

A STUDY ON COMPUTER LITERACY PROGRAMME FOR VILLAGE HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

In our contribution we focused on finding out the computer literacy of higher secondary school students. This paper presents the results of Computer literacy questionnaire. Questions in the computer literacy questionnaire (CLQ) were concerned with the usefulness of Computer Literacy Programme (CLP), Learning Experience, Teaching efficiency of students, Community wise participation, and gender wise participation. Questions were generally open ended, but we offered possibilities too. The CLQ was filled by students (n=97) of village higher secondary school. The number of boys (n=58) and girls was similar (n=39). We used Pearson chi-square test for finding of statistically significant difference between genders. In our research we found that nearly all students use computers. Most students, nearly 80%, belong to other backward class community. About quarter of all students use the computer at home. This is caused by the fact that service for access to the computer is still expensive for the most of people in Tamilnadu government school. We found that the most of the students understands computer. It means that computer literacy of students is improving. Girls scores higher marks than boys. The computer literacy quotients of girls are more than boys.

Keywords: - ICT Education, Computer Literacy, Computer Literacy Questionnaire, School Education

1. INTRODUCTION

The possibility of data and Personal Computer (PC) proficiency emerges with the improvement of data and correspondence advancements. There are numerous meanings of data and PC education. The name "PC proficiency" marks learning, capacities, abilities, which the individual needs to his activity [1][2]. The PC proficient individual sees how a PC functions with data. The PC proficiency is a precondition on the improvement of the data education. Our aim is to give training to higher secondary schools about computer operation, features of windows operating system, and basics of computer hardware assembling and restoration.

The CLP was conducted for one day and it was separated into two sessions. The morning session was a theoretical session and the afternoon session was a practical session. The theoretical session was taken by the college students in which they taught about basic parts and operations of computer. At the end of this session the college students clarified the doubts which was been asked by the school students. After a break practical session was commenced. In this session the college students have demonstrated the assembling and disassembling of pc and troubleshooting the problems which occurs frequently in the pc. At the end of the session we have conducted a poll in which the questions are asked related to the theory session.

Data and PC education is firmly associated with data and correspondence advances, since these days is put accentuation on the instructing with the utilizing of data and correspondence innovations. The reason is that ICT make less demanding adapting, better clarify marvel and reality [3]. A few writers compose that girls and women are on the lower level by the utilizing of information and communication technologies (ICT). Students utilize web for the different data such as, discovering information to their homework, discovering expositions or discovering data about their future work [4]. ICT fills in conventional showing strategies like watching, control with things, tests. In these exercises is essential to know utilize ICT and this creates PC proficiency of all understudies.

2. MOTIVATIONS BEHIND THE INVESTIGATION

In our commitment we might want to demonstrate the computer proficiency of village higher secondary school students. The points of our investigation were:

1. To discover, computer literacy quotient in their regular daily life.
2. Basic understanding about the computer and its operation.
3. Gender equity on computer literacy
4. The Community wise student participation in CLP.
5. Willingness in Future CLP.

3. APPROACH OF RESEARCH

We utilized the poll as an exploration device. The poll is the best technique for assessing the students. We gave the survey for assessment to specialists, who are utilized really taking shape, utilizing and assessing of polls. Inquiries in the data and PC proficiency poll were worried about the utilization of PCs, web, recurrence of ICT utilizes and the reason for web utilize. Inquiries were by and large open – finished, however we offered conceivable outcomes as well [5].

The examination was done on objective type questions. The school doesn't have sufficient computer hardware for the students. The poll was filled by higher secondary students. In sample there were 58 boys and 39 girls. Students age from 16 to 18 years. The exploration was done on later this year. We utilized Pearson chi-square test (χ^2), for finding of measurably critical contrast at comes about between genders. The test depends on the measuring of contrasts of genuine frequencies in the possibility table cells contrasted and expected frequencies. The hugeness of the chi-square test is emerging, when contrasts are more prominent. The estimation of chi-square test and the hugeness is reliant on the quantity of respondents.

4. RESULT OF RESEARCH

The poll was filled by students ($n=97$) of village higher secondary school. The number of boys ($n=58$) and girls was ($n=39$). The below "Fig-1" illustrates gender wise participation.

