



PAPER 1.1.1. FIRST HALF

PPT ON INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCE

BY

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INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES AND FACTORS INFLUENCING THEM



By: Trisha Banerjee



INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

No two individuals can be exactly alike in their resulting development and adjustments. The unique characteristics and traits emerges as children pass from one stage to another.

The rate of development is not the same for all individuals. Some develop and learn faster than the others. Sometimes the gap is wide.

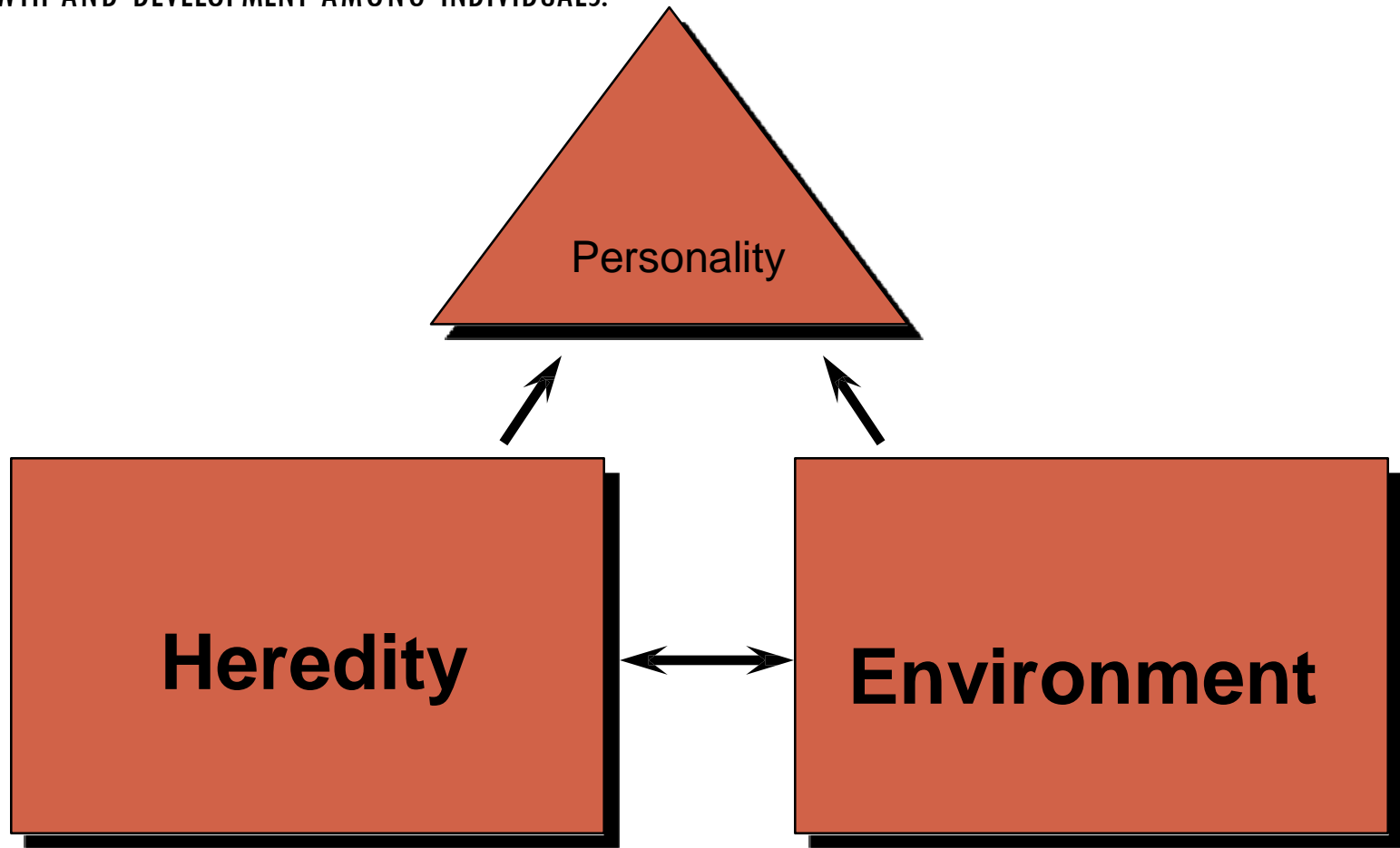




**LEARNING IS MOST EFFECTIVE WHEN DIFFERENCES IN LEARNER'S
LANGUAGE, CULTURAL, AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR ARE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.**

TWO MAJOR FACTORS

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES⁴ IS THE UNEVEN RATE OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT AMONG INDIVIDUALS.



