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Research Papers

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## A comparative study of attitude towards computer education among Higher Secondary school students of Jammu region.

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### Abstract

*It is every essential to provide education through computer now-a-days. Even computer is taught right from the primary schools in India. Application of computer is taught at secondary and higher secondary level of education. The main aim of the education is to make education. The main aim of the education is to make the students learn at their own and to make them use hidden abilities.*

*Keeping in mind these entire points computer is taught mandatorily in all levels, (i.e. primary to higher level). So the investigator has decided to know the attitude of students towards computer education.*

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Specially to know whether pupils feel that computer education would be beneficial to the students or knowledge of computer would be useful in future to the students or how could the computer education be made more effective. These all questions lead us to know students, attitude towards computer education so investigator has decided to study the attitude students towards computer education.

#### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The following objectives were formulated for the present study:-

1. To study the attitudes of the urban and rural secondary school students towards the computer education.
2. To find out the significance of difference in attitude of rural and urban secondary school students towards the computer education.
3. To find out the significance of difference in attitude of rural and urban male secondary school students towards the computer education.

4. To find out the significance of difference in attitude of rural and urban female secondary school students towards the computer education.

5. To find out the significance of difference in attitude of rural male and female secondary school students towards the computer education.

6. To find out the significance of difference in the attitude of urban male and female secondary school students towards the computer education.

7. To find out the significance of difference in attitude of rural male and urban female secondary school students towards the computer education.

8. To find out the significance of difference in attitude of rural female and urban male secondary school students towards the computer education.

#### **HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY**

The following hypothesis were formulated and tested in the present study:-

1. The senior secondary school students possess favourable attitude towards the computer education.

2. There will not be significant difference in

the attitude of rural and urban secondary school students towards the computer education.

3. There will not be significant difference in the attitude of rural and urban male secondary school students towards computer education.

4. There will not be significant difference in the attitude of rural and urban female secondary school students towards computer education.

5. There will not be significant difference in the attitude of rural male and female secondary school students towards computer education.

6. There will not be significant difference in the attitude of urban male secondary school students towards computer education.

7. There will not be significant difference in the attitude of rural male and urban female secondary school students towards computer education.

8. There will not be significant difference in the attitude of rural female and urban male secondary school students towards computer education.

**SELECTION OF THE SAMPLE**

In the present study, the research worker has to evaluate the attitude towards computer education among senior secondary school students. Even if the study was conducted on the total population, it would not have been possible to do so for different reasons i.e. time, availability of students etc. Therefore the investigator decided to carry out the investigation on a sample of 180 students (90 urban and 90 rural). The sample was drawn from six government schools of district Hamirpur. The study was however delimited to senior secondary science students only. The schools and students were selected through random sampling.

**SELECTION OF THE TOOLS**

In order to study the attitude toward computer education of senior secondary school students, the investigator used an 'Attitude Scale' developed by the investigator himself. The questions in the present 'Attitude Scale' were closed type requiring the respondent to tick mark on 'Agree', 'Uncertain' or 'Disagree'. The items for 'Attitude Scale' were formed keeping in view the objectives of the study. An attempt was made to keep the items as short as possible and at the same time unambiguous and clear.

Table - 1

Frequency distribution of attitude scores of secondary school students towards computer education

s.no.	Percentage score	Frequency	% of the students
1.	87 & above	105	58.33%
2.	78-86	70	38.89%
3.	68-77	3	1.67%
4.	58-67	2	1.11%

From the table - 1 it is found that about 58.33% students scored between 87 and above, about 38.89% students scored between 78 and 86, about 1.67% students scored between 68 and 77 and about 1.11% students scored below 67.

As per instruction if the students scored above 48, they are considered to possess more favorable attitude toward computer education. It is clearly visible from the above table that all the students scored above 58 and therefore, showed the more favorable attitude towards computer education. Concluding we can say that all the students showed highly favorable attitude towards computer education.

**SECTION-II**  
**4-2.1 COMPARISON OF ATTITUDE AMONG RURAL AND URBAN SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS TOWARDS COMPTUER EDUCATION**

Table -2 given below gives the summary of the statistical calculation for obtaining't' value with regard to comparison of urban and rural secondary school students about attitude towards computer education.

Table - 2

't' value among rural & urban secondary school students about attitude towards computer education

s.no.	Group	N	Mean	S.D	Degree of freedom	't' value	Result
1.	Rural	90	85.74	4.85	178	1.50	Not Significant
2.	Urban	90	86.70	3.79			

Table - 2 reveals that mean scores of rural and urban secondary school students on attitude towards computer education comes out to be 85.74 & 86.70 with S.D. 4.85 and 3.79 respectively.

The't' value testing the significance of mean difference among the two groups was calculated as 1.50, which is not significant even at 0.05 level of significance.

The't' value testing the significance of mean difference among the two groups was calculated as 2.24, which is significant at 0.05 level of significance.

Thus the hypothesis that there will not be significant difference in attitude towards computer education of male secondary school students belonging to rural and urban areas, stands rejected. Because mean value for urban male secondary school students, so it can be concluded that urban male students possess more favorable attitude towards computer education than the rural male students.

**COMPARISON OF ATTITUDE AMONG**

**RURAL AND URBAN FEMALE SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS TOWARDS COMPUTERS EDUCATION.**

Table 4.4, given below gives the summary of the statistical calculation for obtaining 't' value with regard to comparison of rural and urban female secondary school students about attitude towards computer education.

Table - 3  
\*t' value among rural & urban female secondary school students about attitude towards computer education

s.no.	Group	N	Mean	S.D	Degree of freedom	't' value	Result
1.	Rural (female)	45	86.49	4.57	88	0.40	Not Significant
2.	Urban (female)	45	86.16	3.13			

Table - 3 reveals that mean scores of rural and urban female secondary school students attitude towards computer education comes out to be 86.49 and 86.16 with S.D. 4.57 and 3.13 respectively.

