GENDER DIFFERENCES IN STUDENTS’ ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE USE OF COMPUTER IN THE TEACHING-LEARNING PROCESS: A CASE OF YEAR 12 STUDENTS IN PANGUDI LUHUR II SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

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Abstract

Objectives Gender differences in students’ attitude towards the use of computer in teaching-learning process was carried out to compare the attitudes of male and female students towards the usage of computers in the teaching-learning process. By doing so, schools can develop ways of instruction that are suitable to each gender and address students concerns in using computers to learn, which may in the end prevent schools from wasting organizational asset.

Method The methods that were applied in order to address the research question was survey distribution that collected demographical information of students and measured students’ attitudes towards the use of computer in teaching-learning process. Samples were taken from Pangudi Luhur II Senior High School in Kampung Sawah, Bekasi. Using descriptive and inferential statistics, the data were then analyzed and presented.

Results Most students have personal computer (PC) at home. However, owning a PC does not seem to contribute to their achievement in computing subject. Moreover, male students are found to have more computer enjoyment and computer anxiety and computer importance compared to male students. There was no significant correlation found between PC ownership and students’ attitudes towards the use of computer in teaching-learning process. Also, no correlation was found between students’ attitude towards the use of computer in teaching-learning process and their grades in computing subject.

Conclusion The research concludes that there is a significant difference between male and female students with regard to their attitudes towards the usage of computer in the teaching-learning process. There was no significant correlation between students’ attitude towards the use of computer in teaching-learning process and their grades. There was also no significant correlation between PC ownership and students’ attitude towards the use of computer in teaching-learning process.

Key words
Computer attitudes, gender difference