

Educational psychology/Relationship between teacher and pupil

The relationship between teacher and student is the basis of the educational process. The teacher and students represent the basic factors of the educational process (quality, quantity, results). They are the bearers of teaching, which is not possible without them and is created by their reciprocal interaction. The original form of the relationship - like a parent-child relationship, when information was originally passed on by the parents.

The quality of the relationship is important in shaping the student's attitude to learning

A negative relationship with the teacher can result in a negative adjustment of the student to the subject, there is a negative mental balance between the teacher and the student.

The teacher's relationship with the student is co-determined by the following factors

- The attitude of the teacher towards his own role.
- By adapting it to the teaching profession.
- Personality traits.
- Personal situation.
- Age, gender.
- The student's parents.
- The teacher's skills to harmoniously shape the student's personality.

The student's relationship with the teacher affects

- From the beginning, students have a non-critical attitude (in the first grade).
- With advancing age, critical reservations increase, the relationship with teachers becomes differentiated, rationalized.
- A positive attitude is formed, for example, depending on whether the student finds qualities in the teacher that "satisfy" him. We can also include the social environment, friends, public opinion of the class, etc.

Teacher Personality

- The work of a teacher is associated with conflicts, frustrations, and stress. The teacher is constantly monitored, evaluated (e.g. by pupils during classes), by parents, the principal, other teachers...
- Mature personality of the teacher - positive effect on the pupil.
- Immature personality - egocentrism, aggressiveness, relationality, paranoia, low ability to accept the student (authoritative type of teacher), high or low level of demands on students (liberal type).
- A neurotic teacher is a disaster for teaching and students.

Problem pupils

- Desired result of education - harmoniously fully developed personality.
- Increased psychological tension in the pupil contributes to a negative relationship with school.
- Health, psychological and social problems:
 - neuroses - anxiety disorder, phobia, obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD);
 - psychomotor instability - lack of concentration, physical clumsiness;
 - infantilism - behavior psychosocially corresponds to a younger age;
 - dissocial development - lying, crime, aggression, bullying, animal cruelty;
 - personality disorders;
 - psychoses - less common in childhood;
 - intellectual disorders;
 - social neglect, child abuse, abuse.

Links

Related Articles

- Educational psychology
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- Educational psychology/Pupil disadvantage

