

COGNITIVE APPROACH TOWARDS
LEARNING

GESTALT THEORY OF LEARNING

अधिगम का गेस्टाल्ट सिद्धान्त

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GESTALT PSYCHOLOGY

- Gestalt psychology is the name of a school of psychology that emerged in Germany at the beginning of the twentieth century.
- The trio of psychologists usually associated with Gestalt psychology is Max Wertheimer (1880–1943), Kurt Koffka (1886–1941), and Wolfgang Köhler (1887–1967). Wertheimer is generally considered the founder of the school of Gestalt psychology.

गेस्टाल्टवाद या अंतर्दृष्टि का सिद्धांत

- गेस्टाल्टवाद या अंतर्दृष्टि का सिद्धांत गेस्टाल्ट जर्मन शब्द है, जिसका अर्थ पूर्ण (whole) या समग्र आकार (total pattern or configuration) है। इनको सूझ या अंतर्दृष्टि का सिद्धांत (Insight theory) भी कहते हैं। ... गेस्टाल्टवाद सिद्धांत विवेकशील तथा चिंतनशील (Prudent and Reflective) बालकों के अधिगम पर बल देता है।
- Gestalt psychologists believed that humans do not experience things in isolated pieces but in meaningful, intact configurations which they called Gestalt(i.e., “configuration,” “form,” or “whole”).

ALSO KNOWN AS

- Insight theory of learning
- सूझ का सिध्दान्त
- Cognitive theory of learning
- संज्ञानात्मक सिध्दांत
- Gestalt theory of learning
- गेस्टाल्ट सिध्दांत

LEARNING AS PER THEORY

- According to the view, “learning is the organization and re-organization of behavior which arises from the interaction of a maturing organism and its environment. It is the bringing about through this interaction of new forms of perception, imagination, motor co-ordination and other organic behavior.”
- “सीखना व्यवहार का संगठन और पुनः संगठन है जो एक परिपक्व जीव और उसके पर्यावरण की बातचीत से उत्पन्न होता है। यह धारणा, कल्पना, मोटर समन्वय और अन्य जैविक व्यवहार के नए रूपों के बारे में बातचीत के माध्यम से ला रहा है। ”

LEARNING....

- Learning is the process where all the elements of problem situation are organized on the basis of perceptual organization rules and suddenly a meaningful gestalt is formed.
- कोई भी व्यक्ति समस्या के संपूर्ण आकार को देखता है। अर्थात् वह समस्या की परिस्थिति के विभिन्न अंगों को समझता है एवं पूरी समस्या के संपूर्ण आकृति को देखते हुए उसके आधार पर मानसिक शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए अधिगम या कोई प्रतिक्रिया करता है।
- This is the solution of problem
- This is insight.

WHAT IS INSIGHT

- Insight is the perception of relationship between at least three factors,
 - ❖ *an agent,*
 - ❖ *a goal and*
 - ❖ *intervening conditions or obstacles.*
- Sudden appearance of the solution is an essential characteristic of insight learning.
- A sudden coherent pattern of solution appears at once.
- Insight is often called as the 'Aha' experience, the flash of understanding which comes to us all of a sudden.

RULES OF PERCEPTUAL ORGANIZATION

- The focal point of this theory is the fact that when two optical stimuli are perceived by the human eye in quick succession, the reaction is one of simultaneous patterning. Wertheimer called this the 'phi-phenomenon'
- इस सिद्धांत का केंद्र बिंदु यह तथ्य है कि जब दो ऑप्टिकल उत्तेजनाओं को त्वरित उत्तराधिकार में मानव आंख द्वारा माना जाता है, तो प्रतिक्रिया एक साथ पैटर्निंग में से एक है। वर्थाइमर ने इसे 'फी-घटना' कहा
- people organize learning by looking at their lived experiences and consciousness. Learning happens best when the instruction is related to their real life experiences.

