



SNS COLLEGE OF NURSING



SARAVANAMPATTI, COIMBATORE-35

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING

COURSE NAME : BSC (NURSING) I

YEAR

SUBJECT : PSYCHOLOGY

UNIT III: LEARNING

TOPIC : LAERNING THEORIES



INTRODUCTION

- Learning: a relatively permanent change in mental processing, emotional functioning, and behavior as a result of experience



LEARNING



Learning Theory: a coherent framework of integrated constructs and principles that describe, explain, or predict how people learn





CONTRIBUTION OF LEARNING THEORIES

- Provide information and techniques to guide teaching and learning, Can be employed individually or in combination
- Can be applied in a variety of settings as well as for personal growth and interpersonal relations

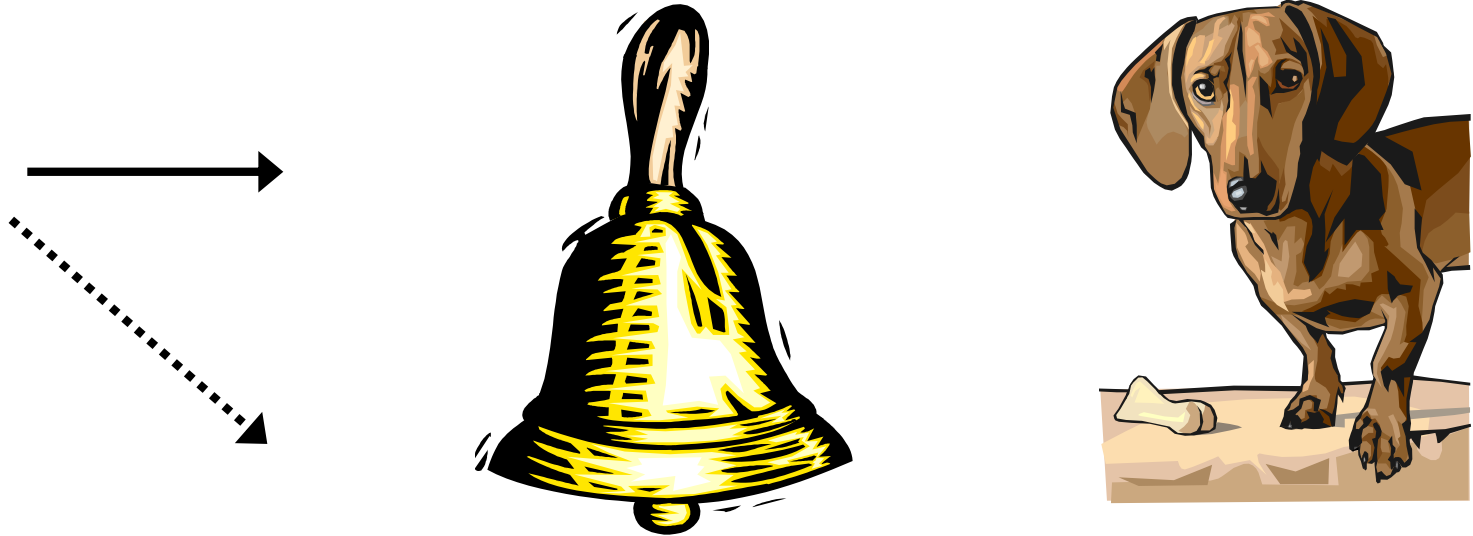


LEARNING THEORIES

- Behavioral
- Cognitive
- Social
- Humanistic



BEHAVIOURIST CONDITIONING





BEHAVIORIST THEORY

- Behaviorism refers to the school of psychology founded by John B. Watson based on the belief that behaviors can be measured, trained, and changed. Behaviorism was established with the publication of Watson's classic paper "Psychology as the Behaviorist Views It" (1913).

BEHAVIOURIST DYNAMICS

- To change behavior, change the stimulus conditions in the environment and the reinforcement after a response





CHANGING BEHAVIOUR USING CONDITIONING

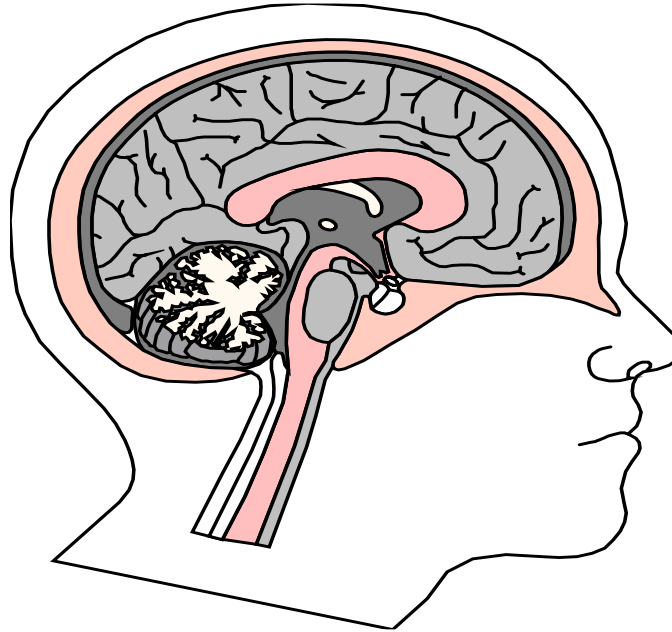
To increase behavior

- Positive reinforcement
- Negative reinforcement (escape or avoidance)

