

Classical conditioning and pros and cons of punishment assignment

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Classical conditioning is a form of behavioral learning and was first introduced when Ivan Pavlov came upon a study when he was studying the psychology of digestion in dogs. He noticed that the dogs would not just begin salivating when the meat powder was introduced, but also when the person responsible for feeding would enter the room or heard their footsteps. Classical conditioning is when two stimuli are presented in close succession repeatedly, until the response given to one becomes associated with the other.

An example of this was when Pavlov introduced the bell right before he brought the dogs food that is unconditioned stimulus, it would cause an automatic reaction or unconditioned response. The bell would be the conditioned stimulus or neutral stimulus. When paired together, the unconditional stimulus and the conditional stimulus would cause conditioned response. There are many ways to apply classical conditioning to everyday life. Here I will show you how it can be used in teaching your dog to sit. When my son was small he wanted a dog and I would always watch him play with his dog call Capper.

I would watch my son try to put Capper in the front of his 2 seat car and try to strap him down but Capper will always try to bit him. I had too but a muzzle over Cappers mouth so he wouldn't bit my son. Then my son will ride around the compound and pretended Capper was his best friend or sometimes his baby brother. After checking myself, I realize I was punishing and innocent dog was brutal and violent action which was not really necessary. I decided to teach Capper some tricks so I bought a clicker to tart Capper on his training course.

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The first trick we thought our dog was to sit. From then on, every time my son tell the dog to sit I would click the clicker twice. Soon as Capper sat I would give him a treat, a small piece of beef treat. We would practice this over and over until eventually all I had to do was make two click of the clicker and Capper would sit. Capper after a while would stare at me waiting on the treat. In this situation, the click of the clicker is the neutral stimulus which by itself meant nothing to the dog.

However, when the auteur stimulus comes to be paired with something, the beef treat, it caused the dog to react and in this case to sit. The treat is the unconditioned stimulus and the reaction is unconditioned because no prior learning was required. However, when we paired the click of the clicker with the beef treat it then triggers a reaction in the dog to sit. This now changes the neutral stimulus, the click, into a conditioned stimulus and since Capper now sits at the click it also changes the reaction into a conditioned response.

After learning this my on used the same procedure only this time one click was used to teach the dog to come. Now my son doesn't have to strap Capper in the seat anymore. My son just have to sit in his car and Capper will run after the car and jump into it at sit for himself. Conclusion it is through Pavlov's discovery of classical conditioning that one can rationalize how a person acquires involuntary reactions to a particular stimulus. Animals as well as humans can be taught to react to certain activities in a particular way.

Just as my scenario of teaching y dog to sit with a clicker. As this paper proves by my own scenario of teaching my dog to sit that classical

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conditioning is still used today in our everyday lives. To teach a dog the meaning of the click, a treat is given immediately after clicking. Once the dog learns the positive effects of the clicking sound, the clicker itself acts as a conditioned reinforcement. Now Capper seem to run after my son without even hearing the click of the clicker but just a mare rolling on the wheels of his little car.