



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj  
University, Kanpur

**Answer Script Details**  
**Barcode** 5314346

**Roll No.** 25117004841  
**Total Mark** 57/75.00

**Exam** BACHELOR OF EDUCATION B.ED\_ODD-EXAM-DEC-24  
**Subject** BED103 - PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES OF EDUCATION

**Question wise Mark Summary**

**Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark**

1A 4/5

1B 4/5

1C 4/5

1D 4/5

1E 4/5

1F 4/5

1G 4/5

1H 4/5

1I 4/5

2 12/15

3 NA/15

4 NA/15

5 NA/15

6 NA/15

7 NA/15

8 9/15

9 NA/15



### INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

### INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-II

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below, blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks o n this sheet

### 5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.

### IN ORDER TO AVOD UFM ( UNFAIR MEANS) :

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tampering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobilis/ digital diaries/electronic/digital watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

### अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु :

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर प्रोक्त अनुक्रमणिका एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कभी और न लिखें तथा कोई भी लिख न करने काटक या अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परीति न करें।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के कोडोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेद उत्पन्न करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जावेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं लाया न सके, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाइल, डिजिटल घड़ी, डिजिटल बॉय, कापी, चुम्बक या सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन को उत्पन्न करती हैं। कोकल संबन्धित प्रश्नपत्र में ही येशेरी लेस काइटेबल कैल्कुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में सफेद न रस्स न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में विषयगत ऐरा करवा अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परीति नें आता है।

### उत्तरपुस्तिका में भरने काटक

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर लिखे गले निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर टांसे तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमणिका की अधिसूचना कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र ID सहायकी पूर्णक लिखें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ ( 1-24) से कम है या फटे हुए हैं, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र की देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र में लिख कोड, लिख का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अंदर कक्ष निरीक्षक को संवगत सूचित करें, उसके बाद विरचिधानतः उत्तर कोटि करनी पड़ी की जावेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. की कापी या अधिसूचना टाक नहीं किया जावेगा।

### INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper, Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages ( 1-24) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, Subject Name, and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over papers should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex-Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

### INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

	1	8	1	5	4	3	2	1	6	9
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2	2	2	2	2	2	2	●	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	●	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	●	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	●	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	●	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	●	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	●

Note- If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns .

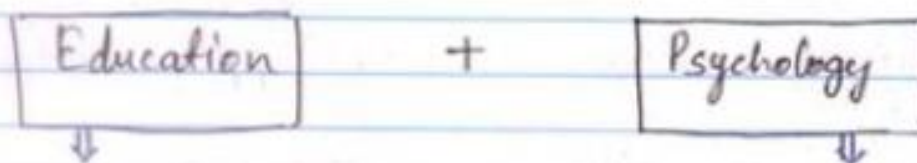


[Section:- A]

[Question:- 1]

[A]

Meaning of Educational Psychology :- Educational psychology is made up of two words.



Education means the process of acquiring desired changes in the behaviours.

Psychology is the study of human behaviour and science.

Thus, educational psychology is the branch of psychology that deals with application of psychological processes in the process of education.

Characteristics of Educational Psychology :- Following are the characteristics of the educational psychology-

- (i) Educational psychology, a scientific approach towards education.
- (ii) It deals with scientific data.
- (iii) It is inter-disciplinary in nature.
- (iv) It handles empirical data.
- (v) It talks about human growth and development.



Nature of Educational Psychology :- Following are the nature of educational psychology-

- (i) It deals with both the learners and the teacher.
- (ii) It handles the control of learning methods, learning processes and learning situation.
- (iii) The teacher learns to self evaluate himself to deliver a better way of approach towards students.
- (iv) Individual differences are also covered.
- (v) Education psychology is an applied branch of psychology.

[ 8 ]

Individual differences :- Every child in the classroom is different than the other in many aspects such as - physical appearance, intelligence, behaviour etc.