TWO MAJOR FACTORS

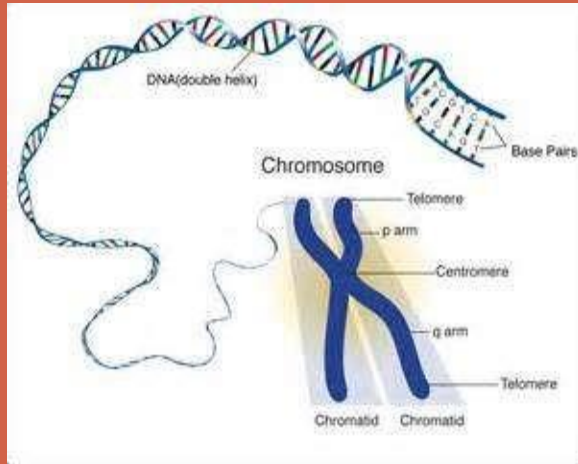
Heredity

5

Environment

We inherit almost all the things we need for growth and development

Heredity gives all potentials for growth and development.



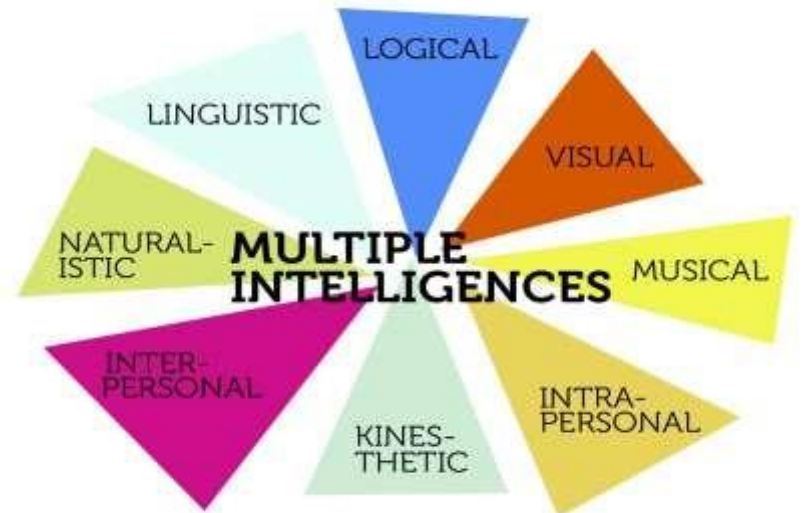
A.

HEREDITY

- 1. Intelligence (mental ability)-** Some are more intelligent than the others. And those who are more intelligent progress and grow faster than those who are less intelligent.

People differ in intellectual abilities and capacities like reasoning and thinking, power of imagination, creative expression, concentration etc. • On the basis of these differences they are usually classified as idiot, imbecile, moron, border line, normal, very superior and genius

Recent psychologists viewed intelligence as multiple abilities. It is necessary for a teacher to have a thorough understanding of intellectual abilities of students.



A.

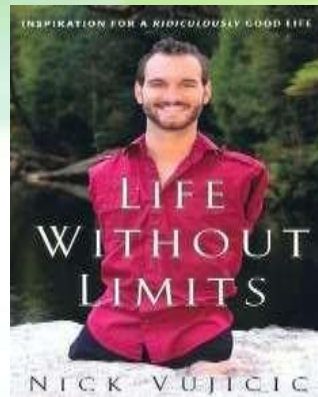
HEREDITY

2. Physical condition – It has been observed that some people are born bigger, healthier, and stronger than the others. Naturally, healthier, and stronger than the others.

Difference in motor ability • There exist wide differences in motor abilities such as reacting time, speed of action, steadiness, rate of muscular moment, manual dexterity and resistance to fatigue etc.

But there are also people who are born with handicaps such as deafness, muteness, defective arms or legs, and the like.

Naturally, normal people develop faster and better and are able to attain higher status than the handicapped people.





Physical differences: individual differ in height, weight, colour of skin, colour of eyes and hair, size of hands and heads, arms, feet, mouth and nose, length of waistline, structure and functioning of internal organs, facial expression, mannerisms of speech and walk, and other such native or acquired physical characteristics.



A.

HEREDITY

3. Aptitude and special talent - gifted with special aptitudes and talents in music, painting, acting, science, mathematics and the like.

These children often show excellence of performance and leadership in their respective fields of specializations far above the ordinary individuals. Variations occur among the individuals in relation to the specific tastes and interests.

In a similar way, people are found to have different aptitudes. Some have mechanical aptitude, while the others have scholastic, musical or artistic aptitudes.

4. Sex - Males are expected to be aggressive, fearless, and capable of doing heavier work. Females are expected to be passive, demure, prim, and the like.

Hence, to a large extent, sex determines the direction of the growth and development of individuals.

A. HEREDITY

10

5. Age – age is a big factor in making one different from another. Generally, older learners have more physical strength and higher level of comprehension than younger ones.

