



Exploring the Role of Educational Psychology in Enhancing Teachers' Professional Practice

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.61987/jemr.v5i3.2347>

ABSTRACT

Keywords:

Educational
Psychology; Teacher
Competence; Learning
Process

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This study aims to examine the contribution of educational psychology and its role in supporting teachers' professional practice and effective learning processes. The research employed a descriptive analytical method using a library research approach. Data were collected through the analysis of primary and secondary sources, including scholarly journals and books related to psychology, education, and educational psychology. The findings indicate that educational psychology contributes significantly to curriculum development, learning design, student assessment, and the understanding of students' behavioral characteristics in the teaching and learning process. In addition, educational psychology supports the creation of inclusive learning environments, the development of students' social and emotional skills, the provision of constructive feedback, the promotion of independent learning, and the implementation of innovative instructional methods. The study also reveals that educational psychology plays an important role in helping teachers address classroom challenges, understand individual differences among students, and develop fair and effective assessment strategies. The implications of this study highlight the importance of integrating educational psychology into teacher professional development to improve teaching quality and student learning outcomes.

Article History:

Received: February 2026; Revised: March 2026; Accepted: April 2026

Please cite this article in APA style as:

Muttaqien, M. D. (2026). Exploring the Role of Educational Psychology in Enhancing Teachers' Professional Practice. *Journal of Educational Management Research*, 5(3), 3376-3391.

INTRODUCTION

Education plays a central role in shaping human character, morality, intellectual ability, and social responsibility in modern society (Chen, 2023; Moriera et al., 2022). As an essential foundation for national development, education contributes not only to academic achievement but also to the formation of values, attitudes, and behaviors needed in social life (Zhai, 2024). The importance of education has increased significantly in the era of globalization and digital transformation, where individuals are required to adapt rapidly to

technological, cultural, and social changes. In this context, psychological understanding becomes highly important because the success of educational processes is strongly influenced by students' emotional, cognitive, and behavioral conditions. According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 20 of 2003, education is a conscious and systematically planned effort to create learning environments that enable students to actively develop their potential in spiritual, intellectual, and social dimensions. Therefore, educational psychology is essential because it helps educators understand learners' characteristics, improve learning effectiveness, and support the achievement of educational goals in contemporary society (Hollenstein & Brühwiler, 2024).

Despite the important role of education, various psychological problems continue to emerge in educational environments and affect the quality of learning outcomes. Rapid technological development, social transformation, and increasing academic demands have created new challenges for students and teachers in the learning process. Many students experience decreased concentration, anxiety, emotional instability, low motivation, and difficulties in social interaction, particularly in digital learning environments. Marade (2024) explains that the development of science and technology has influenced students' psychological conditions, resulting in individualistic behavior and reduced social sensitivity among adolescents. These problems indicate that educational processes cannot focus solely on cognitive achievement but must also pay attention to students' psychological well-being. However, many teachers still face limitations in understanding psychological approaches and applying them effectively in classrooms. As a result, learning activities often fail to address students' emotional and social needs. This situation highlights the urgent need to strengthen educational psychology as a fundamental component in supporting effective teaching and improving the overall quality of education (O'Connor & Park, 2023; Sun et al., 2025).

Various phenomena occurring in educational institutions demonstrate the growing importance of educational psychology in contemporary teaching and learning activities. In many classrooms, teachers encounter students with diverse learning styles, emotional characteristics, levels of motivation, and behavioral patterns that influence classroom interaction and academic performance (Adhikari & Budhathoki, 2025). Some students actively participate in learning activities, while others experience difficulties adapting to instructional methods that do not match their psychological conditions. In addition, the increased use of digital technology in education has changed students' learning behavior, communication patterns, and emotional responses. Cases of learning fatigue, academic stress, lack of self-confidence, and social isolation among students have become increasingly visible in educational settings. Teachers are therefore required not only to deliver subject matter but also to manage classroom dynamics and students' emotional conditions effectively. Educational

psychology provides practical guidance for teachers in understanding these phenomena, selecting suitable teaching strategies, creating inclusive learning environments, and supporting students' social and emotional development to achieve more effective educational outcomes (Dunn et al., 2025).

