The Effect of Smartphone Addiction on Achievement Motivation Among Students

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Abstract- *To examine the effect of smartphone addiction on achievement motivation among college students. High smartphone addicted student achievement motivation level is very low than low smartphone addicted students. For the study 40 samples will be selected from Aurangabad with having same educational level. For the present study Achievement Motivation Scale use for collect the data this test developed by Deo Mohan (1985). Mean, Sd and t test will be used for present research.it is concluded that the Achievement motivation of low mobile addicted students is better than low mobile addicted students.*

Keywords- achievement motivation, smartphone addiction.

I. INTRODUCTION

Addiction to, and not simply use of, mobile phones and internet may lead to anxiety and depression in youngsters, a new study has claimed. There's a long history of the public fearing new technologies as they are deployed in society, said Alejandro Lleras, psychology professor from University of Illinois. Breaking addictive technology habits may provide an important supplemental treatment for addressing mental health issues such as general anxiety disorder or depression, he said. We shouldn't be scared of people connecting online or talking on their phones, he said. The interaction with the device is not going to make you depressed if you are just using it when you are bored.

Your 'Smartphone' is likely with you most of the time. You use it to connect with your friends and other loved ones, record some of life's important moments, keep you entertained when you are bored, use it for work purposes, and even gain access to useful Internet information that may help when you are lost. The extent of its usefulness is immeasurable.

The utility of Smartphone has become central to many cultures and societies. However, this is not necessarily a good thing. In countries like South Korea, research has shown that over 70% of children around 12 years old own a Smartphone. A majority of these young Smartphone owners spend more than five hours per day using them creating a social epidemic of sorts, as almost 25% of these youngsters are considered by researchers as Smartphone addicts. In another study, half of the parents reported that their children appear addicted to Smartphone and tablet computers**.**

Time magazine conducted a worldwide survey to further answer this question. Approximately 74% of people reported they could not go more than one day without their phones, and of that group many reported they could not go more than a few hours. Likewise, the survey found that people are more or less constantly checking their phones, with 64% of people checking their phone at least once an hour.

Significance of Study

Firstly, the significance of our study in the field is help to provide the information on how severe Smartphone addiction influences our day-to-day lifestyle and the effects of addicted to Smartphone would also affect individual in a lot of things. Other than, this study would be beneficial to society as this study provide us the information on the relationship between Smartphone addiction and achievement motivation. Besides, we hope this study able to deliver knowledge to the public and society so that they have the opportunity to know the significance of Smartphone addiction as well as academic achievement.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Information and communication technology has many benefits and services for human beings, but its negative impact on the community increases daily. One of these aspects is dependency or addiction to these technologies. Addictive use of mobile cellphones is one of the factors influencing student achievement Ghanbari, H (2013).

Panahi and colleagues (2012) in a study on high school students stated that dependence on mobile phone causes decrease in academic achievement and low emotional communication with families in teenagers. Increased use of communication devices such as mobile phones, especially among young people are related with mental health problems such as depression and sleep problems.

Methodology:

Statement of the Problem:

To Study the effect of smartphone addiction on achievement motivation among students.

Aim of the study:

To examine the effect of smartphone addiction on achievement motivation among college students.

Hypotheses:

high smartphone addicted student achievement motivation level is very low than low smartphone addicted students.

Sample:

For the study 40 samples will be selected from Aurangabad with having same educational level. For the present study at the first stage smartphone addiction test as a scrutiny test will be administered for deciding the high and low Smartphone addiction. Among them 20 sample of high Smartphone addicted and 20 samples will be low Smartphone addicted And Non- probability purposive sampling will be used.

Tools

1. **Achievement Motivation Scale by Deo Mohan (1985)**Deo Mohan Achievement motivation Scale is a self-rating questionnaire developed by Prof. Prathibha Deo and Dr. Asha Mohan in the year 1985. It includes academic five factors, factors of general field of interest and social interests. The scale consists of 50 items of which 13 are negative and 37 are positive. For every statement, the possible responses are divided into five categories which are: always, Frequently, Sometimes, rarely and never.
2. **Smartphone Addiction Test:** Smartphone Addiction Test is a self-rating questionnaire developed by Researcher. 20items are included and every item YES and NO alternatives. And three dimensions are measure by the test. Namely Stress, Loneliness and Interpersonal Relation.

Procedures of data collection

For the data collection procedure, permission will be taken from principal of the colleges for the present study. In

the second stage of data collection scrutiny test of smartphone addiction test will be administered to 40 college students for the study. 20 high smartphones addicted and 20lowsmartphones addicted from junior college students.

Variables

Independent variables

Smartphone Addiction   a) High b) Low

Dependent Variables
   a) Achievement Motivation

Statistical Treatment:

Mean, Standard Deviation and t test will be used for present research paper.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Hypothesis No 1. High smartphone addicted student achievement motivation level is very low than low smartphone addicted students.

Table-I showing the Mean, Sd and 't' value of the analysis of achievement motivation level among high and low smartphone addicted students.

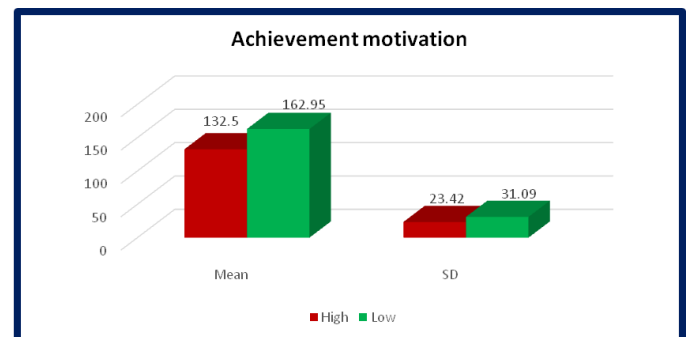| Mob Addiction	No.	Mean	SD	DF	T value	Sign
High	20	132.50	23.42	38	3.49	0.01
Low	20	162.95	31.09			

Chart-I showing the Mean, Sd and 't' value of the analysis of achievement motivation level among high and low smartphone addicted students.

Table no. 1 and Figure no. 1 indicates that the Mean and SD of achievement motivation of High mobile addicted students is 132.50. &23.42 and Low mobile addicted students is 162.95&31.09 respectively. The t value is computed (t

=3.49; ** P<0.01) it was found to be significant at 0.01 level. Thus, it is concluded that the Achievement motivation of low mobile addicted students is better than low mobile addicted students. therefore, the result support this hypothesis stating that "High smartphone addicted student achievement motivation level is very low than low smartphone addicted students". The result is consistent with the study conducted by Wentworth and Middleton (2014) The results show a negative relationship between technology usage and Academic performance. Lepp, Barkley and Karpinski (2014) investigate the relationship and found negative impact of Smartphone addiction on Academic performance of college students. Smartphone addiction does have positive influence on satisfaction in life but negative impact on Academic performance (Samaha & Hawi, 2016).

IV. CONCLUSION

The study indicates that the Achievement motivation of low mobile addicted students is found better than low mobile addicted students.

V. LIMITATION

Limitations: However, the present study has following limitations:

- The sample size was small which reduces the generalizability of the study.
- Sample was selected only from Aurangabad district only which restrict the zone wise mapping.

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