

Computer phobia: a comparative study of male and female B.Ed. trainees

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ABSTRACT

This paper is based on the investigation conducted to study the effect of sex, area and caste on Computer phobia of Male and Female B.Ed. trainees of Navsari district in Gujarat state. The sample consisted of 360 B.Ed. College trainees. The sample was selected in terms of Gender (male and female), Area (rural and urban) and Type of Students (Arts, Commerce and Science) in equal proportions, drawn randomly method. Computer phobia was measured by Computer Phobia Scale- Rajasekar & Vaiyapuri Raja. (2005). Mean, Standard Deviation and 't' test was used for analysis the data. There is significant difference between Computer phobia of Male and Female B.Ed. trainees. There is significant difference between Computer phobia of rural and urban B.Ed. trainees. There is significant difference between Computer phobia of Arts, Commerce and Science B.Ed. trainees.

Keywords: *Computer, Phobia, Applied Psychology, Psychology*

Human nature is full of curiosity. Human being is always involved in new innovations. One of its innovations is computer. In all spheres of life computer is used today. It makes an important contribution in this modern age. Information technology collectively bounded all the uses of computers and new revolutions in the area of communication. Computers are being used in different places by many people in different fields. One way computers help us is in our lives. We use the computer to communicate with people such as web conferencing with friends who are overseas, to look up on information about a particular topic, socialize on social networks such as face book or even to do something as simple as sending an email or digital cards to friends and loved ones. The computer has also managed to change us from reading hard copies of books, magazines and newspapers, to reading online digital documents such as online newspaper articles and eBooks. In education, lecturers are now using power point to make their lecture slides which are used during their lectures and students are now able to download the lecture slides into their computers and store it as reading documents. In the working place, paper work is now slowly converting from manual printing and keeping documents to storing documents in the computer. The problem with paper work is that it takes up a lot of space and an office has limited space. Moreover, going digital will help the

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environment as there will be less demand for paper which results in lesser trees being cut down to be made into paper. People who suffer from this phobia are also advised to learn about phobias. It's one way of making them aware of their own fear. People with computer phobias also need support not only in using computers but more so in having the right attitude toward their fear. They should realize that they don't have to know everything about computers for them to be able to use it. Hence, the significance of the study is to check the computer phobia among B.Ed. trainees.

What is Computer Phobia?

Associated with the anxiety about learning to use computers or not being able to learn to successfully use computers which is often used to basically mean avoidance or fear of learning the new skills required by increasing use of computers in the school or workplace.

Statement of The Problem

Computer Phobia : A Comparative Study Of Male and Female B.Ed. trainees.

Objectives

The main objectives of the study are as below.

1. To study of the computer phobia among Male and Female B.Ed. trainees.
2. To study of the computer phobia among urban and rural B.Ed. trainees.
3. To study of the computer phobia among arts and commerce B.Ed. trainees.
4. To study of the computer phobia among arts and science B.Ed. trainees.
5. To study of the computer phobia among commerce and science B.Ed. trainees.

Hypothesis

The following null hypothesis include in this research.

1. There is no significant difference between computer phobia of male and female B.Ed. trainees.
2. There is no significant difference between computer phobia of urban and rural B.Ed. trainees.
3. There is no significant difference between computer phobia of arts and commerce B.Ed. trainees.
4. There is no significant difference between computer phobia of arts and science B.Ed. trainees.
5. There is no significant difference between computer phobia of commerce and science 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.	Type of Students	Independent Variable	3	(1) Arts (2) Commerce (3) Science
4.	computer phobia	Dependent Variable	1	Level Of computer phobia

Sample

According to the objectives of this study, the population of this research is students 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 students from different B.Ed. 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 = BOYS

B1=URBAN

C1 = ARTS

A2 = GIRLS

B2=RURAL

C2= COMMERCE

C3= SCIENCE

Tool

Following tool was used in present research.

Computer Phobia Scale- Rajasekar & Vaiyapuri Raja. (2005) This scale consists 29 statements divided into three dimensions—I. Personal Failure, II. Human vs. Machine Ambiguity, III. Convenience. It was standardized on teacher of Higher Secondary School. The cyber phobia scale has construct validity as the items were selected having the “t” value of more than 1.75 (Edwards, 1957). Its intrinsic validity was found to be 0.79. The reliability of this scale by split-half technique (consistency) followed by the use of Spearman-Brown prophecy formula is found to be 0.6255. The score ranges from 0 to 116. The maximum score that one can get in this is 116. Higher score indicates the low computer phobia.

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 computer phobia in respect of male and female, urban and rural, arts, commerce and science B.Ed. trainees college. Results of such an analysis are presented in the following table.

Table: 3 Mean, SD, SED and “t” value of computer phobia scores of B.Ed. trainees.

GROUP	N	MEAN	SD	SED	“t” value	Sig. “t” Value level Of significant
MALE	180	82.75	5.57	0.70	9.37	Significant
FEMALE	180	76.19	7.56			
URBAN	180	86.27	6.55	0.77	8.64	Significant
RURAL	180	79.62	7.99			
ARTS	120	89.48	5.42	0.76	6.67	Significant
COMMERCE	120	94.57	6.36			

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GROUP	N	MEAN	SD	SED	“t” value	Sig. “t” Value level Of significant
ARTS	120	89.48	5.42	0.84	10.43	Significant
SCIENCE	120	98.25	7.45			
COMMERCE	120	94.57	6.36	0.89	4.12	Significant
SCIENCE	120	98.25	7.45			

0.01*

From Table -3, it has been inferred that, there is significant difference between the B.Ed. trainees. B.Ed. trainees gender is male and female (‘t’ value = 9.37), residing in rural area and urban area (‘t’ value = 8.64), Students cast is arts and commerce are (‘t’ value = 6.67), Students cast is arts and science are (‘t’ value = 10.43), Students cast is commerce and science are (‘t’ value =4.12) in respect of their computer phobia.

Findings

The main findings of the study are:

1. There is significant difference towards computer phobia among male and female B.Ed. trainees. The computer phobia of female students found to be higher as compared to the male students.
2. There is significant difference towards computer phobia among urban and rural B.Ed. trainees. The computer phobia of rural students found to be higher as compared to the urban students.
3. There is significant difference towards computer phobia among arts and commerce B.Ed. trainees. The computer phobia of arts students found to be higher as compared to the commerce students.
4. There is significant difference towards computer phobia among arts and science B.Ed. trainees. The computer phobia of arts students found to be higher as compared to the science students.
5. There is significant difference towards computer phobia among commerce and science B.Ed. trainees. The computer phobia of commerce students found to be higher as compared to the science students.

CONCLUSIONS

Computer Phobia is significantly affected by

1. Gender, whether it is MALE OR FEMALE
2. Area, whether it is URBAN or RURAL.
3. Type of Students, whether it is ARTS, COMMERCE or SCIENCE.

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Conflict of Interest

The author declared no conflict of interests.

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