Previous studies have widely discussed the relationship between psychology and education in improving learning quality and teaching effectiveness. Educational psychology has been identified as an important discipline that helps teachers understand student behavior, learning motivation, cognitive development, and emotional needs in educational settings. Several researchers explain that educational psychology contributes significantly to curriculum development, classroom management, learning evaluation, and instructional strategy design. Research has also emphasized that psychological understanding enables teachers to adapt learning methods according to students' developmental stages and individual differences (Fenezia & Armianti, 2025). Furthermore, educational psychology has been associated with the development of inclusive learning environments that support students' social and emotional growth. Existing studies generally conclude that teachers who possess strong psychological understanding tend to demonstrate better classroom management and more effective communication with students (Siliņa-Jasjukeviča et al., 2025). These findings indicate that educational psychology has become an important component in supporting educational success. However, most previous studies focus separately on instructional methods, student behavior, or emotional development without comprehensively examining the broader contribution of educational psychology to teachers' professional practice.

Although previous studies have provided important insights into educational psychology, several research gaps remain unresolved and require further investigation (Qi & Derakhshan, 2025). Many earlier studies primarily discuss educational psychology from theoretical perspectives without sufficiently explaining its practical contribution to teachers in addressing contemporary classroom challenges. Some studies focus only on cognitive learning outcomes, while others emphasize emotional or behavioral aspects separately, resulting in fragmented understanding of the role of educational psychology in educational practice (Soim et al., 2026). In addition, previous research often highlights students' psychological development without deeply exploring how teachers can utilize psychological principles to improve instructional effectiveness, assessment methods, and classroom interaction simultaneously. The rapid changes in educational environments caused by technological advancement, digital learning systems, and social transformation also require updated discussions regarding the relevance of educational psychology in modern teaching contexts. Therefore, a more comprehensive analysis is necessary to explain how educational psychology contributes to

curriculum development, inclusive learning environments, student assessment, emotional development, and innovative teaching strategies that support effective educational processes.

This study offers novelty by comprehensively examining the contribution and role of educational psychology in supporting teachers' professional responsibilities within contemporary educational environments. Unlike previous studies that focus on isolated aspects of psychology or education, this research integrates various dimensions of educational psychology, including curriculum development, classroom management, student assessment, emotional support, learning motivation, and instructional innovation. The study emphasizes the practical importance of psychological understanding for teachers in managing diverse student characteristics and responding to educational challenges in modern society. Furthermore, this research highlights the relevance of educational psychology in creating inclusive, student-centered, and emotionally supportive learning environments that encourage independent learning and positive social interaction. The novelty of this study also lies in its analytical approach, which synthesizes theoretical perspectives and practical implications from various scholarly references related to psychology and education. Therefore, this research is important because it provides broader insight into how educational psychology can strengthen teaching effectiveness and improve the quality of educational practices in rapidly changing learning environments.

Based on the background and research gaps identified above, this study addresses the problem of how educational psychology contributes to educational processes and supports teachers in improving learning effectiveness. The study argues that educational psychology plays a significant role in helping teachers understand students' cognitive, emotional, social, and behavioral characteristics, thereby enabling the implementation of more effective and inclusive teaching strategies. Through psychological understanding, teachers can identify students' learning needs, provide constructive feedback, develop fair assessment systems, and create positive classroom environments that support academic and emotional development. This study also assumes that educational psychology contributes to improving teachers' professional competence in responding to educational challenges influenced by technological advancement and social change. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to analyze the contribution of educational psychology to education and examine its importance for teachers in educational practice. The findings of this study are expected to contribute theoretically to educational psychology literature and practically to the improvement of teaching quality and student learning outcomes.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employed a qualitative research design using a literature review approach to examine the contribution and role of educational psychology for teachers in educational practice. The literature review method was selected because it enables researchers to analyze and synthesize various theoretical

perspectives, concepts, and previous research findings related to educational psychology comprehensively (Adhikari & Budhathoki, 2025). Library research is defined as a study conducted by examining reference books and previous research findings to obtain a theoretical foundation relevant to the problem under investigation. In addition, library research emphasizes theoretical studies, scientific references, and literature related to values, norms, and social phenomena within the context being studied. Therefore, this approach was considered appropriate for exploring the theoretical and practical contributions of educational psychology in supporting effective teaching and learning processes (O'Connor & Park, 2023).

