



STUDY OF THE ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE USE OF COMPUTERS BY THE STUDENTS IN ACADEMIC WORK IN HIGHER EDUCATION: WITH THE REFERENCE OF HAZARIBAGH DISTRICT

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Abstract- The terms "review" and "literary" together form up the phrase "literature review." Literature includes any collection of facts about a topic or published works written in a particular literary form about a topic. The term review, which simply means to look at again or rearrange the knowledge of the particular area of investigation, is used to show that his study would add to this field of study. In consideration of the importance of reading the relevant literature as a whole, the researcher also made an effort to summarize and synthesize what is known about his research topic. Every research effort needs to examine the existing body of knowledge related to the topic under investigation. This requirement is inherent to all research processes and is what gave rise to the notion of a review of related literature. Coordination and application of knowledge from relevant, specialized fields of research are required to produce a clear picture of the research issue to be examined. It enables the researcher to comprehend the work of earlier researchers, novel thoughts, as well as the variety of research difficulties in the field. A literature review is a section of a scientific article that summarizes the body of information currently known about a certain subject. It may include important discoveries as well as theoretical and methodological advancements.

Key words- Literature, Literary, Review, Investigation, Synthesize, Inherent, Coordination and Application, Comprehend, Methodological,

Introduction- The phrase "literature review" is made from of the words "review" and "literary." Any compilation of information about a subject or published works produced in a certain literary form on a subject are considered literature. The phrase "review" is used to demonstrate how his work would advance this field of study by simply referring to the act of looking at something again or rearranging what is already known about it. The researcher also made an effort to consolidate and synthesize what is known about his research topic, taking into account the significance of reading the pertinent literature as a whole. Every research effort

needs to examine the existing body of knowledge related to the topic under investigation. This requirement is inherent to all research processes and is what gave rise to the notion of a review of related literature. Coordination and application of knowledge from relevant, specialized fields of research are required to produce a clear picture of the research issue to be examined. It enables the researcher to comprehend the work of earlier researchers, novel thoughts, as well as the variety of research difficulties in the field. A literature review is a section of a scientific article that summarizes the body of information currently known about a certain subject. It may include important discoveries as well as theoretical and methodological advancements.

Mitra (2021) A 4-year undergraduate university's complete student population was given a thorough questionnaire with attitude and use questions. 1,444 surveys were completed, for a response rate of 38%. The a priori hypothesis that there were 5 distinct categories of computer use was supported by a principal component factor analysis. Different levels of computer use were reported by respondents. The most often used programme was word processing. Other applications for email included task-related and non-task-related activities, as well as calculations in math and statistics. Additionally, considerable variations between the mean attitudes of both high and low users across all usage categories. On all of the several attitude ratings, respondents who said they used computers more frequently displayed a more favourable attitude towards them. Finally, there were notable relationships found between the attitude measures and the use categories. The findings imply that a variety of activities are performed on computers, and that views regarding computers are connected to the level of use.

Mitra and Steffen smeier (2021) focused on student attitudes and computer use in a "computer-enriched" environment to examine the pedagogical value of the computer. Data from three years of a five-year longitudinal research conducted at Wake Forest University were used in their analysis. The findings showed that student views regarding computers in general, their function in teaching and learning, and their capacity to enhance communication were positively connected with a computer-enriched environment. Additionally, sentiments about students who did not have easy access to the network did not significantly change. This study came to the conclusion that a networked institution with simple access for students could create favourable views about computer use in teaching and learning.

Hassan, Hamid & Aziz, Shamsa (2021) It is advised that all colleges and schools where computer science/studies are being offered to students provide all the necessary and internationally recommended physical facilities along with well qualified and properly certified teachers. This is because the research findings showed that adequate physical facilities and computer graduate teachers have a positive impact on students' attitudes towards computers.

Gajjar, Nilesh B. (2021) The study's findings suggested that there is no appreciable difference in internet awareness between male and female teachers at higher secondary schools. Regarding internet awareness, there is no discernible difference between teachers in urban and rural higher secondary schools. The majority of the teachers were found to be internet savvy. The more people knew about the "internet," the less people knew about the "internet explorer." The higher secondary school teachers' computer awareness did not appear to be

influenced by gender. The impact of location on the teachers in higher secondary schools' computer knowledge was not identified.

Kalhotra, Satish Kumar (2021) The following conclusions can be made based on data analysis and interpretation:- Students in higher secondary schools have a positive attitude towards computer education. The attitudes of male secondary school pupils from rural and urban areas towards computer instruction are very different. The attitudes of male secondary school pupils from rural and urban areas towards computer instruction are very different. Students have a very positive attitude towards computer education, according to one of the study's conclusions. Therefore, the students should be given access to the most recent information in the field of computer education. Students desire to learn the most recent information in this competitive age, both in the academic and employment fields. And in this regard, computer education can be quite beneficial. Another conclusion shows that, with the exception of male secondary school students from both rural and urban areas, there are no significant differences in attitudes towards computer education between senior secondary school students in rural and urban areas with regard to sex and location. It may be deduced that urban male students have a more positive attitude towards computer education than rural male students since the mean value for urban male secondary school students is higher than the mean value for rural male secondary school students. Therefore, it is important to encourage and provide computer training for male students in rural areas. It can be done with the aid of numerous computer education workshops, which will foster in them a favourable attitude towards computer education. SCERT may launch refresher and orientation programmes to provide new teachers and students greater computer exposure and foster a favourable attitude towards computer education.

