

A study of the impact of the electronic devices on undergraduates' academic achievements

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Abstract. This template focuses mainly on the impact on undergraduate's academic achievement after they use the electronic gadgets, and on evaluating the academic achievements or getting benefits through using the electronic devices. This research will help undergraduates to aware and use the electronic devices through a right way, and improve their academic achievements; and the research could also help parents and teachers get the appropriate method to enhance their undergraduates achievement.

Introduction

“Nowadays, we can easily found undergraduates as young as two years old are playing with an electronic devices and gadgets anywhere^[1].” Many electronic devices include PSP games, Pads, smart phones, computers, laptops etc. were prevalent among the undergraduates. Some of them use devices to study; they look up the dictionary through the app or download the curriculum from the Internet. According to Ezeji, he definitely believes that the little devices will replace the print media in the future^[2]. Electronic devices have bad effects on undergraduates' achievements. But for the other points, electronic devices could have many positive aspects on undergraduates' achievement, they can use pads listen to the online speeches or lessons. The measure and definition of the impact of electronic devices to academic achievement could range from cognitive to psychological to social scales. In my opinion, if parents and teachers believe the different levels electronic damage could use for their children, the cognitive could be shaped. If they can accept from their own feelings and believe that the electronic devices may have bad effects on their achievement and scores, the social could also believe that it is important for undergraduates to use the devices in a good way.

Interview: Purpose of the interview

“The qualitative research interview seeks to describe and the meanings of central themes in the life world of the subjects. The main task in interviewing is to understand the meaning of what the interviewees say.^[3]” We took interview as a research, during this research, we try to understand major role in my topic; this method allow us to transfer others thoughts from their own situations and their own words. The purpose of interview should be the information gather between the interviewee and the interviewer. The more information interviewer get, the better informed the decision interviewer can make. Having a conversation with a mother is important. I can contact and gather data and formation of her; she will give me rich descriptions of her children about the impacts that after used electronic devices. According to my qualitative question, I will find the impacts on the undergraduates' academic achievement for using electronic devices.

Presentation of the interview findings

These interview questions enable interviewer to find out that the qualitative question answer. These interview data containing many specific information, such as the attitude of parents towards electronic devices, the status of undergraduate's academic achievements for using electronic devices. The subsequent section shows a discussion of the findings obtained from the questionnaire. The chapter will

highlight the different comparison between different data and provide the quantitative answer through the whole research.

Survey: Procedures and participants

According to the previous interview, I got some simple conclusions. To let my research more specific, to know the impacts of students' academic achievement for using their electronic devices, I did this questionnaire to give me more concrete information. This survey's object are parents. The details of the survey contains students' self-background (e.g. sex, age), usage frequency of the electronic devices (interaction with the devices) and the parents or the teachers' supervision, etc. Because of their English abilities are not enough to finish this work, I designed the questionnaire in Chinese.

Results and discussion

Figure 1

Statistics

option1

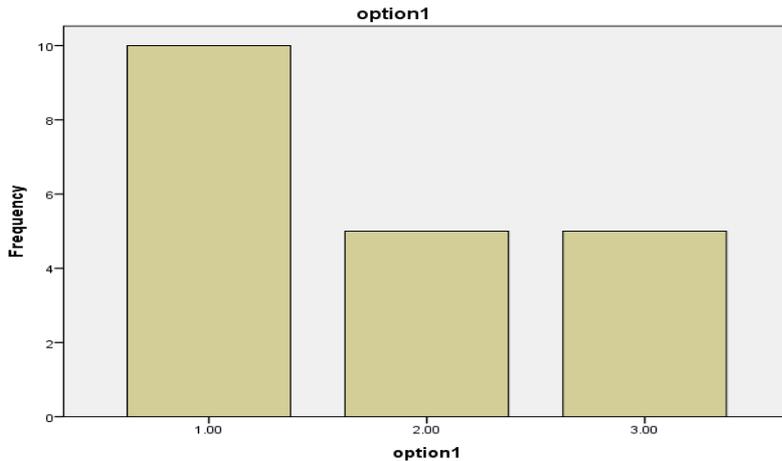
N	Valid	20
	Missing	0
Mean		1.7500
Std. Error of Mean		.19022
Median		1.5000
Mode		1.00
Std. Deviation		.85070
Variance		.724
Skewness		.534
Std. Error of Skewness		.512
Kurtosis		-1.416
Std. Error of Kurtosis		.992
Range		2.00
Minimum		1.00
Maximum		3.00
Sum		35.00

