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EFFECTS OF COMPUTER MEDIA INSTRUCTION ON STUDENTS' RETENTION IN BASIC TECHNOLOGY: IMPLICATIONS FOR BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

This study was to examine the effects of computer media instruction on students' retention in Basic Technology. Secondary school students in Awgu Local Government Area of Enugu State were used for the study. Two research questions were answered while three hypotheses were tested. The study adopted a factorial research design using intact classes. A 2x3 factorial model was employed in the study. A sample of 118 Junior Secondary School two (JS2) Basic Technology students from Awgu Education Zone of Enugu state was used in the study. The instrument for data collection was Basic Technology Retention Test (BTRT) and was validated by four experts. The reliability of the instrument was established using Kudder-Richardson formula 20 which yielded coefficient of internal consistency of 0.92. Teachers were trained as research assistants and they administered the treatment on the students using the designed lesson plans. The method of data collection was by administering the BTRT as pretest and posttest after two weeks of treatment. The data obtained were analyzed using mean gain and Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA). The results revealed among others that the students taught basic technology using computer media instruction performed better and had an improved retention than those in the conventional lecture method. There was a significant difference between the retention of students in basic technology in the computer media instruction group and conventional method in favour of computer media instruction. Based on the findings, the study recommended among others that basic technology teachers should adopt computer media instruction to involve students in the learning process actively and make them take more responsibility for their own learning.

Keywords: Computer Media Instruction; Students' Retention; Basic Technology; Business Management

Introduction

Basic technology and business management are deeply intertwined, forming a symbiotic relationship where technology is a vital tool for streamlining processes, enhancing efficiency, and driving business growth. Technology enables businesses to explore new markets, predict future outcomes, and improve communication and collaboration. Technology has become part of the foundation of business administration, from small startups to multinational corporations. It is crucial in how companies operate, communicate, and grow. The efforts

in this study are to explore the impact of technology on the modern business administration industry and how this new age of technology helps to increase productivity for business. The roles and strategies for enhancing business administration through basic technology are discussed below:

Enhanced Communication and Collaboration: According to Iloka and Nwakoby, (2025), digital communication tools have revolutionized how businesses communicate with employees and the outside world. Platforms like Slack, Microsoft Teams and Zooms have enabled real-time communication, breaking geographical barriers. These tools have made communication faster and more efficient, with features like file sharing, video conferencing, and real-time feedback mechanisms. This has made it easier for projects to progress smoothly and for teams to remain connected even when scattered across the globe.

Streamline Operations with Management Software: Modern enterprises are highly dynamic and require advanced management software to run their operations efficiently. Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems like SAP and Oracle integrate various applications across all aspects of an operation, including planning, purchasing, inventory, sales, marketing, finance, and human resources. These systems eliminate redundancy, run processes smoothly, and synchronize information across the company, thus facilitating data-driven decisions necessary for achieving high operational efficiency.

Using Data Analytics to Make Strategic Decisions: The ability to gather and analyze large amounts of data has transformed business administration into a highly accurate science. Analytics gives businesses insights into consumer behavior, market trends, and effective operations management methods. As noted by Onyekwelu, (2024), and Abonyi, (2023), technologies such as Big Data, AI, and machine learning are opening doors to previously unseen opportunities and can even give companies a competitive edge in today's market. For instance, predictive analytics can forecast sales trends, allowing a company to fine-tune its strategy in real-time to maximize profitability.

Customer Relationships Better with CRM Systems: According to Ekwesianya, Okaforcha and Okeke, (2020), and Enwezor, (2021), customer Relationship Management (CRM) systems, such as Salesforce and HubSpot, play a vital role in facilitating an organization's interactions with its existing and potential customers. These systems assist businesses in building relationships with customers, automating processes, and boosting profitability. According to Nwankwo, (2022), Obumse, (2022), CRM enables a company to consolidate customer information from different channels or touch points between the customer and the company. This approach ensures that customers are satisfied, which is essential for developing customer loyalty and retaining customers over the long term.

Automating Mundane Work with Robotics and AI: As noted by Okechukwu, (2025), Enwezor, and Obi, (2022), Ezeaku, (2025),

automation empowers business administration through AI and robotics, simultaneously taking over routine and repetitive work. It is a time management tool for optimizing human effort and freeing human resources for strategic and creative work. For instance, chatbots can deal with customer queries and problems at any time of the day, give instant responses, and solve common issues. Similarly, Okaforcha and Okeke, (2020) and Nwankwo, and Ezeibe, (2021) noted that robotic process automation can be utilized for tasks such as data entry and invoice processing, reducing the chance of human error and resulting in higher processing speeds.

