Role of Information and communication technology (ICT) has grown and expanded to such an extent that ICT is prevalent in every aspect of life. ICT promotes integration of information for imparting easily accessible, affordable and quality education. There is an inconsistency between the widely accepted promise of ICT to transform teaching and learning and its actual implementation.

To enhance the quality of teaching, learning and to better prepare the students for participation in the emerging knowledge of ICT a comparative analysis is done on the impact of ICT on the students of Rajasthan. The motive of the study is to investigate, compare and evaluate the effects on pupils' attitudes towards computers.

A questionnaire is designed on the basic knowledge of Information and communication technology (ICT) and comments on this is collected from students of class XI academic session 2013-14. The response is analyzed for different sets of categories of students on the basis of region of school (urban/rural), type of school (private/government), gender of student (male/female) and merit of student(low/high). Applying chi-square test to the observed data, it is found with high degree of confidence that ICT has better impact on urban students as compared to rural as well as students of private school are better in knowledge than student of government school.

Thus there is a great scope and potential to work in the field and to improve the conditions that are there so that the impact of ICT is more efficiently conveyed to the students.