

# HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL CONTEXTS

Coordination: IANOS, MARIA ADELINA

Academic year 2023-24

# Subject's general information

Subject name	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL CONTEXTS						
Code	102907						
Semester	2nd Q(SEMESTER) CONTINUED EVALUATION						
Typology	Degree	e Course Character		racter	Modality		
	Bachelor's De Psychology	egree in	1	CON	COMMON/CORE Attendance-based		
Course number of credits (ECTS)	6						
Type of activity, credits, and groups	Activity type	PRAULA		TEORIA			
	Number of credits 1.8			4.2			
	Number of groups	2		1			
Coordination	IANOS , MARIA ADELINA						
Department	PSYCHOLOGY, SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK						
Important information on data processing	Consult this link for more information.						

Teaching staff	E-mail addresses	Credits taught by teacher	Office and hour of attention
BLASCO BELLED, ANA	ana.blasco@udl.cat	4,68	
IANOS , MARIA ADELINA	adelina.ianos@udl.cat	4,68	

## Learning objectives

- 1. Understand the relationship between human development and educational practices: mind, culture and education
- 2. Understand the evolution of the conception of education
- 3. Understand the relationship between human development and learning
- 4. Understand the passage from the individual to the systemic approach: educational action according to ecosystemic perspective
- 5. Understand the theoretical framework of positive psychology and its components
- 6. Appreciate and approach the concept of people's well-being and quality of life

## Competences

#### **Basic competences:**

CB2 Apply their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional manner and possess the skills that are usually demonstrated through the elaboration and defense of arguments and the resolution of problems within their area of study.

CB3 Ability to gather and interpret relevant data (normally within their area of study) to make judgments that include a reflection on relevant social, scientific or ethical issues.

CB4 To be able to transmit information, ideas, problems and solutions to a specialized and non-specialized public.

CB5 Know how to develop the learning competences necessary to undertake further studies with a high degree of autonomy.

#### **General Competences:**

CG1 Ability to adapt to new situations and to solve problems in an effective way.

CG2 Ability to work in multidisciplinary teams and collaborate efficiently with other professionals.

CG3 Show competences for interpersonal relationships.

CG4 Consider the different theoretical perspectives on the topics in which one works, comment on the conclusions and make decisions.

CG5 Critical capacity to make relevant decisions.

CG6 Ability to recognize their own limitations in a self-critical way, contemplating the possibility of requesting interdisciplinary collaborations.

CG9 Appreciate diversity and difference as a structural element of the human being, while at the same time recognizing, understanding and respecting the cultural complexity of today's society.

#### Specific competences:

CE1 Identify and analyze the characteristics and needs of individuals, groups and organizations, as well as the relevant contexts for the service requested.

CE6 Respond and act appropriately and professionally, considering the attitudes and values of the profession, as well as its code of ethics and deontology in each and every one of the intervention processes.

CE7 Provide information to users and establish an adequate interpersonal relationship, considering the different contexts of professional relationship.

#### **Transversal Competences:**

CT1 Acquiring an adequate understanding and oral and written expression of Catalan and Spanish.

CT3 Acquire training in the use of new technologies and information and communication technologies.

CT5 Acquire essential notions of scientific thinking.

## Subject contents

- Human development and educational practices: mind, culture and education.
- Relationship between human development and learning.
- From the individual to the systemic approach: analysis of educational action according to the ecosystem
  perspective.
- Positive psychology.
- Approach to the well-being and quality of life of people.

## Methodology

- 1. On-site theoretical classes
- 2. Practical on-site sessions
- 3. Individual and group written works.
- Reading and analysis of texts.

## Development plan

Week 1: Approach to mental health

Week 2: Approach to mental health

Week 3: The Science of Wellness: Theoretical Approach

Week 4: The Science of Wellness: Theoretical Approach

Week 5: The Science of Wellness: Its Components

Week 6: The Science of Wellness: Its Components

Week 7: The Science of Wellness: Implications

Week 8: Human development and educational practices: mind, culture and education

Week 9: Relationship between human development and learning

Week 10: From the individual to the systemic approach: analysis of educational action according to the ecosystem perspective.

- Week 11: From the individual to the systemic approach: analysis of educational action according to the ecosystem perspective.
- Week 12: From the individual to the systemic approach: analysis of educational action according to the ecosystem perspective.
- Week 13: From the individual to the systemic approach: analysis of educational action according to the ecosystem perspective.
- Week 14: From the individual to the systemic approach: analysis of educational action according to the ecosystem perspective.
- Week 15: From the individual to the systemic approach: analysis of educational action according to the ecosystem perspective.

