

Significance of Studying Attitude of Senior Secondary School Students towards Use of Computer Application in Government and Public School



Animesh Kumar

Research Scholar,
Deptt.of Education,
S.R.T Campus, Badshahithaul
H.N.B. Garhwal University,
Srinagar, Garhwal,
Uttarakhand

Sunita Godiyal

Professor,
Deptt.of Education,
S.R.T Campus, Badshahithaul
H.N.B. Garhwal University,
Srinagar, Garhwal,
Uttarakhand

Abstract

Computer is the wonderful and mastermind gift of the science to human kind. Computer is one of the most important inventions of our age. Computers play a significant role in the field of education. The present study is about secondary school students' attitude towards use of computer application. The researcher has suggested to work-out a project centered on the attitude of students towards the use of computer application particularly among secondary level students. It is hoped that the suggested research work will be benefitted to the secondary school students, teachers as well as parents.

Keywords: Attitude, Use of Computer Application, Secondary School Students.

Introduction

Education is called a backbone of any nation. Education plays an important role not only in the development of Nation but also provide foundation to the development of Nation. Technology is the main support for the students learning developments nowadays. With shifting from the teacher-centred instruction to child-centred instruction, the role, activities, attitudes, reflections of the students become more important concern to overlook the effectiveness of technology in instruction. Computer plays a significant role in the field of education and in teaching-learning process. Computer usage is becoming increasingly indispensable for effective teaching and learning.

The computer as productivity tool has great role in education. Computers include hardware and software, word processing functions, graphics programmed instruction for problem solving, spreadsheets, databases, networking and telecommunications for today high technology developments as a reflective to education and in addition by providing equal standards understanding, meaningful learning for all students. Computers are the main technology support as a tool for effective learning and teaching process. Computer based instruction and computer programs tools as itself provides much facilities and supports to students' educational life. Computers are update mechanism for the education and it is not only for education, these developments affect all global, cultural, economical life standards as well and computers all most in every our life-aspect play a significant role.

Computer technology has made a significant impact in many areas of teaching and learning. The introduction of desktop computers, word-processing packages and presentation preparation tools has improved greatly the quality of the material presented to students and used in lectures for teachers. Within the today's application, it is important to get the meaningful learning for the students' learning cycle. With the development of high technology improvements, students get main role in their learning process. Computers have role to support easy study of students with their learning process. Beside this, all students take advantage of learning opportunities technology offers within the instruction. As more tasks involve human, computer interaction, computer skills and knowledge have become more positively correlated with both occupation and personal success. Education through computer is easy, comfortable, trendy and uniquely interactive.

The National Policy on Education (1986) has laid special emphasis on the use of "Education Technology" particularly of computer for improving quality for education.

Today computer is an important need for each and every person. Thus, the investigator is focusing on the study of attitude of senior secondary school students towards use of computer application. Most probably computer is used by the students. Here is signifies the further use of computer for research.

Computer

A computer is a general purpose device that can be programmed to carry out a set of arithmetic or logical operations automatically. Since a sequence of operations can be readily changed, the computer can solve more than one kind of problem.

Conventionally a computer consists of at least one processing elements typically a central processing unit (CPU), and some form of memory. The processing element carries out arithmetic and logic operations, and a sequencing and control unit can change the order of operations in response to stored information. Peripheral devices allow information to be retrieved from an external source, and the result of operations saved and retrieved.

Methodology

In this proposed research work the researcher will adopt normative survey method. In this present study the researcher will include senior secondary school students. The investigator will use self made tool for measuring the attitude of senior secondary school students towards the use of computer application. The investigator will use simple Random Sampling technique for the collection of data.

Origin of Study

Now-a-days there is a slogan of smart classroom in the school, which means the availability of at least the computers along with other information communication tools. Many teachers bring their floppy (Disc) containing the contents to be presented before the students but many teachers use only the study during his teaching practice visit in the school has observed that some of in the classroom various students do their class work and complete their home work with the help of computer and even in revising their lessons. It gives confidence in them in learning. Due to these experiences they are favoring the use of computer and some of them favoring the use of computer in their studies. This observation puts a dilemma before the investigator on the practical use of computer by the students. It motivated the investigator to propose the present research study in order to find out the reasons in this context.

Objectives of the Study

In the proposed research study the following objectives can be achieved-

1. To find out the attitude of students towards use of computer application at senior secondary school level.
2. To compare the attitude of students towards use of computer application at senior secondary school level in terms of-
 - (a) Gender (b) Locality (c) Stream (d) Types of school.

Review of Literature

A brief summary of the previous researches and the writing of the recognized experts provide evidence that the researches is familiar with what is already known, and with what is still unknown and untested. The researcher has to make it clear that his problem has roots in the existing literature but it needs further research and exploration. So keeping the above in view the researcher had gone through the following studies available to him-

Charles M. Ray, Carolee Sormunen and Thomas M. Harris (1999), carried out a study, "Men's and Women's Attitude toward computer technology: A comparison" on the sample 62 subjects who were the students in a university business communication course. In this study used an attitude inventory constructed to identify attitudes associated with gender issues reflected in the literature. Analyses of the findings indicate that contrary to earlier studies on these issues, women reflected more positive attitudes than men on all three scales.

Nagappa and Shahpor (2002) carried out a study, "study of attitude of secondary school students towards computer assisted learning. On the sample consisted of 120 secondary school students of 9th standard. The data were collecting using appropriate tool and analyzed by t test, ANOVA and Seheffe's multiple comparison test. The result indicated that pupils of aided a more favorable attitude towards CAL the Students of Government School.

