) Individual Psychology ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಮನೋವಿಜ್ಞಾನ
- d) Developmental Psychology ವಿಕಾಸ ಮನೋವಿಜ್ಞಾನ
- e) Social Psychology ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮನೋವಿಜ್ಞಾನ
- f) Physiological Psychology ಶರೀರ ಕ್ರಿಯಾ ಮನೋವಿಜ್ಞಾನ
- g) Experimental psychology ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಮನೋವಿಜ್ಞಾನ



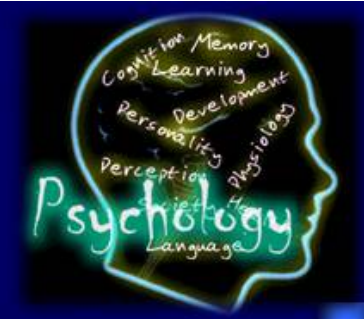
## Branches of Psychology



### 2. Applied Psychology ಅನ್ವಯಿಕ ಮನೋವಿಜ್ಞಾನ

- a) Educational Psychology ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಮನೋವಿಜ್ಞಾನ
- b) Vocational Psychology ವೃತ್ತಿ ಮನೋವಿಜ್ಞಾನ
- c) Clinical psychology ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸಾ ಮನೋವಿಜ್ಞಾನ





## Educational Psychology

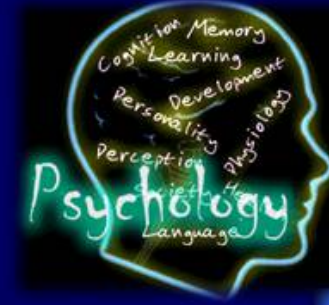
**Skinner** defines it as “Educational Psychology is that branch of psychology which deals with teaching and learning”.

### **Crow and Crow**

“Educational Psychology describes and explains the learning experiences of an individual from birth through old age”.



# Educational Psychology



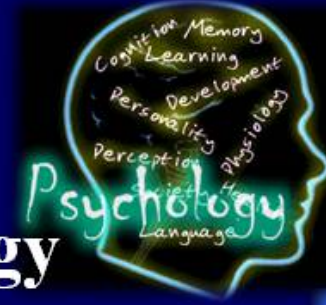
## According Peel

**“Educational Psychology is the science of Education”.**

**Educational Psychology helps the teacher to understand the development of his pupils, the range and limits of their capacities, the processes by which they learn and their social relationships**

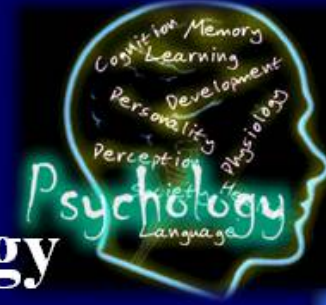


# Scope of Educational Psychology



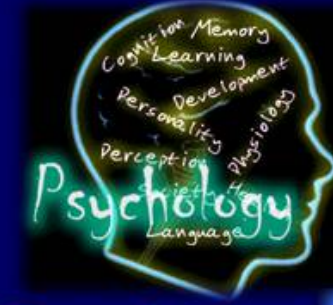
- 1. The Learner**
- 2. The Learning Process**
- 3. The Learning Experience**
- 4. The Learning Situations or Environment**
- 5. The Teacher**





# Scope of Educational Psychology

- 1. Growth and Development of the Learner**
- 2. Learning**
- 3. Personality and adjustment**
- 4. Measurement and Evaluation**



## **Inter Relationship B/W**

**Education Psychology & Developmental Psychology**

**Childhood,**

**Adolescence,**

**Adulthood,**

**Old age**

**Educational Psychology & Differential Psychology**

**Slow Learner**

**Average Learner**

**Fast Grasping Learner**

## Why Teacher Should have the knowledge Educational Psychology



- **To Maintain the discipline**

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಸ್ತನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸಲು

- **To understand the learners/behaviour**

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ವರ್ತನಾ ಮನೋಭಾವ ತಿಳಿಯಲು

- **To understand the nature of classroom learning**

ತರಗತಿಯ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು

- **To understand the mental health of students**

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಜ್ಞಾನ ತಿಳಿಯಲು

- **To understand the influence of heredity and environment on growth and development of a child**

ಮಗುವಿನ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಕಾಸದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅನುವಂಶೀಯತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರದ ಪ್ರಭಾವದ ಕುರಿತು ತಿಳಿಯಲು

- **To understand the group behaviour**

ಸಮೂಹಗತಿ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ತಿಳಿಯಲು



## Why Teacher Should have the knowledge Educational Psychology



- **To implement effective method of Teaching**

ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಬೋಧನಾ ವಿಧಾನ ತಿಳಿಯಲು

- **In preparation of Timetable**

ವೇಳಾಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡುವಲ್ಲಿ

- **To know the individual difference among the learner**

ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಭಿನ್ನತೆಯನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು

- **In preparation of curriculum**

ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ರಚನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ

- **To understand the principles of evaluation**

ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಫಲದ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ತಂತ್ರ ತಿಳಿಯಲು

- **To know about himself**

ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ ತನ್ನ ತಾನು ಅರಿಯಲು

- **To provide guidance and counseling**

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಲಹೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ನೀಡಲು