



Skinner's Theory of Learning

Theory Concept And Educational Implications

- **Instrumental Conditioning**

- **Operant Conditioning**

- **Type R Conditioning**

Also known as

- क्रियाप्रसूत अनुबंधन सिद्धांत

- *नैमित्तिक अनुबंधन का सिद्धांत,*

- *सक्रिय अनुबंधन सिद्धांत*

What is Learning

- learning is to make a particular response to secure a positive reinforcement or to escape or avoid a negative reinforcement.
(Operant conditioning)
- **Instrumental learning** refers to learning situations in which responses of the subjects are instrumental in producing reinforcement.

Skinner says

- it is not stimulus to which the response get associated with but it is the reinforcement for which we do any behavior.
- our behavior **is instrumental** to reinforcement.
- we behave to **operate** any effect on the environment .

Types of behavior

- **Respondent Behavior** (*Elicited Behavior*)

- *Respondent behaviors are those that occur automatically and reflexively, such as pulling your hand back from a hot stove or jerking your leg when the doctor taps on your knee. You don't have to learn these behaviors. They simply occur automatically and involuntarily.*
- इस प्रकार के व्यवहार उद्दीपकों के प्रत्यक्ष नियंत्रण में रहते हैं। तथा इनकी प्रकृति अनैच्छिक होती है। जैसे – प्रकाश पड़ने पर ब्लॉक का झपकना ।

- **Operant Behavior** (*Emitted Behavior*)

- **Operant behaviors**, on the other hand, are those under our conscious control. Some may occur spontaneously and others purposely, but it is the consequences of these actions that then influence whether or not they occur again in the future. Our actions on the environment and the consequences of that action make up an important part of the learning process.
- इस प्रकार के व्यवहार उद्दीपकों से नियंत्रित ना होकर परिणामों पर नियंत्रित होते हैं। तथा इनकी प्रकृति जो स्वैच्छिक होती है। जैसे- हाथ पैर को चलाना, भोजन करना।

Hence two type of conditioning

- Type S Conditioning
- Type R Conditioning

Important Terms

- Chain Of Learning
- Shaping Of Behavior
- Reinforcement
- Schedules Of Reinforcement
- Reward Conditioning
- Escape Conditioning

How does learning takes place (the process)

- Response is done receives reinforcement (unexpectedly)
- Response is repeated receives reinforcement (instrumental)
- Reinforcement operating stimulus get associated with and the connection is formed between stimulus and response due to reinforcement .
- *When a particular Stimulus-Response (S-R) pattern is reinforced (rewarded), the individual is conditioned to respond.*

learning occurs as

- Response Differentiation
- Response Generalization

Reinforcement

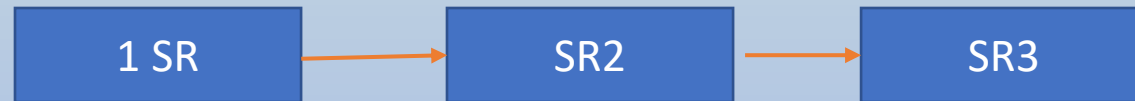
- Reinforcement is the key element in Skinner's S-R theory.
- **A reinforcer is anything that strengthens the desired response.**
- **Positive:** any stimulus that results in the increased frequency of a response when it is applied. It could be verbal praise, a good grade or a feeling of increased accomplishment or satisfaction.
- **Negative :**any stimulus that results in the increased frequency of a response when it is withdrawn .. **But is not punishment.**

Schedules of reinforcement

Types of contingency	Fixed	Variable
Ratio	Fixed ratio	Variable ratio
Interval	Fixed interval	Variable interval

Chain Of Learning

- Response generalization enables formation of chain of learning



Where the R is connected with stimulus which is linked with positive reinforcement

R 2 is retained because of same effect

R3 too similarly

example child make many lines inorder to write A and connects all those which are reinforced positively.

Shaping of behavior

- learning is a process of shaping through response differentiation
- **Definition Of Learning** : in order to understand the concept of change as learning ,all other changes i.e maturity effect, fatigue effect doping etc. are differentiated and other changes like addition modification etc are retained,

