

Students Attitude Towards Private Computer Education Centres in Theni Town - A Factor Analysis

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Abstract

Development of science and technology is accelerated by the invention of computer. The computers are considered as an indispensable part of life and it finds its use in many places, right from our home to the moon. Computers are fast becoming the basic tools for many inventions and studies. Hence, in the highly competitor and complex world of today, getting employment opportunities and developing the business are highly impossible without the support of computer knowledge.

Computed education has today become extremely important and it plays a vital role in making employment and also in foreign countries like USA, Canada, Australia, Germany and England. Moreover, it gives more opportunities and income to the people. Therefore knowledge of computers is essential for job seeking students and business people in the present situation.

Keywords: Computer, Students, Education, Technology.

Introduction

The advancement of science and technology contributed unique features to the benefit of human kind. The emergence of computers is, no doubt, a panacea to the human race in general and to production-oriented economy in particular. The growth of computer industry, through five generations, is speedy, astonishing and divergent within a period of five decades.

People are living in the computer age. Computer revolution has found its way into, almost every aspect of human life and living. In India, computers are now being increasingly used and their impact on the social, economic educational and scientific systems is being greatly felt and recognized. Contrary to popular belief, a computer is not really a very sophisticated machine, operated upon by highly skilled personnel. It is only a large calculator, capable of performing programmed operations.

Computers have become the order of the day because of its multifarious application and advantages. Even though it is a western born concept it attracts one and all throughout the globe, India is also

not an exception to this. The use of computers in offices, factories, technical establishments, educational institutions, local authorities and government, law and order telephones, medicines, libraries and an ordinary household is very common.

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam has proposed for the country to meet this challenge. Firstly, the educational system should highlight the importance of entrepreneurship and prepare the students to get oriented towards setting up of the enterprises, which will provide them creativity, freedom and ability to generate wealth. Apart from entrepreneurship, the youth should be imparted the spirit and confidence that, “we can do it”.

Statement of the Problem

The services of the Government, computer institutions totally different from the private computer institution services. The private computer education, students are more satisfied in comparison to the Government computer institutions. In the recent years many students are studying the computer education. There has been increasing demand for computer education in our country. The students are mostly satisfied with the teaching method. But this research is mainly concentrating on how the private computer centres are working for the betterment of their students, and how these private centres are neutralizing with profit motive and service motive?

Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the present study are

1. To study the students attitude toward private computer education centres.
2. To find out the problems faced by the students in the private computer education centres.
3. To analyze the students attitude toward private computer education centres.
4. To offer suitable suggestions on the basis of the finding of the study.

Methodology

Designing a suitable methodology and selection of analytical tools are important for meaningful analysis of any research problem. This section is devoted for the description of the methodology, which includes sampling technique, collection of data method of analysis and tools of analysis.

a. Sample size

Table 1 Sample Framework in Theni Taluk

S.No	Name of the centres	Sample size
1	CSC	35
2	Cadd cae	28
3	Aptech	28
4	Bala	28
5	Apollo	28
6	NIIT	25
7	ICCE	28
	Total	200

Source: primary data

There are seven computer centres in Theni taluk. The researcher has chosen all the seven computer centres. The researcher identified the sample size using convenient random sampling. The researchers using the sample method also identify the students.

b. Sources of Data

For effective analysis and concrete findings the researcher wanted to collect data in two ways: one is primary data and the other is secondary data. Primary data gives the first hand information to the researcher, and it is fresh. But the secondary data are collected from the existing records and books.

c. Collection of Data

The primary data was collected from respondents through questionnaire. The secondary data was collected from various books, journals, reports both published and unpublished.

d. Tools for Analysis

For analysis of data, Factor analysis, have been used and tables' are used to light the facts. Factor Analysis: Students Attitude Towards Private Computer Education Centres In Theni

Table 2 Eigen Value And Percentage of Variance of the Factors

Factor	Eigen value	Percentage of variable	Cumulative percentage
1	2.58217	23.5	23.5
2	1.67679	15.2	38.7
3	1.53214	13.9	52.6
4	1.17179	10.7	63.3

Source: Computed data

Finally, the rotated factor matrix, which is the final outcome of the factor analysis, has to be interpreted. The result of rotated factor matrix is given in table -2. A higher value is the first six columns in table 6.61 are called factor 'loading'. Factor loadings express the correlation between the tests and factors. The entries in the last column are called communalities or h2.h2 is the proportion of the total variance. They are the sum of squares of factor loadings of the test of variables.

