



Technophobia With Reference To An Interpersonal Relationship Among Higher Secondary School Tribal Students In The Nilgiris District

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ABSTRACT

This article focuses on the relationship between the technophobia and an interpersonal relationship for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district, Tamilnadu, India. This study mainly focusing objective was to find out the level of significant difference between the Technophobia and an interpersonal relationship among higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district. The data were collected for the survey method was adopted and the samples consist of 788 students studying at higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district. The investigator was carried out the study with a standardized tool. The method of data was descriptive statistical technique and Karl Pearson correlation used for this study. The major findings are moderate level of Technophobia for higher secondary school tribal students. There is moderate level of an interpersonal relationship for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district. There is no significant difference between the technophobia for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district based on gender. There was a very weak positive correlation for the technophobia and an interpersonal relationship for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris District.

Key words: Technophobia, Interpersonal Relationship, Anxiety and ICT

INTRODUCTION

Technophobia:

Now a day there is an inexhaustible technological development in all directions, especially in schools, the government provides countless technological skills to improve the learning skills of students, and if they are used in a good way, and if they are used in a good way, the growth in their lives is definitely evident. The role of technology is working in all fields like school education, agriculture, industry, medicine and construction. As education is learned through DIKSHA, e – learning, QR Code technology tools, and student's basic knowledge of technology forms a good basis for future life. Most of the students find it easy to encounter and benefit from technology tools to succeed in life. However, some students do not know how to use the technology and are afraid to adapt to the new learning environment.

Interpersonal Relationship:

Meaning:

An interpersonal relationship is a social connection or affiliation between two or more people. Different types of interpersonal relationship can include your connection with your partner, loved ones, close friends, acquaintances, co – workers and many others who make up the social connections in your life.

It refers to the ability to exchange information, ideas and emotions with others in a meaningful and effective manner. These skills encompass verbal and non-verbal communication, active listening, empathy conflict resolution and emotional intelligence.

Review of related literature:

Selvaganapathi.R and P.Vaiyapuri Raja (2021) in their study titled “Technophobia of Higher

Secondary School Teachers”. This study has been carried out to know about the “teachers” technophobia”. Many teachers do not use the available latest technology in teaching due to many reasons and one such reason is due to fear in using them and that fear which is irrational in nature is known as techno-phobia. Therefore, it is a felt need to study the techno-phobia of teachers and hence the authors decided to study the same. Technophobia scale (TPS) constructed and validated by Prabakaran, A.J.F.(2006) was used in this study. As many as 300 teachers working in the higher secondary school situated in the Kumbakonam Taluk, Thanjavur District of Tamilnadu, India has been 79 selected as the sample. The findings revealed that the majority of the teachers are having relatively a low level of technophobia.

Anurag Chaudhary, (2020) has conducted a review on applications of smart class and e-learning. This study was about the much growing technology “SMART CLASS and E- LEARNING”. The usage of smart teaching techniques is now more prevalent in school as well as other colleges and institutes. It was generated back in 1980s and is growing since then. This new technology helps the students with the benefit of learning with a different experience. The methods of e-learning make the classroom more interactive and interesting. It has also created a greater impact on our society as well as on education system. The government has also started implementing this idea of e-learning in the schools. There is several examples available in the market that encourage the idea and work for its betterment. The smart classes have their own merits and demerits but this new technologies the society in a great manner.

Zohreh Ramezanipoor (2015) has conducted a study on Effect of Nonviolent Communication on interpersonal relationship and conflict resolution among young adults. The aim of the present study was to assess the impact of non-violent communication (NVC) on assertion of needs to interpersonal relationship among young adults. The sample of the present study consists of 750 adults. Descriptive analysis was used to analyze the data. The results indicate that, Non Violent Communication training is effective interpersonal relationship in terms of assertion of needs. Non violent communication training is effective in interpersonal relationship in terms of emotional experience expression. The implications of study was NVC workshop offers such opportunity that people can open up their heart and speak about their problems and trainer will guide them to reach a Non violent solution through NVC principles.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The statement of the problem is “**Technophobia towards an Interpersonal relationship among higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district**”.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The following objectives have been set in the present study.

