

## A study of computer phobia among senior secondary school teachers

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### Abstract

In this paper, an attempt has been made to study *a study of computer phobia among senior secondary school teachers*. Keeping in view the nature of the present study the investigator used computer phobia scale” given by “Dr.S.Rajasekar and Dr.P.Vaiyapuri Raja”. For the present study purposive sampling was done and 100 teachers were selected. After the analysis of data it was found Female teachers possess more computer phobia in comparison to male teachers towards computer phobia in District Solan of Himachal Pradesh. Private school teachers possess more computer phobia in comparison to Government school teachers towards computer phobia in District Solan of Himachal Pradesh. Arts teachers possess more computer phobia in comparison to science teachers towards computer phobia in District Solan of Himachal Pradesh. Further Urban teachers possess more for computer phobia in comparison to rural teachers towards computer phobia in District Solan of Himachal Pradesh.

**Keywords:** Computer phobia and teachers.

### Introduction

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 facebook 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 e-books. 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 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 senior secondary school teachers.

### Statement of the Problem

“A Study of Computer Phobia among Senior Secondary School Teachers”.

### Objectives of the Study

1. To study the level of computer phobia among senior secondary school teachers between male and female teachers.
2. To study the level of computer phobia among senior secondary school teachers between Government and private teachers.
3. To study the level of computer phobia among senior secondary school teachers between arts and science teachers.
4. To study the level of computer phobia among senior secondary school teachers between urban and rural teachers.

### Hypotheses of the Study

- 1) There is no significant difference between male and female teachers towards computer phobia.
- 2) There is no significant difference between government and private school teachers towards computer phobia.
- 3) There is no significant difference between arts and science *stream* teachers towards computer phobia.
- 4) There is no significant difference between urban and rural school teachers towards computer phobia.

### Delimitations of the Study

1. The study is delimited to a sample of 100 teachers.
2. The study is delimited to Solan district only.
3. The study is delimited to senior secondary school teachers only.
4. The study is also delimited with respect to objectives and hypotheses as stated earlier.

### Research Methodology

There are various methods which can be used for the dissertation, but in the present study only descriptive method was used by the researcher. Descriptive method is concerned with present and attempts to determine the status of the phenomena under investigation.

### Sample Used

The sample for the present study was drawn on the basis of purposive sampling. The total sample for the present study is

100 teachers in which Government and private schools selected from urban and rural area.

**Tool Used**

For the collection of the data for the present study, the investigator used, standardized tool named-“Computer Phobia Scale” given by “Dr.S.Rajasekar and Dr.P.Vaiyapuri Raja”.

**Scoring Procedure of the Tool**

The data gathered with the help of questionnaires was scored by counting frequencies for each item and then tabulated accordingly. These frequencies were converted into percentages and the data was analyzed and interpreted Item wise. The questionnaire denotes five possible choices of answers i.e. strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree, strongly disagree. Number of positive items 4, 3, 2, 1 and 0 respectively and number of negative items 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively had been decided for their responses.

**Statistical Techniques Used**

In the present study investigator was concerned with findings out the significance of difference between the means of the population from which the sample was drawn. The ‘t’ value of two means is calculated.

**Analysis and Interpretation**

**Hypotheses testing**

1. There is no significant difference between male and female teachers towards computer phobia.
2. There is no significant difference between government and private school teachers towards computer phobia.
3. There is no significant difference between arts and science stream teachers towards computer phobia.
4. There is no significant difference between urban and rural school teachers towards computer phobia.

**(a) Hypothesis** “There is no significant difference between male and female teachers towards computer phobia.”

**Table (a):** Gender Wise Mean Scores, S.D, Standard Deviation Error, df and ‘t’ Value For Comparison of Male and Female Teachers towards Computer Phobia

S.NO.	Gender Wise	N	Mean	S.D	S.Ed	df	t
1	Male Teachers	50	63.54	11.87	1.67	98	0.297
2	Female Teachers	50	64.30	13.64			

Table (a) depicts the comparison of mean scores towards Computer Phobia of male and female senior secondary school teachers. From table it is clear that the calculated value of “t” for comparing the means of teachers towards computer phobia, scores of male and female school teachers came out to be 0.297, for df 98 which is lesser than the table value 1.98 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the Hypothesis that,” There is no significant difference between male and female teachers towards computer phobia” is accepted. Hence, it may be inferred that male teacher possess lesser mean towards computer phobia in comparison to female teachers towards computer phobia.

**(b) Hypothesis** “There is no significant difference between Government and private school teachers towards computer phobia.”

