Role of Psychology in School Students

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Introduction:

In the modern environment man has become very busy, due to which he is not able to concentrate much on his children. In such a situation, schools need to bring a change in their role towards the students. Psychology plays an important role in the development of the students. By adopting the psychological principles based on school education, students can be made active according to the present society.

Psychological theories that this system is divided into ten areas. Psychological curriculum of the following principles can prove helpful in skill development in the students. These psychological theories are described as follows.

1. Growth Mindset:

The capacity of intelligence in students influences their perceptions and their cognitive functioning and learning.

Research shows that students with a growth mindset tend to have goals-oriented intelligence. A great way to get started with this in psychology is development versus fixed. Because this approach helps students understand how their beliefs about intelligence can affect their academic success. For more information about development and how they affect student performance, see a TED talk by psychologist Carol Dweck. It is discussed in a TED talk by Angela Lee Duckworth that examines student learning in the context of motivation which shows how personality relates to success. Along with this it tells how the instructors can encourage the students to develop the mindset.

2. Prior Knowledge:

The previous knowledge of the student helps in their learning.

The prior knowledge of the students affects both conceptual development and change in them. Students combine existing knowledge with their conceptual development and correct misconceptions with existing knowledge by taking conceptual change along with it. To make this task easy it is necessary to know the basic level of knowledge of the student first. To know the level of prior knowledge of the student, it involves preparing questionnaire based on previous knowledge and filling it with the student and discussing the results of the questionnaire. This discussion of results will prove appropriate to facilitate the student's conceptual development or change. Using the prior knowledge of the students will help the students to understand the background of the course.

3. Facilitating Context:

Learning is based on context, so it is not easy to generalize to new contexts for learning, but it needs to be simplified.

The development of deep learning takes place in the students when the teacher helps the students to understand from one fact to another. If teachers focus their attention on teaching, then students will be able to learn new facts. One way to develop these skills is for students to use their understanding to solve real problems. Psychology teachers in schools can set a good example by getting students to do problem-focused assignments.

4. Practice:

The acquisition of knowledge and skills based on knowledge is largely dependent on practice.

This theory tells about its plan on the basis of experience. This helps the students to effectively retain the learned art for a long time in the memory. Apart from memory, this theory helps in learning the subject matter of the entire syllabus. It helps to increase the knowledge, skills and confidence in the students through problems, activities and patterns.

5. Feedback:

Feedback is very important to know the level of clarity, interpretability and timely response in the students.

This theory throws light on the important actions of teachers and the best way to provide feedback to the students to maintain the motivation to learn. It is important for students to learn clarity, explanatory and timely feedback. It provides additional information to improve the learning response.

6. Creativity:

In the technology driven 21st century world, creativity is considered an important skill as it is not a curriculum that can be taught. This theory describes specific methods of creativity to increase ideas so that creative problems can be solved. Psychology can incorporate research projects, video projects, demonstrations and model building to enhance creativity in the classroom. Lesson plans include a variety of ideas for creatively drawn students. Students who want to learn or are interested in learning tend to be more successful.

7. Intrinsic Motivation:

Students who do better to learn are more intrinsically motivated.

This theory describes how teachers can increase intrinsic motivation in students through practices and activities in the classroom that also support the fundamental needs of students. It is also important to note here that not everything of importance intrinsically motivates all students. When intrinsic and extrinsic motivation is discussed, students examine their own personal motivation.

8. Goal Setting:

Such goals should be set by the students which can be established in less time. Even if it is moderate or extremely challenging.

This principle builds self confidence in the students and takes less time to construct the goals. Students should record progress towards the goals they have set, so that both the student and the instructor can monitor them. The experience of students achieving moderately challenging goals enables them to take the risk of achieving bigger goals.

This principle reflects the importance of relationships, culture, community and well-being. It also draws attention to how teachers can help students by promoting their interests in the classroom and outside the classroom.

9. Well-being:

Teachers emotionally connect with students affects their academic performance, learning and development.

The various components of emotionality (self-concept and self-esteem, self-efficacy and control locus and happiness and coping skills are included in psychology. If the teacher engages with students emotionally then nothing can stop their development.

Best classroom management also emphasizes the principle that the learning environment in the classroom should be emotionally developed as well.

10. Classroom Conduct:

Classroom conduct should be in line with the society and so that students can be taught using behavior and effective classroom principles.

By treating the students fairly and at both the classroom and school level, the behavior should be established in accordance with the society and at the same time research should be done on this subject. So that the current conduct of the society can be found out and the conduct of the class can be established according to the society.

Conclusion:

Certainly these 10 principles should be debated and research-based academic facts should be included. This is not an exhaustive list of complete educational psychological research, but it provides an important starting point for teaching and learning. These principles were revised over the years based on major documents relating to the science of teaching and learning and were not intended to provide a comprehensive list, but to prioritize. These principles are

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helpful to the teacher as well, but they should be included in the psychology curriculum. For example, we should see how psychology can be used to solve real problems. Also, how these principles will help students develop the skills to learn more effectively in the classroom?

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