

# POST GRADUATE STUDENTS ATTITUDE TOWARDS USE OF COMPUTER TO ACADEMIC PURPOSE

**Bikash Kali Barman<sup>1</sup> Susanta Kar<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Assistant Professor, Siliguri Mahila Mahavidyalaya

<sup>2</sup> Assistant Teacher, Phulberia High School

## Abstract

*The present study is an effort to understand the student's attitude towards use of computer to academic purpose. This study conducted for measuring the attitude of post graduate students towards use of computer to academic purpose in Burdwan district. Sample of the study was 127 PG students under Burdwan district. The survey method and stratified random sampling technique has been used in selecting the sample. The means, standard deviation, t-test in analyzing data were used. The result shows that students have high attitude towards use of computer to academic purpose and there is no significant interaction between student's gender, residence and stream of study.*

**Keywords :** Attitude, Post Graduate Students, use of computer, academic purpose.

## 1. Introduction

Computer mediated technology has become one of the most important mean and aspect of successful learning. The development and progress in technology change the attitudes and the preferences of students toward learning. Computer has become an important tool to attain success, and this technology is being used in many fields especially in the field of education. One of the most common applications of computers in education today involves the ongoing use of educational software and programs that facilitate personalized online instruction for students. It will also help to develop intellectual powers of the young and transmit the knowledge and wisdom of the society to the new generation. Now a day the world is changing rapidly with the technological advancement. So students must cater with the needs of the society. Information Technology is the most developing science. So the students must know the application of the Information Technology in daily life. Computers are one of the most valuable resources in a classroom because they serve so many useful functions. With computers and the internet, students today have a wealth of information at their fingertips that can help them develop their research and communication skills while preparing them for a future career in a workforce that is increasingly reliant on computer technology. Computers in the classroom have multiple benefits for both students and their teachers. the role of computers in education has been given a lot of prominence in the recent years and computer education is being stated as the priority requirement. By computer education we mean, gaining the knowledge of computer operation, knowing about the basic components of a computer, the basic concepts behind the use of computers and the knowledge of some of the elementary computer applications. It is becoming increasingly evident that familiarities with computers are the abilities to use them effectively, will be of critical importance to success in many different fields. Computer experience is therefore gaining wide recognition as crucial component of educational process. The computer as productivity tool has great role in education. Computers help the differentiate roles of students and teachers, application of instruction by providing equal standards, understanding, meaningful learning for all students. Computer help to convert teacher-based instruction to child centered instruction with providing multiple intelligence atmospheres to the educational cycle (Forcier, 1996).

## 2. Literature Review

**Smith, B., Caputi, P., & Rawstone, P. (2000)** performed a study to Differentiating Computer Experience and Attitudes towards Computers: An Empirical investigation. The findings show that Computer attitude can be defined as a person's positive or negative feeling towards computer related activities. **Palaiageorgiou et al. (2005).** conducted a study on A Computer Attitude Scale for Computer Science Freshmen and its Educational Implications. This study revealed that Students' attitude towards computers is an important factor in influencing their acceptance of computers for their studies and use. **Mitra, A., Lenzmeier, S., Steffensmeier, T., Avon, R., Qu, N., & Hazen, M, (2000).** conduct a study on Gender and Computer Use in an Academic Institution Report from a Longitudinal Study. The new economic order makes it necessary for developing countries to develop a national policy and society that place a high value on computer education and training, since computer is now an integral part in the learning and teaching process. **Bakr & Samira.(2011)** in their research Attitudes of Egyptian Teachers towards Computers Contemporary Education Technology and concluded that The intention to use or

not to use the computer affects an individual's attitude toward the computer and has a great impact on the use of computers. **Pandey .P.(2016)** conduct a study on Students Attitude towards using Computer and their Achievement in Computer Application and concluded that a very high positive correlation exists between attitude towards using Computer and Achievement Test in Computer Application. **Liaw.(2002)**.A study purported to assess students' perception of computers and other technologies also found gender differences. The study disclosed that the male students had positive perception of computers and the web technologies than the female students. **Opoku, Mustapha, Osman and Kuranchie, Alfred (2014)** in their research Understanding Student Attitude Towards Computer Education: A Survey of SHS in the Sunyani Municipality and concluded that the female students were found to demonstrate more positive attitudes toward the learning of ICT than their male counterpart's contrary to the findings of many studies.

### • Statement of the problem

Post graduate students' attitude towards use of computer to academic purpose

### • Objectives of the study

The main objectives of the present study are:

- To study the difference between post graduate students' attitude towards use of computer to academic purpose with regard to gender.
- To study the difference between post graduate students' attitude towards use of computer to academic purpose with regard to residence.
- To study the difference between post graduate students' attitude towards use of computer to academic purpose with regard to their stream of study.
- To study the primary interaction effect between gender and residence.
- To study the primary interaction effect between gender and stream of study.
- To study the primary interaction effect between residence and stream of study.
- To study the secondary interaction effect between gender, residence and stream of study.