### **Evaluation**

#### 1. CONTINUOUS EVALUATION:

The evaluation is continuous and will be based on the following blocks:

- Block 1 Educational context oral presentation 20%. This block does not require a minimum grade to pass and is non-refundable.
- Block 2 Educational context class activities 10%. This block does not require a minimum grade to pass and is non-refundable.
- Block 3 Social context individual video 20%. This block does not require a minimum grade to pass and is non-refundable.
- Block 4 Social context activities 10%. This block does not require a minimum grade to pass and is non-refundable.
- Block 5 Written test (educational context + social context) 40%. This block requires a minimum grade of 5 to pass the subject and is therefore recoverable. The maximum mark that can be achieved in the recovery test is 6.
- Block 6 extra voluntary work book Viktor Frankl 10%.

#### Requirements to pass the subject:

- The subject is considered passed when the student has obtained a final numerical grade of 5.
- Minimum attendance of 70% in the practical sessions of the subject.

#### Specifications:

- Students can take the recovery exam to improve their grade, but renouncing the grade obtained previously. Therefore, the final mark that will remain, in the event that it is presented, will be that of the make-up exam.
- If the student has not passed the written test with a minimum grade of 5, but the average of all grades is higher than 5, the officially recorded grade will be 4.9.
- Activities submitted after the deadline will receive a 10% penalty for each day late.
- Papers with more than 20 spelling errors or submitted incorrectly will be returned to the student for correction. These formal errors will result in a penalty of 0.2 points for every 10 mistakes in the work's qualification.
- According to Law 2/2022 on university coexistence and the Regulations on university coexistence approved by agreement number 19/2023 of the Governing Council of February 28, 2023, it is established:
  - If it is premeditated copying or plagiarism, with fraudulent means, the assessment activity is withdrawn (therefore, it is suspended) and a report and, if possible, the evidence is sent to the

coordination of the degree and to the heads of assessment study to start a disciplinary file. Possible sanctions: the loss of the right to be evaluated for the subject, the loss of registration for a semester or a course or expulsion for up to three years.

If it is spontaneous copying (speaking in an exam, looking at a colleague's exam...)
 proportionate measures must be applied that may lead to the withdrawal of the activity (therefore, it is suspended).

#### 2. ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT:

The student who so wishes will have the right to waive the continuous assessment at the beginning of the course and opt for the alternative assessment method at the end of the subject. You will have to submit an application to the secretariat within the set deadline and provide supporting documentation of work activity and/or other personal situations.

The student who opts for this assessment must notify the professors of the subject within the first two weeks of teaching and always before the first assessment test.

#### Block 1 - Written test - 80%

This block requires a minimum grade of 5 to pass the subject and is therefore recoverable. The maximum mark that can be achieved in the recovery test is 6.

The alternative assessment includes a written test of the theoretical content with a total value of 80% of the subject grade, with the option of retaking it under the same conditions as all enrolled students.

#### Block 2 - Analysis project of the book "Man in search of meaning" by Viktor Frankl - 20%

This block does not require a minimum grade to pass and is non-recoverable. The individual work requires writing an essay explaining how the book "Man's Search for Meaning" by Viktor Frankl relates to the concepts and ideas studied in the social and educational parts of the subject. Minimum length: 2000 words or 5 pages written in Times New Roman size 12.

#### 3. ASSESSMENT FOR STUDENTS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

Condition: present a certificate of disability or of having a specific learning difficulty, derived from the UdLxTothom. The teaching staff of the subject will include in the development of these universal measures to help the student access learning. It will also be possible to modify the evaluation system and the performance of face-to-face and non-face-to-face activities, depending on the Educational Needs of Educational Support of each student, always in agreement with the UdL's Attention to Diversity committee.

## **Bibliography**

Azañedo, C. M., Fernández-Abascal, E. G., & Barraca, J. (2014). Characterstrengths in Spain: Validation of the Values in ActionInventory of Strengths (VIA-IS) in a Spanishsample. *Clínica y Salud*, *25*(2), 123-130.

Bronfenbrenner, U., & Morris, P. A. (2006). The bioecological model of human development. In R. Lerner (Ed.) *Handbook of child psychology* (pp. 793-828). Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons.

Bronfenbrenner, U., & Ceci, S. J. (1994). Nature-nurture conceptualized in developmental perspective: A bioecological model. *Psychological review*, *101*(4), 568-586.

Bronfenbrenner, U. (1977). Toward an experimental ecology of human development. *American Psychologist*, 32, 513–531.

Comellas, M. J. (coord.) (2013). *Familia, escuela y comunidad: un encuentro necesario*. Barcelona: Octaedro.

Comellas, M. J. (2007). Las relaciones con las familias en el seno de la comunidad. In A. Merino & J. Plana (eds.) *La ciudad educa* (pp. 97-113). Barcelona: Ediciones del Sebal.