This research did not involve a specific field location because the study was conducted entirely through library research using various scientific sources. The data sources consisted of primary and secondary references related to psychology, education, and educational psychology. Primary references included scholarly books, scientific journals, and recent publications discussing educational psychology and its contribution to educational practice. Meanwhile, secondary references were obtained from supporting literature, such as articles, modules, research reports, magazines, and other scientific publications relevant to the research topic. The selection of these sources was based on their relevance, credibility, and contribution to understanding the importance of educational psychology for teachers (Wiresti & Na'imah, 2020).

The data collection technique used in this study was a literature study conducted by collecting and reviewing relevant data from books, journals, articles, research findings, dictionaries, and other scientific references related to educational psychology. The collected data were analyzed using qualitative descriptive analysis techniques through several stages, including data condensation, data reduction, data display, and data verification. In the data condensation stage, the researcher selected and simplified information relevant to the research focus. The data reduction process was carried out by organizing and categorizing the collected information according to the research objectives (Adhikari & Budhathoki, 2025). Furthermore, the data were presented systematically through descriptive explanations to facilitate interpretation and understanding. Finally, data verification was conducted by reviewing and comparing findings from various references to ensure the validity and accuracy of the conclusions drawn regarding the contribution and importance of educational psychology for teachers (Siliņa-Jasjukeviča et al., 2025).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Basic Concepts of Educational Psychology

Muhibbin Syah stated that educational psychology is a subdiscipline of psychology related to educational theories and problems that are useful in applying learning principles, curriculum development and renewal, testing, assessment of talents and abilities, as well as the implementation of teacher

education. Educational psychology emerged based on psychological research that provides a series of resources to help teachers carry out their duties in the teaching and learning process more effectively. Deby Kurnia Dewi stated that educational psychology is the overall factors and characteristics of learners in their development. These factors include input, process, output, and outcome (Dewi, 2025). It is expected that students are able to maximize their potential so that they can adapt and play a positive role in their time.

Pupu Saeful Rahmat stated that educational psychology is a branch of psychology that specifically studies the behavior and actions of individuals to learn and discover facts, generalizations, and psychological theories related to education, which are obtained through certain scientific methods (Rahmat, 2021). Educational psychology is educational knowledge based on the findings of psychological research, which is then formulated in such a way that it becomes a complete concept, theory, method, and strategy. These concepts, theories, methods, and strategies are then systematized so that they become a repertoire of resources, namely a set of sources containing approaches that can be selected and used for educational practice, especially in the teaching and learning process. Based on this explanation, it can be said that education cannot be separated from psychology.

I Nyoman Surna et al. stated that the definition of educational psychology has the following characteristics (Surna, 2014):

- a. Educational psychology is a branch of psychology that has a specific scope of study, namely the study of psychology in the context of education,
- b. Educational psychology is the implementation of psychological theories, models, and approaches in the field of education.
- c. Educational psychology examines psychological problems that arise in the implementation of learning, which are used as a reference in efforts to create a conducive learning climate.
- d. Educational psychology provides guidance for planning, implementing, and evaluating learning based on the potential, stages of development, needs, background, abilities, and learning pace of students in accordance with the type, level, standards, and objectives of education.
- e. Educational psychology lays the foundation for humane interaction in the learning process, which becomes the basis for efforts to optimize students' potential. Teachers do not see students as objects, but as subjects who have uniqueness, potential, opportunities, hopes, problems, strengths, weaknesses, abilities for self-actualization, and the future.

Educational psychology is the study of the basic knowledge of psychology that examines human behavior in acting, the factors that influence it, the processes that occur, the relevant timing, and the impacts produced in order to

determine the appropriate methods so that the learning process runs effectively. Educational psychology is the process of applying the principles and methods of psychology in the field of education, useful for helping the process of transmitting knowledge to learners by taking into account the principles of physical and non-physical growth.

An expert who considers educational psychology to be a subdiscipline of applied psychology is Arthur S. Reber, who argues that educational psychology is related to educational issues that are useful in applying learning principles in the classroom, developing and updating curricula, testing and evaluating talents and abilities, the socialization of processes and the interaction of these processes with the utilization of the cognitive domain, as well as the implementation of teacher education.

Rahmat stated that the main focus of educational psychology is the psychology of learners. Education is often likened to a special service provided to learners in order to enhance their potential as preparation for life in society. Therefore, the scope of educational psychology is the theory of educational psychology and the psychological aspects of learners involved in the teaching and learning process (Rahmat, 2021). According to Bams and Thompson, the scope of educational psychology is educators and students because educational psychology is closely related to the processes and factors associated with the learning process. This is reinforced by the opinion put forward by Perbowosari, which states that the scope of educational psychology is the teaching and learning process in the classroom between educators and students (Jannah et al., 2024; Perbowosari et al., 2020).

