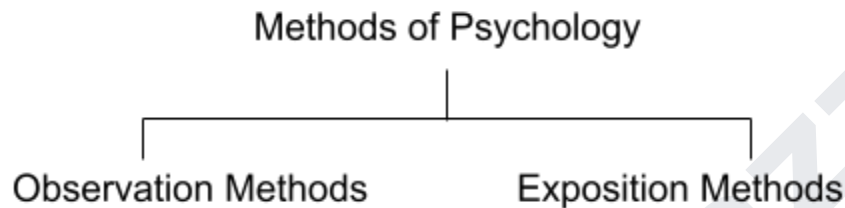


## Educational Psychology (Father = E.L. Thorndike)

- According to **James Drever**: Education psychology is the branch of practical psychology that deals with the use of psychological theories and discoveries in education as well as psychological studies of education problems.
- Main Methods of Educational Psychology



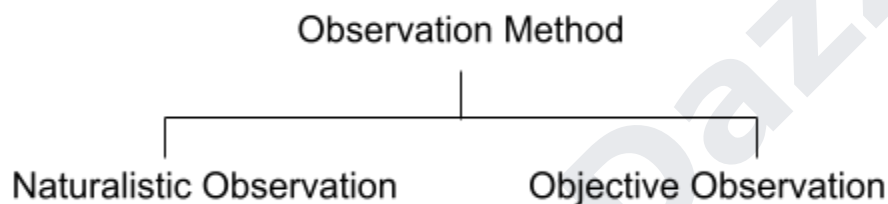
<b>Observation Methods</b>	<b>Exposition Methods</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Introspection Method</li><li>-Observation/Extrospection Method</li><li>-Experimental Method</li><li>-Field Study Method</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Case History Method</li><li>-Survey Method</li><li>-Comparative Method</li><li>-Psycho-analytic Method</li><li>-Psycho-physical Method</li><li>-Interview Method</li><li>-Genetic/Developmental Method</li><li>-Experimental Method</li><li>-Clinical Method</li><li>-Testing Method</li><li>-Differential Method</li><li>-Statistical Method</li></ul>

### 1) Introspection Method:

- It is propounded by **Titchner**.
- Self-observation: Introspection means observing one's own behaviour through **self-analysis**. Subject and investigator are the same person.
- This method is the **most subjective method**.
- Oldest method of Psychology.

## 2) Observation Method:

- Related to Behaviourism.
- It is propounded by **J.B. Watson.**
- It means **looking outside of oneself.**
- Also known as the **Extrospection Method.**
- Helpful where experiments can't be conducted - This method is suitable for observing children or abnormal people who can't be studied through introspection.



## 3) Experimental Method:

- It is propounded by **William Wundt** (Father of Experimental Psychology).
- It is a systematic and scientific approach to research for establishing causal relationships.
- It is designed for establishing **cause and effect relationships** between two or more variables.
- Steps:
  - 1) Identification of the problem
  - 2) Formulation of hypothesis
  - 3) Designing the experiment
  - 4) Testing the hypothesis
  - 5) Interpretation and conclusion of results.

## 4) Clinical Method:

- It is propounded by **Lightner Witmer.**

- It is concerned with the detailed study of maladjusted individuals to diagnose specific problems and to suggest measures to improve upon them.

**5) Developmental Method:**

- It is propounded by **Piaget**.
- It studies a wide range of theoretical areas, such as, biological, social, emotional, and cognitive processes.
- It consists of empirical studies obtained through **Longitudinal** and **Cross-sectional studies**.

<b>Longitudinal Studies</b>	<b>Cross-sectional studies</b>
One group of people studied over a period of time.	Participants of different ages studied at the same time.
Several points in time.	One point in time.
Same sample	Several samples.
Change at the individual level.	Snapshot at a given point in time, changes at a societal level.

**6) Case History Method:** Given by **Friedrich Le Play**.

**7) Survey Method:**

- It is used to collect information from people at a large scale.

Questionnaire	Checklist	Rating Scale	Inventory
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