To decrease behavior

- Non reinforcement
- Punishment

COGNITIVE THEORY





COGNITIVE THEORY

- According to this theory ,the key to learning and changing behavior is the individual cognition ,metacognition(perception, thoughts, memory and ways of processing and structuring information)
- To change behavior, work with the developmental stage and change cognitions, goals, expectations, equilibrium, and ways of processing information.



COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE



- Learning depends on the stage of cognitive functioning, with qualitative, sequential changes in perception, language, and thought occurring as children and adults interact with the environment.
- Recognize the developmental stage and provide appropriate experiences to encourage discovery.



SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY

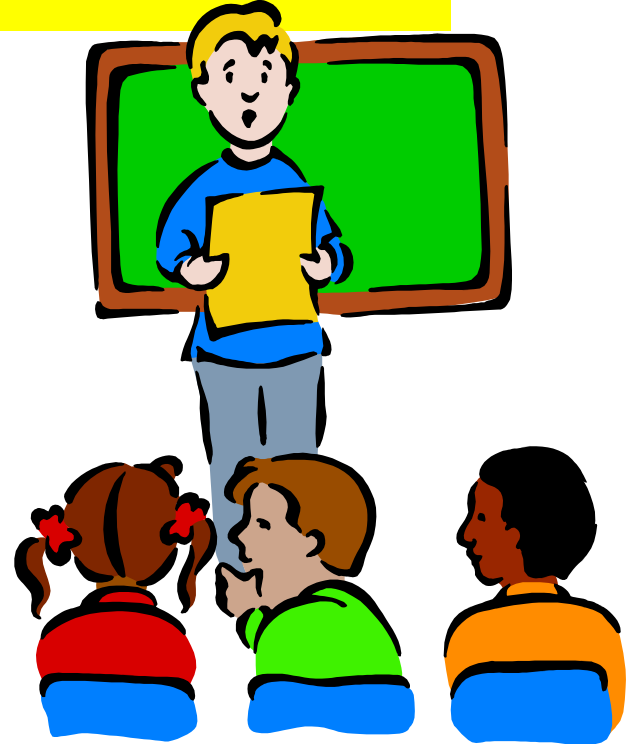


This theory is largely based on the work of Albert Bandura (1977,2001).who mapped out a perspective of learning that includes consideration of the personal characteristics of learner behavior patterns, and the environment)



SOCIAL COGNITION PERSPECTIVE

An individual's perceptions, beliefs, and social judgments are affected strongly by social interaction, communication, groups, and the social situation.



HUMANISTIC LEARNING THEORY

- Learning occurs on the basis of a person's motivation, derived from needs, the desire to grow in positive ways, self-concept, and subjective feelings.
- Learning is facilitated by caring facilitators and a nurturing environment that encourage spontaneity, creativity, emotional expression, and positive choices



GENERALIZATIONS ABOUT LEARNING



- Learning is a function of physiological and neurological developmental changes.
- Brain processing is different for each learner.
- Learning is active, multifaceted, and complex.
- Meaningful practice strengthens learning connections.
- Stress can interfere with or stimulate learning.



COMMON PRINCIPLES OF LEARNING

- Promoting change
 - Relate to what learner knows and is familiar with
 - Keep experiences simple, organized, and meaningful
 - Motivate learner (deprivation, goals, disequilibrium, needs, tension)
 - May need incentives and rewards.



COMMON PRINCIPLES OF LEARNING (cont' d)

- Promoting change
 - Experiences must be at the appropriate developmental level
 - Make learning pleasurable, not painful
 - Demonstrate by guidance and attractive role models



COMMON PRINCIPLES OF LEARNING(cont' d)

- Making learning relatively permanent
 - Relate experiences to learner
 - Reinforce behavior
 - Rehearse and practice in variety of settings
 - Have learner perform and give constructive feedback
 - Make sure interference does not occur before, during, or after learning



COMMON PRINCIPLES OF LEARNING (cont' d)



- Making learning relatively permanent
 - Promote transfer
 - Have learner mediate and act on experience in some way (visualize, memory devices, discuss, talk, discuss, write, motor movement)



CONCLUSION

Learning theories are the concepts that individuals differ in regard to what mode of instruction is most effective.



- In what ways do the learning theories differ?
- In what ways are they similar?
- more effective with certain individuals than with others?



REFERENCES



- Coon, D (1988); Essential of psychology: Exploration and Application. West publishing, St. Paul
- Elliott, S et al (2000); Educational Psychology; Effective Teaching, Effective Learning; McGraw Hill, Boston.