STEPS OF LEARNING PROCESS

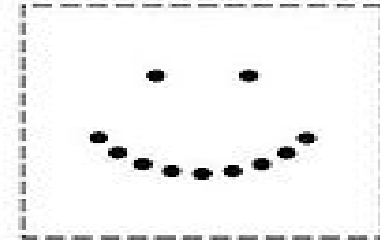
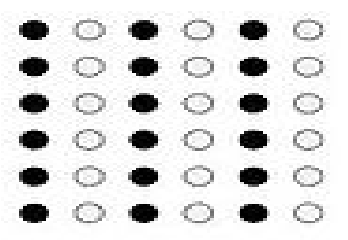
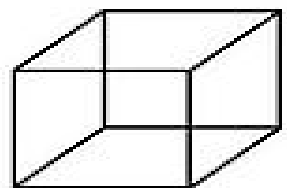
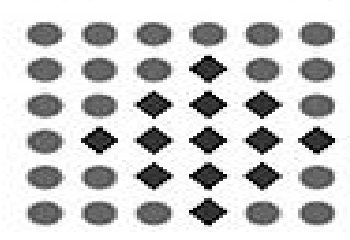
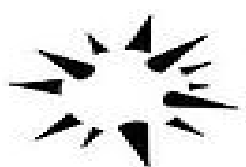
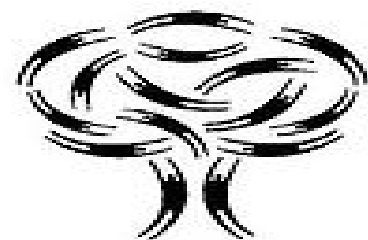
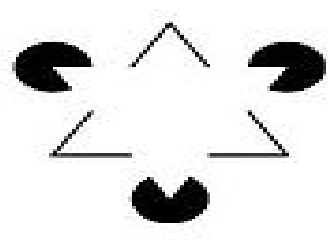
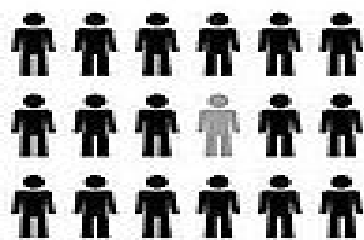
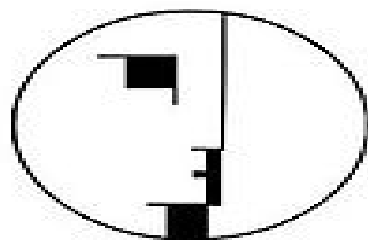
- Observes
- Think
- Tries to solve at mental level (organizes the element to get best gestalt)
- Solution appears (Consolidation of different stimuli to form a good gestalt)
- Transferred to new situation also

ESSENTIAL ASPECT OF LEARNING

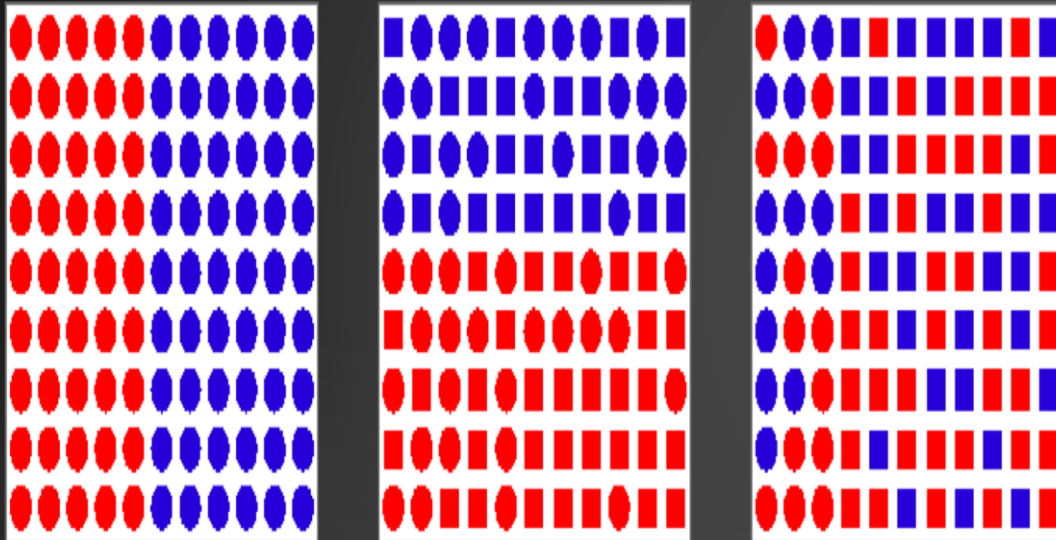
- Organism must be *capable of observing and establishing relationship* among different element
- It starts from helplessness and changes into mastery learning
- Once learned it will have the property of transfer
- Insightful learning is affected by **intelligence** , **experience** , **ability** to perceive the problem
- Trial and error at mental level

