PREFACE

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 framework 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.

The researcher deems it his proud privilege to express his deepest sense of gratitude to Dr. K.K. Gosain, under whose kind supervision the work was completed. But for his scholarly and enlightened guidance, the work in the present form could not have been completed.

Dr. Lokesh Kaul, Dean and Professor of Education, Himachal Pradesh University, deserves special mention, who had been a source of continuous encouragement and inspiration to the researcher.

The investigator also owes his debt of gratitude to Sgt. Surinder Mohan Vig and Dr. Yadvinder Sharma who sincerely helped the researcher at various stages of the experiment.

Grateful thanks are also due to Prof. H.C. Jain (Head Department of Botany), S.D. College Ambala Cantt, who carefully edited the programmed text for its content.

The researcher is particularly obliged to Dr. A.S. Sethi, Reader, Department of
Psychology, H.P. University and to Dr. (Mrs.) J.K. Chatwal, Assistant Professor, School of Education, H.P. University for their invaluable guidance and constructive suggestions.

The investigator is also thankful to Mr. Gurdev Singh of H.P. University for putting his efforts in typing the thesis.

The researcher is exceedingly grateful to all the heads of various institutions who offered their willing co-operation in conducting the study. No less was the contribution of the subjects of the study—the students—whose co-operation made possible the completion of this work.

Finally, the investigator wishes to make particular acknowledgement of help received from all authors whose work have been freely consulted and quoted from.

Simla
Dated 16th December, 1982.

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