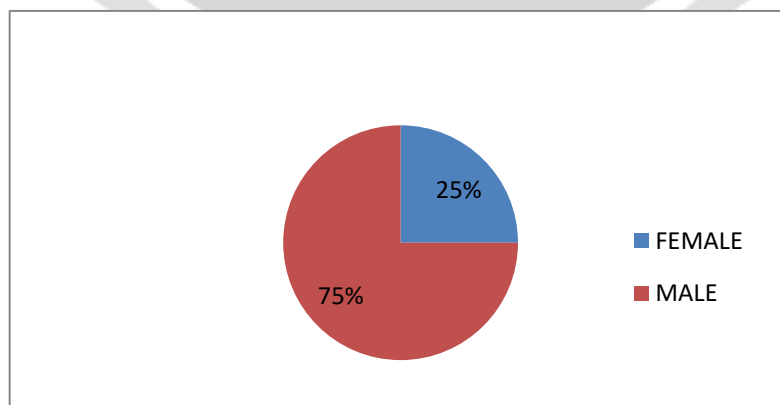


Fig -1: Gender wise Participation

The “Fig-2” illustrates the community wise participation of the students. In the overall percentage, 80% belongs to Other Backward Class (OBC), 15% belongs to Scheduled Castes (SC) and 5% belongs to Scheduled Tribes (ST).

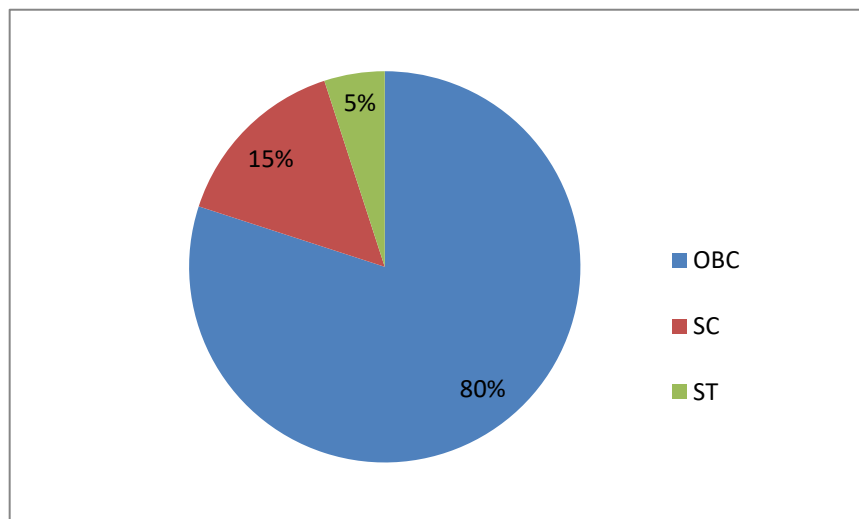


Fig-2: Community wise Participation

The questions were based on the objective type and it is assessed by specialist. Finally, we provided the feedback form to the students who have all participated in the CLP. The feedback form was analyzed and a report was generated. From the report we have identified the willingness of future CLP and teaching proficiency of the college students. According the feedback report 90% of the students were interested in conducting CLP in future and 10% don't have the interest. “Fig-3” illustrates the willingness of future CLP.