LAW /RULES OF PERCEPTUAL ORGANIZATION

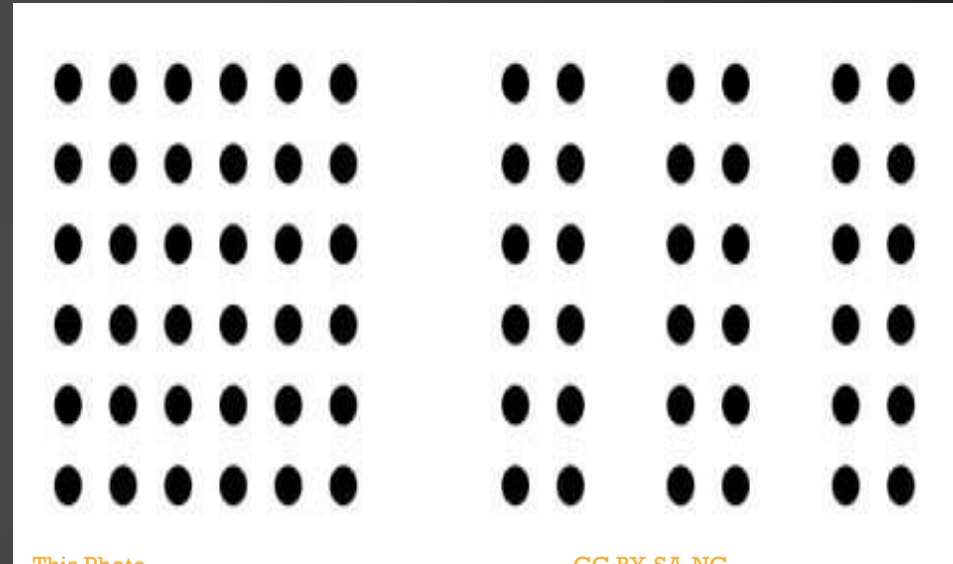
- Laws of Similarity समानता का कानून:
- Law of Proximity निकटता का नियम:
- Law of Closure बंद करने का कानून:
- Law of Continuity निरंतरता का नियम:
- Law of Contrast विरोधाभासी कानून:



LAW OF SIMILARITY AND PROXIMITY

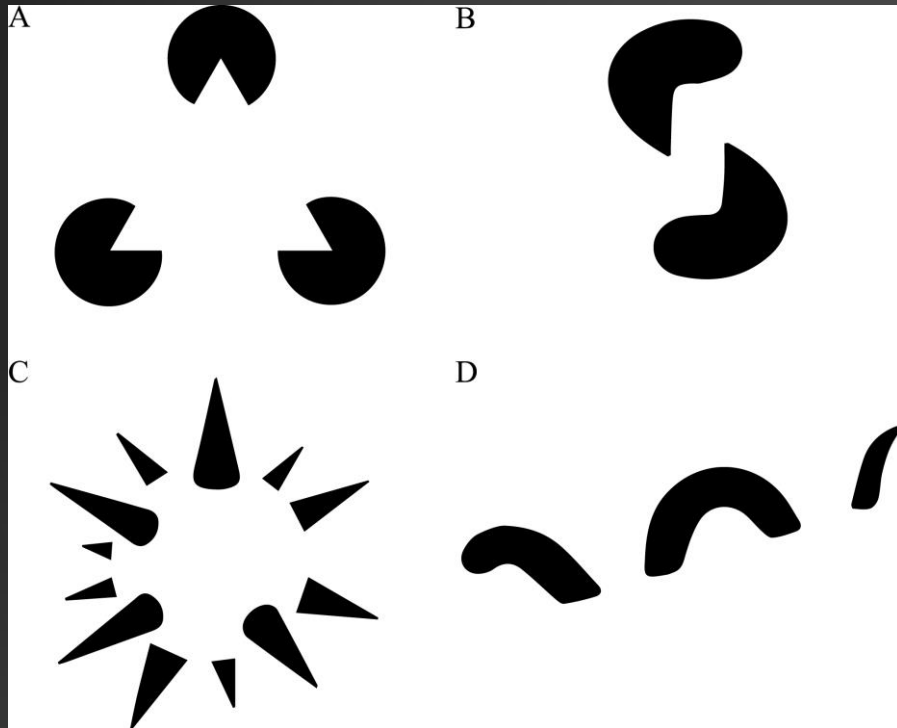


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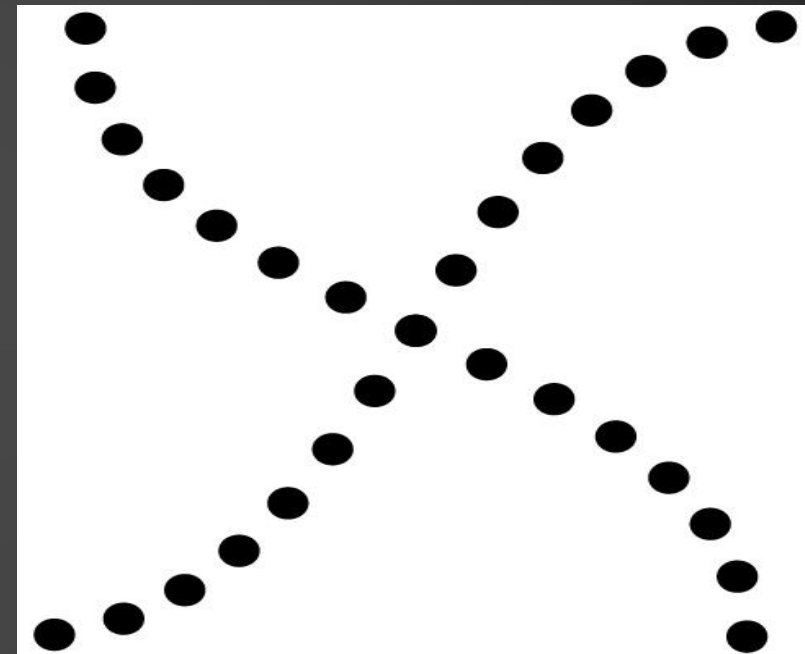


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LAW OF CLOSURE AND CONTINUITY



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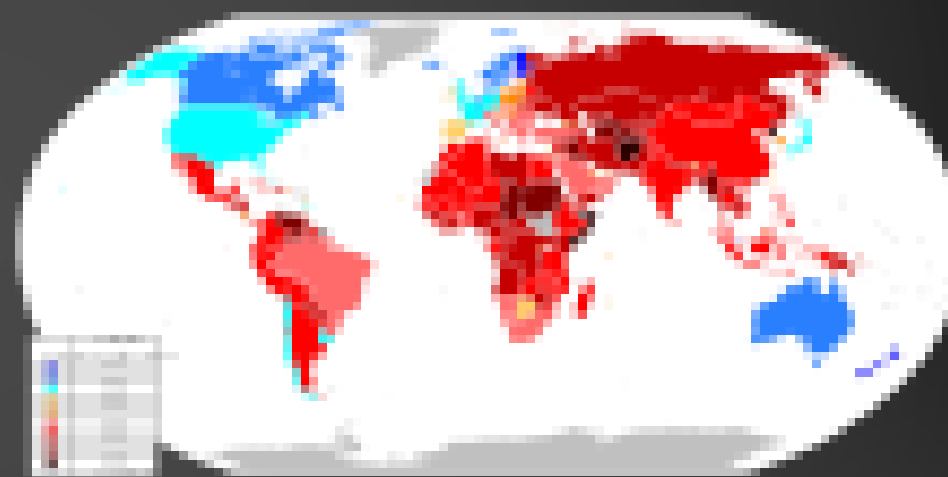


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LAW OF CONTRAST



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