- To find out the level of technophobia for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district.
- To find out the level of technophobia of an Interpersonal relationship among higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district.
- To find out the significant difference between the technophobia for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district based on gender.
- To find out the significant difference between an Interpersonal relationship for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district based on gender.
- To find out the significant difference between the technophobia for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district based on Medium of Instruction.
- To find out the significant difference between an Interpersonal relationship for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district based on gender.
- To find out any relationship between the Technophobia and an interpersonal relationship for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

- The level of technophobia for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district is low.
- There exists a low level of an Interpersonal relationship for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district.
- There is no significant difference between the technophobia for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district based on Gender.
- There is no significant difference between an Interpersonal relationship for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district based on Gender.
- There is no significant difference between the Technophobia for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district based on medium of Instruction.
- There is no significant difference between an Interpersonal Relationship for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district based on medium of instruction.
- To find out any relationship between the technophobia and an Interpersonal relationship for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district.

METHODOLOGY

Survey method was used for carrying out the study.

POPULATION OF THE STUDY

Population of the study was higher secondary school tribal students studying in government, government aided, and private school in The Nilgiris district.

SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

The sample consists of 788 students studying at higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Simple random sampling technique is followed in this study.

TOOLS USED IN THE STUDY

- Technophobia inventory scale (TPIS) was developed and validated by the Investigators (2023)
- Interpersonal relationship scale was developed and validated by Remya V, Bindu P(2013)

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED IN THE STUDY

The data collected from various schools. The investigator developed master table and the data has been analyzed. The following statistical techniques were adopted to realize the given objectives and the test of hypothesis.

1. Descriptive Analysis (Mean and SD)
2. Differential Analysis (t – test and F – test)
3. Correlation Analysis

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA

Hypothesis: 01

The level of the technophobia for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district is low.

Table – 1 The table shows that the level of technophobia for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district

Variable	Level	Range of Score	N	Percentage
Technophobia	Low	69-113	372	47%
	Moderate	114-156	395	50%
	High	157-182	21	3%

From the above table-1, it is clear that the level of technophobia for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district is Moderate confirming the hypothesis. 50% of the students were found to be moderate, 47% of the students were found to be low and 3% of the students were found to have high.

Thus the hypothesis-1 stating “there exists a moderate level of the technophobia for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district are rejected.

Hypothesis – 2

There exists a low level of interpersonal relationship for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district.

Table – 2 The table show that the level of interpersonal relationship for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district.

Variable	Level	Range of Score	N	Percentage
Interpersonal relationship	Low	78-104	35	4%
	Moderate	105-141	461	59%
	High	142-184	292	37%

From the above table-2 it is clear that the level of interpersonal relationship for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district is moderate, confirming the hypothesis. 4% of students were found to be low, 59% of students were found to have moderate and 37% of students were found to have high.

Thus the hypothesis – 2 stating “there is a moderate level of interpersonal relationship for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district is rejected.

Hypothesis – 3

There is no significant difference between the technophobia for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district based on gender.

Table – 3 The table shows that the mean, S.D and „t“ value of the technophobia for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district based on gender.

Variable	Sub Sample	Categories	N	Mean	S.D	‘t’ Value	Level of Significance
Technophobia	Gender	Male	417	120.14	68.547	0.976	NS
		Female	371	116.52	20.989		

S* 0.05 level , S** - 0.01 level and NS – Not Significant

From the above table-3, it is observed that the calculated „t“ value (0.976) is less than the table value (1.96). thus the hypothesis – 3 stating “there is no significant difference between the technophobia for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district based on gender” is accepted.

Hypothesis – 4

There is no significant difference between an interpersonal relationship for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district based on gender.

Table – 4 The table shows that mean, S.D and „t“ value of the interpersonal relationship for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district based on gender.

Variable	Sub Sample	Categories	N	Mean	S.D	‘t’ Value	Level of Significance
Interpersonal relationship	Gender	Male	417	135.14	18.591	1.752	NS
		Female	371	137.47	18.733		

S* 0.05 level , S** - 0.01 level and NS – Not Significant

From the above table-4 it is observed that the calculated „t“ Value (1.752) is less than the table value (1.96) Thus the hypothesis-4 stating “there is no significant difference between the interpersonal relationships for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district based on gender” is accepted.