Maturation and readiness are important in learning. Mature learners have greater capacity to receive instruction.



A.

HEREDITY

6. Temperament (emotional maturity and stability)-

those who are easily irritated and tensed¹¹ even with trivial things, symptomatic of emotional immaturity and stability.

In some individuals, positive emotions like love, affection and amusement and the like are prominent whereas, in some negative emotions are more powerful. Individuals also differ in the manner they express their emotions. Some are emotionally stable and mature, while others are emotionally unstable and immature.

Generally, children who are more emotionally mature and stable are more patient in studying their lessons, hence, learn faster than those who are more temperamental.

Emotional stability is the capacity to maintain ones emotional balance under stressful circumstances. It is the opposite of emotional instability and neuroticism

A.

HEREDITY

Emotional stability is the capacity to ¹²maintain ones emotional balance under stressful circumstances. It is the opposite of emotional instability and neuroticism

Individuals who score low in neuroticism are more emotionally stable and less reactive to stress. They tend to be calm, even-tempered, and less likely to feel tense or rattled. Although they are low in negative emotion, they are not necessarily high on positive emotion. Being high on positive emotion is an element of the independent trait of extraversion. Neurotic extraverts, for example, would experience high levels of both positive and negative emotional states, a kind of "emotional roller coaster". Individuals who score low on neuroticism (particularly those who are also high on extraversion) generally report more happiness and satisfaction with their lives.

A.