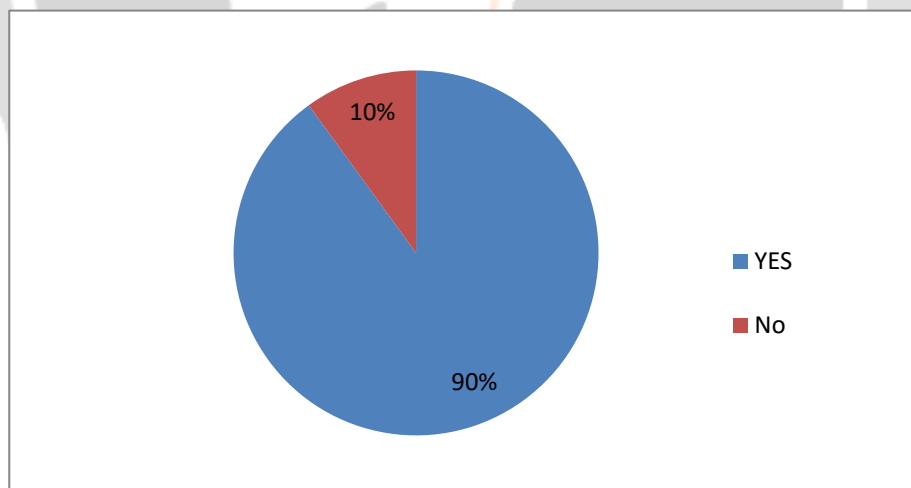


Fig-3: Willingness Future CLP

Additionally the school students expressed the proficiency of teaching by college students in the form of feedback. Nearly 85% of student's opinion is very good, 10% of student's opinion is good and 5% of students have no opinion. “Fig-4” illustrates the efficiency of teaching by college students.

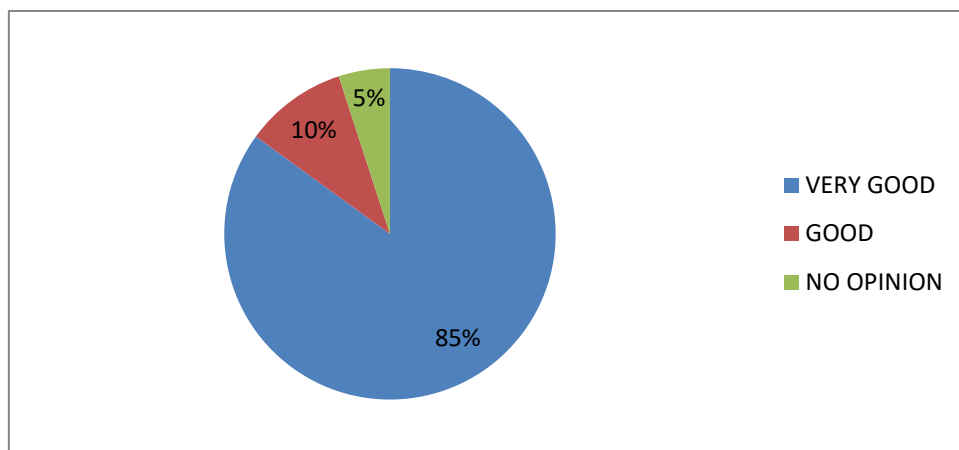


Fig-4: Teaching Efficiency of Students

In the first question we asked the students, is social service of our college useful to you. All potential outcomes are shown in the “Fig-5”. There is a satisfying thing, that only 5.8% of students said it is not useful. Around 88.2% students said it is very useful for them and we expected around 82% students would say useful remaining would say not useful. The value of chi-square value is 3.42 ($\chi^2 = 3.42$; $p < 0.05$).

