

Cyber-crime awareness: a comparative study of male and female B.Ed. trainees

Dr. Pankajbhai Suvera^{1*}, Priteshkumar R. Tailor²

ABSTRACT

This paper is based on the investigation conducted to study the effect of sex, area and caste on cyber-crime awareness of Male and Female B.Ed. Trainees of Navsari district in Gujarat state. The sample consisted of 360 Male and Female B.Ed. Trainees. The sample was selected in terms of Gender (male and female), Area (rural and urban) and Caste (OPEN, SEBC and ST-SC) in equal proportions, drawn randomly method. Cyber-crime awareness was measured by Cyber-crime Awareness Scale - Rajasekar (2011). “t” test was used for analysis the data. There is significant difference between Cyber-crime Awareness of male and female B.Ed. Trainees. There is significant difference between Cyber-crime Awareness of rural and urban B.Ed. Trainees. There is significant difference between Cyber-crime Awareness of OPEN, SEBC and ST-SC B.Ed. Trainees.

Keywords: *Cyber-crime Awareness, Male and Female B.Ed. Trainees*

Modern age is the age of science and technology. We belong to the high-tech society of 21st century. Science has made various wonderful inventions of technology e.g. Television, Radio, Telephone, Computers etc. due to these technological developments social changes are increasing day by day. In the present digital era development in various aspects of computer technology has reached beyond imagination and expectations.

Computer is playing important role in every field of life such as medical, education, management and administration etc. Computer programmes can be designed to allow students to study what they want, in their own way. Many vacancies for jobs we may watch on computer. Computer provides an analysis of learning accomplished. Computer's game exercises a student's problem solving and decision making skills. It is a general teaching/learning methodology uniquely suited to computerization.

Computer has revolutionized the education field. In the present progressive era having computer knowledge practically is too much necessary. But there are many persons who fear to perform on computer; this is known as computer phobia. Computer phobia is an intense

¹Associate Professor, Department Of Psychology, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat, India

²Ph.D. Research Scholars, Department Of Psychology, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat, India

**Responding Author*

Received: January 13, 2020; Revision Received: February 15, 2020; Accepted: March 3, 2020

© 2020, P Suvera & P R Tailor; licensee IJIP. This is an Open Access Research distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (www.creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any Medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Cyber-Crime Awareness: A Comparative Study of Male and Female B.Ed. Trainees

fear of some thing that posses little of no danger. While people with computer phobia realize that these fears are irrational, they often find that facing or even thinking about facing the fear situation brings on a panic attack. One of the root causes of computer phobia is the rapidity of technological advance. In the present technological society, the impression is that artefacts such as computers are more valued than people. Thus, computer phobia is a particularly striking example of the effects of the rapid growth of a technological society.

What is Cyber-crime?

Cybercrime – also known as computer crime, e-crime and electronic crime is a criminal act where a computer or computer network serves as the location, means, and target or as the source of the activity. Types range from outside parties who hack into av computer network to phasing programs which give users a false sense of security, prompting them to divulge sensitive information.

Utility of Research

Computer constructs new organizations models and design on one hand while it organizes the human being and the process of machine system on the other hand. The computer is neither a mere machine or hardware nor a human system or software. But it is a combination of all these. Computer plays an important role in teleconference to share ideas, data bases to provide information, desk top publishing etc. with the optimum use of technology we can solve educational problems whether related with managements or with learning and administration at a proper time.

Hence computer has touched the life of all individual whether directly or indirectly. Computer is used for fulfilling the purpose of education, management, information and as well as entertainment. Due to which the craze for computer is increasing day by day. Because professional students e.g. teachers trainees and management students are future's teachers, professors, managers in various area, administrators, executive officers of our country. So it is too much necessary for them to have practical knowledge of computer because the scope of computer in each and every field of life is rapidly increasing day by day. It saves time and money over the long term. If the professional students don't have computer's knowledge then they can't survive in the present technological and progressive society.

Statement of The Problem

Cyber-crime Awareness: A Comparative Study of Male and Female B.Ed. trainees.

