Higher Secondary Students' Attitude towards Technology

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***Abstract*: The objective of the present study is to find out the Higher Secondary Students' level of Attitude towards Technology. In the present study, Normative Survey method is adopted. Random sampling technique is used in the selection of the sample for 200 Higher Secondary Students, sample collected from Coimbatore District of Tamilnadu India. The tool used in this study was Test for Attitude towards Technology among School Students developed by Maxwell Benjamin, B (2012). The Higher Secondary School Students have high level of Attitude towards Technology.**

***Keywords*: Higher Secondary Students' Attitude towards Technology**

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Introduction

Education is a developmental process, which takes place in an individual as a result of ones' own exposure and interaction with people and other stimuli in the environment. Due to this interaction the individual acquires a mastery of knowledge as well as right attitude, appreciation, skills, thoughts and processes, which enable to utilize the knowledge and prepare the person to live efficiently in the society and contribute to advance the society. Knowledge affects the living and as a consequence one's education must be continuous to cope with the ever rising problems of ever changing society. Thus one of the primary goals of education is to enable each and every individual to be aware of the capabilities and to develop them to the maximum extent. Education is able to still in the child a sense of maturity and responsibility by bringing the desired changes according to the needs and demands of continuously changing society as an integral part. Speaking more frankly, education bestows immense benefits upon the child. A well educated person is known all over the region. That person is able to meet the conflicting challenges and tide over all the difficulties, which confront in day to day living. Besides this, education culturizes the individual and helps in satisfying the needs all over the globe. Thus education prepares the individual like a flower, which spreads widely its fragrance around the environment. Otherwise the individual will be like a flower without fragrance.

Electronic machine, operated under the control of instructions stored in its own memory that can accept data (input), manipulate data according to specified rules (process), produce results (output) and store the results for future use.

Statement of the Problem

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. The above discussion leads to the problem taken for this study can be stated as follows **"Higher Secondary Students' Attitude towards Technology".**

Objectives of this study

The present study has the following objectives:-

1. To find out the Higher Secondary Students' level of Attitude towards Technology.
2. To find out whether there is any significant difference between Male and Female in their Attitude towards Technology.
3. To find out whether there is any significant difference between Arts and Science students in their Attitude towards Technology.

4. To find out whether there is any significant difference between rural and urban located students in their Attitude towards Technology.
5. To find out whether there is any significant difference in the Attitude towards Technology of Higher Secondary Students with respect to the type of Management of their Schools (Government/Aided/Private).
6. To find out whether there is any significant difference between Joint family and Nuclear family students with respect to their Attitude towards Technology.

Hypotheses of this study

Investigator of this study formulated the following null hypotheses on the basis of the objectives:

1. There is no significant difference between Male and Female students in their Attitude towards Technology.
2. There is no significant difference between Arts and Science students in their Attitude towards Technology.
3. There is no significant difference between rural and urban located students in their Attitude towards Technology.
4. There is no significant difference in the Attitude towards Technology of Higher Secondary Students with respect to the type of Management of their Schools (Government / Aided/Private).
5. There is no significant difference between Joint family and Nuclear family students with respect to their Attitude towards Technology.

Method of Study

In the present study, Normative Survey method is adopted.

Sample of this Study

Random sampling technique is used in the selection of the sample for 200 Higher Secondary Students, sample collected from Coimbatore District of Tamilnadu India.

Tool used in this Study

The tool used in this study was Test for Attitude towards Technology among School Students developed by Maxwell Benjamin, B (2012).

Statistical techniques used

The following statistical techniques are used to analyse the data collected from the sample

1. Descriptive analysis – Mean and standard Deviation
2. Differential analysis – 't' test and 'F' test

Descriptive analysis

In order to find out the Attitude towards Technology of Higher Secondary School Students, the mean and S.D have been calculated.

Table No. 1

The Mean and Standard Deviation of Attitude towards Technology scores of Higher Secondary School Students

Demographic Variable	Sub sample	N	Mean	SD
Gender	Male	99	73.01	16.113
	Female	101	70.42	14.498
Group	Arts	101	69.74	15.757
	Science	99	73.70	14.704
Locality	Rural	106	71.62	14.906
	Urban	94	71.79	15.885
Type of Management	Govt.	57	69.75	16.558
	Aided	79	73.14	15.580
	Private	64	71.66	13.877
Type of Family	Joint	151	71.17	15.366
	Nuclear	49	73.35	15.277
Entire		200	71.70	15.335

Entire Sample

It is evident from the above Table that the calculated mean score of entire sample indicates that the Higher Secondary School Students have high level of Attitude towards Technology.

Gender

The mean score of male and female Students' Attitude towards Technology indicate that both male and female Students have high level of Attitude towards Technology. Further the mean scores indicate that male Students are having high level of Attitude towards Technology than female Students.

Group

The mean score of Arts and Science Students' Attitude towards Technology indicate that both Arts and Science Students have high level of Attitude towards Technology. Further the mean scores indicate that Science Students are having high level of Attitude towards Technology than Arts Students.

