

### Distinction between Classical and Operant Conditioning Learning

| Sl. No | Classical Conditioning   | Operant Conditioning  |
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| 1      | It was developed by Russian Psychologist, Ivan Pavlov and is called Type-1 learning or Respondent Condition Learning | It was developed by American Psychologist, B.F. Skinner and is called Type-2 Learning or Operant Condition Learning                     |
| 2      | 'S' type conditioning  | 'R' type conditioning   |
| 3      | Pairing of UCS and CS (Pairing of a response and the reinforcing stimulus)   | No pairing of UCS and CS  |
| 4      | Classical conditioning is described as preparatory or anticipatory response and is also called signal learning       | Operant conditioning serves primarily to emphasises or guide an organism which already has certain response available in its repertoire |
| 5      | CR and UCR are same  | CR and UCR are different  |
| 6      | Association between S-R is on the basis of law of contiguity   | Association between S-R is on the basis of law of effect  |
| 7      | Single S-R Bond  | Sequences of responses  |
| 8      | Stimulus generalization  | Stimulus discrimination   |
| 9      | The classically conditioned reflexes may have zero strength initially  | The operant cannot have zero strength because it has to occur at least once before it can be reinforced.                                |
| 10     | Respondent behaviours is internal  | Operant is external behaviour   |
| 11     | Controlled by antonymous nervous system  | Controlled by central nervous ststem  |
| 12     | Elicited behaviour   | Emitted behaviour   |