Objectives

The main objectives of the study are as bellow.

1. To study of the Cyber-crime Awareness among male and female B.Ed. trainees.
2. To study of the Cyber-crime Awareness among urban and rural B.Ed. trainees.
3. To study of the Cyber-crime Awareness among OPEN and SEBC B.Ed. trainees.
4. To study of the Cyber-crime Awareness among OPEN and ST-SC B.Ed. trainees.
5. To study of the Cyber-crime Awareness among SEBC and ST-SC B.Ed. trainees.

Hypothesis

The following null hypothesis include in this research.

1. There is no significant difference between Cyber-crime Awareness of male and female B.Ed. trainees.
2. There is no significant difference between Cyber-crime Awareness of urban and rural B.Ed. trainees.

Cyber-Crime Awareness: A Comparative Study of Male and Female B.Ed. Trainees

3. There is no significant difference between Cyber-crime Awareness of OPEN and SEBC B.Ed. trainees.
4. There is no significant difference between Cyber-crime Awareness of OPEN and ST-SC B.Ed. trainees.
5. There is no significant difference between Cyber-crime Awareness of SEBC and ST-SC B.Ed. trainees.

Variables

In present research following variables was studied and the nature of variables under study is given in the following table.

Table: 1 Nature and level of selected variables

NO.	Name of variable	Nature of variable	Number of Level	Name of Level
1.	Gender	Independent Variable	2	(1) Male (2) Female
2.	Area of Residence	Independent Variable	2	(1) Urban (2) Rural
3.	Caste	Independent Variable	3	(1) OPEN (2) OBC (3) ST, SC
4.	Cyber-crime Awareness	Dependent Variable	1	Level of Cyber-crime Awareness

Sample

According to the objectives of this study, the population of this research is Trainees of all B.Ed. College of the Navsari district in Gujarat state. In this research samples was selected randomly from all B.Ed. College of the Navsari district in Gujarat state. Researcher was selected 180 male and 180 female' Trainees from different college. So there was being total 360 samples selected in this research. Detail information for sample is given below in table no. 2

Table: 2 Various Level wise Distribution of the sample

Variable	A1		A2		Total
	B1	B2	B1	B2	
C1	30	30	30	30	120
C2	30	30	30	30	120
C3	30	30	30	30	120
Total	90	90	90	90	360

A1 = MALE

B1=URBAN

C1 = OPEN

A2 = FEMALE

B2=RURAL

C2= SEBC

C3= ST-SC

Tool

Following tool was used in present research.

Cyber-crime Awareness Scale - Rajasekar. (2011): Cybercrime awareness scale constructed and validated by Rajasekar S (2011) has been used in the present study. This scale consists of 36 statements; some were positive and some otherwise. Each statement have five options, namely "Strongly Agree", "Agree", "Undecided", "Disagree", "Strongly Disagree". The responses of the subjects were scored by assigning numerical values or arbitrary weights to the two set of items as the statements showing positive and the statements showing negative.

Cyber-Crime Awareness: A Comparative Study of Male and Female B.Ed. Trainees

The positive statements having the scoring as 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 and for the responses from “strongly agree” to “strongly disagree” and it has been reversed for the negative statements i.e., 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 for the responses “strongly agree” to “strongly disagree”. Also there are 21 positive statements and the statements are 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 34 and 36. Also there are 15 negative statements and the statements are 3, 5, 8, 10, 13, 15, 16, 19, 22, 25, 28, 31, 32, 33 and 35. An individual score is the sum of all the scores of the 36 items. The score ranges from 36 to 180. The maximum score that one can get in this is 180. The person who scores above 36 up to 98 is said to have low level of cyber-crime awareness, one who scores above 99 up to 107 is said to have below average level of cyber-crime awareness, and one who scores above 108 up to 122 is said to have average level of cyber-crime awareness, one who scores above 123 up to 132 is said to have above average level of cyber-crime awareness, one who scores above 133 up to 142 is said to have high level of cyber-crime awareness, one who scores above 143 up to 180 is said to have excellent level of cyber-crime awareness.

