

# Social learning theory assignment

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Social Learning Theory Leona Sinclair Ashford University PSY 330: Theories of Personality January 23, 2012 Instructor: Dr. Mar Navarro Social Learning

Theory I. Background A. Julian B Rotter's theory of social learning theory is that he believed personality interacts with one's environment and that behavior is changeable. B. Background and history on Rotter II. Key Concepts A. Rotter believed if you change the environment or how the person thinks then the behavior can be changeable. He also believed that personality is a set of stable set of potentials that respond to a certain situation.

B. Belief in environment and changeable behavior III. Human Nature Individual difference A. How humans react to social learning situations and how an individual responds to different situations. B. Human beings behavior is more alike than one may think; exploring the differences and traits people have in common. C. Behavior differences in environment and social reaction IV. Healthy Personality A. Exploring how Rotter utilized personality and environment to show that behavior can be changed and if the environment is difficult if changed then the thinking can be changed. V. Research

A. Behavior potential, expectancy, and reinforcement value are the predictable formula for changeable behavior. VI. Critique A. Rotter's theory was vastly different than Freud's theory and it met with some criticism, it will be reviewed by those critics and those who valued his social learning theory.

VII. Applications A. Show if there are case studies conducted and the summary of those case studies. Studies of those participants whose environments were changed and how this changed their thinking and behavior. B. Other studies of behavior to show the difference in the theory vs. o change in behavior VIII. Personal Response A. Show how the

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environment has changed many times and whether or not people have changed their behavior. In some cases behavior has changed in order to adapt to the environment. References Abbot, L. (1999). Social learning theory. From notes on Ormond's Human Learning [ref: Ormrod, J. E. (1999). Human Learning (3rd ed. ). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice-Hall. ] Retrieved from [http://teachnet.edb.utexas.edu/~Lynda\\_abbot/Social.html](http://teachnet.edb.utexas.edu/~Lynda_abbot/Social.html) This article focuses on the learning that occurs within a social context.

It considers that people learn from one another, including such concepts as observational learning, imitation, and modeling. Baumeister, R. , and Lobbestael, J. (2011). Emotions and antisocial behavior. *The Journal of Forensic Psychiatry & Psychology*, 22(5), 635. Retrieved from ProQuest Criminal Justice. Interpersonal Violence and Victimization This article studies how emotions and behaviors are indirect depending on the learning and the environment. Cooper, D. , and Rege, M. (2011). Misery loves company: Social regret and social interaction effects in choices under risk and uncertainty. *Games and Economic Behavior*, 73(1), 91.

Retrieved from ABI/INFORM Global This article shows the effect of social interaction of youth and their peer groups, the design takes out the social norms and certain social learning situations. Hergenhahn, B. & Olson, M. (2011). *An introduction to theories of personality* (8th ed). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Prentice-Hall Rader, N. , and Haynes, S. (2011). Gendered Fear of Crime Socialization: An Extension of Akers's Social Learning Theory. *Feminist Criminology*, 6(4), 291. Retrieved from ProQuest Criminal Justice. This article gives a different view of the Social Learning Theory from a different perspective of another scientist Akers.

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It studies the fear of crime that differs from women and men. Reported from University of Colorado at Denver. (2011, November). *Psychology & Psychiatry Journal*, 36. Retrieved from ProQuest Health and Medical Complete This article studies the early behavior of children and the social affect it has on their later relationships with other peers and individuals they are in relationships with, it also studies the effect of how maltreatment of children will have a violent effect later in life thus, the environment can cause the behavior to become violent.