Figure 2

option1

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1.00	10	50.0	50.0	50.0
2.00	5	25.0	25.0	75.0
3.00	5	25.0	25.0	100.0
Total	20	100.0	100.0	

Figure3



I use Option one to make the frequency analysis. The output produced is shown in three heads-frequencies, frequency table, and bar chart in Figure1, 2, and 3 respectively.

SPSS output produces all the descriptive statistics requested for the selected variables as shown in Figure1. In figure 1, we have shown the frequency distribution for each variable. In Figure2, we have seen the distribution of frequency output for Option1. The first list of the frequency shows all the values found for the variable; the second list named Frequency shows the number of data points having that value; the third list named Percent shows all data percentage for that particular value, and the last list shows the value of this cumulative percentage.

Figure3, the bar chart, indicates the output for the variable Option1. On the vertical axis are pointed the frequency and on the horizontal axis, their values. The question of Option1 is “After using electronic devices, what are the changeable for undergraduate’s academic devices?” Valid one equals to the score was “declining”, valid two equals to the score was “smooth”, valid three equals to the score was “increasing”. According to these charts, it is obviously show that about half of parents persist that their undergraduate’ s academic achievements were drop after using these gargets. The remaining statistics were divided equally by choosing “smooth” and “increasing” parents. We can easily draw the conclusion that electronic devices could enhance few children’s achievements, but most of children were got bad influences from these gargets.

Figure4

Correlations

		option11	score2	score1
option11	Pearson Correlation	1	.136	-.203
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.568	.391
	N	20	20	20
score2	Pearson Correlation	.136	1	.496*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.568		.026
	N	20	20	20
score1	Pearson Correlation	-.203	.496*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.391	.026	
	N	20	20	20

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

I also chose Option 11 “What’s the main purpose for your undergraduate’s to use these electronic gadgets?” to finish my correlation study, to compare with “score1 (last semester’s score)” and score2 (this semester’s score). In each correlation matrix’s grid, these correlation coefficient shows the sample size and the two tailed significant test of p-value. As for the putout, these figures have shown that the coefficient’s correlate between score1 and option11 is -0.203, the test of significant of p-value is more than 0.0005(values more than 0.0005 are indicated as0.391 in SPSS outputs), the correlation coefficient between score2 and option11 is 0.136 and the significant for two-tailed test p-value is more than 0.0005(values more than 0.0005 are indicated as0.568 in SPSS outputs).From these digits we can deduce that the variables are strongly correlated with each other, there is a positive correlation between the option11, the score1 and score2. So this correlation analysis could show that after the comparison, using electronic devices can make student’s academic achievement getting decline.

Conclusion

“Technology use restricts movement, which can result in delayed development.”^[4] We reject the hypothesis and conclude that it could be more negative effects for using electronic devices. The overwhelming majority parents emphasize their undergraduate’ s academic achievements were drop significantly after using these gargets. But we cannot ignore the development of these technologies using in the future, according to my research, it is easy to find that parents want to guide their children in an appropriate way. Actually, parents need to be models for their children.

This method can increase your child’s comprehension skills, Parents could also limit their children’s screen time, such as 40-10 rules: study 40 minutes, paly 20 minutes, this method can improve the efficacy of learning.

According to my research, electronic devices often play a negative role inundergraduate’s academic achievements; however, if parents could instruct their children to use these new technologies in an efficient way, it can be helpful for both students’ academic achievements and growing.

References

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