**Table (b):** School Wise Mean Scores, S.D, Standard Deviation Error, df and ‘t’ Value For Comparison of Government and Private Teachers towards Computer Phobia

S.NO.	School Wise	N	Mean	S.D	S.Ed	df	T
1	Government Teachers	50	63.02	11.98	1.69	98	0.713
2	Private Teachers	50	64.84	13.49			

Table depicts the comparison of mean scores towards Computer Phobia of Government and private senior secondary school teachers. From table it is clear that the calculated value of “t” for comparing the means of teachers towards computer phobia, scores of government and private school teachers came out to be 0.713, for df 98 which is lesser than the table value 1.98 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the Hypothesis that,” There is no significant difference between government and private school teachers towards computer phobia” is accepted. Hence, it may be inferred that government teacher possess lesser mean towards computer phobia in comparison to private teachers towards computer phobia.

**(c) Hypothesis** “There is no significant difference between arts and science teachers towards computer phobia.”

**Table (c):** Stream Wise Mean Scores, S.D, Standard Deviation Error, df and ‘t’ Value For Comparison of Arts and Science Teachers towards Computer Phobia

S.NO.	Stream Wise	N	Mean	S.D	S.Ed	df	t
1	Arts Teachers	50	64.70	13.18	1.86	98	0.611
2	Science Teachers	50	63.14	12.35			

Table (c) depicts the comparison of mean scores towards Computer Phobia of arts and science senior secondary school teachers. From it is clear that the calculated value of “t” for comparing the means of teachers towards computer phobia, scores of arts and science school teachers came out to be 0.611, for df 98 which is lesser than the table value 1.98 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the Hypothesis,” There is no significant difference between arts and science teachers towards computer phobia” is accepted. Hence, it may be inferred that arts teacher possess greater mean towards computer phobia in comparison to science teachers towards computer phobia.

**(d) Hypothesis** “There is no significant difference between urban and rural area teachers towards computer phobia.”

**Table (d):** Locality Wise Mean Scores, S.D, Standard Deviation Error, df and ‘t’ Value For Comparison of Urban and Rural Teachers towards Computer Phobia

S.NO.	Locality Wise	N	Mean	S.D	S.Ed	df	t
1	Urban Teachers	50	64.48	13.46	1.90	98	0.438
2	Rural Teachers	50	63.36	12.07			

Table (a) depicts the comparison of mean scores towards Computer Phobia of urban and rural senior secondary school teachers. From table it is clear that the calculated value of “t” for comparing the means of teachers towards computer phobia, scores of urban and rural teachers came out to be 0.438, for df 98 which is lesser than the table value 1.98 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the Hypothesis,” There is no significant difference between urban and rural teachers towards computer phobia” is accepted. Hence, it may be inferred that urban

teacher possess greater mean towards computer phobia in comparison to rural school teachers towards computer phobia.

### Major Findings

On the basis of analysis and interpretation the following findings can be laid down:-

1. Female teachers possess more for computer phobia in comparison to male teachers towards computer phobia in District Solan of Himachal Pradesh.
2. Private teachers possess more computer phobia in comparison to Government school teachers towards computer phobia in District Solan of Himachal Pradesh.
3. Arts teachers possess more for computer phobia in comparison to science teachers towards computer phobia in District Solan of Himachal Pradesh.
4. Urban school teachers possess more for computer phobia in comparison to rural school teachers towards computer phobia in District Solan of Himachal Pradesh.

### Educational Implication

In view of our following educational implications can be laid down:-

1. The present study indicates that the female teachers possess more computer phobia as compare to male teachers. In order to improve female teachers towards computer phobia, school should organized special courses and special classes.
2. The present study indicates that the Private teachers possess more computer phobia as compare to government teachers. In order to improve private teachers towards computer phobia, school should organized special courses and special classes.
3. The present study indicates that the arts teachers possess more computer phobia as compare to science teachers. In order to improve arts teachers towards computer phobia, school should organized special courses and special classes.
4. The present study indicates that the urban teachers possess more computer phobia as compare to rural teachers. In order to improve urban teachers towards computer phobia, school should organized special courses and special classes.
5. Various seminars should be organized in schools for teachers for proper use of computer.
6. Various seminars, lectures by the experts should be arranged and teacher should apply these expert views in their practical and real situation.
7. Teacher should undertake the varying problems of different students and try to reduce them.
8. Training programs should be provided for the teachers to effective use of computer.
9. Oriental programs should be organized for raising the proficiency of teachers towards the exact the use of computer.
10. Refresh courses of computer should be provided for the teachers.

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