

Theory:	Behaviorism
Theorists:	Watson and Skinner
Goal of Education:	<p>The internal processes, like observable behavior, can be controlled by environmental variables and thus can be analyzed scientifically.</p> <p>Manipulation of human's behavior in order to modify and change visible behavior.</p>
Student Role:	Students are responding to the environment.
Teacher's Role:	<p><b>Those who use operant conditioning use reinforcement and punishment in an effort to modify the subject's behavior.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Ensure the learner clearly understands the action or performance.</li> <li>2) Separate the task into small steps starting at simple and working up to complex.</li> <li>3) Let the learner perform each step, reinforcing correct actions.</li> <li>4) Regulate so that the learner is always successful until finally the goal is reached.</li> <li>5) Change to random reinforcement to maintain the learner's performance (Skinner, 1968).</li> </ol>
2 Examples:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Positive reinforcement: adding praise like snack stickers (Dojo points). /Motivation</li> <li>2) Negative reinforcement: applying undesirable stimulus like extra task</li> </ol>
Our Opinion:	<p>The students perform effectively due to external motivation with assistance and support to achieve the task gradually, the theory is strongly build up confidence.</p> <p>It's an affecting way to engage students to respond to multiple tasks.</p> <p>The behaviorism doesn't take internal factors like emotions, thoughts, feelings, disabilities because it doesn't address the reason behind the occurring behavior.</p>

Brau, B., Fox, N., & Robinson, E. (2020). Behaviorism. In R. Kimmons & S. Caskurlu (Eds.), The Students' Guide to Learning Design and Research. EdTech Books.

<https://edtechbooks.org/studentguide/behaviorism>