Statistical Analysis

Mean, Standard Deviation and ‘t’ value were calculated.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The t test of significance was used to determine the significance of difference between mean scores of the Cyber-crime Awareness in respect of male and female, urban and rural, OPEN, SEBC and ST-SC Trainees of all B.Ed. college. Results of such an analysis are presented in the following table.

Table: 3 Mean, SD, SED and “t” value of Cyber-crime Awareness scores of Trainees of all B.Ed. college.

GROUP	N	MEAN	SD	SED	“t” value	Sig. “t” Value level of significant
MALE	180	147.32	8.09	0.77	31.29	Significant*
FEMALE	180	122.72	6.77			
URBAN	180	135.02	14.41	1.63	2.03	Significant**
RURAL	180	131.71	16.40			
OPEN	120	135.45	13.81	1.91	3.41	Significant*
SEBC	120	128.93	8.74			
OPEN	120	135.45	13.81	1.99	4.89	Significant*
ST-SC	120	125.71	10.92			
SEBC	120	128.93	8.74	1.28	2.52	Significant**
ST-SC	120	125.71	10.92			

0.01* 0.05**

From Table -3, it has been inferred that, there is significant difference between the students of all Trainees of all B.Ed. college. Trainees gender is male and female (‘t’ value = 31.29), residing in rural area and urban area (‘t’ value = 2.03), Trainees cast is OPEN and SEBC are (‘t’ value = 3.41), Trainees cast is OPEN and ST-SC are (‘t’ value = 4.89), Trainees cast is SEBC and ST-SC are (‘t’ value = 2.52) in respect of their awareness of cyber-crime.

Findings

The main findings of the study are:

1. There is significant difference towards Cyber-crime Awareness among male and female Trainees of all B.Ed. college. The Cyber-crime Awareness score of male Trainees found to be higher as compared to the female Trainees.
2. There is significant difference towards Cyber-crime Awareness among urban and rural Trainees of all B.Ed. college. The Cyber-crime Awareness score of urban Trainees found to be higher as compared to the rural Trainees.
3. There is significant difference towards Cyber-crime Awareness among OPEN and SEBC Trainees of all B.Ed. college. The Cyber-crime Awareness score of OPEN Trainees found to be higher as compared to the SEBC Trainees.
4. There is significant difference towards Cyber-crime Awareness among OPEN and ST-SC Trainees of all B.Ed. college. The Cyber-crime Awareness score of OPEN Trainees found to be higher as compared to the ST-SC Trainees.
5. There is significant difference towards Cyber-crime Awareness among SEBC and ST-SC Trainees of all B.Ed. college. The Cyber-crime Awareness score of SEBC Trainees found to be higher as compared to the ST-SC Trainees.

CONCLUSION

Awareness towards cyber-crime is significantly affected by,

1. Gender, whether it is MALE OR FEMALE
2. Area, whether it is URBAN or RURAL.
3. Caste, whether it is OPEN, SEBC or ST-SC.

REFERENCES

- Asthana. (2010). Research Methodology (1 ed.). Agra: Agrawal Publication.
- Bayles, W.J. (2001). "The ethics of computer network attack." Parameters, (Spring), 44-58
- David, S, Wall. (2008). Cyber-crime, media and insecurity: The shaping of public perceptions of cyber-crime. Computer & Technology, 22 (1-2).
- Kulbir Singh Sidhu, (1999). Methodology of research in education. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers (P) ltd.
- Mangal. (2007). Statistics in Psychology and Education (1 ed.). New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India Private Limited.
- Resnik, D. (1996). "The ethics of cyber relationships". Computer and Society. 26(1): 16-19

Acknowledgements

The author appreciates all those who participated in the study and helped to facilitate the research process.

Conflict of Interest

The author declared no conflict of interests.

How to cite this article: P Suvera & P R Tailor (2020). Cyber-crime awareness: a comparative study of male and female B.Ed. trainees. *International Journal of Indian Psychology*, 8(1), 361-365. DIP:18.01.045/20200801, DOI:10.25215/0801.045