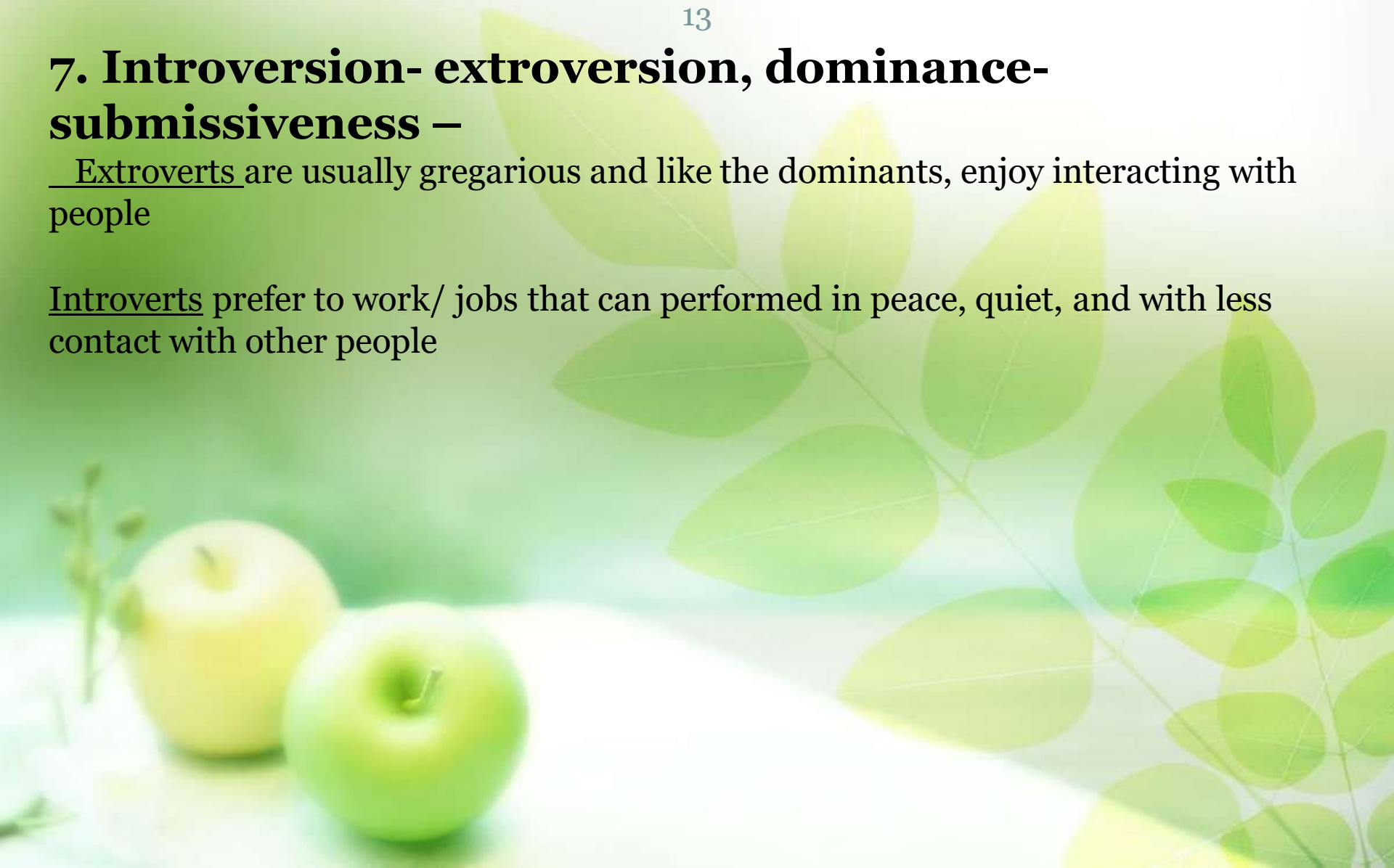
HEREDITY

13

7. Introversion- extroversion, dominance- submissiveness –

Extroverts are usually gregarious and like the dominants, enjoy interacting with people

Introverts prefer to work/ jobs that can performed in peace, quiet, and with less contact with other people



The Socializes (Extrovert)

Positive traits

The socializers would love to travel and be a part of the groups, and are often the centre of attention. They are often excited and demanding as a result of being high energy type. They love the limelight and the hype. They are direct in their approach.

Negative traits

It is important for the personality to be liked by others and can hurt easily if they think someone doesn't care for them. They can be fickle minded and emotionally weak.



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THE HERMIT (INTROVERT)

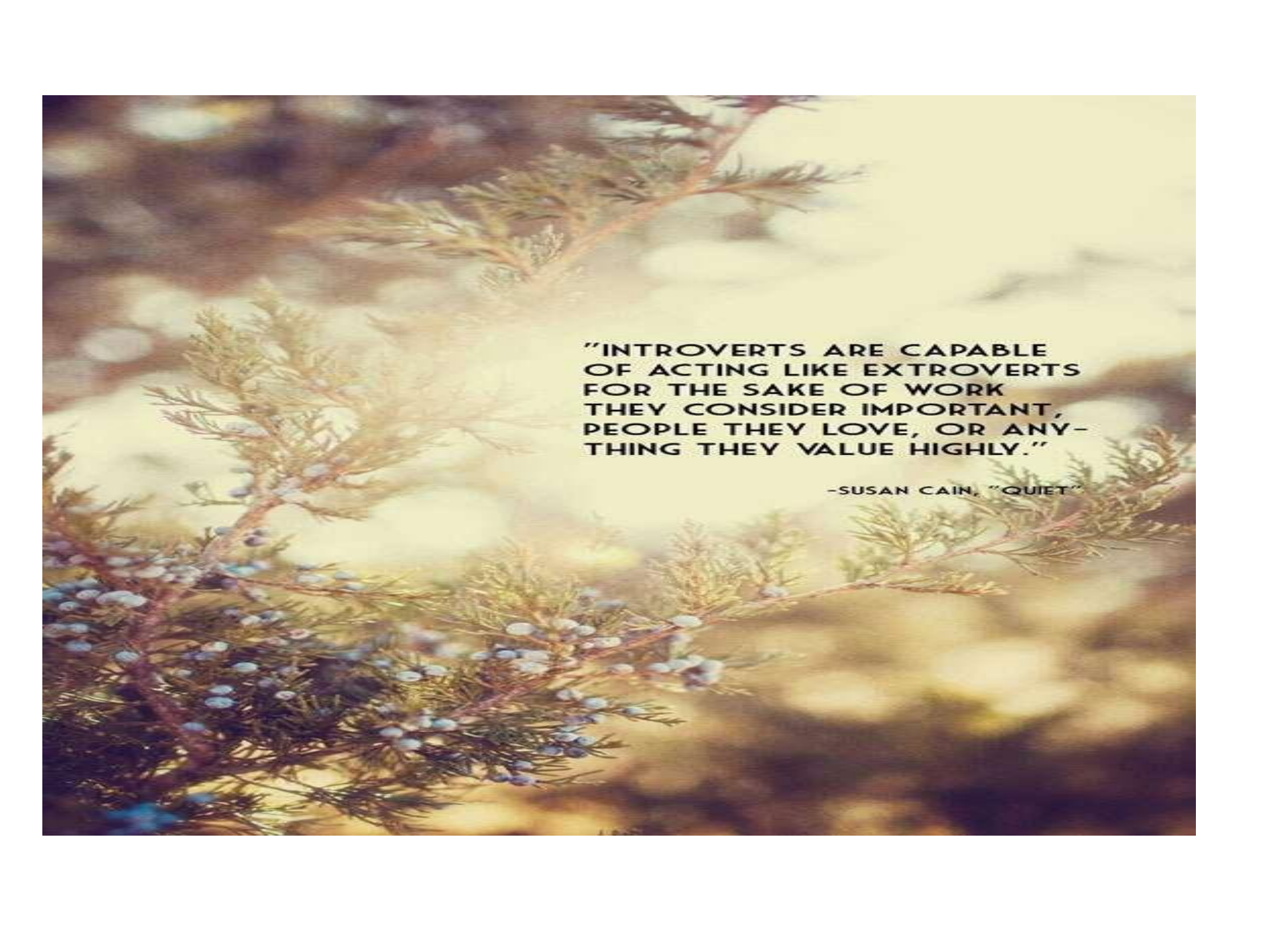
POSITIVE TRAITS

The typical introvert personality doesn't like change. They prefer to have set of guidelines to follow and they won't mind doing the same things over and over. They often are very happy and content with themselves and life in general. They are usually punctual and consistent.