Hypothesis – 5

There is no significant difference between the technophobia for higher secondary school students in The Nilgiris district based on Medium of instruction.

Table – 5 The table shows that mean, S.D and „t“ value of the technophobia for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district based on Medium of instruction.

Variable	Sub Sample	Categories	N	Mean	S.D	‘t’ Value	Level of Significance
Technophobia	Medium of Instruction	Tamil	530	119.20	61.638	0.594	NS
		English	258	116.86	20.636		

S* 0.05 level , S** - 0.01 level and NS – Not Significant

From the above table-5 it is observed that the calculated „t“ value (0.594) is less than the table value (1.96) difference between the table value. Thus the hypothesis table-5 it is observed that “there is no significant difference between the technophobia for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district based on medium of instruction” is accepted.

Hypothesis – 6

There is no significant difference between an interpersonal relationship for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district based on medium of instruction.

Table – 6 The table shows that the mean, S.D and „t“ value of the interpersonal relationship for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district based on medium of instruction.

Variable	Sub Sample	Categories	N	Mean	S.D	‘t’ Value	Level of Significance
Interpersonal Relationship	Medium of Instruction	Tamil	530	136.96	19.293	1.549	NS
		English	258	134.76	17.303		

S* 0.05 level, S** - 0.01 level and NS – Not Significant

From the above table-6 it is observed that the calculated „t“ value (1.549) is less than the table value (1.96) Thus the hypothesis-6 stating “there is no significant difference between an interpersonal relationship for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district based on medium of instruction is accepted.

Hypothesis – 7

There is no relationship between the technophobia and interpersonal relationship for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district.

Table – 7 The table shows that the correlation between the technophobia and interpersonal relationship.

Variable	N	‘r’ Value	Correlation
TechnophobiaVs. Interpersonal Relationship	788	0.171	Very weak positive

** Correlation is significant @ 0.01 level (2 Tailed)

From the above table – 7, it is inferred from the above table that the calculated „r“ value for the technophobia and interpersonal relationship is (0.171) for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district. Therefore it is found that the very weak positive correlated between technophobia and interpersonal relationship for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district. Hence the hypothesis – 7 is rejected.

Thus the hypothesis – 7 stating “ there is a relationship between the technophobia and interpersonal relationship for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district at 1.05 level of significance.

MAJOR FINDINGS

The following major findings of the present study given below:

- There is moderate level of technophobia for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district.
- There is moderate level of interpersonal relationship for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district.
- There is no significant difference between the technophobia for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district based on gender.
- There is no significant difference between the interpersonal relationships for higher secondary school students in The Nilgiris district based on gender.
- There is no significant difference between the technophobia for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district based on medium of instruction.
- There is no significant difference between the interpersonal relationships for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district based on medium of instruction.
- It exists very weak positive correlation between the technophobia and interpersonal relationship for higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district at 0.05 level of significance.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

The educational implications are,

- It helps to easily found the technophobia in higher secondary school tribal students to reduce the usage of fear about the electronic gadgets.
- The national curriculum framework focuses on the advance AI, smart classroom facilities to elevate the student’s e – learning from 1st standard to 12th standard.
- Techno-fear of the students will definitely go away when proper training is imported through ICT at the right time.
- The usage of high technology tools can be tested once or twice in a month by a new trainer to check the student’s achievement in classroom.
- The seminar, workshops conferences related to technology usage can be conducted to give awareness among the student’s.

CONCLUSION

Through this study it is beautiful to capture the technophobia and interpersonal relationship among higher secondary school tribal students in The Nilgiris district and search some coping a plan of actions to beat the anxiety. With the help of proper ICT skills training e-learning orientation programme, refresher courses regarding to improve ICT training. The interpersonal relationship issues can be solved when the opportunity to interact harmoniously with other students is repeatedly given in the class.

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WEB RESOURCES

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- www.webofscience.com