Locality

The mean score of rural and urban school Students' Attitude towards Technology indicate that both rural and urban school Students has high level of Attitude towards Technology. Further the mean scores indicate that Urban Students are having high level of Attitude towards Technology than Urban Students.

Type of School

The mean scores of Government, Private and aided school Students indicates that the Government, Private and Aided school Students have high level of Attitude towards Technology. Further the mean scores indicate that Aided school Students are having high level of Attitude towards Technology than Govt. and Private school Students.

Family Type

The mean score of nuclear and joint family Students' Attitude towards Technology indicate that both nuclear and joint family Students have more level of Attitude towards Technology. Further the mean scores indicate that Nuclear family Students are having high level of Attitude towards Technology than Joint family Students.

4.06. Differential Analysis

Null hypothesis

There is no significant difference between Male and Female Students in their Attitude towards Technology.

In order to test the above Null hypothesis 't' value is calculated.

Table No. 2

Significance of difference between male and female Students with respect to their Attitude towards Technology

Gender	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Significance at 0.05 level
Male	99	73.01	16.113	1.19	Not significant
Female	101	70.42	14.498		

From the above table, since the 't' value is not significant at 0.05 level, the above Null hypothesis is accepted and it is concluded that there is no significant difference between Male and Female Students with respect to their Attitude towards Technology.

Null hypothesis

There is no significant difference between Arts and Science Students in their Attitude towards Technology.

In order to test the above Null hypothesis 't' value is calculated.

Table No. 3

Significance of difference between Arts and Science Students with respect to their Attitude towards Technology

Group	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Significance at 0.05 level
Arts	101	69.74	15.757	1.835	Not significant
Science	99	73.70	14.704		

From the above table, since the 't' value is not significant at 0.05 level, the above Null hypothesis is accpted and it is concluded that there is no significant difference between Arts and Science Students with respect to their Attitude towards Technology.

Null hypothesis

There is no significant difference between rural and urban located Students in their Attitude towards Technology.

In order to test the above Null hypothesis 't' value is calculated.

Table No. 4

Significance of difference between Rural and Urban school Students with respect to their Attitude towards Technology

Locality	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Significance at 0.05 level
Rural	106	71.62	14.906	0.075	Not significant
Urban	94	71.79	15.885		

From the above table, since the 't' value is not significant at 0.05 level, the above Null hypothesis is accepted and it is concluded that there is no significant difference between rural and urban Students with respect to their Attitude

Null hypothesis

There is no significant difference in the Attitude towards Technology of Higher Secondary School Students with respect to the type of Management of their Schools (Government/Aided/Private).

In order to test the above Hypothesis 'F' value is calculated.

Table No. 5

Significance of difference among the sub-samples of Type of Management with respect to their Attitude towards Technology

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Significance at 0.05 level
Between Groups	379.533	2	189.766	0.805	Not significant
Within Groups	46418.467	197	235.627		
Total	46798.000	199			

From the above table, since the 'F' value is not significant at 0.05 level, Hence the null hypothesis is accepted and it is concluded that there is no significant difference in the Attitude towards Technology of Higher Secondary School Students with respect to the type of Management of their Schools (Government/Aided/Private).

Null hypothesis

There is no significant difference between Joint family and Nuclear family Students with respect to their Attitude towards Technology.

In order to test the above Null hypothesis 't' value is calculated.

Table No. 6

Significance of difference between Joint and Nuclear family Students with respect to their Attitude towards Technology

Type of family	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Significance at 0.05 level
Joint	151	71.17	15.366	0.867	Not significant
Nuclear	49	73.35	15.277		

From the above table, since the 't' value is not significant at 0.05 level, the Null hypothesis is accepted and it is concluded that there is no significant difference between Joint family and Nuclear family Students with respect to their Attitude towards Technology.

Important Findings

Following are the important findings arrived by the investigator based on the data collected and analyzed.

- The Higher Secondary School Students have high level of Attitude towards Technology.

- There is no significant difference between Male and Female Students with respect to their Attitude towards Technology.
- There is no significant difference between Arts and Science Students with respect to their Attitude towards Technology.
- There is no significant difference between rural and urban Students with respect to their Attitude towards Technology.
- There is no significant difference in the Attitude towards Technology of Higher Secondary School Students with respect to the type of Management of their Schools (Government/Aided/Private).
- There is no significant difference between Joint family and Nuclear family Students with respect to their Attitude towards Technology.

Recommendations

The present study gives a clear-cut view about the present position of Higher Secondary School Students' Attitude towards Technology. Based on the important findings stated earlier the following recommendations are suggested.

- This study shows favourable level of Attitude towards Technology. This should be sustained.
- Since usage of Technology become a compulsory one in this contemporary era, attention should given in setting a positive attitude towards technology among the students, for this scientific events should be regularly organised for the students.
- Training on Innovative methods in teaching should be should be conducted to the Teachers of Higher Secondary schools.

Conclusion

The present study gives a clear-cut view about the present position of Higher Secondary School Students' Attitude towards Technology. Irrespective of management of schools, scientific exhibitions, fares etc should be frequently conducted for the students. Teachers should intimate the usage of technology for every day life to set appositive attitude towards technology for the students.

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