Negative traits

As they tend to keep to themselves, such people come across as shy and arrogant. They are usually disturbed by new challenges which can affect the efficiency of their work.



**"INTROVERTS ARE CAPABLE
OF ACTING LIKE EXTROVERTS
FOR THE SAKE OF WORK
THEY CONSIDER IMPORTANT,
PEOPLE THEY LOVE, OR ANY-
THING THEY VALUE HIGHLY."**

-SUSAN CAIN, "QUIET"

A.

HEREDITY

8. Effort – making capacity_{1,7} – an important trait, one with much effort- making capacity studies and works harder, concentrates more, and exhibits steadiness in his work.

Those who have more of this trait usually ahead faster than those who have less.

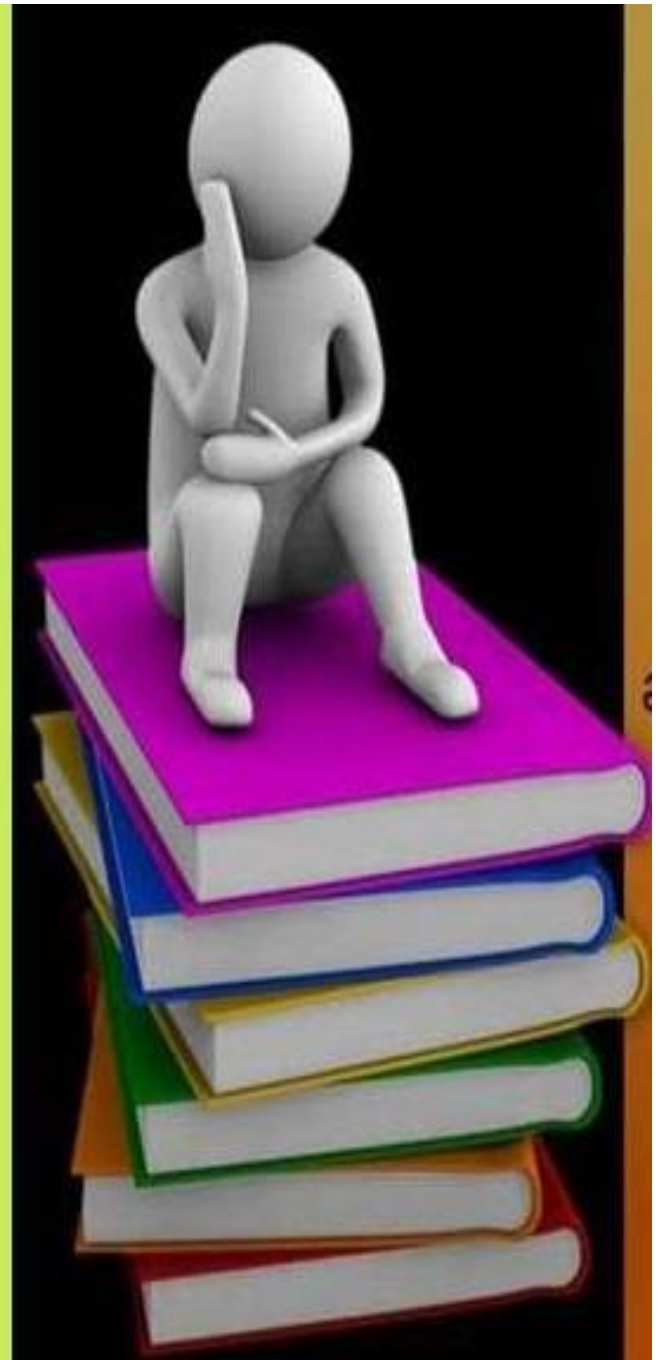
9. Criminal tendency – Psychologists can prove that criminal tendency is inherited.

Children who have this tendency are usually bullies, trouble makers, and they commit many anti-social acts, in or out of school.