The Contribution of Psychology in Educational Field

Psychology is a very important field in education. Educational psychology plays a role in understanding the dynamics of teaching and learning, the characteristics of learners, and various factors that influence educational success. Research findings stated that educational psychology makes a significant contribution to the educational process through several important aspects (Siregar et al., 2025). First, educational psychology helps design curricula that are responsive to the needs and characteristics of learners, as well as improving their engagement and achievement. Second, an understanding of psychology enables the creation of an inclusive learning environment that accommodates all learners, including those with special needs. Teachers who understand the psychological development of learners can develop their social and emotional skills, as well as provide constructive feedback that can increase motivation and self-confidence. In an era of change, educational psychology supports lifelong learning and helps learners become independent learners. Third, an understanding of psychology

enables the development of innovative teaching methods that create engaging and challenging learning experiences in the learning process.

Nurlaeliyah in her research stated the contributions of psychology in the field of education, including the following (Nurlaeliyah, 2022):

a. Contributions of Educational Psychology to Curriculum Development.

The study of educational psychology in relation to curriculum development is primarily concerned with understanding aspects of behavior in the context of teaching and learning. The study of psychology pays attention to input, process, and output in education so that learning can take place without neglecting the behavioral and personality aspects of learners. Psychologically, humans are unique individuals. Psychological studies in curriculum development can take into account the uniqueness possessed by each student, both in terms of intelligence, abilities, attitudes, motivation, feelings, and other student characteristics. The education curriculum is expected to be able to provide opportunities for each individual to develop according to their potential, both in terms of subject matter and learning methods.

b. The Contribution of Educational Psychology to the Learning System.

The study of educational psychology has produced various theories that underlie learning systems. We are familiar with a number of learning theories, such as behavioristic theory, classical conditioning theory, operant conditioning theory, connectivism theory, gestalt theory, cognitive theory, constructivist theory, and other learning theories. Regardless of the controversies surrounding the weaknesses of each of these theories, in reality these theories have made a significant contribution to the learning process.

c. The Contribution of Educational Psychology in the Assessment System.

Educational assessment is one of the important aspects in education in order to understand how far the level of educational success is. Through psychological studies, it is possible to understand what behavioral developments are obtained by students after participating in certain educational or learning activities. In addition, psychological studies have contributed to measuring the potentials possessed by each student, especially after the development of various psychological tests, both to measure levels of intelligence, talent, and other individual personality traits. Understanding intelligence, talents, interests, and other personality aspects through psychological measurement is important for efforts to develop students' educational processes in order to achieve optimal personal development. Therefore, it is very important for teachers to master educational psychology in carrying out their professional duties.

From the explanation above, it can be said that educational psychology makes a very significant contribution to the educational process, such as contributions to curriculum development, learning systems, and assessment systems (Sun et al., 2025). The contribution of psychology in the field of education includes various interrelated aspects in creating an effective and comprehensive learning experience.

Siregar stated the contribution of educational psychology to the educational process as follows (Siregar et al., 2025):

- a. Designing a Curriculum that Aligns with the Needs and Characteristics of Students.

One of the main contributions of educational psychology is in developing a curriculum that is responsive to students' needs. By applying psychological principles, teachers can design a curriculum that is not only relevant but also aligned with how students learn. A good curriculum will consider various factors such as learning styles, motivation, and students' emotional development, so that it can improve achievement and student engagement in the learning process.

- b. Creating an Inclusive Learning Environment.

Educational psychology contributes to creating an inclusive learning environment. An understanding of educational psychology helps educators accommodate the needs of all learners, including those with special needs. In the context of inclusive education, teachers who understand educational psychology are able to create varied learning strategies as an effort to meet diverse learning needs. This not only increases the accessibility of education but also creates a more harmonious classroom atmosphere so that every learner feels accepted and valued.

- c. Developing Students' Social and Emotional Skills.

Educational psychology contributes to the development of students' social and emotional skills. Teachers who understand the psychological aspects of student development can help students build good interpersonal skills. These social skills are very important because students who are able to interact well tend to have more positive learning experiences. By creating a supportive atmosphere, educators can help students develop empathy, cooperation, and communication skills.

