The use of internet and its relation with the job performance of employees
- An Applied Study In General Directorate of Traffic In Bahrain
Done by: Saud Abdulla Ahmad Al-Mannaei
Supervisors: Dr. Atheelah Al-Azzawi and Prof. Dr. Hilal Yousef Al-Bayati

Abstract

This study aimed at identifying the level of Internet use and the level of job performance in the General Directorate of Traffic in the Kingdom of Bahrain. The study also sought to identify the relationship between Internet use and job performance among the workers in the General Directorate of Traffic, and to identify any significant differences in the level of Internet use and in the level of job performance according to the variables of gender, age experience and qualification. The study sample consisted of (130) employees.

The researcher designed and distributed a questionnaire consisting of (30) divided into two main subscales: the use of the Internet which consists of 16 statements, and the job performance which consists of 14 statements. The results showed that the average of the use of the Internet in the General Directorate of Traffic was moderate (3.658). The results revealed high levels of job performance among the workers of the General Directorate of Traffic (M=3.693) and the highest level of job performance was in the area of "improving the quality of the work" (M=3.836). The results indicated that there is a significant positive correlation (α=0.05) between Internet use and job performance among the workers of the General Directorate of Traffic in the Kingdom of Bahrain. The results showed that four components of the Internet subscale were significantly able to predict the job performance of the employees and interpreted about (69.1%) of the variance in job performance of employees. The findings showed that there are no statistically significant differences (α=0.05) in the level of Internet use ascribed to the variables of gender, age and experience but there are statistically significant differences (α=0.05) in the level of Internet use in the General Directorate of Traffic ascribed to the variable of qualification in favor of master degree holders. The findings also showed that there are no statistically significant differences (α=0.05) in the level of job performance ascribed to the variables of gender, age and
qualification but there are statistically significant differences (α=0.05) in the level of the job performance ascribed to experience in favor of those who have 5 years of experience.