The 't' value testing the significance of mean difference among the two groups was calculated as 0.40, which is not significant even at 0.05 level of significance.

Thus, the hypothesis that there will not be significant difference in attitude of rural and urban female secondary school students towards computer education stands accepted.

**COMPARISON OF ATTITUDE AMONG RURAL MALE AND FEMALE SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS TOWARDS COMPUTER EDUCATION.**

Table - 4 given below, gives the summary of the statistical calculation for obtaining 't' value with regard to comparison of rural male and female secondary school students about attitude towards computer education.

Table - 4  
\*t' value among rural male & female secondary school students about attitude towards computer education

s.no.	Group	N	Mean	S.D	Degree of freedom	't' value	Result
1.	Rural (male)	45	84.98	5.24	88	1.47	Not Significant
2.	Rural (female)	45	86.49	4.57			

Table - 4 reveals that mean scores of rural male and female secondary school students on attitude towards computer education comes out to be 84.98 and 86.49 with the S.D 5.24 and 4.57 respectively.

The 't' value testing the significance of mean

difference among the two groups was calculated as 1.47, which is not significant even at 0.05 level of significance.

Thus, the hypothesis that there will not be significant difference in attitude of rural male and female secondary school students towards computer education stands accepted.

**COMPARISON OF ATTITUDE AMONG URBAN MALE AND FEMALE SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS TOWARDS COMPUTER EDUCATION**

Table- 5 given below, gives the summary of the statistical calculations for obtaining 't' value with regard to comparison of urban male and female secondary school students about attitude towards computer education.

Table - 5  
\*t' value among urban male & female secondary school students about attitude towards computer education

s.no.	Group	N	Mean	S.D	Degree of freedom	't' value	Result
1.	Urban (male)	45	87.24	4.27	88	1.37	Not Significant
2.	Urban (female)	45	86.16	3.13			

Table - 5 reveals that mean scores of urban male and female secondary school students on attitude towards computer education comes out to be 87.24 and 86.16 with S.D. 4.27 and 3.13 respectively.

The 't' value testing the significance of mean difference among the two groups was calculated as 1.37 which is not even at 0.05 level of significance.

Thus, the hypothesis that there will not be significant difference in attitude of urban male and female secondary school towards computer education stands accepted.

**COMPARISON OF ATTITUDE AMONG RURAL MALE AND URBAN FEMALE SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS TOWARDS COMPUTER EDUCATION**

Table - 6 given below gives the summary of the statistical calculations for obtaining 't' value with regard to comparison of rural male and urban female secondary school students about attitude towards computer education.

Table - 6  
\*t' value among rural male & female secondary school students about attitude towards computer education

s.no.	Group	N	Mean	S.D	Degree of freedom	't' value	Result
1.	Rural (male)	45	84.98	5.24	88	1.30	Not Significant
2.	Rural (female)	45	86.16	3.13			

Table -6 reveals that mean scores of rural male and urban female secondary school students about attitude towards computer education comes out to be 84.98 and 86.16 with S.D. 5.24 and 3.13 respectively.

The't' value testing the significance of mean difference among the two group was calculated as 1.30, which is not significant even at 0.05 level of significance.

Thus, the hypothesis that there will not be significant difference in attitude of rural male and urban female secondary school students towards computer education is retained.

**COMPARISON OF ATTITUDE AMONG URBAN MALE AND RURAL FEMALE SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS TOWARDS COMPUTER EDUCATION.**

Table - 7, given below, gives the summary of the statistical calculation for obtaining't' value with regard to comparison for of urban male and rural female secondary school students about attitude towards computer education.

Table - 7  
't' value among urban male and rural female secondary school students about attitude towards computer education.

s.no.	Group	N	Mean	S.D	Degree of freedom	't' value	Result
1.	Urban (male)	45	86.49	4.57	88	0.81	Not Significant
2.	Rural (female)	45	87.24	4.27			

Table – 7 reveals that mean scores of rural female and urban male secondary school students on attitude towards computer education comes out to be 86.49 and 87.24 with S.D. 4.57 and 4.27 respectively.

The't' value testing the significance of mean difference among the two groups was calculated as 0.81, which is not significant even at 0.05 level of significance.

Thus, the hypothesis that there will not be significant difference in attitude or a rural female and urban male secondary school student towards computer education stands accepted.

**Conclusion**

On the basis of analysis and interpretation of data following conclusions can be drawn:-

1. The Higher secondary school students possess highly favorable towards computer education.
2. The male secondary school students belonging to rural and urban areas differ significantly in their attitude towards computer

education.

3. The male secondary school students belonging to rural and urban areas differ significantly in their attitude towards computer education. One of the findings of study shows that students have highly favorable attitude towards computer education. So the students should be provided with the latest knowledge in the field of computer education. In this age of competition students want to get latest information not only in the field of academics but also in the field of jobs. And computer education can help a lot in this area.

4. Another finding indicates that there is no significant difference in the attitude of rural and urban senior secondary school students towards computer education in respect of sex and locality, except male secondary school students belonging to both rural and urban areas, where significant difference in attitude towards computer education was found. Mean value for urban male secondary school students is greater than the rural male secondary school students, so it can be concluded that urban male students possess more favorable attitude towards computer education than the rural male students. So the rural male students should be motivated and trained in the use of computers. It can be done with the help of various types of workshops on computer education, which will develop in them positive attitude towards computer education. Refresher and orientation courses may be started by SCERT, so that teachers and students on joining there service may have more exposure to computer and develop positive attitude towards computer education.

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