

METHODS OF EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

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Different types of techniques are used by researchers to collect data and conduct research studies. With the increasing use of educational technology in education, psychology and other social sciences, new research strategies are evolved.

There are the important methods and techniques of collecting data.

Keywords: *psychology, educational psychology, introspection, observation.*

Різні типи методик використовуються дослідниками для збору даних та проведення досліджень. Зі збільшенням використання навчальних технологій в освіті, психології та інших соціальних науках розвиваються нові дослідницькі стратегії. В статті наведені важливі методи та прийоми збору даних.

Ключові слова: *психологія, освітня психологія, самоаналіз, спостереження.*

Psychology, we have observed before is a systematic and scientific study of human behaviour. It has its special tools and procedures. These tools and procedures help us in gathering and organising its subject-matter or the essential facts about it. These procedures are called its methods.

Educational psychology is the application of psychological findings in the field of education. Educational psychology is the systematic study of the development of the individual within the educational settings. It helps the teacher to understand the students and enhance their skills.

Educational psychology is an applied discipline which combines the two different fields of education and psychology. It is the scientific study of human behaviour by which it can be understood, predicted and directed by education to achieve goals of life.

Historically introspection is the oldest method of all, which was formerly used in philosophy, and then in psychology to collect data about the conscious experience of the subject. Introspection means to see with in one self or self observation. To understand one's own mental health and the state of mind. This method was developed by the structuralists in psychology who defined psychology as the study of conscious experiences of the individual. Introspection has some advantages and disadvantages;

With the development of psychology as an objective science of behaviour, the method of introspection was replaced by careful observation of human and animal behaviour. Observation literally means looking outside oneself. It is a very important method for collecting data in almost all type of research studies. Different type of Observation used in research, direct or indirect, scheduled or

unscheduled, natural or artificial, participant and non-participant. But there are two basic types of observation. They are;

1. Natural observation. In natural observation the observer observe the specific behavioral and characteristics of subjects in natural settings and the subject does not aware of the fact that their behaviour is being observed by someone. The teacher can observe the behaviour of his student in the playground or in any other social gathering without making him conscious. Natural observation can be done any where with out any tools.

2. Participant observation. In participant observation the observer became the part of the group which he wants to observe. Observational study is particularly very important and produces significant results on developmental characteristics of children. No doubt that observation is a scientific technique of collecting data, whose results can be verified and relied upon to locate behavioral problems

Experimental Method. This method has been developed in psychology by the continuous efforts by psychologists to make objective and scientific study of human behaviour. One of the major contributions of the behaviorism is the development of experimental method to understand, control and predict behaviour. It is the most precise, planned systematic observation. The experimental method uses a systematic procedure called experimental design. Experimental design provides important guide lines to the researcher to carry out his research systematically. The lay out of the design depends on the nature of the problem that an investigator wants to investigate.

Experiments may be conducted in a laboratory or in the classroom or anywhere else in the community. Experimentation involves comparison between behaviour of a control group and that of an experimental group. Hypotheses have a rational base or they emerged from a frame work of theory or preliminary experimentation. An experiment involves two or more variables for example; incentives have a measurable impact on learning. The variables whose effects are being studied are called independent variable.

Clinical Method. This method is primarily used to collect detailed information on the behaviour problems of maladjusted and deviant cases. The main objective of this method is to study individual case or cases of group to detect and diagnose their specific problems and to suggest therapeutic measures to rehabilitate them in their environment.

Case Study. Case study is in-depth study of the subject. It is the in-depth analysis of a person, group, or phenomenon. A variety of techniques are employed including personal interviews, [psychometric tests](#), [direct observation](#), and archival records. Case studies are most often used in psychology in [clinical](#) research to describe the rare events and conditions of the subject; case study is specially used in education psychology. It deals in education the following problems:

- Lack of interest in students
- Aggressive behaviour in student
- Day dreaming
- Poor academic performance

- Emotional problem
- Social problems
- Empathetic understanding
- Find the problem
- Establish report
- Treatment

These methods have to be scientific, consistent and systematic if the knowledge that we get through them is to be used for scientific purposes. Educational psychology uses all these main methods of psychology. Besides these methods, there are certain other methods that are used by educational psychologists in the collection and organisation of necessary data.

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