Cummins, R. A. (2003). Normative life satisfaction: measurement issues and a homeostatic model. *Social Indicators Research*, 64, 225-256.

Eccles, J., & Roeser, R. (2005). School and community influences on human development. In M. Bornstein and M. Lamb (eds.) *Developmental science: An advanced textbook (5th ed.)*(pp. 513-555). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

Gilligan, C. (1996). The centrality of relationships in human development: A puzzle, some evidence, and a theory. In G. Noam & K. W. Fischer (Eds.), *Development and vulnerability in close relationships. The Jean Piaget symposium series*. (pp. 237-261). Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

Lareau, A. (2003). Unequal childhoods: Class, race and family life. Los Angeles: Univ. of California Press.

Lyubomirsky, S. (2008). La ciencia de la felicidad (Alejandra Devoto, Trans.). Barcelona, Spain: Urano.

Lyubomirsky, S. (2014). Los mitos de la felicidad (Martín R-Courel Ginzo, Trans.). Barcelona, Spain: Urano.

Nardone, G., Glannotti, E., & Rocchi, R. (2003). Modelos de familia. Barcelona: Herder.

Park, N., & Peterson, C. (2008). Positive psychology and character strengths: Application to strengths-based school counseling. *Professional School Counseling*, *12*, 85–92.

Parke, R. D., & Clarke-Stewart, C. (2011). Social development. Hoboken, N.J.: John Wiley & Sons.

Peterson, C., & Seligman, M. E. (2006). The values in action (VIA) classification of strengths. *A life worth living: Contributions to positive psychology*, 29-48.

Peterson, C., Park, N., & Seligman, M. E. (2005). Orientations to happiness and life satisfaction: The full life versus the empty life. *Journal of happines sstudies*, *6*(1), 25-41.

Peterson, C.,& Seligman, M.E.P. (2004). *Character strengths and virtues: A handbook and classification*. Washington, D.C.: APA Press and Oxford University Press.

Portes, A. (1998). Social capital: Its origins and applications in modern sociology. *Annual Review of Sociology*, *24*, 1–24.

Roeser, R., Eccles, J., & Sameroff, A. (2000). School as a context of early adolescents' academic and social-emotional development: A summary of research findings. Elementary School Journal. 100(5), 443-471

Rogoff, B. (2003). The cultural nature of human development. Oxford University Press.

Salanova, M. (2014). Organizaciones saludables. http://dspace.uma.es/xmlui/handle/10630/7587

Salanova, M., & Schaufeli, W. (2009). (Eds.), *El "engagement" en el trabajo: Cuando el trabajo se convierte en pasión*. Madrid: Alianza Editorial.

Santrock, J. W. (2011). Educational psychology. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Seligman, M., & Kahana, M. (2009). Unpacking Intuition. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 4(4), 399-402.

Seligman, M. E., & Csikszentmihalyi, M. (2000). *Positive psychology: An introduction* (Vol. 55, No. 1, p. 5). American Psychological Association.

Seligman, M. E., & Csikszentmihalyi, M. (2014). Positive psychology: An Introduction. In *Flow and the Foundations of Positive Psychology* (pp. 279-298). Springer Netherlands.

Seligman, M.E.P. (2002). Authentic happiness: Using the new positive psychology to realize your potential for lasting fulfillment. New York: FreePress/Simon and Schuster.

Seligman, M.E.P. (2008). Positive Health. Applied psychology: An international review, 57, 3-18.

Seligman, M.E.P.,(2011). Flourish. N.Y.: Simon & Schuster

Seligman, M.E.P., Gillham, J., Reivich, K., Linkins, M., & Ernst, R. (2009). Positive Education. *Oxford Review of Education*, *35*(3), 293-311.

Seligman, M.E.P., Rashid, T., & Parks, A.C. (2006). Positive psychotherapy. *American Psychologist*, *61*, 774-788.

Subirats, J. (2001). Educación: responsabilidad social e identidad comunitaria. In C. Gómez-Granell & I. Vila (eds.), *La ciudad como proyecto educativo*. Barcelona: Octaedro.

Taylor, E. (2001). Positive psychology and humanistic psychology: A reply to Seligman. *Journal of Humanistic Psychology*, 41(1), 13-29.

Vázquez, C., & Hervás, G. (2008). (Eds.), Psicología Positiva aplicada. Bilbao: Desclee de Browe.

Vázquez, C., & G. Hervás (20009). (Eds.), *La ciencia del bienestar: Fundamentos de una Psicología Positiva*. Madrid: Alianza Editorial

Vázquez, S. (2012). (Eds.,) La felicidad en el trabajo...y en la vida. Actualia Editorial.

Vila, I. (1998). Familia, escuela y comunidad. Barcelona: ICE Horsori.