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CONCEPT OF LEARNING

Terminology used in Learning

UCS- Unconditioned Stimulus

UCR - Unconditioned Response

CS- Conditioned Stimulus

CR - Conditioned Response

Note : Neutral stimulus become conditioned stimulus when it is associated with the conditioned stimulus.

CONCEPT OF LEARNING

1. Delay conditioning

The onset of CS precedes the onset of UCS
CS remain on for the initial part of UCS.

2. Trace conditioning

The onset of CS precedes the onset of UCS
CS goes off before the UCS.

3. Simultaneous conditioning

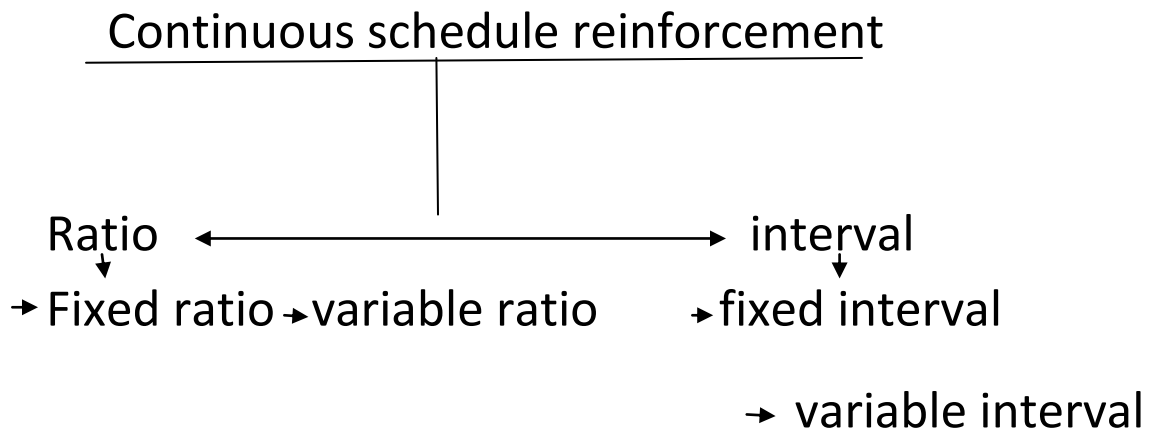
The CS and UCS come on and goes off at the same
time.

4. Backward conditioning

The onset of UCS precedes the onset of CS and goes
before CS come on.

Schedule of reinforcement

- Partial reinforcement



→ continuous schedule reinforcement

the reinforcement of each and every correct response.

1. Fixed ratio – behaviour will be reinforce after a fixed number of response.
2. Variable ratio – behaviour will be reinforce after a varying number of response.

3. Fixed interval - schedule of reinforce in which the interval of time that must pass before reinforce become possible is always the same.

4. Variable interval – schedule of reinforce in which the interval of time that must pass before become possible is different for each trial and event.

→ Partial reinforcement - the tendency for a response that is reinforced after some, but not all, correct responses to very resistant to extinction.

Shaping = reinforcement is giving after every step.

Chaining = reinforcement is giving after final out come.

→ _____

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Social learning theory

By – albert bondura.

Bobo doll experiment

Based on modelling is effective when the subject has –
maximum self esteem
high confidence
get reinforcement previously

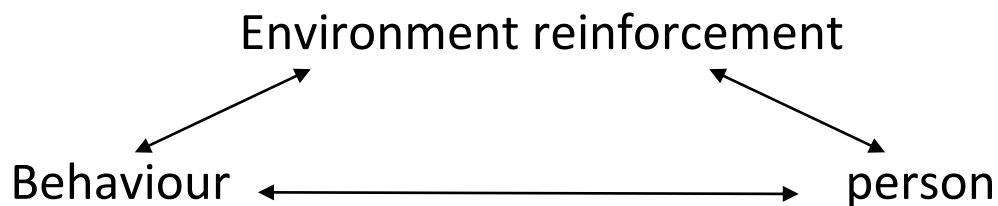
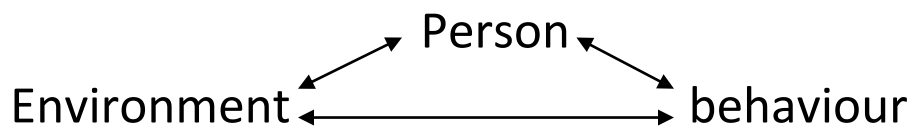
Behaviour based on consequences result of reward.

- Vicarious reinforcement –
given by albert bandura.

It is a component of social learning theory suggested that we observe and learn from the consequences of ones behaviour.

Cognitive social learning theory.

- Bandura reciprocal determinism
- Based on social learning approach to personality
3 factor influence behaviour.



- The intensity and frequency of the behovior will not only be influenced by the environment but will also have an impact the environment.

→ The factor influence behaviour

1. Environment – it consists of physical surrounding and potential for reinforcement.
2. Person – personal cognitive characteristics that have been rewarded in the past.
3. Behaviour – itself which may or may not be reinforced at this particular time and place.