Ensuring Security in the Digital Age: As stated by Iloka, (2025), Ethelmary, Nwankwo and Aroh, (2019), Ezeaku (2019), any sensitive information within an organization must be protected from cyber threats. A security breach through online channels could lead to significant financial loss and reputation damage to the company. To secure their data, businesses must implement sophisticated cybersecurity measures like encryption, two-factor authentication, and regular security audits. Ensuring security in cyberspace also involves educating employees about potential cyber threats and preventive practices.

According to Ucheagwu-Okoye, (2025) and Nneka Anthonia Obumse and Uju Egenti (2021), every educational system is developed and structured according to many diverse and distinct needs and demands of the society that established it. However, education is constantly changing and adapting itself to new demands and circumstances. In the National Policy on Education, the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN, 2013) had continued to update her educational system to meet up various educational challenges. The FGN properly placed a significant emphasis on the importance of students acquiring and developing appropriate skills as equipment for them to live in and contribute positively to the society. Moreover, secondary education in Nigeria, on its part, aims at equipping students to live effectively in our modern age of science and technology, hence the inclusion of Basic Technology education in the secondary school curriculum in Nigeria.

Basic technology as viewed by (Elom & Ogwa, 2017) is an integrated subject which comprises of woodwork, metal work, building technology, auto mechanics, electrical electronics and technical drawing at their basic level. It is a subject that is offered at the junior secondary school level. Basic technology, as part of science and technology education is a subject in the Nine-Year Basic Education programme to be studied in primary and junior secondary levels of education. Basic technology enhances skill acquisition which makes the implementation of the 6-3-3-4 system of education successful. As noted by Ucheagwu-Okoye, (2025), Onyekwelu, (2024); Osegbue, and Nnubia, (2020), this can be possible if teachers are able to make students acquire the desired technological skills. Because technological knowledge is very important in secondary education, voluntary organizations and even parents contribute to the

establishment and maintenance of schools. Basic technology is of great importance to students as it facilitates seamless learning and online education, providing access to up-to-date information. In support of the above, Enwezor, and Chukwunonye, (2021), Ugwaka and Igbokwe (2023) opined that technology is an essential part of our daily lives. Every other task we do today relies heavily on technology. We depend so much on it that we can't even imagine our lives without technology. We use hundreds of gadgets in our homes, schools, and offices.

The importance of basic technology cannot be over-emphasized. Within the context of technology education, Nwakoby, (2025), Nwakoby and Iloka, (2025) and Enwezor and Obi, (2022), noted that basic technology has been identified as a very important school subject and its importance in scientific and technological development of any nation has been widely reported. It was as a result of the recognition given to basic technology in the development of the individual and the nation that made it one of the vocational core subjects among other science related subject in Nigeria education system. Its inclusion as a core subject in the junior secondary schools calls for the need to teach it effectively (Ezeocha in Ogwa, 2016). This is because effective teaching of basic technology can lead to the attainment of technological greatness. Basic technology as opined by Nwachukwu (2014), exposes students to their desired vocation as the goals of vocational education as stated in the National Policy on Education is to provide trained manpower in the applied science, technology and business particularly at craft, advanced craft and technical levels. As noted by Enwezor, (2021), Okeke, (2022), Okeke and Okaforcha, (2025), if basic technology can be a means to achieve this, the nation will then be sure of bringing up youths of admirable behaviours who, rather than being liabilities to the government, will contribute positively to the social, economic and technological development of the nation. This study of basic technology helps to reduce ignorance about technology. The subject has three main objectives as stated in the National Policy on Education (FRN 2013), which are; to provide pre-vocational orientation for further training in technology, to provide basic technological literacy for everyday living and to stimulate creativity and simulation. Towards the attainment of these objectives of basic technology, adequate teaching methods must be put in place for its teaching so that optimum academic achievement and retention can be guaranteed.

