

題目 罰学習による規範の内面化の再解釈：強化学習モデルによる実験的検討

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Social norms have contributed to the governance of human's interactions (Hechter & Opp, 2001; Young, 2015). Coleman (1990) attributed human's compliance with social norms to norm internalization. We defined a norm internalization as learning of punishment – the process of updating the expectation of external punishment. By modeling the learning process as Q-learning and conducting behavioral and questionnaire experiments, we tested two hypotheses: (a) Higher tendency to avoid punishment is seen under the condition whose context requires individuals to learn social norms than under the non-social context condition. (b) Sensitivity to punishment has a positive proportional relationship with individuals' tendency to internalize norms. As a result of experiments, the difference of tendency to avoid punishment between social context condition and non-social context condition was not found. Moreover, no correlation between sensitivity to punishment and the degree of norm internalization measured in questionnaires was found. For future researches, it is necessary to prepare appropriate experimental designs with reality enough to separate social and non-social context. In addition, we should conduct more accurate estimation of parameters by using another method, and reexamine the meaning of the estimated parameters in relation to other behavioral data.