Cause of Individual differences :- Individual differences arise due to many factors. A child is different from the other because he faced several differences that were not in the case of the other one.

Following are the cause of individual differences.



(i) Heredity :- Genes play a very important role in bringing out differences in a group of people. Transfer of characters from parents is known as heredity.

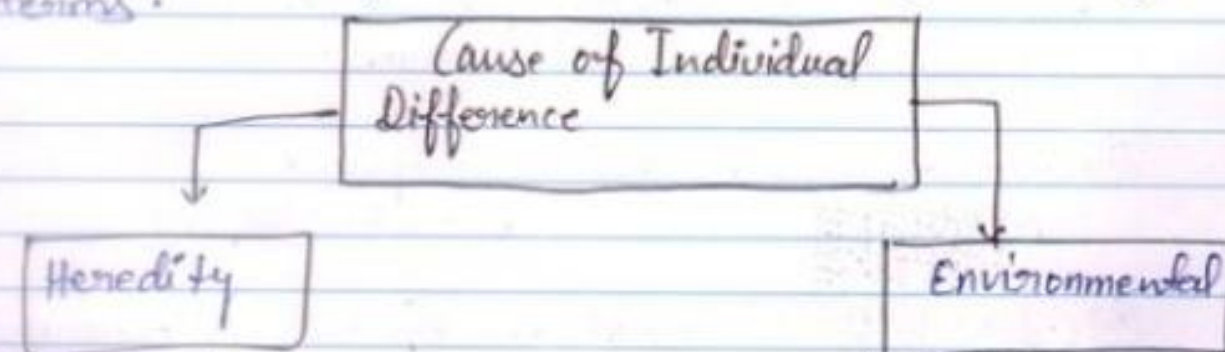
Differences such as, physical appearance and intelligence are mainly decided by this.

(ii) Socio-Economic background :- The social and economical background of a child affects his thoughts, morals, ethics and values.

(iii) Sex :- The gender or sex of the child also impacts the kind of person they are.

Girls are more emotional, creative and empathetic as compared to boys.

(iv) Environment :- The environment in which we stay <sup>into</sup> us. People living in a different geographical region vary in many terms.



impacts factors such as - Height  
Weight  
Skin & eye colour  
Texture of hair

↳ Many factors combine to form environmental factors such as - Schooling, Sex, social-background, social & economic status



[C]

[C]

Q.1 [C] Growth :- Growth is concerned more with physical development such as height, weight, skin colour, eye colour or texture of hair.

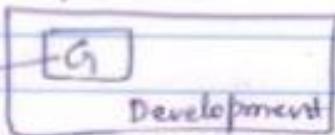
Development :- Development is concerned with growth as well as other behavioural changes that comes throughout the life.

Difference between growth and development:-

Growth	Development
(i) Growth is related only with physical changes.	Development includes growth as well as other behavioural changes.
(ii) Growth stops mostly after reaching adulthood.	Development is a life-long process i.e. "from womb to tomb."
(iii) Growth is a narrow aspect.	Development is somewhat broader aspect.
(iv) Growth is structural	Development is functional
(v) Growth can be also a type of development	Development can occur with or without the involvement of growth.



(i) Growth is quantitative in nature.	Development is qualitative in nature.
(ii) Growth can be measured.	Development cannot be measured.
(iii) Growth is a part of development.	Development can occur without involving growth.

Growth 

[D]

Sociometry or Interaction method of Educational Psychology :-

There are many methods used for the educational psychology. Introspection method is the oldest method of evaluation.

In Methods :- (i) In this method, the person is introspected or interviewed by the observer.

(ii) The observer asks questions related to the problems or any feeling faced by the observant.

(iii) The observer tries to understand the observer by evaluating his or her answer.



For example :- If a person feels afraid in the dark, then the observer asks him questions like -  
What made him feel afraid?  
What is that behaviour or mental thinking of past experience which made him feel this way?  
How exactly he feels in the dark?

