

Psikologi Pendidikan

Kuliah 1

Adriatik Ivanti, M.Psi., Psi.

Kontrak Belajar

- Aturan Berpakaian
 - Sifat semi formal (dari bahan selain kaos dan jeans)
 - Sepatu tertutup, u perempuan diperkenankan memakai yang terbuka diujungnya asalkan *style stiletto* atau *wedges*
- Toleransi keterlambatan 15 menit, lebih dari itu diperbolehkan masuk, tetapi tidak boleh tanda tangan di daftar hadir.
- Tugas sesuai deadline
- HP silent

Standar Penilaian

- UAS : 40 %
- UTS : 30 %
- Tugas : 30 %

Buku yang digunakan

1. Santrock, John W. Educational Psychology. Penerbit: McGraw-Hill
2. Rothstein, Pamela R. Educational Psychology. Penerbit: McGraw-Hill

Kuliah ke -	Materi Kuliah	Tanggal	Kegiatan	Ket
1	- Kontrak Belajar - Ruang lingkup dan tujuan Psi Pend	3 Feb'14	- Kuliah - Diskusi	Buku no 1 dan 2
2	Teori Perkembangan dan aplikasi dalam pembelajaran	10 Feb'14	Small group discussion dan Tugas 1	Buku no 2
3	Teori Perkembangan dan aplikasi dalam pembelajaran	17 Feb'14	Presentasi dan Kuliah	Buku no 2
4	Teori Belajar Non Kognitif	24 Feb'14	Small group discussion	Buku no 2
5	Prinsip dan Model Pembelajaran Kognitif	3 Maret'14	Kuliah dan Tugas	Buku no 1
6	Motivasi	10 Maret'14	Studi kasus	Buku no 1 dan 2
7	Motivasi	17 Maret'14	Diskusi dan kuliah	Buku no 1 dan 2

Kuliah ke -	Materi Kuliah	Tanggal	Kegiatan	Ket
8	Pengajaran efektif	24 Maret'14	Wawancara guru SD	
9	Pengajaran efektif	31 Maret'14	Diskusi hasil wawancara – Tugas 2	
10	Manajemen Kelas	7 April'14	Discovery Learning	
11	Learning Differences & Learning Needs	14 April'14	Kuliah	
12	Strategi Pengukuran Kelas	21 April'14	Kuliah	
13	Learning Environment	28 April'14	Kuliah	
14	Exceptional Learner	5 Mei'14	Kuliah	

Definition of Educational Psychology

A branch of psychology concerned with human learning and development in educational settings, involves scientific study of techniques that can be used to enhance learning (Rothstein, 1990)

Educational Psychology

1. The study of how people learn
2. Topics: memory, thinking, human development, learning behaviors, motivation, individual differences, intelligence, creativity, teaching strategies, and assessment
3. Educational psychology – variety of theories
 - > How humans develop (emotionally, physically, socially, intellectually, etc)
 - > How they learn, and
 - > How they should be taught
4. Research – basis of educational psychology

How are theories created?

Research !



Research is the basis of educational psychology

Philosophy of Educational Psychology

- Psyche – Soul
- Ology – study of
- Study of the soul/soul study/study of psyche
- Educe – to draw forth, bring out qualities that are there
- Education – process of bringing forth qualities

3 Areas of Studies

- Teaching methods
- Teaching styles
- Management techniques

Teaching process

- Application of principles of cognitive & developmental psychology
- Individual differences
- Learning styles

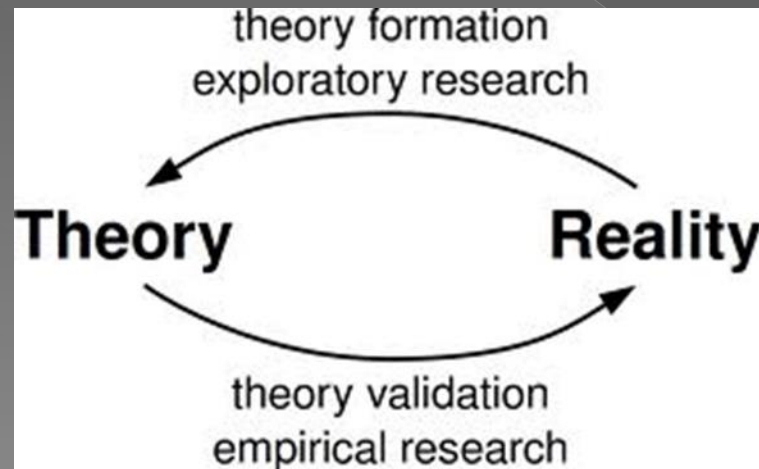
Learner & learning process

- Social context of the classroom or
- Home environment

Environment

Theories in Education

1. Theories – organize in order to understand
2. Educational decisions/practices – theoretical context (based on/in theory)
3. Varying theories – explain data differently
4. Theories created by research – based evidence



Fields of Research in Educational Psychology

- **Cognitive Psychology**
 - Study of thinking, learning, remembering, problem solving, etc.
- **Developmental Psychology**
 - The study of human growth, incl. cognitive, emotional and physical dimensions
- **Social Psychology**
 - How social interaction influences behavior
- **Educational measurement**
 - The application of measurement theory to the evaluation
- **Personality theories**
 - Patterns and causes of characteristic behaviors, attitudes, and emotional responses

Brief History of Educational Psychology

- **Wilhelm Wundt (1879)**
 - Founding the field of modern psychology in 1879, laboratory for the study of experimental psychology at the univ of Leipzig in Germany
- **William James (1875)**
 - **Founding of Educational Psychology**
 - Influence the method of investigation of the learning process, “**Naturalistic observation / field study**”
- **Edward Thorndike (1898)**
 - Bring educational psychology studies into laboratory where the many variables could be controlled and investigated “**scientifically**”
- **John Dewey (1900s)**
 - Ecological concept
 - Child is not passive organism, but an active learner

Educational Psychologists

1. Conducting research to learn the most effective ways to teach
2. Applying research findings from other branches of psychology to educational setting.

Why teacher should learn Educational Psychology?

1. Managing classroom to promote learning and minimize disruption
2. Teaches how to present lesson in both small or large group
3. Teaches to predict certain pattern of learning in students
4. To comprehend the importance and limitations of theories applied
5. To utilize the many tools and techniques that available