Usually end up in early death, or in prison, or in perpetual hiding from the agents of the law ***unless the criminal tendency is redirected or softened by the environment.***



More of the more well known explanations of inherited criminal behaviour is the 'super male syndrome' or the XYY chromosome defect. The addition of the extra Y chromosome ion males make can make them more likely to be aggressive and violent. This also can contribute to other disabilities such as ADHD and behavioural problems as a child. This can lead to lack of concentration and a grown frustration in a child which can reduce their chances of doing well in school, increasing the likelihood of becoming involved in criminal behaviour. A study by Morely and Hall (2003) showed that children with Antisocial-personality disorder (ASPD) where an individual shows a persistent disregard for the rights of others, increasing the chance of criminal behaviour by 70%.



12 Characteristics of Psychopaths

(hx. of criminality, mental illness & violence not mandatory)

- I.** Absence of Guilt, Shame, Remorse & Empathy
- II.** Views Others as Objects
- III.** Shallow Emotions
- IV.** Deceitful, Manipulative & Cunning
- V.** Self-Entitled and Grandiose
- VI.** Superficial Charm
- VII.** Impulsive, Irresponsible & Easily Bored
- VIII.** Experiences Minimal to No Fear
- IX.** Parasitic Lifestyle & Criminally Versatile
- X.** Unreliable and Insincere
- XI.** Does Not Learn from Experience
- XII.** Minimal Insight

OpPedoHunt

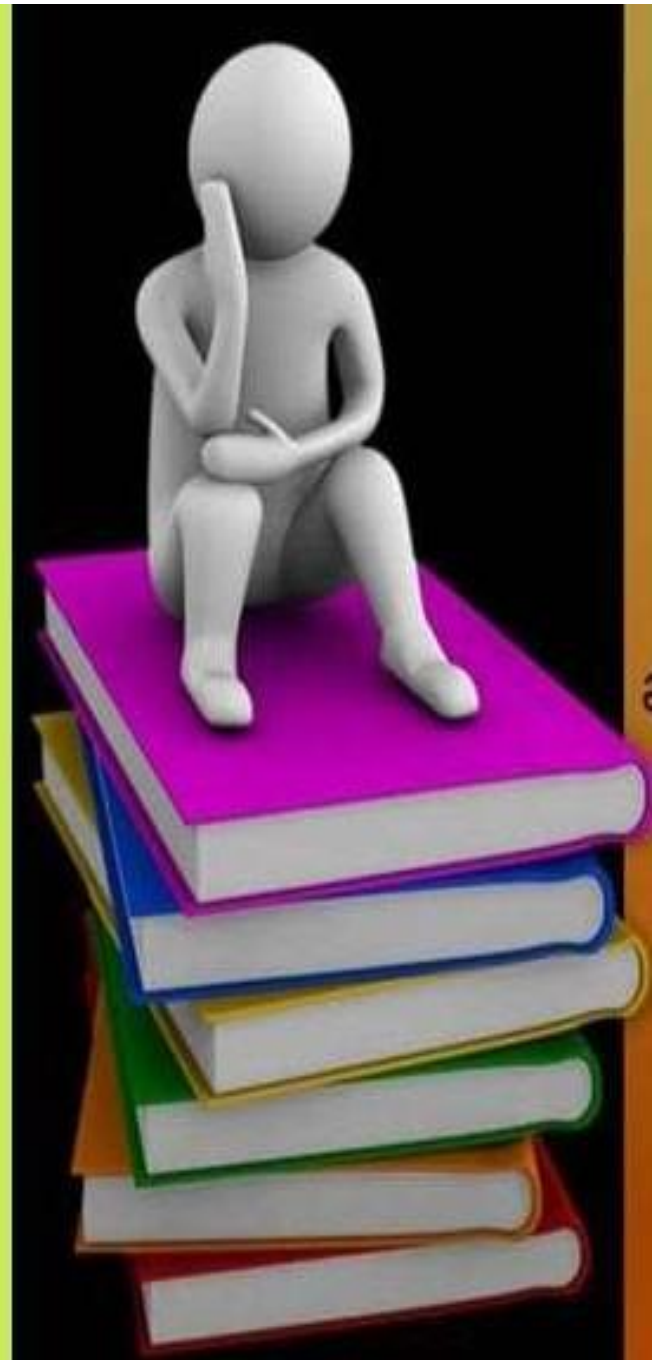


7 Additional Signs for Online Psychopaths

(may or may not be information technology savvy)

- I.** A self-awareness of causing harm to others, directly or indirectly, using ICT.
- II.** The usage of ICT to obtain, tamper with, exchange and deliver harmful information.
- III.** A general understanding of Cyberstealth used to engage in criminal or deviant activities or to profile, identify, locate, stalk and engage a target.
- IV.** Uses ICT to exploit and manipulate others driven by grandiosity, severe narcissism or violent/deviant fantasies.
- V.** Experiences minimal to no guilt or remorse from the harm caused to online users.
- VI.** Cyberspace, online forums and digital environments are desired to identify, exploit and engage their target.
- VII.** Uses the "veil of anonymity" afforded to all online users making online deception their preferred weapon.

