

# Impact of Inhabitation and Gender on Computer Phobia of Higher Secondary School Teachers

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**Abstract:** *In this present generation computer is a very useful electronic device. It is an essential part of our life. Computer is very necessary device in teaching field. Even after that many teachers specially belonging to rural area, avoid computer during teaching. Different kinds of negative thinking stop them to run computer. This type of fear towards computer is called computer Phobia. The goal of this investigation is to know the influence of inhabitation and gender on the level of computer Phobia in higher secondary school teachers of Bhojpur district (Bihar). 48 Higher secondary school teachers in which 50 percent urban and 50 percent rural including equal number of male and female were selected by purposive sampling method. They were applied Computer Phobia Scale. Conclusively it has been revealed that rural female higher secondary school teachers have greater computer Phobia in comparison with urban male teachers.*

**Keywords:** Computer Phobia, Inhabitation, Gender and Higher Secondary School Teachers

## 1. Introduction

Phobia is a type of anxiety disorder. It is a very common disorder in which a person feels continuous and disproportionate fear to a specific object or a situation which do not create danger in reality. It deviate the common behaviour of a person. There are various types of phobia which are mainly divided in three types- Specific Phobia, Agora Phobia, and Social Phobia. There are also four types of specific phobia –Animal Phobia, Inanimate object phobia, Illness and injury phobia and blood Phobia.

Computer Phobia is a kind of Inanimate object Phobia. The main symptom of this anxiety disorder is feeling of fear towards computer. A person who suffers from computer Phobia has different kinds of negative thinking towards computer system and its programs. So that he/she avoid computer in their life.

The thrust of this research is to know the level of computer Phobia in higher secondary school teachers. Higher secondary school teachers are the teachers who teach in class 8 to 10.

**Impact of inhabitation and gender on computer phobia –** The word inhabitation refers the urban and rural people. The main occupation of Indian citizen is agriculture. A large number of populations are living in villages. Rural area of our country is not developed. There is lack of modern technology schools. Although few schools are existing but teachers are belonging from the local area. They completed their studies in villages. Rural teachers do not use computer during teaching. In other hand urban areas are developed place, people know about new inventions firstly in cities afterwards it goes to villages. There are also electricity facilities and their occupations are also dependent on electronic machines. Cities have also more shops of electronic machines and have mechanics also. The income of urban teachers is also high. There is a huge competition to get a teacher job in urban area. So an eligible candidate having various degrees with good computer knowledge is selected as a teacher. Urban teachers easily purchase

computer. School teachers of urban areas are also much eligible, their English knowledge is also good, it helps them to operate computer. So they do not suffer from computer Phobia.

There is male dominated society in our country. Parents support male children in their education. Males have more independent life than females. We can see that firstly male knows about new machines. They have more knowledge about computers. Therefore male teachers use computers during teaching. Thus male teachers have low computer than female.

Hong & Koh (2014) studied two hundred secondary school teachers of rural areas of Malaysia and found that they had less anxiety towards computer system but female teachers were suffered with higher level of anxiety towards computers than male teachers.

Saxena, Bala et al. (2014) coded that gender and locality significantly influence the level of computer phobia. They found that the level of computer phobia was higher in female teachers in comparison to males and rural teachers had higher level of computer Phobia than urban teachers.

Qasim & Hiring (2014) studied the level of computer phobia among higher secondary school teachers of CBSE and ICSE Board from Allahabad (Utter Pradesh) and found that they had neutral level of computer phobia.

Prakash (2016) coded that female teachers have more Computer Phobia than male teachers and urban teachers possess more computer anxiety than rural teachers.

Sharma & Pathak (2017) investigated major differentiation amongst male and female higher secondary school teachers in terms of computer Phobia.

Mittal & Kaur (2018) studied 400 secondary school teachers and found that most teachers had neutral level of computer phobia. They also found that female teachers had higher computer phobia than male teachers.

**Objective**

- To compare the level of computer Phobia between urban and rural higher secondary school teachers.
- To assess the effect of gender on computer Phobia of urban and rural higher secondary school teachers.

**Hypothesis**

- There would be significant difference between urban and rural higher secondary school teachers in terms of computer Phobia.
- Gender would significantly influence the level of computer phobia of urban and rural higher secondary school teachers.