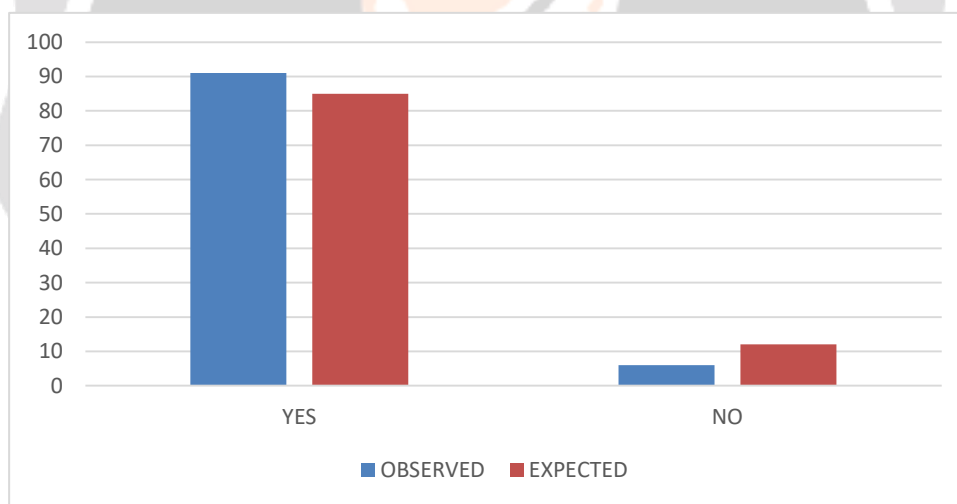


Fig-5: Usefulness of CLP

In the second question we studied the community of the students. All potential outcomes are shown in the “Fig-6”. From our study we understand that around 13% students belong to SC/ST, 68% belongs to OBC and 15% belongs to DNC (MBC). But, we expected approximately around 27% from SC/ST, 49% from OBC and 10% from DNC. Remaining students haven’t answered for the question. The Chi-square value is 18.53 ($\chi^2 = 18.53$; $p < 0.01$).

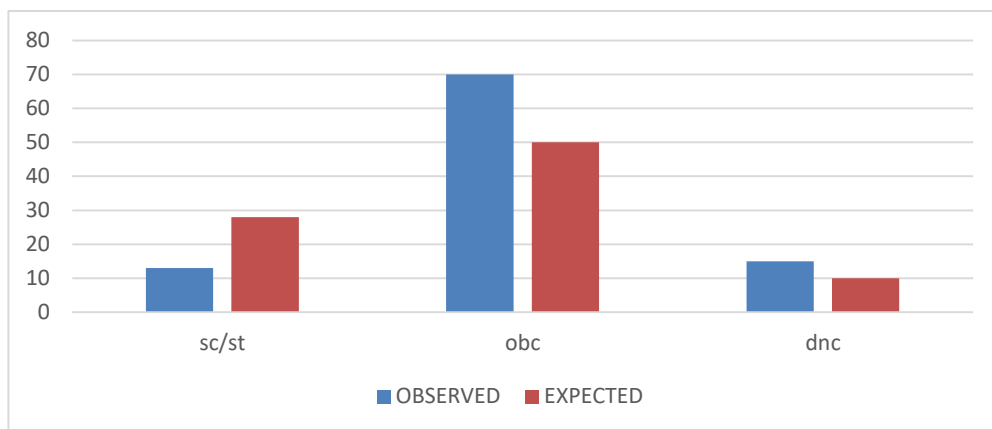


Fig-6: Community wise participation of students

The third question in our opinion poll is about contribution of students and teachers. All potential outcomes are shown in the “Fig-7”. Most of the students said it was “very good” (87%). Around 7% students it was “bad” and remaining students have no opinion. Actually what we expected is that around 66% students would say “very good”, 10% students would say “good” and 20% students would say “bad”. The Chi-square value is 23.66 ($\chi^2=23.66$; $p<0.001$) shows that our hypothesis is true.



Fig-7: Contribution of students and teachers

The following “Table-1” illustrates the chi-square test by the findings of significant results among the above questions asked in the CLQ.

Table-1: Significance of CLP outcomes

Possibilities	χ^2	Degree of freedom	P- Value
Is social service of our college useful to you?	3.42	1	0.05
Community wise participation	18.53	2	0.01
How was the contribution of students and teachers?	23.66	2	0.001

Following, there are some focuses from our study

- 1) Most of the students said that the social service of our college was useful.
- 2) Most of the students are willing to participate in our future computer literacy program (CLP).
- 3) Around 90% of students said that the contribution of students and teachers are good.

In most of the schools there are no permanent faculties for the computer subject, they are appointing as a temporary faculty for a minimum wages.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Our research was focused on data and computer literacy of village high school students. A result of our survey shows that most of the OBC community students are studying computers and some students who belong to SC/ST communities. Further, the girl's computer literacy quotient is higher than boys. By this study we come to know that most of the students are interested in participating computer literacy programme. We discovered that almost 90% students satisfied by our computer literacy programme. A fascinating point is that a large portion of students belong to SC/ST have scored good marks. Finally, our survey we have extracted that most of the government schools in Tamilnadu are under developing state which means they doesn't have sufficient computer lab facilities.

5. REFERENCES

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