Rajasekar (2003) carried out a study, "B.Ed. women students attitude towards computer" on the sample consisted of 324 B.Ed. Students of department of education, Annamalai University of India. The result is found that 76.54% of them have a favourable attitude towards computer and only 23.46% of them have an unfavourable attitude towards computer.

Seden (2004) indicated that there is no difference between the attitudes of Students and teachers towards computers and use of computers in language instruction in general. The results suggested that training of students and teachers and an effective curriculum in order to use computer technology in educational setting are required.

Paul G Paris (2004) conducted a study, "E-Learning: A study on study on secondary students' attitude towards online web assisted learning (OWAL)". This research study examined the affective, behavioral and cognitive attitudes of 10 students from an Adelaide Public Secondary School towards a specific type of online e-learning, that of online web-Assisted learning (OWAL). Analyses of the findings indicate that the correlation between internet use and positive OWAL attitudes and the publishing elements' that students find most appealing in OWAL.

Hong Kian Sam, Abang Ekhsan Abang Othman and Zaimuarifuddin Shukri Nordin (2005) conducted a study, "computer Self-Efficacy, computer Anxiety, and Attitude towards the Internet: A Study among Undergraduates in Unimas" on the sample 148 undergraduates at University Malaysia Sarawak (Unimas). Analyses of the findings indicate that undergraduates who were highly computer anxious

generally have more negative attitude toward the use of Internet.

Daniel Farkas and Narayan Murthy (2005) carried out a study, "Attitude towards Computers, the Introductory Course and Recruiting New Majors: Preliminary Results" on the sample of included a low of 106 participants to a high of 133. IN this study the result indicated that after statistically significant decreases in positive attitudes toward computers through the first 3 measures (2/3 of the course), there was a statistically non-significant rise at the end of the course once the programming part of the course was completed.

Diana Saparniene, Gediminas Merkys and Gintaras Saparnis (2005) attempted a study, "students' Attitude towards computer: Statistical Types and Their Relationship with Computer Literacy" on the sample of 1004 students. In this study a test of computer literacy and two anonymous closed type questionnaires was used. The study data revealed that students having formed a positive contact with a computer usually demonstrate higher computer literacy level, whereas persons expressing a negative attitude are of lower computer literacy level.

Timothy Teo (2008) carried out a study, "pre-service teachers attitudes towards computer use: A Singapore survey" on the sample of 139 pre-service teachers was assessed for their computer attitudes using a Likert type questionnaire. The result of this study showed no gender or age-difference among the pre-service teachers on computer attitudes.

Adebowale, O.F, Adediwura, A.A & Bada, T.A (2009) carried out a study, "Correlates of Computer Attitude among Secondary School Students in lagos State, Nigeria" on the sample of 600 students were selected by proportionate sampling. Findings of the research showed that gender had no significant influence on any of the three parameters but age seems to affect computer attitude and computer anxiety.

Nathan Murithi and Francis Chisikwa indoshi (2011) carried out a study, "Attitude of Teachers and Students towards Use of Computers in Teaching of Computer Studies Curriculum in Secondary Schools" on the sample size of 20 teachers and 198 students. The data was collected by use of an attitude questionnaire. The findings revealed that both students and teachers had positive attitude towards the use of computer in relation to the Computer Studies Curriculum.

Sadia Mahmood & Dr. Tahira Khatoon (2012) investigated the relationship of gender and computer experience with attitude towards computer. The sample comprised 1652 students (863 Males and 789 Females) from 15 secondary schools of western Uttar Pradesh, India. A standard computer Attitude Scale and Computer experience questionnaire were used for data collection. The data were analysed through t-test, correlation techniques and multiple regressions.

Deepika agarwal & Sona Ahuja (2013) carried out a study, "Attitude of student –Teachers towards the use of ICT and its impact on their Academic Achievement". In this study Survey Method

was used on the sample hundred students –Teachers of Agra city. The data were collected by Computer Attitude Scale. The findings of this study conducted indicate that the student-teachers had positive attitude towards the use of ICT and there was no significant impact of the attitude of student-teachers on their academic achievement.

The reviewed above studies make it clear that many researchers have been attracted to research-work on the Attitude towards Computer and its Practical Application on the sample on students and teachers. But the present investigator could not find any study conducted on the Attitude on Senior Secondary School Teachers and Students towards Use of Computer Application in Government and Public Schools So, he decided to propose the present empirical research study.

Justification of Study

Today computer Knowledge is an important aspect and necessary need for each and every person including teachers and students. In the present study the researchers have to survey about the attitude of senior secondary school students towards use of computer application in government and public schools. The findings of the study may be useful for the further researchers, sociologists, psychologists and educationists towards the use of computer application in daily needs. Through computer-use the students will be able to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of everyday life such as is improving communicable skill, computational skill, heuristicism which in turn may transform the students in to skilled manpower and well-social cultured-future citizens.

Therefore, in this study the investigator tries to highlight the necessity for developing positive attitude towards the use of computer application among the students. So that they can keep themselves abstract of the latest techniques and later on integrate in their professional lives as per the demand. It is hoped the execution of the present research study will increase motivation among the students towards the knowledge and use of computer application. It may also spread the message among the school teachers, students and also among the parents on the benefits of use of computer application and its demerits which ultimately constitute their attitude on it. It may also initiate competitive feeling among the senior secondary school particularly of Govt-aided and privately managed public schools. The study may also motivate the teachers to encourage the students for better computer used in learning.

Conclusion

Keeping in view the above description the conclusion can be drawn that in the present scenario the students are making use of computers in learning to more degree. During to optimum use of computer, the students form their attitude towards use of computers. However, this attitude may differ to some degree among the students of government and public schools.

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