

AI-00601 Axioms Albert Bandura

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List 30 axioms from Albert Bandura

Albert Bandura is a renowned psychologist known for his work in social cognitive theory and social learning theory. While he is not typically associated with a specific list of 30 axioms, his theories and principles can be distilled into a set of key concepts. Here are some core ideas associated with Bandura's work, along with examples:

- 1. Observational Learning:** People can learn by observing others.
 - Example: A child learns to tie their shoes by watching a parent or teacher demonstrate the process.
- 2. Imitation:** Individuals are more likely to imitate behaviors that they perceive as rewarding or successful.
 - Example: A student starts studying regularly after seeing a classmate improve their grades through consistent studying.
- 3. Modeling:** Individuals learn from models who demonstrate behaviors and provide examples to observe.
 - Example: Children learn proper table manners by watching their parents eat.
- 4. Reciprocal Determinism:** Behavior, environment, and personal factors interact and influence each other.
 - Example: A person's shyness may affect their choice of social situations, which in turn reinforces their shyness.
- 5. Self-Efficacy:** Belief in one's own ability to succeed in a particular situation.
 - Example: A person with high self-efficacy in public speaking willingly volunteers to give a presentation.

6. **Vicarious Reinforcement:** Observing someone else receive a reward or punishment influences the likelihood of engaging in similar behavior.
 - Example: If a student sees a classmate praised for helping a peer, they may be more likely to help others in the future.
7. **Attention:** Learning requires paying attention to the model and their behavior.
 - Example: To learn a new dance move, a person needs to pay close attention to the instructor's demonstration.
8. **Retention:** The ability to remember observed behaviors for later reproduction.
 - Example: Remembering the steps of a recipe demonstrated on a cooking show and replicating them in the kitchen.
9. **Reproduction:** The ability to perform the observed behavior.
 - Example: A child reproduces the proper way to ride a bicycle after watching a friend do it.
10. **Motivation:** The drive to imitate a behavior is influenced by the expected consequences.
 - Example: A student is motivated to study hard because they expect good grades and praise from their parents.

These principles represent key aspects of Bandura's social cognitive theory, but they are not presented as axioms in the formal sense. Bandura's work has greatly influenced the understanding of how individuals learn from their social environment.