By answers of these questions the observer tries to find out the psychology behind this fear.

### Merits and Demerits of the Method :-

Every method has some merits and demerits as well. Let us see the merits and demerits of introspection method -

Merits :- (i) This method is simple and cheaper.  
(ii) It is the best ~~most~~ method for someone to understand themselves.  
(iii) Both the observer and the child are involved.

Demerits :- (i) This method is not applicable to children, mentally ill people or animals.  
(ii) It is not completely reliable.  
(iii) The results can not be trusted completely as the person can mould his answers due to insincerity.



[ E ]

Learning :- Learning is the process of acquiring new knowledge, skill etc.

Learning can be facilitated by the following methods -

(i) Learning can be encouraged using question-answer method to build interest among students.

(ii) Some brainstorming questions can be asked to facilitate creative thinking thus encouraging learning.

(iii) Rewards can be given to build the interest of remaining class to learn.

Nature

Laws of Learning :- Following are the laws of learning

(i) Learning is a life-long process.

(ii) It is a spontaneous process.

(iii) It can be voluntary or involuntary.

(iv) Readiness is required to facilitate learning.

Theory's of learning :-

(i) Thorndike's theory of learning

(ii) Pavlov's conditioned learning

(iii) Skinner's operant learning.

Law of readiness

Law of exercise

Law of effect



(i) Law of readiness :- To facilitate learning in a child, it is important for the child to be ready to learn. If the child is not ready, learning is not possible.

(ii) Law of exercise :- The more of the child exercises, the more learning is facilitated. ✓

(iii) Law of effect :- Effect of learning is seen after exercise of learning.

[ F ]

Intelligence Quotient :- Intelligent Quotient is a scale used to evaluate the the level of intelligence of a child. The concept of intelligence was proposed by William Stern.

Formula of Intelligence Quotient :-

$$I.Q = \frac{\text{Mental age}}{\text{Actual age}}$$

If ~~mental age~~  $I.Q = 1$ , ✓ person is normal intelligent  
If  $I.Q > 1$ , ✓ the person is highly intelligent  
If  $I.Q < 1$ , the person not intelligent.



Further the formula of IQ was changed and multiplied by 100.

$$IQ = \left( \frac{\text{Mental age}}{\text{Actual age}} \right) \times 100$$

Example

If the mental age of a person is 12 and actual age is 10 then, the IQ becomes:

$$IQ = \frac{12}{10} \times 100$$

$IQ = 120$  Thus ✓ the IQ is more than 100 that is the person is highly intelligent.

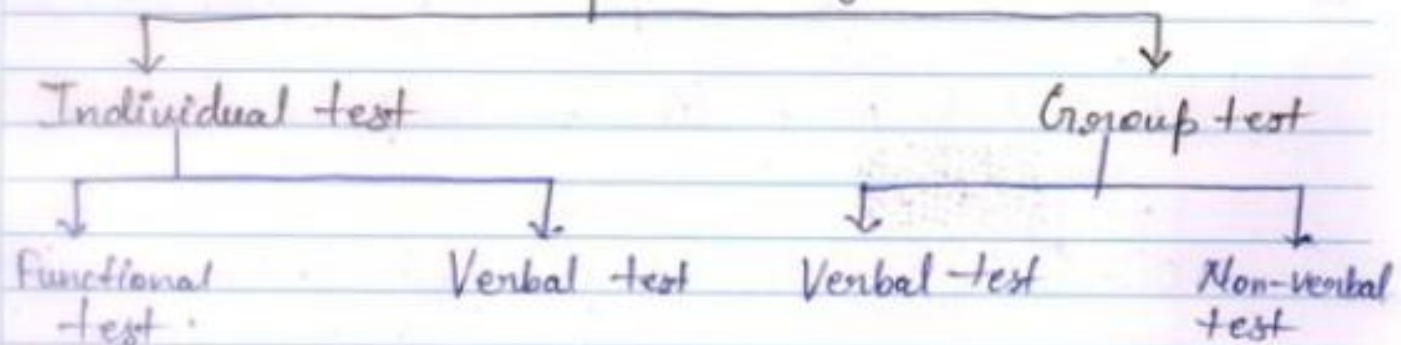
If

$IQ = 100$ , Intelligent

$IQ > 100$ , very Intelligent

$IQ < 100$ , less Intelligent, average.