Many people would argue that criminal offend because of inherited traits or genes. This was a particularly popular viewpoint in the past, however many studies in recent years have shown that we cannot blame criminal activity purely on genetics.



B.

ENVIRONMENT

- 1. Family background** – includes level of education and value orientation of parents is an other determinant.

If the parents suffer from ignorance and wrong values, the children likewise suffer and the adverse consequences because such parents with the right values can grow and develop more progressively than children coming from poor families.

Naturally, children of affluent families can pursue higher education which is usually denied to children of poor families



B.

ENVIRONMENT

2. Community background²²— It can be observed that children of individuals coming from these different types of communities differ markedly in their values, manners, actions, and thinking.

Children coming from squatter or slum areas and from crime-infested areas have a very slim chance of growing progressively because of the bad influence of neighborhood. Barkada influence is especially strong in these places.

The city children are more exposed to modern conveniences such as the telephone, television, light rail transit, museums, libraries, big commercial establishments, malls, and the like.



B.

ENVIRONMENT

2. Community background₂₃ – It can be observed that children of individuals coming from these different types of communities differ markedly in their values, manners, actions, and thinking.

The city children has an edge over the rural children in the field of informal learning



B.

ENVIRONMENT

3. School – It is very important factors in learning and development. Good school can develop pupils better than the poor ones. There are three components make the difference between the good and poor schools.

1. Teachers

2. Facilities

3. Location

Role of schools in meeting the individual differences

- “Since we supposedly are teaching individuals, not groups of individuals, it is the function of the school within its budgetary personnel and curricular limitations to provide adequate schooling for every learner no matter how much he differs from every other learner.” -crow and crow

ROLE OF SCHOOL...

1. Proper knowledge of the individual's potentialities
2. Ability grouping
3. Adjusting the curriculum
4. Adjusting the method of teaching
5. Adopting special programmes or methods for individualizing instruction