**2. Methodology**

**Sample**

48 government higher secondary school teachers in which 50 percent urban and 50 percent rural including equal number of male and female were selected by purposive sampling method from Bhojpur district (Bihar).

**Tools**

- **Personal data schedule (PDS)** – A Short PDS was used to know essential information about higher secondary school teachers such as age, nature of school, gender, inhibition etc.
- **Computer Phobia Scale (CPS)** –This scale was created by Dr. S. Rajasekar and P. Vaiyapuri Raja. It is a useful instrument to measure computer Phobia in higher secondary school teachers. It consists of 29 items in which 8 positive and 21 negative statements. It takes approximately 10- 15 minutes to administer. Individual with high scores on the scale represents low level of computer Phobia. The split half reliability of this scale is 0.88 and the intrinsic validity is 0.94.

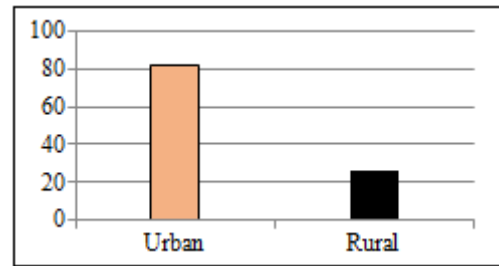
**Procedure**

At the very outset data was collected from 24 urban government higher secondary school teachers. After establishing a workable rapport selected teachers were administered PDS and computer Phobia Scale. The same process was repeated for getting data from 24 rural government secondary school teachers. After wards data was changed into tables and t- test was applied to find results.

**3. Result**

**Table 1:** Comparison of Computer Phobia between urban and rural higher secondary school teachers

Group	N	Mean	SD	t- value	P- value
Urban	24	82	21	42	0.01
Rural	24	26	9		

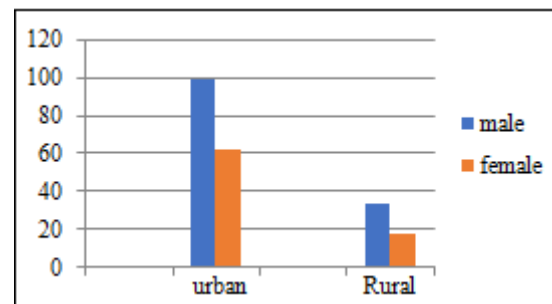


**Figure 1:** (Bar-diagram) Showing Mean score of computer phobia scale between urban and rural respondents

Above table and figure show that urban higher secondary school teachers have got more scores on computer phobia in comparison of rural teachers. Higher score indicates low level of computer phobia. t-value is significant on 0.01 level. This is clear that rural teachers have more computer Phobia than urban teachers. Thus hypothesis is proved.

**Table 2:** Comparison of subject's gender in terms of computer Phobia

Group	Gender	N	Mean	SD	t-value	P-value
Urban	Male	12	100	6.55	8.74	0.01
	Female	12	63	12.15		
Rural	Male	12	34	2.64	4.70	0.01
	Female	12	18	5.10		



**Figure 2:** (Bar-diagram) showing gender difference in computer phobia

Above table and diagram show that male urban teachers have got more scores in comparison of female urban teachers. So this is clear that urban female teachers have higher computer Phobia than urban male teachers. The same difference is found in rural teachers.

**4. Discussion**

Computer Phobia is a kind anxiety disorder in which individual feels fear towards computer program or its hardware. Result table-1 shows that urban secondary school teachers have low computer phobia than rural teachers. Rural areas are not developed. Teachers are belonging from the local area. So they are not fully educated. Saxena, Bala et al. (2014) found the similar result.

According to the second result table it has been found that female teacher have higher computer phobia than male teachers. In Indian society males are given more preference than females. Parents more support their male children than female their female children in education sectors various another part also. Therefore males have higher level of self confidence. Hong & Koh (2014) studied rural secondary teachers of rural schools from Malaysia and found that

female teachers had more anxiety towards computer than male teachers. Prakash (2016), Saxena, Bala et al. (2014), Mittal & Kaur (2018) also found that ladies teachers had higher level of Computer Phobia in comparison gents teachers.

## 5. Conclusion

Conclusively we can say that rural higher secondary government school teachers have more computer Phobia than urban teachers. It is also found that male urban and rural teachers have low computer Phobia than female urban and rural teachers. In other words female teachers suffer more from computer Phobia than male teachers.

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