## Test of Intelligence



Difference between Individual test and group test :-

Following differences are there.

Individual testGroup test

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (i) Test of individual is tested at a time | Intelligence of group of people is test |
| (ii) Time consuming, costly.               | Less time taken, cheaper                |
| (iii) It is more specific                  | Not so specific.                        |

[6]

Determinants of Personality Development :-

Following are the determinants that determine the personality of an individual.

(i) Heredity :- Heredity plays a very crucial role in the personality, determination of an individual.

A child is more like their parents or grand parents.

(ii) Socio-economic background :- The economic status of an individual determines their personality, how they see life and what kind of life-style he will lead.



(iii) Society :- Kind of society in which an individual lives decides the overall personality of an individual.

If someone lives in a slum area, his personality will more or less evolve around it.

(iv) Schooling :- There is no doubt in saying that an expensive school always makes a well mannered individual.

Though, this is not generalised but it is seen in most of the cases.

(v) Gender :- The gender decides a lot about our personality.

Girls are more emotional, empathetic than boys.

[H] ✓

Mentally healthy person :- A person who can think, observe, evaluate his surroundings and is free from all kinds of anxiety, depression or any negative thoughts is considered to be a mentally healthy person.

Characteristics of a mentally healthy person :-

A mentally healthy person possesses the following characteristics and is very visible in his personality -



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(i) Free from negative thoughts :- A mentally healthy person is free from any kind of pre conceived negative thoughts.

(ii) No anxiety and depression :- A mentally healthy person is free from anxiety and depression.

(iii) No Overthinking :- A mentally healthy person does not overthink over <sup>✓</sup> 'forward topics'.

(iv) Able to think logically :- A mentally healthy person can always think logically and take right decision.

(v) Open to critical thinking :- A mentally healthy person can think critically.

(vi) Able to reason :- Reasoning is one of the most important characteristic of a mentally healthy person.

(vii) Sense of love, care and respect towards others :-

A mentally healthy person always shares affection for others.



Q[1] Transfer of learning :- The process of using the pre-existing knowledge to an entirely new situation is called transfer of learning.  
Transfer of learning occurs spontaneously.

Types of Transfer of learning :-

Positive transfer of learning	Negative transfer of learning	No or zero transfer of learning
<p>→ In this case, previous knowledge is entirely used in the new situation. <u>Example</u> :- If a person is able to ride a bicycle. This knowledge will help him to ride a scooter as well.</p>	<p>→ In this type of learning, there previous knowledge creates hindrance or obstacle in the way of new learning. <u>Example</u> :- Pronunciation of words of mother tongue creates problem in pronunciation of words of English</p>	<p>→ There is not use of previous learning in new situation. <u>Example</u> :- If someone has learned piano, it will not help him in learning badminton.</p>



[Section :- B] [Question :- 2]

Psychology :- Psychology is derived from two Greek words.

Psyche + logos  
 ↓                      ↓                      ⇒ Study of soul.  
 Soul                      Study

Literal meaning :- Going by the literal meaning, psychology is the study of soul.

But in modern times -

- (i) Psychology is the science of human behaviour
- (ii) Psychology is the science of mind
- (iii) Psychology is the science of mental processes.

Educational Psychology

[Education] + [Psychology]

Education refers to the process of acquiring knowledge to bring desired changes in human behaviours.

Psychology refers to the study of human behaviours and mental process.

