

## P R E F A C E

Programmed Instruction is under constant development. It has established its claim as an attempt to systematise education and training and also as an endeavour to make teacher a more efficient mediator between learning and the learner.

The instructional technique of programmed learning revolves around the fundamentals of maximum interaction between the learner and the bits of information provided to him, asking for a response for which the provision of necessary feedback exists. It is designed with the main purpose of stimulating the learner for the teaching learning situation and offering him a viable alternative for the traditional class-room teaching.

Programmed learning has immense possibilities in the direction of refining classroom instruction, encouraging self instruction and providing reliable basis for conducting useful research in the field of instructional technology.

The present study intends to explore in a systematic way the effect of the variables of level of aspiration and socio-economic status in relation to a linear programmed presentation.

The content has been drawn from biology and is restricted to significant concepts of vegetative reproduction in plants.

In the present report, Chapter one deals with the theoretical frame work which is crucial for an experimental study. It also embodies the description of the problem under study, objectives, hypotheses, rationale, scope and delimitations.

Chapter two provides a detailed discussion about the development of the linear programme and the procedure adopted for its administration and validation. It also describes the construction and validation of the criterion test.

Chapter three supplies the details of socio-economic status and three level of aspiration tasks used in the present study.

Chapter four discusses the design of the study. It provides detailed discussion about the methodology and procedure of factorial experiment. It also gives an account of the nature of the sample, dimensions of the design, and the statistical techniques employed for the analysis and interpretation of the results.

Chapter five presents a detailed analysis and interpretation of the experimental findings. The hypotheses examined in this study have

been specially discussed in terms of the obtained results.

Chapter six embodies the main conclusions, generalisations and limitations of the study. Possibilities for further research are also mentioned at the end of this chapter.

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