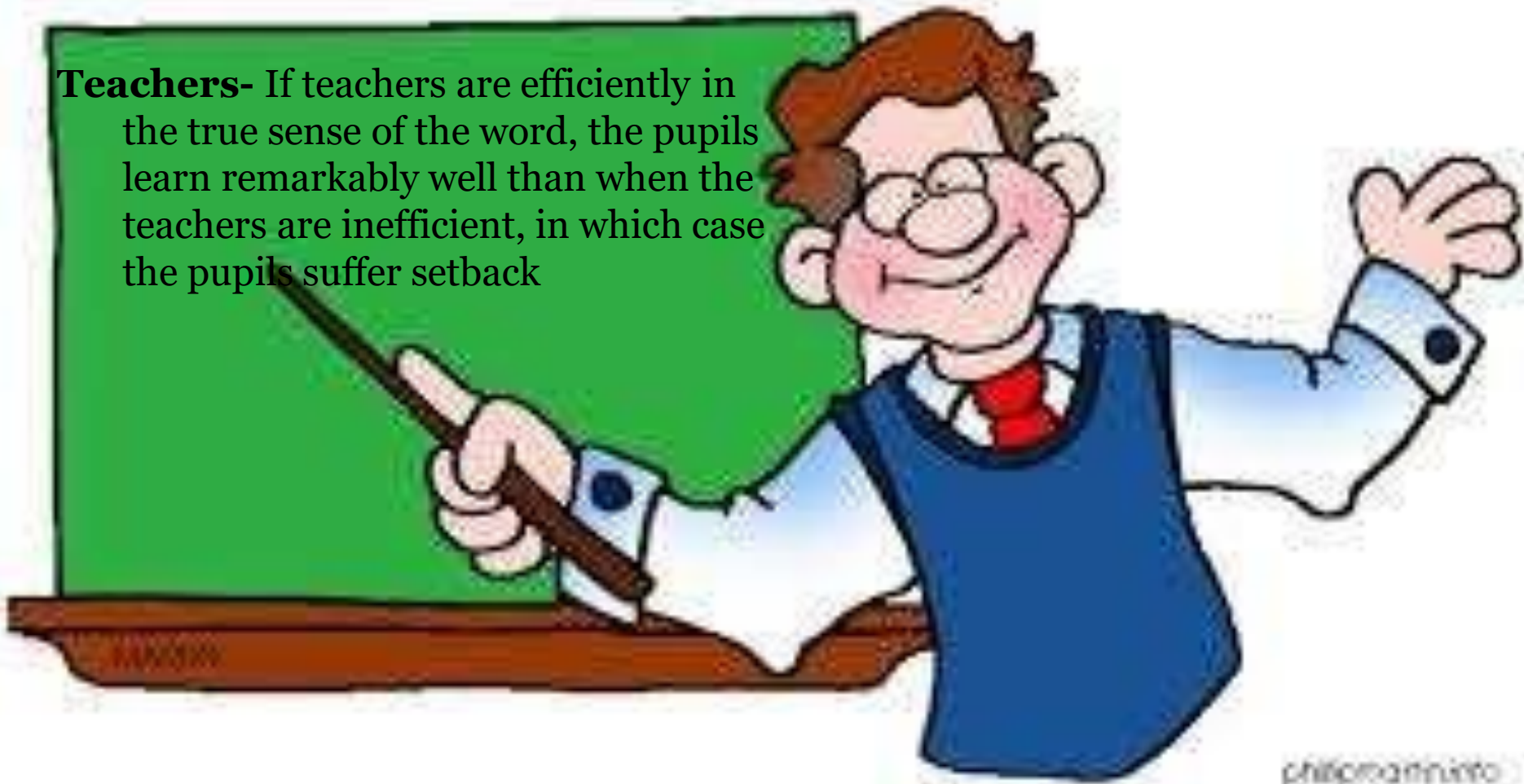
B. ENVIRONMENT

3. School

27

There are three components make the difference between the good and poor schools.

Teachers- If teachers are efficiently in the true sense of the word, the pupils learn remarkably well than when the teachers are inefficient, in which case the pupils suffer setback



QUALITIES OF AN EFFECTIVE TEACHER

An effective teacher loves to teach. The single most important quality that every teacher should possess is a love and passion for teaching young people.

An effective teacher demonstrates a caring attitude. Even teachers who love their job can struggle in this area, not because they don't care, but because they get caught up so much in the day to day routine of teaching that they can forget that their students have lives outside of school.

An effective teacher can relate to his or her students. The best teachers work hard to figure out how to relate to each of their students.

An effective teacher is willing to think outside the box.

What makes teaching so exciting is that kids learn differently, and we have to find and utilize different strategies and differentiated learning to reach every student.



QUALITIES OF AN EFFECTIVE TEACHER

An effective teacher is an excellent communicator. To be the best possible teacher you must be an effective communicator.

An effective teacher is proactive rather than reactive.

proactively looking for solutions to solve those problems will have less stress on them, than those teachers who wait until a problem arises and then tries to address it.

An effective teacher strives to be better.

A teacher who is looking for new and better teaching strategies is an effective teacher. No matter how long you have taught, you should always want to grow as a teacher. Seek out professional development opportunities and try to apply something new like technology and tools in class every year.



An effective teacher uses a variety of media in their lessons. Like it or not we are in the 21st century, and this generation of students was born in the digital age. These students have been bombarded by technological advances unlike any other generation. They have embraced it, and if we as teachers do not, then we are falling behind.

An effective teacher challenges their students. The most effective teachers, are often the ones that many students think are the most difficult. This is because they challenge their students and push them harder than the average teacher does.

An effective teacher understands the content that they teach and knows how to explain that content in a manner that their students understand.

There are teachers who are truly experts on the content, but struggle to effectively explain it to their students. The highly effective teacher both understands the content and explains it on level.



B. ENVIRONMENT

3. School

21

There are three components make the difference between the good and poor schools.

Facilities - adequate and serviceable, the pupils learn well and progress rapidly, otherwise pupils will be retarded in learning.



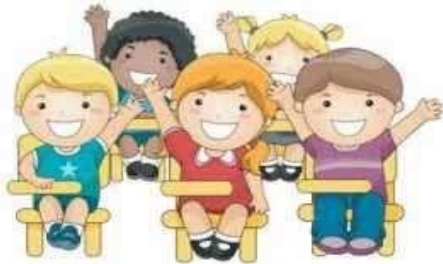
B. ENVIRONMENT

3. School

There are three components make the difference between the good and poor schools.

Location - Children studying in a school located in a very quiet place find learning conducive.

Creating an engaging learning environment



TWO MAJOR FACTORS

HEREDITY

1. Intelligence (mental ability)
2. Physical condition
3. Aptitude and special talent
4. Sex
5. Age
6. Temperament (emotional maturity and stability)
7. Introversion- extroversion, dominance- submissiveness
8. Effort – making capacity
9. Criminal tendency



ENVIRONMENT

1. Family background
2. Community background
3. School
 - Three component
 - a. Teachers
 - b. Facilities
 - c. Location



EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES...

- It is wrong to expect uniformity in gaining proficiency or success in a particular field from a group of students. On account of their subnormal intelligence, previous background, lack of proper interest, aptitude and attitude etc. some students lag behind in one or the other area of achievement.

- All students cannot be benefited by a particular method of instruction and a uniform and rigid curriculum.

A teacher should be sensitive to individual differences.

A teacher's challenge is to acknowledge and celebrate the differences among children and work to maximize the growth in each child.



Thank
You

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