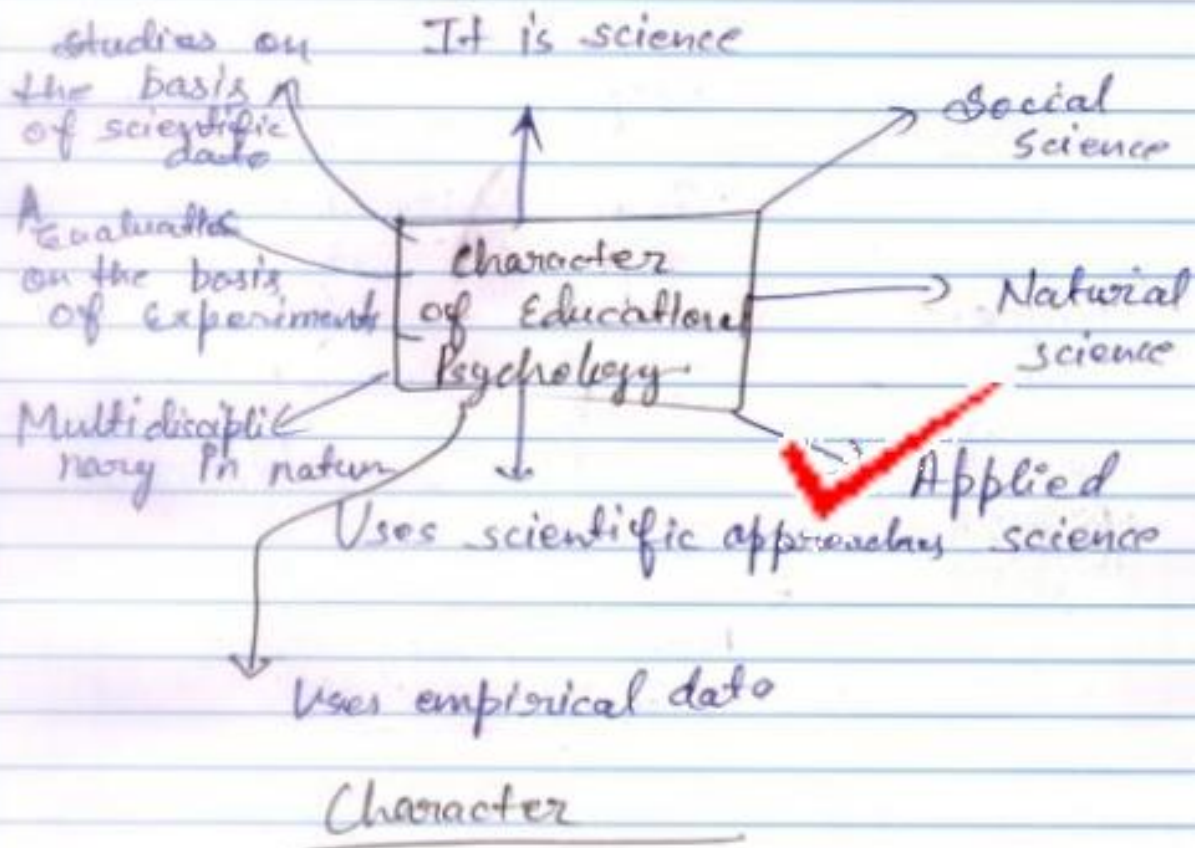


Thus, educational psychology is the study of application of principles of psychology to the field of education.