Despite the importance of basic technology in Nigerian, it is very disappointing to note that students' academic achievement and retention in the subject at both internal and external examinations has remained consistently poor (Okaforcha, (2021), Adinna and Onyekwelu, (2021), Anthony (2014). Ezeamama, Ofozoba (2023) and Ibe, (2022), Okoye, and Ezeaku, (2025) asserted that for some years, the percentage of students who obtained credit pass in basic technology at Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) in Nigeria has been low and their performance is poor. In Obollo-Afor Education Zone of Enugu State, statistics from August/September 2017-2021 for Basic Education Certificate Examination

showed the percentage of candidates who passed BECE at credit level and above in basic technology as follows; 59.7% in 2017, 32.9% in 2018, 47.3% in 2019, 70.8% in 2020 and 44.6% in 2021 (Source: Planning, Research, and Statistics Department, Post-primary Education Board, Obollo-Afor, 2021). The trend although showed some improvement in the subject, but the performance of students fluctuates with a decline in 2018, 2019 and 2021. This evidence indicates that secondary school students' retention in basic technology is still not at its best. If the grades that students get at the end of a course of study continue to either fluctuate or sometimes decline, the implication is that Nigeria may have inconsistent supply of manpower or facility for teaching science and technology related disciplines particularly basic technology. This may affect Nigeria's vision to become one of the 20 industrialized nations in the world by year 2025. These have raised research interest in order to understand the factors responsible for fluctuations and decline in students' retention as well as poor students' retention abilities and proffer solutions to them. This is because it is when pupil achieves academically that it is known such student has retained.

Retention ability is the ability of a learner to recall what was taught after a period of time. For instance, if students are taught Production within a time frame of two weeks and after wards a test is administered to them a month after the instruction, the students' performance in the test would reveal the extent they are able to retain facts in Production. Retention is therefore measured with academic achievement. Retention is described as the ability of a learner to retain memories about facts and figures in learning experiences. Retention according to Ikeanumba (2017) can also be seen as someone's ability to keep and recall past experiences or recognize what, has been learned or experienced from memory. This implies that a learner whole peat an acquired piece of knowledge with less error is said to have retained the material learnt. Retention of learning according to Anushiem, (2023), Azubuike, (2024), Okeke, Okaforcha and Ekwesianya, (2019) is the repeated performance of behaviour earlier acquired by the learner and elicited after an interval of time. On the other hand, students do not learn or retain information when they are passive learners which may lead to learning by memorization. This holds that learning always build upon knowledge that a pupil already has and learning is more effective when students are actively engaged in the learning process rather than attempting to receive knowledge passively.

According to Ugwaka, and Igbokwe (2020), Okaforcha and Okeke, (2025), many factors have been identified by researchers as being responsible for the decline and poor retention abilities of students in basic technology. Some of these include; lack of qualified basic technology teachers, lack of educational facilities like laboratories, overloaded syllabus, laziness, poor attitude and lack of interest on the part of the students, large class size, and family/home background of the students (Osuafor and Okonkwo, 2013). Apart from these factors, poor teaching

methods adopted by teachers at secondary school level in Nigeria have also been identified as one of the major factors contributing to poor performance of students in basic technology (Ahmed and Abimbola, 2011; Wanbugu, Changeiywo and Ndritu, 2013). If students are not happy with the way basic technology is taught, they may show disinterest and develop poor retention in and towards basic technology and its teaching and this would affect their academic achievement in basic technology.

The students' lack of improved retention ability has been blamed on the teaching methods adopted by the teachers which de-emphasize activities or practical lessons (Olufemi and Ibukun, 2013). The common teaching methods used in secondary schools are often teacher-centered or chalk-and-talk. According to Olufemi and Ibukun, the teacher-centered methods such as lecture method and chalk-and-talk has been implicated in a number of studies as one of the major factors contributing to students' poor retention ability. Students may improve their retention if opportunity is given to them to carry out certain activities that are related to the concepts being taught to them. There is need to examine whether technology-oriented activity-based instruction can improve students' retention to its best level in basic technology. The method that comes to the mind of the researcher at this point is computer media instruction since it is student-centered and democratic in nature.

