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Attitude towards computer of standard XI students in Pondicherry Region

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Abstract

The study was intended to find out the attitude towards computer of XI standard students in Pondicherry region, India. Random Sampling Technique was used to compose a sample of 324 XI standard students. Mean, Standard Deviation and t values were calculated for the analysis of the data. The result revealed that the Gender, Medium of study and Computer usage had no significant difference. But, Locality and Availability of computer exhibited significant difference in the attitude towards computer of standard XI computer students at Pondicherry, India.

Keywords: Attitude, computer, XI standard students.

Introduction

In the present digital era, the development in various aspects of computer technology has reached beyond our imagination and expectations. Computer becomes an integral part of our life. The computer is, “an electronic machine or device for storing, processing and analysing data or information following a set of instructions given to it by humans”. The influence of computer is so exciting that the modern society is a society of science and technology. The spread of science promotes respect for the role of reason in human affairs by demonstrating the power of intellect when used in accordance with the spirit of computer. The impact on human life has considerably changed man’s environment. Now there are technological developments everywhere in all fields. Therefore in this world life, a person has to function efficiently with computer knowledge and skill and he must acquire computer attitude for his glorious life.

Need For the Study

Computer related attitudes influence students desire to use computers, their desire to enrol related subjects and course, and their choice of carrier path. Positive attitude enhances the learning process and negative attitude may lead to resistance. The learner’s attitude towards computer measures his capabilities in effective learning. Computers are profit tools for individual and student centered learning and his achievement in computer science subject. So, it is important to determine students’ attitude towards computers.

Statement of the Problem

The problem selected for the present study may be stated as follows, “Attitude towards Computer of Standard Xi Students in Pondicherry Region”.

Objectives of the Study

The researchers have framed the following objectives for the study to find out the difference in attitude towards computer if any, among:

1. Male and Female computer science students
2. Rural and Urban area computer science students
3. English and Tamil medium computer science students
4. Students having computer and do not having computer at home.
5. Students who use computer for Recreation and for Learning

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Hypotheses of the Study

For the present study, based on the objectives the researcher framed the following hypotheses,

1. There is significant difference between Male and Female Computer Science students in respect of their attitude towards computer.
2. There is significant difference between Rural and Urban area Computer Science students in respect of their Attitude towards computer.
3. There is significant difference between English and Tamil medium Computer Science students in respect of their attitude towards computer.
4. There is significant difference between students who are having and not having computers at home in respect of their attitude towards computer.
5. There is significant difference between students who use computer for recreation and for learning in respect of their attitude towards computer.

Method of the Study

Normative Survey method has been employed in this study. The tool was administered to the sample of 324 XI standard students. The data was collected and subjected to statistical analysis to arrive at a conclusion.

Tools Used

The tools used in the present study is” computer Attitude Scale” constructed and standardized by Dr. Tahira Khatoon and Manika Sharma. This Questionnaire consists of 20 items. Out of 20 statements, 11 were positive and 9 were negative. The CAS consists of five areas as computer anxiety, computer anxiety, computer confidence, computer interest,

computer as a useful tool and computer career. The scheme of scoring response categories involved differential weighing such that the response category, ‘strongly agree’ was given a weight of 5, ‘agree’, a weight of 4, ‘undecided a weight of 3, ‘disagree a weight of 2, and ‘strongly disagree’, a weight of 1, in respect of responses pertaining to positive statements. The scoring is reversed for the negative worded items. The computer attitude scale is sum total of scores on all the twenty items of the scale. For each student a total score on the scale can be obtained by summing his scores for the individual items. Theoretical range of the scores on this scale extended from 20 to 100; the higher the score the more positive attitude towards computer. The investigator has found the reliability of the tool as 0.83 by the split-half technique and found construct validity and content validity. Thus the Computer Attitude Scale has reliability and validity.

Sample of the Study

In the present study the random sampling technique has been used in the selection of the sample. The selection of the sample was done using the stratified random sampling technique. The investigator selected 12 schools in Pondicherry region for collecting data. The sample consists of 324 students of standard XI among which 158 students are boys and 166 students are girls.

Statistical Techniques Used

The following statistical techniques have been used in the present study for the analysis of collecting data.

- 1 Descriptive Analysis
- 2 Differential Analysis

Difference between the Means of the Attitude towards Computer of Standard Xi Computer Science Students

Sl. No	Variable		Number	Mean	SD	t	Significant value
1.	Gender	Male	158	75.40	8.849	0.425	NS
		Female	166	75.83	9.488		
2.	locality		166	74.30	9.917	2.705	S
		Rural					
		urban	158	77.01	8.115		
3.	Medium of study	English	196	75.30	9.270	0.775	NS
		Tamil	128	76.11	9.030		
4.	Availability of computer at home	Not at home	228	74.51	9.356	3.595	S
		At home	96	78.25	8.176		
5.	Computer usage	Recreation	124	76.24	8.804	0.975	NS
		Learning	200	75.24	9.392		

Major Findings of the Study

- (i) The mean scores of attitude towards computer of boys and girls students is same. The difference is not significant. Therefore the level of positive attitude towards computer of boys and girls of XI standard computer science students is not significant.
- (ii) The mean scores of attitude towards computer of rural and urban school students is in favour of urban students. The difference is significant. Therefore the level of positive attitude towards computer of urban school standard XI computer science students is higher than the rural students.
- (iii) The testing of the hypothesis based on the analysis of data indicates that there is no significant difference in attitude towards computer of English medium and Tamil medium students.

- (iv) The testing of the hypothesis based on the analysis of data indicates that there is significant difference in the attitude towards computer of students who have computer at home and the students do not have computer at home. Therefore the level of attitude towards computer of students who have computer at home is higher than the students who do not have computer at home.
- (v) The testing of the hypothesis based on the analysis of data indicates that there is no significant difference in the attitude towards computer of computer users and non-users students and it is inferred that the level of positive attitude towards computer of students regarding the background variable usage of computer is not significant.

Conclusion

To sum up, the following conclusions have been reached in the light of the present investigation. Gender, Medium of study and Computer usage had no significant difference. but, Locality and Availability of computer exhibited significant difference in the attitude towards computer of standard XI computer students at Pondicherry, India.

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