### Functions of Educational Psychology :-

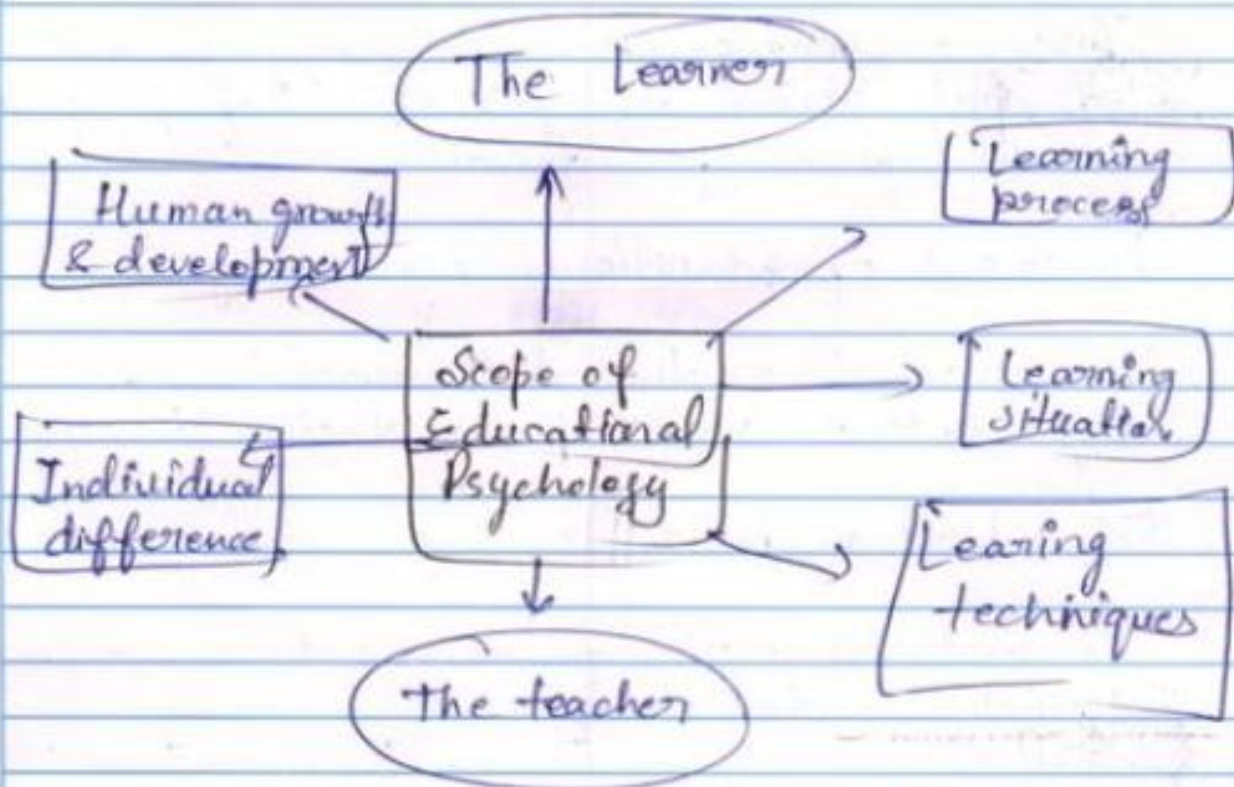
- (i) To understand the individual differences of students and empower their learning.
- (ii) To build a better learning environment.

To understand the functions better, we need to study the character.