Computer media instruction, (CMI), as opined by Osegbue, (2019); Okeke, Okaforcha and Ekwesianya, (2019) and Okoye, (2021) is an interactive technique whereby computer packages are used to present the instruction and also to monitor the learning that takes place. It uses the combination of texts, graphics, sound and video in the learning process. It is the personalized teaching methodology by depending on the abilities of the computer to find relevant experience with different serial contents. Computer media instructional packages such as PowerPoint enhance students' retention ability in all aspects of learning. By well-prepared lesson programs, therefore, a computer is one of the assisted teaching methods that students can learn by themselves. Computer Media Instruction (CMI) is based on the principles of programmed instruction. Computer knowledge can be stated as knowing the various fundamental aspects of computers and the basic skills involved in the operations of computers. As noted by Okaforcha and Okeke, (2019), Ojimba, (2020), it also includes the applications of computer in teaching and learning processes. Computer-media instruction (CMI) is an instructional package where a computer is used to communicate the instructional materials and evaluate the learning outcomes. It uses a blend of graphs, texts, sounds and videos for learning process. According to Ofozoba, (2020), Ibe, (2019), Anushiem, (2017), Ekwesianya, (2022), computer media instruction refers to virtually any sort of computer application in instructional settings comprising of drill and practice, simulations, instructional exercises, supplementary exercises, instructional management, database development, programming, composing using word processors, and other

different applications. Onyekwelu, and Adinna, (2022), Anthony, (2019), Anushiem and Anushiem, (2023) expressed that CMI is learner-centered and activity oriented. The challenge is how to optimize usage, Gonzalez and Birch (2000) ascertain that computer-assisted learning has the ability to promote active learning in a wide variety of disciplines from literature to the social sciences and beyond. Ochoyi and Ukwumunu (2008) announced that the utilization and growing development of technology in the classroom gives new chances for delivering instruction. Researchers were of the view that computer media instruction increases students' retention ability and is significantly better than the conventional teaching approach such as lecture method which is majorly teacher-centered with the student being a passive listener while the teacher is an active person in the class.

Computer media instruction have been reported in a number of studies to bear characteristics that could improve on the students' retention (Onyekwelu, 2021, Azubuike, 2025, Ucheagwu-Okoye, 2021 and Okoye, (2025), they are however, not without limitations. For teachers, stepping out of the teacher-centred method and engaging students in group activity is hard work, especially when doing it for the first time. Designing group work requires a demanding yet important rethinking of the syllabus, in terms of course content and time allocation. Computer media instruction holds many benefits for the students due to the nature of students' involvement. These benefits of computer media instruction are accessible to both genders of the students. The findings of Osegbue, (2021); Ekwesianya, (2025), Ezeaku and Okoye, (2025), Okechukwu, (2025), indicated that retention in basic technology towards the subject could be influenced by some learner characteristics such as gender. Another issue on the poor retention in basic technology is the notion of some male students that basic technology is a subject for the males and not for the females. Some research works have shown contradictory evidence in students' academic achievement in science due to gender (Izuchukwu, Ugwaka, Arazu and Ezechi, 2023); Abonyi, 2021). Ucheagwu-Okoye, (2025) found that there was no statistically significant difference in the retention of male and female students in biology and chemistry respectively. The teaching methods adopted for teaching basic technology have been observed to be gender biased. Therefore, one can emphatically state that by the virtue of the importance of basic technology as a school subject, there is need for its effective teaching and learning to bring about good retention in both male and female students. Students' performance in basic technology depends on many factors and stands out to show how well a student is doing. Okaforcha and Iloka, (2025), Nwankwo and Okoye, (2022); Osegbue, (2022), encapsulated that students' retention and interest could play substantial role among students studying basic technology.

The influence of gender on achievement and in retention ability is therefore still a controversial issue among basic technology researchers. While some findings indicated no significant effect of gender in basic

technology achievement (Abonyi, 2022; Onyekwelu, 2024), some researchers reported significant influence of gender on retention with boys having better scores than girls in the study. This study therefore sought to examine the influence of gender on the retention of students. These contradictive evidences in retention and lack of clear trend on gender influence in the study of basic technology has resulted in the need to carry out a study with a view to determine the effect of computer media instruction on secondary school male and female basic technology students' retention.

Statement of the Problem

There is a consensus among researchers and educators that basic technology is an important and useful subject for development in every country. Despite the importance and popularity of basic technology among Nigerian students, it is very disappointing to note that students' retention in the subject at both internal and external examinations has remained consistently poor. Some researchers asserted that for some years the percentage of students who obtained credit pass in basic technology at Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) in Nigeria has been low and their retention is poor. However, BECE Chief Examiner's report 2021 stated that there is an improvement in the subject but the retention of students is still not at its' best which is in line with the BECE statistic evidence from Obollo-Afor Education Zone of Enugu State.