- d. Providing Constructive Feedback in Learning.

In the context of evaluation and feedback, educational psychology provides a framework that helps educators in delivering constructive feedback. An understanding of psychology enables educators to provide feedback that is more timely and relevant, which can encourage students to improve their performance. Effective feedback not only helps students understand their strengths and weaknesses but also increases their motivation and confidence in the learning process.

- e. Fostering independent learning in the era of change.

Educational psychology supports the concept of lifelong learning. By understanding how humans learn and develop, educators can create environments that encourage students to continue learning, both formally and

informally. This approach helps students become independent and continuous learners, which is important in facing future challenges (Haryadi, 2021). In a constantly changing world, the ability to learn independently and adapt to new information becomes very important.

f. **Developing Innovative Teaching Methods.**

The contribution of educational psychology to the educational process also includes the development of innovative teaching methods. Teachers who understand educational psychology can select and apply various methods that suit the needs of learners, rather than relying solely on traditional methods that may no longer be effective. With a more varied approach, teachers can create learning experiences that are more engaging and challenging, which in turn can increase students' levels of participation and academic achievement.

The contribution of educational psychology to the educational process is very diverse and comprehensive. By utilizing psychological principles in educational practice, educators can not only improve the quality of learning but also help students develop the skills needed to succeed in the future. Educational psychology provides a strong foundation for creating learning experiences that are more effective, inclusive, and student-centered, which ultimately results in a better and more sustainable educational process (Diseth, 2025).

The Role of Educational Psychology for Teachers

Educational psychology as a branch of science that combines psychological principles with educational theory and practice provides a theoretical and empirical foundation for understanding how individuals learn, develop, and interact within an educational context. More than just learning theory, educational psychology also encompasses aspects such as cognitive development, socio-emotional development, motivation, classroom management, assessment, and intervention for students with special needs. Understanding educational psychology is very important for teachers because it is the foundation of the teaching profession (Machost & Stains, 2023). With this knowledge, teachers can develop and apply psychological principles in the learning process in the classroom. Therefore, it is important for teachers to always be creative in applying educational psychology optimally in their teaching. This is where it is important for teachers to implement a learning process that can be adapted to the interests and learning needs of each student (Farrell, 2020; Limeri et al., 2020).

Educational Psychology plays a role in providing a knowledge foundation for teachers in carrying out the teaching process (Chen, 2023; Moriera et al., 2022). By understanding psychological principles, teachers can design, implement, and evaluate the learning process effectively. This understanding also enables

teachers to choose learning methods and strategies that are appropriate to the needs of students, so that learning outcomes can be optimized. Siregar stated that educational psychology has a role for teachers in helping the development of students, understanding students' learning potential, determining appropriate learning methods, as well as supporting students' adjustment to their environment.

The role of educational psychology for teachers can be explained specifically as follows (Siregar et al., 2025):

a. Helping Teachers Understand Student Characteristics.

One important aspect of educational psychology is its ability to help educators understand students' individual characteristics. By understanding students' psychological aspects, educators can apply more appropriate and relevant learning techniques (Haryadi & Cludia, 2021). Each student has different learning styles, motivation, and needs, and this understanding allows teachers to adjust their teaching methods to be more effective. For example, teachers who understand that some students prefer visual learning can use visual aids in their teaching, while other students may prefer a kinesthetic approach.

b. Helping Teachers Face Challenges That Occur in the Classroom.

Understanding educational psychology helps teachers in facing challenges that often arise in the classroom. Teachers who understand educational psychology are better able to manage conflicts and social dynamics in the classroom. They can use a more constructive approach to solve problems, creating a supportive and positive atmosphere. A conducive classroom environment is very important for achieving learning objectives, and teachers who understand educational psychology can create this atmosphere more easily.

c. Developing Students' Social and Emotional Skills.

The importance of educational psychology is also seen in educators' ability to develop students' social and emotional skills. Teachers who have psychological understanding can help students build healthy relationships with their peers. These social skills are very important, especially in the context of 21st-century education, where collaboration and communication are key to success. By creating a supportive atmosphere, educators can help students develop empathy and interpersonal skills, which will be useful in their lives outside of school.

d. Providing Effective Feedback for Students.