### • Hypotheses of the study

Hypotheses are formulated in the null form.

**H<sub>01</sub>:** There is no significant difference in attitude towards use of computer to academic purpose between male and female post graduate students.

**H<sub>02</sub>:** There is no significant difference in attitude towards use of computer to academic purpose between rural and urban post graduate students.

**H<sub>03</sub>:** There is no significant difference in attitude towards use of computer to academic purpose between science and arts post graduate students.

**H<sub>04</sub>:** there is no significant interaction effect between gender and residence.

**H<sub>05</sub>:** there is no significant interaction effect between gender and stream of study.

**H<sub>06</sub>:** there is no significant interaction effect between residence and stream of study.

**H<sub>07</sub>:** there is no significant secondary interaction effect between gender, residence and stream of study.

### • Delimitations of the study

The delimitations of the present study are as follows:

#### • Geographical Area

The investigation was delimited to only Burdwan district of West Bengal.

#### • Level of Education

The study was restricted to the post graduate students of the said district.

### 3. Methodology

The present study is based on survey method, particularly, the normative survey research method.

#### 3.1 Population of the Study

All the post graduate students in Burdwan district of West Bengal comprised the population of this study.

#### 3.2 Sample and Sampling Technique

127 PG students (70 male and 57 female) from Burdwan district were taken as representative sample of the whole population. Stratified Random sampling technique was adopted for selecting the sample

#### 3.3 Tools

Tool of the Study an attitude scale (Likert -Type) was used for knowing the attitude of P.G students towards use of computer to academic purpose. After item analysis 20 item was selected. The validity and reliability was estimated by applying Test – Retest method and they was found sufficient for the study.

#### 3.4 Data Analysis

The descriptive analysis was used in analyzing the data of the study. The means, standard deviation, t- test ,ANOVA in analyzing data were used. The t-test statistical analysis that was employed in testing the null hypothesis used in this study.

### 4. Results & Discussions

The data has been subjected to statistical analysis and, discussed over subheads under different objectives of the study. The statistical analysis gives a comprehensive idea about the relation between Attitude of post graduate students towards use of computer to academic purpose.

#### 4.1 To study the difference between post graduate students' attitude towards use of computer to academic purpose with regard to gender.

To find out PG students Attitude towards use of computer to academic purpose in relation to students Gender, the data have been subjected to mean, Standard Deviation (SD) and t-test as shown in following Table 4.1.1

Table 4.1.1 Determination of t -value

Pair of Comparison		N	Mean	Std. deviation	Mean difference	t-value
Gender	male	70	70.80	9.777	2.34	1.29*
	female	57	73.14	10.584		

\*Not significant

The mean of attitude score for male and female students is found to be 70.80 (SD =9.777) and 73.14(SD=10.584) respectively. This result indicates that both male and female students are high attitude towards use of computer to academic purpose and female students have slightly higher attitude than their male counterpart. 't' value between male and female students is found to be 1.29 which is not significant even at 0.05 level. In view of the above  $H_{01}$  is accepted and it can be said that, there is no significant difference in attitude towards use of computer to academic purpose between male and female Post Graduate students.

#### 4.2 To study the difference between post graduate students towards use of computer to academic purpose with regard to residence.

Compare the Attitude towards use of computer to academic purpose between Post Graduate Students of rural & urban areas, the data has been subjected to Mean, SD and t-test which are shown in the following table 4.2.2

Table 4.2.2: Determination of t -value

Pair of Comparison		N	Mean	Std. deviation	Mean difference	t-value
Residence	rural	67	70.22	10.300	3.44	1.93*
	urban	60	73.67	9.797		

\* Not significant

From Table 4.2.2 , it is found that t-value ( $t=1.93$ ) is not significant at 0.05 level. Hence,  $H_{02}$  is also accepted and it can be said that, there is no significant difference in attitude towards use of computer to academic purpose between rural and urban Post Graduate students.

#### 4.3 To study the difference between post graduate students towards use of computer to academic purpose with regard to their stream of study.

To find out Attitudinal Variation towards use of computer to academic purpose in relation to Stream of Study, the data has been subjected to Mean, SD and t- value which are shown in the following table 4.3.3

Table 4.3.3: Determination of t -value

Pair of Comparison		N	Mean	Std. deviation	Mean difference	t-value
Stream	science	59	73.07	10.399	2.274	1.25*
	arts	68	70.79	9.929		

\* Not significant

The Table 4.3.3 shows Mean of Arts and Science are 73.07 and 70.79 respectively. Both students are high attitude towards use of computer to academic purpose. The calculated value of t-test is 1.25 which is less than the probability value at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis  $H_{03}$  is stand accepted. Thus the result shows that there is no significant difference in attitude towards use of computer to academic purpose between science and arts Post Graduate students.