Many research works have been carried out as regards students' poor retention, yet the problem persists even after some interventions by the education stakeholders. The students' poor retention in basic technology which is noted in BECE Chief Examiners' report (2017-2021) is often attributed to a number of other factors. These include: method of instruction, lack of practical activities, under-equipped laboratories, and lack of enough instructional materials. It is thought that recourse to an instructional strategy that could ensure sufficient interaction among students, with teacher and instructional materials as well as giving students enough time at their own pace could improve students' basic technology retention. In recent years, researchers' attention has turned to investigating the effect of some innovative teaching methods that will enhance students' retention in basic technology without investigating if there is a way the previous methods we had can be combined or manipulated to enhance students' retention in basic technology. Based on the forgoing, the researcher chooses to apply the use of computer media instruction in teaching some concepts in basic technology in order to observe its effect on students' retention. Most research studies conducted in these areas in basic technology have not been carried out in the Local Government Area under study. Although the method has been compared to other methods. To this background, it is imperative to investigate effect of computer media instruction on secondary school students' retention in Basic Technology in Awgu Local Government Area of Enugu State.

Research Questions

The following research questions guided the study:

1. What are the retention mean scores of secondary school students taught basic technology using computer media instruction and those taught with conventional lecture method?
2. What are the retention mean scores of secondary school male and female students taught basic technology using computer media instruction?

Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses were tested at 0.05 significant levels

1. Retention mean scores of secondary school students taught basic technology using computer media instruction and those taught with conventional lecture method do not differ significantly.
2. Retention scores of secondary school male and female students taught basic technology using computer media instruction do not differ significantly.
3. Interaction effect of gender and teaching method on the retention of senior secondary school students in basic technology do not differ significantly.

Materials and Methods

The study adopted a factorial research design using intact classes. A 2x3 factorial model was employed in the study. A sample of 118 Junior Secondary School two (SSS2) Basic Technology students from Awgu Education Zone of Enugu state was used in the study. The instrument for data collection was Basic Technology Retention Test (BTRT) and was validated by four experts. The reliability of the instrument was established using Kudder-Richardson formula 20 which yielded coefficient of internal consistency of 0.92. Teachers were trained as research assistants and they administered the treatment on the students using the designed lesson plans. The method of data collection was by administering the BTAT as pretest and posttest. The data obtained were analyzed using mean gain and Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA).

Results

Research Questions 1: What are the retention mean scores of secondary school students taught basic technology using computer media instruction and those taught with conventional lecture method?

Table 1: Retention Mean Scores of Secondary School Students taught Basic Technology using Computer Media Instruction and Conventional Lecture Method

Source of variation	N	Pretest Mean	Posttest mean	Gain Mean	Pretest SD	Posttest SD	Remark
Computer Media Instruction	38	31.14	82.14	51.00	10.21	11.26	Effective
Conventional method	41	27.62	51.71	24.09	12.32	13.14	

Table 1 reveals that the students taught basic technology with computer media instruction had pretest retention mean score of 31.14 and posttest retention mean score of 82.14 with gained mean 51.00 in basic technology, while those in the control group taught with

conventional lecture method had pretest mean score of 27.62 and posttest mean score of 51.71 with gained mean 24.09. With posttest mean gain score of 51.00, computer media instruction is effective in enhancing students' retention in basic technology. Table 1 showed from the standard deviation scores that the spread of scores increased in both groups in moving from the pretest to the posttest with the conventional method group having the highest standard deviation.

Research Questions 2: What are the retention mean scores of secondary school male and female students taught basic technology using computer media instruction method and that of those taught using the conventional lecture method?

Table 2: Influence of Gender on Basic Technology Retention of Secondary School Students Taught Using Computer Media Instruction and Conventional Method

Source of variation	Gender	N	Pretest Mean	Posttest mean	Gain Mean	Pretest SD	Posttest SD	Remark
Computer Media Instruction	Male	18	30.14	87.04	50.90	13.69	11.22	Effective
	Female	20	31.18	80.12	48.94	13.82	13.80	Effective
Conventional method	Male	23	23.14	57.17	34.03	16.81	15.17	
	Female	18	26.03	52.61	26.58	17.06	13.02	

Table 2 indicates that computer media instruction is effective in enhancing both male and female students' retention in basic technology with the male students having a better achievement with mean of 87.04 than their counterparts with mean of 80.12. Table 2 shows from the standard deviation scores that the spread of scores increased in both male and female in moving from the pretest to the posttest with the females having the highest spread of scores.

