

Difference between Behaviourism and Gestalt School of Psychology

Behaviourism	Gestalt School of Psychology
J.B Watson popularized behaviourism	Max Wertheimer was the founder of the gestalt psychology
Follower of the behaviourism were Pavlov, Tolman, Hull, B.F Skinner, D.L Thorndike etc	Important Gestaltists are Kurt Kaffka, Wolfgang Kohler and Kurt Lewin
Behaviourism as a method of studying behaviour focused its attention totally on the overt or observable behaviour	Gestalt is a German word which means form, shape, configuration , organic whole and organisation
Environment is more important than heredity in the determination of behaviour	The first principle of gestalt psychology is the Whole is more than mere sum of parts.
Conditioning was the key to the understanding of behaviour	Principle of similarity like forms or colours will be perceived as assuming a grouped formation
The subject matter of psychology is human and animal activity which can be observed objectively	Gestaltists developed the theory of learning by Insight
The unit of behaviour is stimulus and response connection	The objects are perceived as a unity when they are observed in close proximity
Behaviourism highlighted the role of motivation	Gestalt psychology is also highlighted the role of motivation
Behaviourism advocated the use of reinforcement and rewards as inspiration of desirable behaviour	Interdisciplinary approach in education is the contribution of gestaltists

Behaviourism school of Psychology

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Gestalt School of Psychology

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Important Gestaltists are **Kurt Koffka**, **Wolfgang Kohler** and **Kurt Lewin**

Gestalt is a **German** word which means form, shape, configuration , organic whole and organisation

The first principle of gestalt psychology is the **Whole is more than mere sum of parts.**

Principle of similarity like forms or colours will be perceived as assuming a grouped formation

Gestaltists developed the theory of learning by **Insight**

The **objects are perceived as a unity** when they are observed in close proximity

Gestalt psychology is also highlighted the role of **motivation**

Interdisciplinary approach in education is the contribution of Gestaltists

Contribution of Psycholonalism school of Psychology

It has given psychoanalytic method for the study of behaviour

It has provided a good therapy for treatment of mental illness and abnormal behaviour

The movement of early childhood education got an impetus from the findings of psychoanalysis

Concept of unconcious has helped in understanding causes of maladaptive behaviour

Psychoanalysis has laid down great importance to the process of catharsis. Children should get opportunities to express their emotions and motives freedly in the class and outside it.

Co-curricular activities are given due importnace in school so that pent up feelings may be released.

Teacher can influence the behaviour of the students in interpersonal relationships and can form postive attitute towards life. The teacer should be positve and concentrate on his studentes abilities.