#### 4.4 To study the primary interaction effect between gender and residence.

The present study we have constructed a two way factorial design for the analysis of the different variable (table 4.4.4).

Table No 4.4.4: Multi way ANOVA results

Source of variation	Type III Sum of Square	Df	Mean Square	F- ratio
Gender (A)	141.683	1	141.683	1.378*
Residence(B)	268.380	1	268.380	2.610*
Stream of study(C)	158.316	1	158.316	1.540*
A x B	115.651	1	115.651	1.125*
A x C	10.144	1	10.144	0.099*
B x C	9.144	1	9.144	0.089*
A x B x C	15.303	1	15.303	0.149*
Within group	12237.091	119	102.833	

\*Not significant

From Table 4.4.4 shows that the primary interaction between gender and residence towards use of computer to academic purpose. The calculate value of F-test is 1.125 which is less than the probability value at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis  $H_{04}$  is accepted. Thus the result shows that there is no significant primary interaction effect between gender and residence.

#### 4.5 To study the primary interaction effect between gender and stream of study.

The interaction between gender and stream of study of PG students on the attitude towards use of computer to academic purpose is not significant as calculate by F-value which is 0.099 (Table no 4.4.4). So the null hypothesis  $H_{05}$  is accepted.

#### 4.6 To study the primary interaction effect between residence and stream of study.

From Table 4.4.4, it is found that F-value ( $F=0.089$ ) is not significant at 0.05 level. Hence,  $H_{05}$  is also accepted and it can be said that, there is no significant primary interaction effect between residence and stream of study.

#### 4.7 To study the secondary interaction effect between gender, residence and stream of study.

From Table 4.4.4, F-value for the secondary interaction between gender, residence and stream of study is found to 0.149 which is not significant at 0.05 level. Hence  $H_{07}$  is accepted and it can be said that, there is no significant secondary interaction effect between gender, residence and stream of study.

## 5. Conclusion

From the above findings and discussion, it can be said that post graduate students attitude towards use of computer to academic purpose is independent with regard to gender, residence and stream of study. Both male and female, rural and urban and science & arts students are high attitude towards use of computer to academic propose. Computer is an important ingredient of imparting education. It is being utilized in varied sectors of education. The learners are using it as a medium of teaching learning process. They are able to perform their assigned jobs very easily with help of computer. Various Complex problems are beings solve very easily with the help of computer. Hence we can say that the learners can reach the Pinnacle of success taking the help of this vital device of learning.

## References

- Pandey .P.(2016). Students Attitude towards using Computer and their Achievement in Computer Application. *International Journal of Humanities & Social Science Studies (IJHSSS) Volume-II, Issue-IV, January 2016, Page No. 217-225*
- Liaw, S. S. (2002). An internet survey for perceptions of computers and the world wide web: Relationship, prediction, differences. *Computers in Human Behaviour*, 18(1), 17-35.

- Opoku, Mustapha, Osman and Kuranchie, Alfred (2014). Understanding Student Attitude Towards Computer Education: A Survey of SHS in the Sunyani Municipality *Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies, MC SER Publishing, Rome-Italy, Vol 3 No 1, March 2014*
- Forcier, C. Richard. (1996). "The Computer as a Productivity Tool in Education". Prentice-Hall, Inc. A Simon & Schuster Company in United States of America.
- Aytekin ,Mehmet ,Fahme, Zehra ,Fahriye (2014) Attitudes of Students toward Computers, The Turkish Online Journal of Educational Technology – TOJET January 2004 ISSN: 1303-6521 volume 3 Issue 1 Article 2
- Palaigeorgious, G. E., Siozos, P. D., Konstantakis, N. I., & TsouKalas, I. A. (2005). A Computer Attitude Scale for Computer Science Freshmen and its Educational Implications. *Journal of Computer Assisted Learning*, 21, 330-342.
- Mitra, A., Lenzmeier, S., Steffensmeier, T., Avon, R., Qu, N., & Hazen, M, (2000). Gender and Computer Use in an Academic Institution Report from a Longitudinal Study. *Journal of Education Computing Research*, 23(1), 67-84
- Bakr, S. M. (2011). Attitudes of Egyptian Teachers towards Computers Contemporary Education Technology, 2(4), 308-318.
- Smith, B., Caputi, P., & Rawstone, P. (2000). Differentiating Computer Experience and Attitudes towards Computers: An Empirical investigation. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 16, 59-81.