Thakkar, Nehaben Dahyabhai (2021) The results showed that computer education was ineffective in fostering in students a scientific mindset. The formation of a scientific attitude has not been proven to be significantly impacted by sex. The formation of a scientific attitude has been demonstrated to be highly impacted by SES. It has been discovered that SES students on average exhibit a much greater level of scientific attitude development. It has been discovered that moms' education has a substantial impact on how children develop a scientific mentality. The formation of a scientific attitude has not been proven to be impacted by family structure (joint and nuclear). It has been discovered that Gujarati-medium pupils have a higher attitude towards science than English-medium students. Higher computer education facilities have been demonstrated to produce pupils with higher scientific attitudes.

Modi, Vikas (2021) The study's conclusions showed that there is no discernible difference between rural boys and girls' attitudes towards computer education. The attitudes of urban boys and girls regarding computer education are much the same. Boys from rural and urban areas view computer education similarly, with no discernible differences. The attitudes of girls in rural and urban areas regarding computer education won't differ significantly.

Suri, Gunmala & Sharma, Sneha (2021) The purpose of the study was to determine how gender affected attitudes about online learning. Literature demonstrates that gender is a crucial factor in determining how

people perceive the usefulness and usability of technology differently, but when it comes to attitudes and perceptions of e-learning, a variety of perspectives have been offered. In this essay, the impact of gender on attitudes towards computer technology and online education as a whole is examined. It also examines how gender affects the use of fundamental e-learning tools including uploading and downloading course materials, watching interactive videos, and listening to podcasts. To gather the required information, a questionnaire was created. SCAELA, a scale on computer and e-learning attitude, was developed and validated. 477 students from Punjab University Chandigarh who were enrolled in a variety of courses across numerous departments were examined for this study. The findings indicated that there is no correlation between gender and attitudes towards computers and e-learning. The use of various e-learning platforms also revealed a negligible gender relationship. This finding can be used to inform the creation of effective e-learning tools in the future improvements in e-learning.

Saoji, S. P. (2020) based on the findings, it can be said that secondary school pupils in rural areas are less conscious of computer education. Male and female pupils do not significantly differ in their awareness of computer education. Less is known about computer instruction among secondary school teachers in remote areas. In terms of their awareness of computer education, male and female teachers do not significantly differ from one another. Regarding computer instruction, there is no discernible difference between teachers with more than 15 years of experience teaching and those with less.

Suri, Gunmala & Sharma, Sneha (2020) First, this study successfully employs a newly developed scale for assessing attitude towards computers and e-learning. Age is not a significant factor that influences computer attitude or e-learning attitude, according to this study's findings. Additionally, the findings showed that there is no connection between students' ages and how they respond to departmental offerings of online access to classroom lectures and e-learning resources. These findings can also be applied as guidelines for implementing e-learning effectively in any educational environment.

Gopal, B.V. and Anandan, K. (2020) The study's findings are as follows: i) The Total Mean value, which is deemed to be average, is 53.03 out of a possible 100. This suggests that B.Ed. students are less enthusiastic about using e-learning in the classroom. ii) There was no statistically significant difference in the mean scores of B.Ed. students' attitudes on using e-learning in the classroom according to parental education and gender. iii) The scores of B.Ed. students' attitudes regarding using e-learning in the classroom fluctuate significantly depending on the discipline and subject they are studying. iv) The Web component scored higher than the other components, according to the data. The B.Ed. students are assumed to have greater access to Internet browsing skills. v) CCTV components were determined to have the lowest percentage of attitudes among B.Ed. students. This suggests that CCTV is being used less frequently in classroom instruction for B.Ed. students.

Sharma, Hemant Lata & Singh, Jasbir (2020) According to the survey, there are no discernible gender differences in senior secondary school pupils' attitudes regarding computer education. This demonstrates that boys and girls view computer education in the same way. Additionally, it showed that there are no discernible

location differences in senior secondary school pupils' attitudes regarding computer education. It demonstrates that location (rural or urban) has little bearing on attitudes towards computer education. Students in senior secondary schools do not significantly differ in their attitudes towards computer education based on their academic stream.

Pandian. U. (2020) According to the study's findings, there is no discernible difference between OC/MBC/SC&ST pupils in the Pondicherry region who are male and female. In the Pondicherry region, there is a strong positive association between pupils in high school IX and X's attitude towards computers and their academic success.

CONCLUSION :

it is conclude that in respect of literature the computer in modern time very useful to us.

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