



## ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS COMPUTER OF HIGHER SECONDARY STUDENTS

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### ABSTRACT

*This paper is an attempt to analyze the academic achievement and attitude of higher secondary students towards computer in Pondicherry region. For the present study Normative survey method is adopted to study the Dimensional Personality of Higher Secondary students. The major purpose of normative survey method is to describe the problem and to elicit recommendations for change. Data for the present study were collected from 324 students and in order to collect the data tools like Dimensional personality inventory (DPI) and Personal data sheet is been used. The findings of the study reveal that the Higher Secondary Boys and Girls differ significantly in their Academic Achievement and in terms of attitude towards computer it is found that the Higher Secondary Boys and Girls differ significantly in their Attitude towards Computer.*

**KEYWORDS:** Academic Achievement, Attitude towards Computer, Higher Secondary Students.

### INTRODUCTION:

Computer is one of the most important and outstanding inventions that has made an increasing and powerful impact on the teaching-learning process. It has become an essential means for day-to-day life. With the booming technological developments, computer has now emerged as a parallel form of life because of its openness to exploration. In the traditional method teachers as well as students use the reference books to collect further information in order to comprehend the concept better; hence one has to purchase the relevant source. Thus, instruction became text-book centered due to the inadequacy of laboratory apparatus or materials. Today, with the emergence of the computers, teachers as well as students need not waste their time in exploring the relevant texts but they only need to subscribe to the service and the information is available. Education is now moulded in this wave of change to use the potentials of ICT to transform the educational landscape. Full access to Internet is just equivalent to having access to a good library. Education is not only a drawing out but also a bringing up process whereby the educand is trained for certain types of social behavior, democratic living, worthy citizenship, international understanding and is developed into a full man or woman with a well integrated personality. Education in its widest sense is expected to horizon a child's horizon in more ways than one. While classroom learning wideness the physical, social and emotional competencies. There is no limit to one's horizon of knowledge, skill, social wisdom and emotional maturity. The main objective of education is to widen such horizon of knowledge, experience and competence of the learners. According to Pestalozzi, "Education is a natural, harmonious and progressive development of man's innate powers". Education is a lifelong process. It begins at birth and continues throughout life till death. The child learns through his/her experiences. Thus through education, an individual undergoes continuous changes in the physique, intellect and emotion from cradle to grave. In the present scenario of the educational system, technology can be used to support either the teacher-centered or learner-centered pedagogical approaches or a combination of the two approaches. In the classroom, the use of computer is still in its infancy in India. Effective hardware and software, as well as

availability of them to the students could enhance the efficiency of the learning among the students. The rapid development of ICT resulted in the growth of interest in computer-mediated communication (which refers to human communication via computer). Computers can be used in all the contents of the existing syllabus to concretize the concept and made available to the students for learning. So, one of the functions of our present educational system is promoting quality and excellence among the students in order to meet the challenges of science and technology.

### Computer-Assisted Instruction (CAI)

Computer-Assisted Instruction as the name suggests, is the use of computer to provide instructions. When instructions to the students are provided with the help of computer, it is called computer-assisted instruction and is designed to assist both teacher and student in the teaching-learning process. In this type of program all the information to the students or learners is given by the computers dominantly. It also involves the online information to the learners. In CAI, computer has the main direction role. A CAI program tests students through tutorials and questions and also gives answers. It enables the students to grow at their own pace and is very helpful in the basics teaching of arithmetic, languages science etc. CAI helps the students to improve their command over a particular topic. In CAI the progress and capabilities are tested through pretest and posttest. Thus we can say that the CAI can be defined as the use of computers in delivering instructions to students.

### RESEARCH METHOD

This research is taken to study on the dimensional personality among higher secondary students. The Normative survey method is adopted to study the Dimensional Personality of Higher Secondary students. The major purpose of normative survey method in research is to describe the problem and to elicit the recommendations for change. Dimensional personality measures six important Personality Dimensions - (i) Activity-Passivity, (ii) Enthusiastic and Non-enthusiastic, (iii) Assertive-Submissive, (iv) Suspicious-Trusting, (v) Depressive-Non-depressive and (vi) Emotional Instability-Emotional Stability.

In addition to those Dimensions of personality, the other variables Gender, Residence, Birth Order, Parental Education, Parental Occupation, Parental Income (per month), Locality of school, type of Institution and Group chosen in higher secondary of the respondents are also taken into account with a view to find out their effect on these Dimensions.

The data for the present study were collected from 324 students. This has been analyzed using the following statistical techniques.

S.No.	Variable	Sub-Sample	Number	Total
1	Gender	Male	137	313
		Female	176	
2	Age	Below Mean	85	313
		Above mean	228	
3	Subject Specialization	Computer Science	204	313
		Non-Computer Science	109	
4	Residence	Urban	264	313
		Rural	49	
5	Type of Family	Nuclear	270	313
		Joint	43	
6	Parental Qualification	Standard X and below	134	313
		Above Standard X	179	
7	Parental Occupation	Government	130	313
		Private	183	

8	Family Income	Below Mean	225	313
		Mean & above	88	
9	Knowledge on Computer	Yes	119	313
		No	194	

### Data Analysis

**Hypothesis 1:** There is no significant difference between academic achievement of higher secondary boys and girls in terms of Pondicherry region.

**Table-1**

Variable	Sub-sample	N	M	SD	Md	t-value	df	LS
Gender	Boys	137	87.39	12.39	2.71	2.07	311	0.05
	Girls	176	84.63	11.19				

From Table-1, the Mean and SD of Academic Achievement of the Higher Secondary Boys (N=137) is obtained as 87.39 and 12.39 respectively. The Mean and SD of Academic Achievement of the Higher Secondary Girls (N=176) is obtained as 84.63 and 11.19 respectively. The Mean difference in the of Academic Achievement of the Higher Secondary students caused by the variable, gender is 2.71 and the corresponding `t-value` 2.07, is found to be significant at 0.05 levels for 311 df. Since, the calculated value 2.07, is greater than the tabulated value 1.96, the hypothesis-1 is rejected.

**Hypothesis 2:** There is no significant difference between attitude towards computer of higher secondary boys and girls in Pondicherry region.

**Table-2**

Variable	Sub-Sample	N	M	SD	Md	t-value	Df	LS
Gender	Boys	137	81.64	8.92	1.05	1.14	311	0.05
	Girls	176	80.59	7.41				

Table-2 shows that the Mean and SD of Attitude towards Computer of the Higher Secondary Boys (N=137) is obtained as 81.64 and 8.92 respectively. The Mean and SD of Attitude towards Computer of the Higher Secondary Girls (N=176) is obtained as 80.59 and 7.41 respectively. The Mean difference in the of Attitude towards Computer of the Higher Secondary students caused by the variable, gender is 1.05 and the corresponding `t-value` 1.14, is found to be significant at 0.05 levels for 311 df. Since, the calculated value 2.07, is greater than the tabulated value 1.96, the hypothesis-2 is rejected.

### CONCLUSION

This paper is an attempt to analyze the academic achievement and attitude of higher secondary students towards computer in Pondicherry region. Based on the data obtain it is found that Academic Achievement and Attitude of the Higher Secondary students are high and also Gender, Age, Subject specialization, and Socio-economic factor has a significant effect on Academic Achievement as well as Attitude towards Computer of the Higher Secondary students.

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