Furthermore, knowledge of educational psychology enables educators to provide more effective and constructive feedback. By understanding the psychological aspects of student development, teachers can deliver feedback that is timely and aligned with students' needs. Good feedback not only helps

students understand their strengths and weaknesses, but also increases their motivation and confidence in learning. This is very important for creating a positive learning cycle, in which students feel encouraged to keep trying and developing.

e. Providing Guidance for Educators to Design Fair and Effective Assessment Methods.

In the context of evaluation, educational psychology also provides guidance for educators to design more fair and effective assessment methods. Teachers who understand educational psychology can assess students holistically, taking into account cognitive, affective, and psychomotor aspects. This not only provides a more accurate picture of students' abilities, but also helps them in planning better instruction in the future.

Nur Kozim and Masseni's research states that educational psychology has significant roles and benefits for teachers, including the following (Hidayatullah & Masseni, 2024):

a. Understanding the Learning Process.

Educational psychology helps educators understand how students learn and remember information. With this understanding, teachers can design more effective teaching strategies, including teaching methods that match students' learning styles.

b. Adjustment of Teaching.

Educational psychology helps educators adjust teaching according to individual needs. Each student has different learning styles and levels of readiness, and educational psychology helps educators identify these differences and design appropriate learning.

c. Effective Classroom Management.

Educational psychology provides insights into effective classroom management. This includes managing student behavior, motivation, and conflict resolution. This knowledge helps educators create a conducive classroom environment for learning.

d. Accurate Assessment.

Educational psychology helps educators design measurement tools and evaluation methods that are accurate for measuring students' understanding and progress. This helps in providing meaningful feedback and supports better instructional decision-making.

e. Social and Emotional Problem Solving.

Educational psychology helps educators identify and address social and emotional problems that students may face. This includes understanding how to deal with conflict, stress, and students' well-being needs.

f. Development of Interpersonal Skills.

Educational psychology can help educators develop the interpersonal skills needed to interact with students, parents, and colleagues. Good communication and empathy skills can improve relationships in the educational environment.

g. Self-Improvement.

Educational psychology can help educators understand themselves and see their personal impact on students. This can lead to self-development and improvements in teaching quality.

h. Professional Development.

Educational psychology also supports the professional development of educators. This includes training, skill development, and understanding of the latest developments in educational theory.

i. Understanding Cultural Differences and Special Needs.

Educational psychology helps educators understand cultural differences and the needs of students with special needs. This enables educators to provide an inclusive and sensitive approach to student diversity.

j. Improving Teaching Effectiveness.

A deep understanding of educational psychology can help educators become more effective in motivating, teaching, and supporting students' academic and social progress. Overall, educational psychology is an important tool that helps educators become more effective in helping students reach their maximum potential and creating a learning environment that supports students' holistic development.

Ni Luh Drajati Ekaningtyas stated the following regarding the role of educational psychology for teachers (Ekaningtyas, 2022):

- a. Teachers have a better understanding of students and their learning needs, so they can choose the most appropriate learning approach based on those needs and learning objectives.
- b. Teachers have a better understanding of students' processes in learning something new, so they can adjust teaching methods appropriately and guide effective learning strategies for students.
- c. Educational psychology discusses the internalization of knowledge and values, so teachers realize that their role is not only to teach but also to educate.
- d. Educational psychology discusses parenting styles that suit children's characteristics, so parents can apply appropriate parenting methods and emphasize closeness, adjustment, and communication in family interactions.
- e. Educational psychology opens teachers' and parents' eyes to the influence of the very rapid development of science and technology, accompanied by globalization in children's education.

CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that educational psychology plays a significant role in improving the quality of education by helping teachers understand students' cognitive, emotional, social, and behavioral characteristics in the

learning process. The findings highlight that educational psychology contributes to curriculum development, inclusive learning environments, innovative teaching methods, effective assessment systems, and the development of students' social and emotional skills. The main lesson gained from this study is that teachers' understanding of educational psychology is essential for creating effective, student-centered, and holistic learning experiences. The strength of this study lies in its comprehensive synthesis of educational psychology theories and their practical contribution to teaching practices, thereby enriching the scientific discussion on the integration of psychology and education. However, this study is limited to a literature review approach and does not involve empirical field data or direct classroom observation. Therefore, future research is recommended to conduct empirical studies involving teachers and students in order to examine the practical implementation of educational psychology in various educational contexts and learning environments.

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