



# SENTHIL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Accredited with NAAC "B" Grade

Affiliated to Tamil Nadu Teachers Education University, Chennai

Periyavada, Vridhachalam-606104.

Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu, India

## MS1DN1 - Review of Literature, Problem Identification and Writing Research Proposal

### 1.0. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

Technology in the hands of competent teacher can ensure better teaching-learning process. But some teachers have the fear to utilize the new technology i.e., technophobia. Realizing the importance of the need for the hour the present study has been undertaken and it is stated as, **"TECHNOPHOBIA OF THE SCHOOL TEACHERS IN CUDDALORE DISTRICT"**

### 2.0. TITLE OF THE STUDY:

The title of the study has been highlighted as, **"TECHNOPHOBIA OF THE SCHOOL TEACHERS IN CUDDALORE DISTRICT"**.

### 3.0. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

The emergence of a new technological paradigm organized around new, more powerful, and more flexible information technologies makes it possible for information instructional media itself to become the products of the production process. To be more precise: the products of new information technology industries are information processing devices or information processing itself.

### 4.0. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE:

The following TWO review of the related literature will guide the researcher to lead his/her research in a smooth line.

Burnett (1997) found that linguistic difficulties and technical problems with the computer prevented a group of French teaching assistants at an American university from creating an environment conducive to sustaining lessons in French and that, as a result, computer literacy was privileged over linguistic proficiency.

Lanmerand and Tracy (1975), in a survey of 80 French and English teachers in Canada, found that professional support, ease of access to the equipment, and the opportunity for teachers to have input into the implementation of television in the classroom also served to increase its acceptance. As for relationships between teacher background and technology use.

## **5.0. HYPOTHESES:**

The hypotheses formulated for the present investigation has been given based on the demographical variables selected for the data collection:

The main hypothesis has been stated as:

- The school teacher shows a **high level of technophobia**.

The other null hypotheses based on the demographic variables are as follows:

- There is no significant difference in techno phobia between
  - the male and female School teachers.
  - The School teachers residing in the rural area and urban area.
  - The School teachers studying in Tamil medium and English medium.

## **6.0. METHODS:**

The normative survey method has been used in the study of data collection.

### **6.1. SUBJECTS:**

The population for the present investigation will be from Cuddalore district and the total population of School teachers were more than 1000. A sample of 200 school teachers will be the sample of this study.

## **6.2. PROCEDURE:**

The tool to be utilized in the data collection in the present investigation is to be **Techno Phobia Scale (TPS)** constructed and validated by **Prabakaran. A.J.F., (2006)**. A general information procedure will be used to collect the details needed from the sample for the computation with respect to the hypotheses formulated.

## **6.3. DATA ANALYSIS:**

The statistical techniques namely (i) descriptive analysis and (ii) differential analysis will be used in computing the collected data according to the formulated hypotheses.

**Signature of the  
Candidate**

**Signature of the  
Guide**

**Signature of the  
Member 1**

**Signature of the  
Member 2**