

A Comparative Study of Computer Attitude of Male and Female Students of Higher Secondary School

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Abstract: This paper is based on the investigation conducted to study the effect of sex, area and caste on Computer Attitude of students of higher secondary school of Navsari district in Gujarat state. The sample consisted of 360 higher secondary school students. 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. Computer Attitude was measured by Computer Attitude Scale - Khatoon and Sharma (2011). Mean, Standard Deviation and 't' test was used for analysis the data. There is significant difference between Computer Attitude of male and female higher secondary school students. There is significant difference between Computer Attitude of rural and urban higher secondary school students. There is significant difference between Computer Attitude of OPEN, SEBC and ST-SC higher secondary school students.

Keywords: Computer Attitude, Attitude, Computer

1. Introduction

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 fear of something that poses 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.

1.2 What is computer attitude?¹

Attitude is defined by Ajzen (2005) as "a disposition to respond favourably or unfavourably to an object, person,

institution, or event" (p. 3). In his theory of planned behavior, Ajzen (1988; 2005) linked attitude and behavior through the description of three types of belief systems that guide human behavior; namely, behavioral beliefs, normative beliefs, and control beliefs. Indicated by favourable or unfavourable attitude toward the behavior, the behavioral belief system produces consequences. Normative beliefs describe expectations of others and can produce result based on subjective norm or perceived social pressure. Control beliefs produce perceived behavioral control and may facilitate or impede performance of the behavior. A combination of these three belief systems produces a behavioral intention, which is assumed as an immediate antecedent of behavior. Therefore, attitude can influence actual behavior directly.

2. Statement of the Problem

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3. Objectives

The main objectives of the study are as bellow.

- 1) To study of the computer attitude among male and female Students of Higher Secondary School.
- 2) To study of the computer attitude among urban and rural Students of Higher Secondary School.
- 3) To study of the computer attitude among OPEN and SEBC Students of Higher Secondary School.
- 4) To study of the computer attitude among OPEN and ST-SC Students of Higher Secondary School.
- 5) To study of the computer attitude among SEBC and ST-SC Students of Higher Secondary School.

4. Hypothesis

The following null hypothesis include in this research.

- 1) There is no significant difference between computer attitude of male and female Students of Higher Secondary School.

¹<http://www.jite.org/documents/Vol11/JITEv11p221-233Larbi1120.pdf>

students. The computer attitude score of OPEN students found to be higher as compared to the SEBC students.

- 4) There is significant difference towards computer attitude among OPEN and ST-SC higher secondary school students. The computer attitude score of ST-SC students found to be higher as compared to the OPEN students.
- 5) There is significant difference towards computer attitude among SEBC and ST-SC higher secondary school students. The computer attitude score of ST-SC students found to be higher as compared to the SEBC students.

11. Conclusion

Awareness towards computer attitude is significantly affected by

- (A) Gender, whether it is MALE OR FEMALE
- (B) Area, whether it is URBAN or RURAL.
- (C) Caste, whether it is OPEN, SEBC or ST-SC.

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