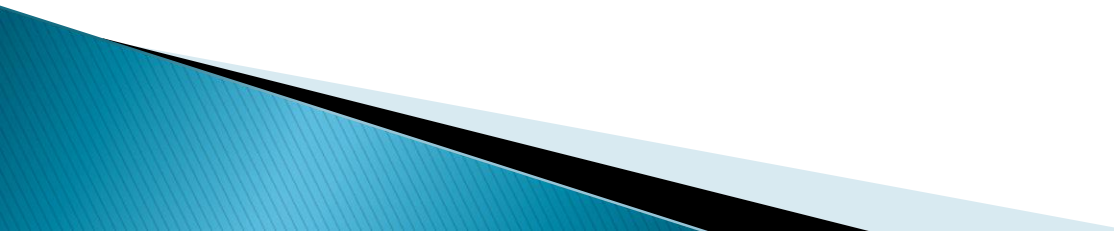


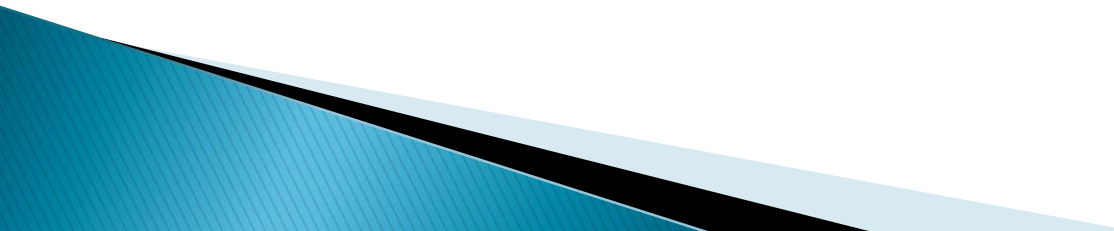
Learning-II

By Umakanta Nayak

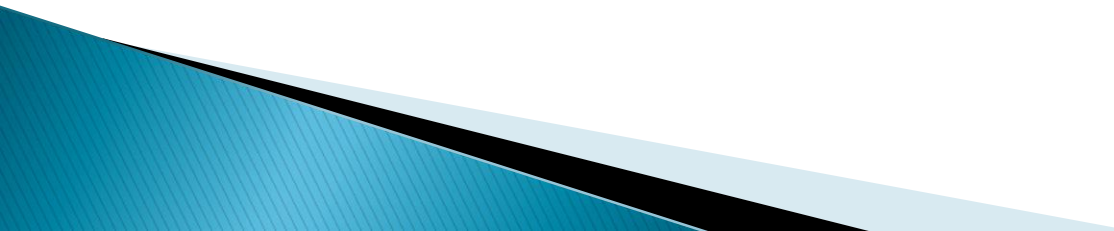
Theories of learning

- ▶ Classical Conditioning
 - ▶ Operant Conditioning
 - ▶ Cognitive Learning
 - ▶ Social Learning
- 

Principles of classical conditioning

- ▶ Acquisition
 - Stimulus Substitution–Association in brain
 - Information expectation
 - ▶ Extinction
 - ▶ Spontaneous Recovery
(Reconditioning)
 - ▶ Stimulus Generalization (Greater the resemblance more is generalization)
 - ▶ Stimulus Discrimination
- 

B.F. Skinner's Operant Conditioning

- ▶ The learner is instrumental in bringing about a change in the environment which makes the action more or less likely to be repeated in future.
 - ▶ Principles of classical conditioning can also be applied in operant conditioning while shaping behaviour.
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Operant Conditioning

- ▶ Types of Reinforcement:
 - Positive, Negative
- ▶ Punishment
- ▶ Schedule of Reinforcement:
 - Continuous reinforcement
 - Intermittent reinforcement :
 - Fixed ratio ,Variable ratio (Response)
 - Fixed interval, Variable interval (Time)

▶ **Shaping behaviour** by method of successive approximation.

“systematically reinforcing each successive step that moves an individual closer to the desired response.”

Differences between Classical & Operant Conditioning

- ▶ In classical conditioning, a specific stimulus is used to elicit the response. In operant conditioning the response is not elicited by controlled stimulus but rather is spontaneously emitted by the subject
- ▶ In CC reinforcement is paired with the stimulus. In OC reinforcement is contingent upon a response
- ▶ In CC the organism is passive. But in OC the learner is active.
- ▶ In CC intermittent reinforcement reduces the strength of learning. In OC intermittent reinforcements accelerates the rate of operant behaviour.
- ▶ Changes brought by OC is comparatively more permanent.