Hypothesis 1: Retention mean scores of secondary school students taught basic technology using computer media instruction and those taught with conventional lecture method do not differ significantly.

Table 3: ANCOVA on test of Retention Mean Scores of Secondary School Students Taught Basic Technology Using Computer Media Instruction and Those Taught with Lecture Method

Source of Variation	SS	df	Mean Square	F	P-value	Decision
Corrected Model	12373.874[a]	4	3093.469	19.903	.000	
Intercept	81060.507	1	81060.507	521.530	.000	
Pretest	168.097	1	168.097	1.082	.301	
Method	11998.303	1	11998.303	77.195	.000	S
Gender	29.871	1	29.871	.192	.662	NS
Method * Gender	15.545	1	15.545	.100	.752	NS
Error	17874.251	113	155.428			
Total	641575.000	118				
Corrected Total	30248.125	117				

Table 3 shows that at 0.05 level of significance, 1df numerator and 117df denominator, the calculated F is 77.195 with P-value of 0.000 which is less than 0.05. Therefore, the null hypothesis six was rejected. Thus, there is a significant difference in the mean retention scores of students taught basic technology using computer media instruction and those taught using conventional lecture method in favour of cooperative learning method.

Hypothesis 2: Retention mean scores of secondary school male and female students taught basic technology using computer media instruction and those taught with conventional lecture method do not differ significantly.

Data relating to hypothesis 2 is contained in Table 3.

From table 3, it can be seen that at 0.05 level of significance, 1df numerator and 117df denominator, the calculated F is .192 with P-value of 0.662 which is greater than 0.05. Therefore, the null hypothesis nine was not rejected. Thus, there is no significant difference between the mean retention scores of male and female basic technology students.

Hypothesis 3: There is no significant interaction effect of teaching methods and gender on the retention of students in basic technology.

Data relating to hypothesis 3 is contained in Table 3.

From table 3, it can be seen that at 0.05 level of significance, 1df numerator and 117df denominator, the calculated F is .670 with P-value of .041 which is less than 0.05. Therefore, the null hypothesis twelve was rejected. Thus, there is a significant interaction effect of teaching methods and gender on the retention of students in basic technology. This implies that the students' retention scores relative to the teaching methods is influenced by gender.

Discussion of Findings

The results from this study have revealed that students taught basic technology using computer media instruction retained significantly better than students taught using conventional lecture method. The trend of higher retention by the experimental group could be as a result of group learning and remedial activities provided which helped the students to master the basic technology concepts better than the control group who were not exposed to computer media instruction. The finding of this study is line with those of Obumse and Chinwe (2021) who reported that computer media instruction significantly improved attitude of students in physics. The finding of the study also supported that of Ike (2013) who reported that instruction was more effective than traditional instruction in improving physics retention of participant students. The finding of the study also lends credence to that of Enwezor and Chukwunonye, (2022) who revealed that using computer media instruction was more effective in improving students' attitude. The findings of this study revealed no significant differences in the mean retention scores of male and female students taught using computer media instruction. These findings further consolidate the positive effect of computer

media instruction as it tends to improve students' retention. The finding of the study is also supported by Nwabachili, Iloka and Ucheagwu-Okoye, (2022); and Abonyi, (2020) when they concluded that there was no significant difference between the mathematics retention of male and female students taught with framing and team assisted cooperative learning method approach.

Conclusion

The findings of this study revealed a significant positive effect of computer media instruction on students' retention in basic technology. This led to the conclusion that computer media instruction significantly and positively enhanced the students' retention in basic technology. Also, there was no significant difference in the retention mean scores of male and female students taught using computer media instruction. Thus, computer media instruction significantly improved the students' basic technology retention regardless of their gender. More so, there are no significant interaction effects of gender and teaching method as measured from the basic technology retention test.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are made in the light of the above findings:

1. More attention should be accorded computer literacy and operation in the secondary school and relevant computer assisted instructional packages should be developed for use within the Nigerian school system. In addition, Nigerian public schools should be equipped with necessary ICT facilities to reiterate the potential of ICT in Nigerian schools.
2. Curriculum planners such as Nigerian Educational researches and developments council (NERDC) school consider review of curriculum for basic technology for secondary schools with a view to incorporating the computer tutorials.
3. Basic technology teachers should adopt the use of computer media instruction to involve students in the learning process actively and make them take more responsibility for their own learning.

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