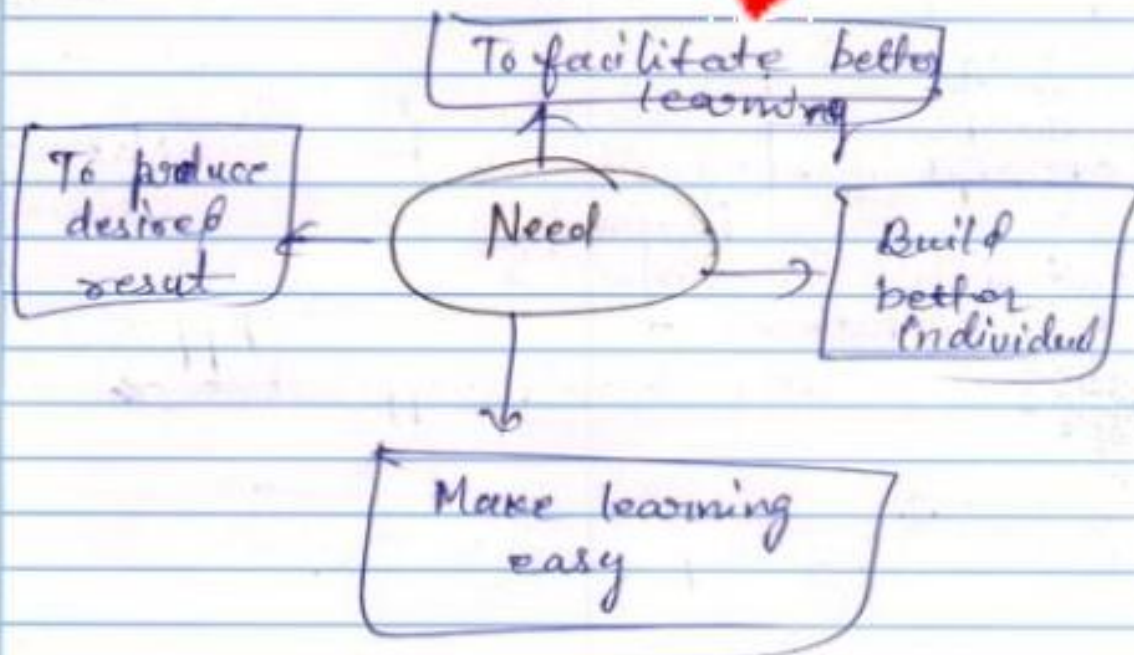


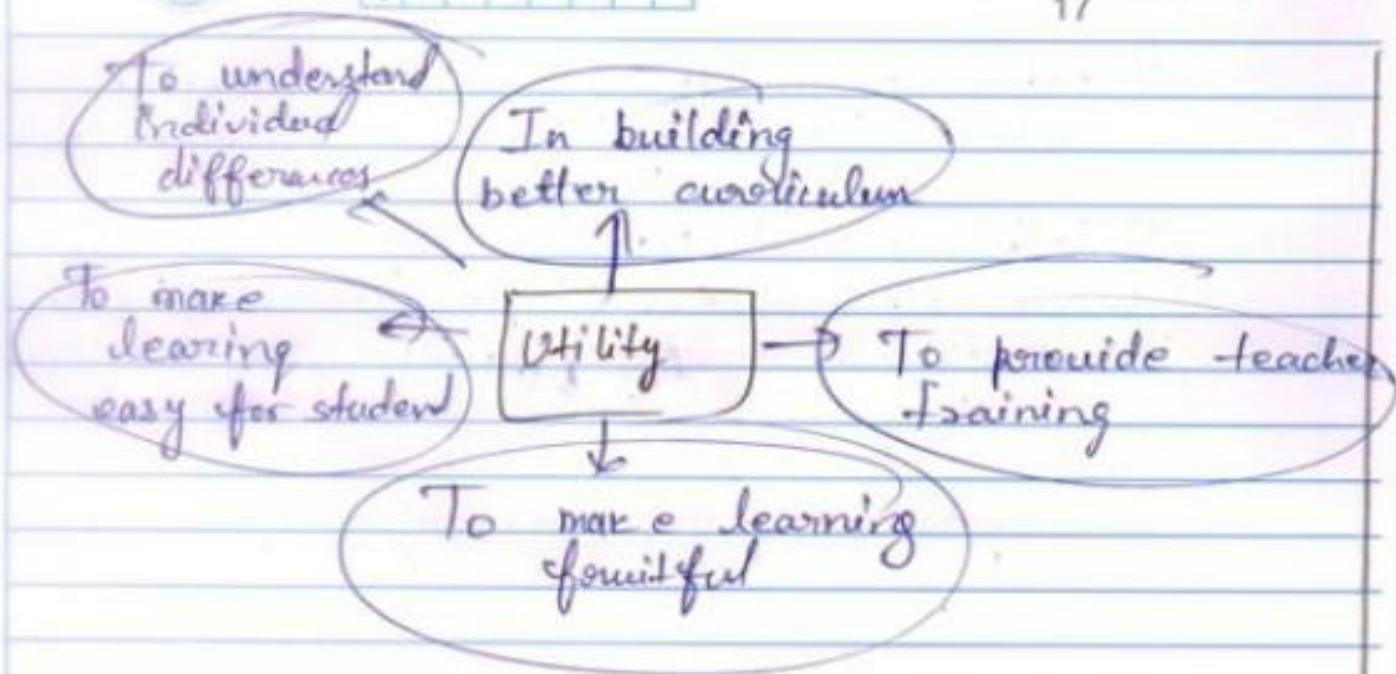


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Scope ✓





[Section - C]  
[Question - 8]  
E

Creativity :- Creativity is the ability of an individual to think

- (i) out of the box
- (ii) Bring something new
- (iii) To do ammendment in pre existing concepts.

Elements of Creativity :- Following are the elements of creativity.

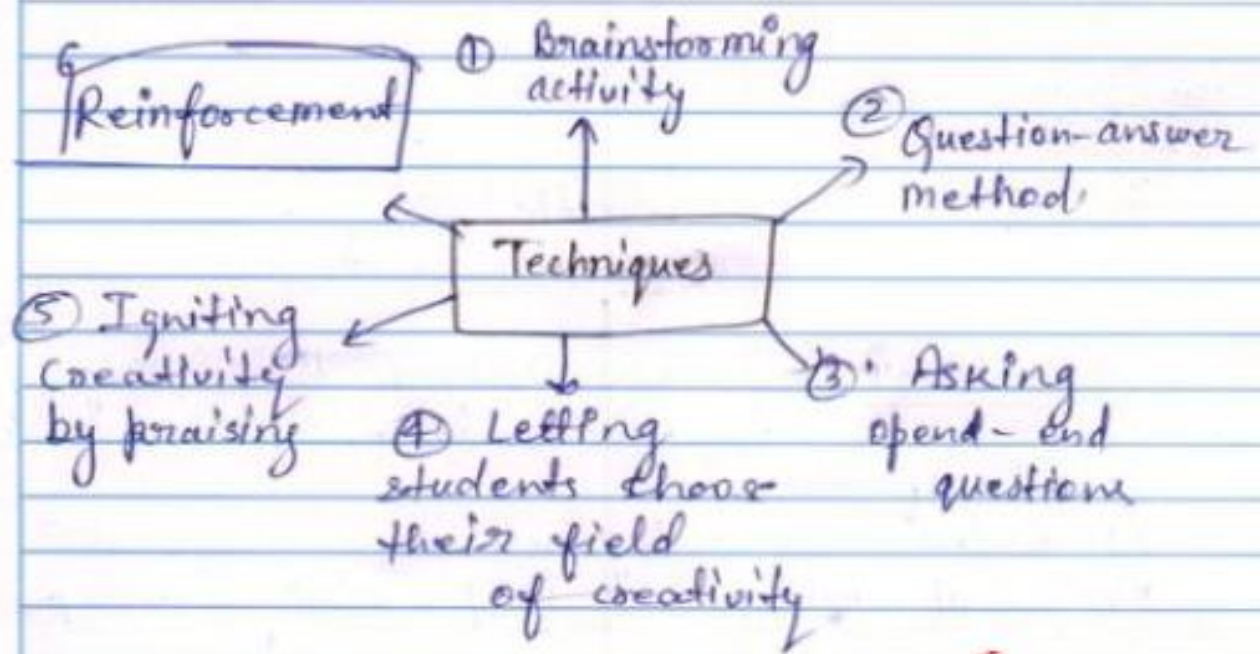
- (i) ~~area~~ A healthy mind is the most important element of creativity.



(ii) Habits of consuming creative content enhances creativity of an individual.

(iii) Following and getting inspired by the work of creative people also enforces creativity in an individual.

Techniques to foster creativity in students :-



1 Brainstorming activity :-

Students should be asked or given any brainstorming activities.



Paper Code

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19

X

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20

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21

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22

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24

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