

# Programmed Instruction: Meaning, objectives principles

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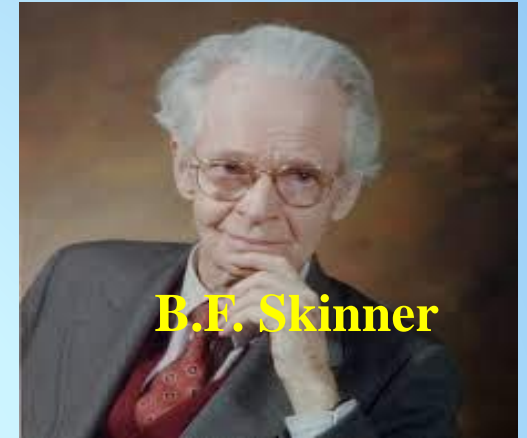


# Objectives

**After reading this topic student will be able to:**

- Discuss the meaning & characteristics of Programmed Instruction.
- Discuss the fundamental principles of programmed Instruction.
- Understand different types of programmed Instruction

# INTRODUCTION



Programmed Instruction or learning is an educational innovation in the teaching learning process. It's a highly individualised instructional strategy for the modification of learner's behaviour.

This technique of instruction was developed by B.F. Skinner. It is related with his learning theory of "operant conditioning" and based on the principle of reinforcement and self learning.

## **PROGRAMME**

A Programme is a device to control the students' behaviour and help them to learn without the direct supervision of a teacher.

## **INSTRUCTION**

Instruction is the purposeful, orderly, controlled sequencing of experiences to reach specified goal.

## **PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION**

Programmed Instruction is the presentation of material in a step by step procedure with knowledge of results and the possibility of different courses through instruction

# Origin of The Term

In 1920, Sydney L. Pressey (Psychologist in Ohio State University, America) developed a teaching machine by which a series of questions is presented in front of students and they got the information whether their answer is right or wrong immediately after answering the question.

The actual term is derived from B. F. Skinner's (1954) paper, "The Science of Learning and the Art of Teaching,"



# Meaning

Programmed instruction is a systematically planned, empirically established and effectively controlled self-instructional technique for providing individualized instruction to the learner through logically sequenced small segments of the subject matter by using the principles of operant conditioning and schedules of reinforcement in which the student is active and proceeds at his own pace and is provided with immediate knowledge of the result.

# Definitions

According to *smith and Moore (1962)* "**Programmed instruction is the process of arranging the material to be learned into a series of sequential steps, usually it moves the students from a familiar background into a complex and new set of concepts, principles and understanding.**"



# Objectives of Programmed Instruction

- To facilitate active engagement, self-pacing, and individualized learning.
- To progress at their own pace, receive immediate feedback, and reinforce their understanding of the material.
- To help students learn in the absence of a teacher.
- To help students in assessing their own performance.



# Characteristics of Programmed Instruction

- ❖ The learning material is divided into small units.
- ❖ It is systematic and sequenced.
- ❖ In programmed material, every phase is logically connected to its next phase.
- ❖ Learner has to make active responses.
- ❖ It provides immediate feedback to the learners.
- ❖ Students get the opportunity to learn at their own pace.

- ❖ It keeps in view their individual differences.
- ❖ It clearly defines the entering and terminal behaviour of the learner
- ❖ Stimulus, Responses and Reinforcement – these elements remain active in it.
- ❖ Programmed Instruction also organizes that aiding instruction to remove the weakness and difficulties of students.
- ❖ Programmed Instruction system is based on the principles of psychological learning .
- ❖ It cannot replace the teacher.
- ❖ It is a method of giving or receiving individualized instructions.

# **Fundamental Principles of Programmed Instruction**

**1.Principle of Small Steps**

**2.Principle of Active Responding**

**3.Principle of Immediate Reinforcement**

**4.principle of self pacing**

**5.Principle of self testing**

## **1.Principle of Small Steps**

- ❖ A programme is prepared with large number of small and easy steps.
- ❖ The subject matter is broken down into a sequence of small step.
- ❖ He/she has to read a small step by being active.
- ❖ It also reduces the rate of committing errors and encourages further learning.

## **2.Principle of Active Responding**

- ❖ The learner should be actively involved in the learning material.

### 3.Principle of Immediate Reinforcement

- ❖ It involves giving immediate reinforcement to the learners.
- ❖ By providing immediate reinforcement to the response, the learner gets confidence.
- ❖ When the learner is reinforced for a correct response, he/she becomes repetitive for further learning.
- ❖ The learner learns best if his/her response is confirmed immediately.

### 4.Principle of Self-Pacing

- ❖ This principle recognizes the individual differences of the learners.
- ❖ This principle is based on the assumption that each learner can work each step as slowly or as quickly, depending upon his/her pace.

## 5.Principle of Self Testing

- ❖ The programmed instruction is based on continuous evaluation by recording the response of the learner.
- ❖ The learner leaves the record of his/her study for each step in response sheet.
- ❖ It helps to improve the quality of programmed material through checking the number of errors at each step.
- ❖ The learner's progress can be evaluated by looking into the various types of response produced by the learner.

THANKS