Table 3 Rotated Factor Matrix with Communalities

Variable	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	
Adequate staff are available	.79426	-.06728	.13313	.12625	.66904
Working condition like lighting, seats, ventilation and water facilities are good.	.76658	.05623	.11546	.15488	.62813
Students and staff relationship is good.	.60421	.27232	.28001	-.37972	.66182
Student's grievances are redressed.	-.09158	.79847	.33265	-.00119	.75659
Suggestions are accepted for improvement of the centre.	.06745	.63803	-.20784	.29891	.54417
Study materials are offered.	.44694	.56851	-.06991	.29891	.58409
Fee concessions are provided.	.07388	-.10282	.77421	0.2735	.61618
Have the adequate and efficient staff.	.13698	.22473	.64766	-.05826	.49213
Conducted campus interview.	.39200	-.39724	.50811	.20099	.61003
Offer in the required time	-.02106	.07134	.17188	.84898	.75584
Adequate practical classes are offered	.43349	.02328	-.21714	.63974	.64487
Eigen value	2.58217	1.67679	1.53214	1.17179	
Percentage of variance	23.5	15.2	13.9	10.7	

Source: Computed data

To interpret the factor matrix, it is essential to examine the factor loadings of the individual variables and then to give meaning to those variables. Which have a high loading on an individual factor? Four opinions, which have very high factor loading, are selected for discussion. The selected factors and opinions with factor loadings are shown in table – 4.

Table 4 Selected Factors And Ratio With Factor Loading

Variable	Factor loading	
Factor I	Adequate staff are available	.79426
	Working condition like lighting, seats, ventilation and water facilities are good.	.76658
	Students and staff relationship is good.	.60421
Factor II	Student grievances are redressed.	.79847
	Suggestions are accepted for improvement of the centre.	.63803
	Study materials are offered.	.56851
Factor III	Fee concessions are provided.	.77421
	Have the adequate and efficient staff.	.64766
	Conducted campus interview.	.50811
Factor IV	Offer in the required time	.84898
	Adequate practical classes are offered	.63974

Source: Computed data

The selected four factors are interpreted as follows:

Factor I: All the opinions with highest loading on this factor are concerned with adequate staff, Students and staff relationship.

Factor II: The opinions with highest loading on this factor determine the grievance redressal procedure.

Factor III: This factor concentrates fees concession facilities

Factor IV: The opinion with highest loading on this factor depicts the time allotment to the students
The opinion with the highest factor loadings are selected for further analysis and presented in table

Table 5 Opinion With Highest Factor Loadings

S.No	Factor	Selected variable	Factor loading
1	Adequate staff, Students and staff relationship	Adequate staff are available	.79426
2	Grievance redressed procedure	Students grievances are redressed	.79847
3	Fees concession facilities	Fee concessions are provided	.77421
4	Time allotment to students	Offer in the required time	.84898
Average factor loading			.804

Source: Computed data

The average correlation between the variables and the factor loadings are .804.

Findings

The following are the major findings of the study.

1. out of 200 respondents, 17.5 percent of the sample respondents are studying in CSC computer centre, and 14 percent of the sample respondents are studying in Cadd Cae, Aptech, Bala, Apollo, and ICCE also. 12.5 percent of the respondents are studying in NIIT computer centre.
2. 15.5 percent of the sample respondents pay the fees for the course upto Rs2000, 20 percent of the sample respondents pay the fees from Rs2001 to Rs 4000, 28.5 percent of the respondents pay the fees from Rs4001 to Rs6000, and remaining 36 percent of the sample respondents settle the fees from above Rs6000.
3. 5.5 percent of the sample respondents have opinion that the faculty members available in the centre is less than 2, 36 percent of the sample respondents are felt that faculty members in the centre is from 2 to 4, 20.5 percent of the sample respondents have narrated the faculty members from 4 to 6, 38 percent of the sample respondents have opinion about the of faculty members are above 6.
4. Out of 200 respondents, 70 percent of the sample respondents' opinion about faculty members relationship is friendly, 30 percent of the respondents' have opinion about faculty member relationship is formal.
5. 32 percent of the sample respondents felt that the centre is conducting campus interviews, and 68 percent of the sample respondents are told that the centre not conducting is any interview.
6. 40 percent of the sample respondents felt that they are interested in hardware, and remaining 60 percent of the sample respondents' have interest in the field of software.

Suggestions

The valuable suggestions relating to the study are:

1. The government has to fix the fee in the entire private computer centres based on the geographical area.
2. To provide the fees concession on the basis of academic merit.
3. To provide the job opportunities to students by private computer centres.
4. The computer centre must offer the spoken English class, personality development, and so on.
5. All the institution must have the Internet facilities and teaching the network to the students.
6. To provide the convenient time to the students' requisition.
7. To improve the ventilation facilities within the computer centre.
8. Institute has to provide the study materials without any fees.

Conclusion

The advancement of science and technology contributed unique device of the computer for the benefit of human kind. To increase the private computer education centres, and studying the students are highly vital for the development of the community.. The computer education centres, offer hardware and software courses, scholarships based on merit of the students, arrange the campus interviews are the need of the day to keep the centres fit in the changing environment of the super power nation.

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