

SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY

Learning is defined as a process that occurs through **observing, imitating, and modeling** the behaviors, attitudes, and emotional reactions of others. This theory emphasizes that learning is not merely behavioral but also influenced by cognitive process and the environment.

THEORIST

Albert Bandura

- Primary Developer of Social Learning Theory (1977)
- Emphasized that people learn through observation, modeling, and imitation
- Introduced the concept of vicarious reinforcement, where individuals learn by observing the consequences of others' actions
- Developed the Bobo Doll Experiment, demonstrating that children imitate aggressive behavior they see in models
- Expanded his theory to Social Cognitive Theory, highlighting the role of self-efficacy and reciprocal determinism



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Lev Vygotsky

- Known for Sociocultural Theory
- Introduced the idea of the Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD), suggesting that learners achieve more with guidance from others
- Stressed importance of social interaction and cultural context in cognitive development



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John Dewey

- Influence on Experiential Learning and Social Learning
- Emphasized that learning is a social and interactive process, where students learn better through active participation and reflection
- Advocated for education systems that incorporate collaborative learning and problem-solving



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Kurt Lewin

- Field Theory and Group Dynamics
- Highlighted the importance of group interactions in shaping behavior and learning
- His work laid the foundation for theories on small group learning and how individuals learn through social participation

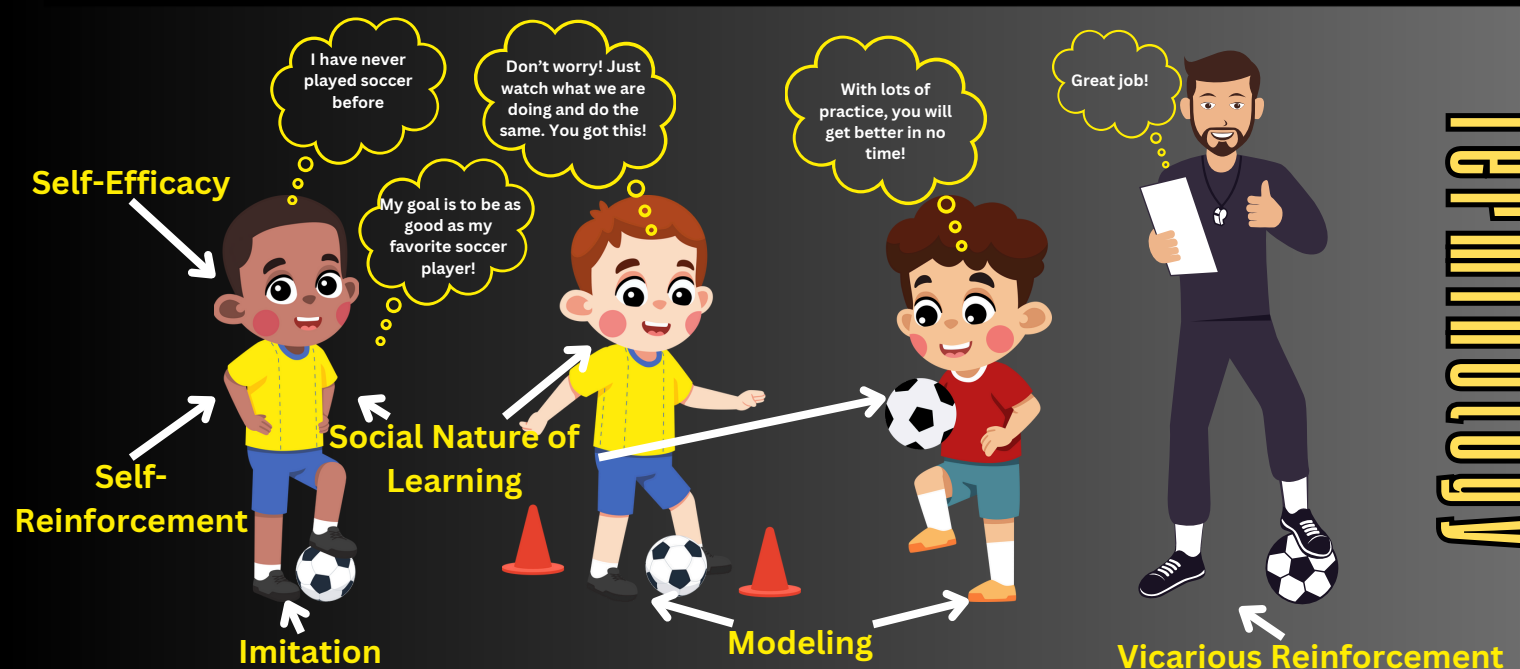


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- People learn by observing others' behaviors and the outcomes of those actions.
- Behavior may not be demonstrated immediately and only occurs when there is a reason or motivation.
- Anticipating rewards or punishments shapes learning by influencing how individuals process and retain information.
- Attention, memory, goal-setting, and self-evaluation play a key role in learning, requiring mental effort and self-regulation
- Learning is a shared process involving interactions between behavior, environment, and perceptions, with humans being naturally inclined to explore, collaborate, and find meaning through experience.

KEY PRINCIPLES

Terminology



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