"To study the impact of Technology on the Academic Achievement of Tribal Children of Higher Secondary School of Chhattisgarh"

Navneet Kaur Narad

Research Scholar, Kalinga University Raipur, C.G., India

Corresponding Author: nvnt.kr.narad@gmail.com

*Abstract-*Rural Education System needs implementation of e-learning technologies. In 2004 Edusat was launched by ISRO to support education by presenting the education videos. Indian government is making efforts to connect villages to the internet through platforms like e-Panchayat. There are schemes for rolling out inexpensive tablets called 'Aakash'. It has become increasingly clear during the past decade that the general level of academic achievement of higher secondary tribal students is increasing.
"The destiny of India is now being shaped in their classrooms"

Keywords: Academic Achievement, Technology, IT, students

I. INTRODUCTION

Academic Achievement
Academic Achievement can be defined as what a student does or achieve at school, college or university, in class in laboratory, library or project work. Academic Achievement is commonly measured by examination or continuous assessment but there is no general agreement on how it is best tested or which aspects are more important : procedural knowledge such as skills or declarative knowledge such as facts good academic performance is very important not only to students and their parents but also to institutions of educations , educationists and for any progress.

According to Liu and Lu, 2012-
Impracticable belief and demands of guardians and teachers leads to poor academic performance and poor study.

II. TECHNOLOHGY

The simplest form of technology is the development and use of tools or devices. Teaching technology to children in underprivileged environment will improve the skilled workforce in future. Students use technology to gather information, organize learning and present it through computer applications.
Technology provide the student with much-required learning lift.

III. RELATED STUDIES

Mishra, Satwana, Gopal Chandra and Chicholikar, K.L. A study of relationship of academic achievement to aptitude, attitude and anxiety of M.Ed students studying under Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Jurisdiction. It was found that anxiety is negatively correlated to academic achievements. It was found that teaching aptitude and attitude is not related to gender but anxiety level is significantly different among male and female students'.

Kamaruddin Rafidal, Azizah, Aris Norzaid Daud Mohd (2009), " The impact of perceived stress & stress factor on academic performance on pre diploma students".The result indicate that on an over all the students experience modrate level of stress and none of the stress factors significantly affect the academic performance of students'. There is significant difference in the level of perceived stress between the beginning and middle of the semester but not significant between the middle and end of semester.

Pomerantz, E.M., Altermatt, E.R. and Saxon, J.L. (2002), "A study of gender differences in alchemic performances and internal distress", Journal of education psychology. Girls outperform boys in school particularly in stereotypically feminine subject.

Halamandaris and power (1999) studied the relationship between personality variables (extraversion, eroticism, and achievement motivation), perceived, social support and overall psychosocial adjustment to university life (measured by absence of loneliness and overall subjective satisfaction). The author also investigated the relationship between coping with exam stress, psychosocial adjustment and academic performance and predicted psychosocial adjustment to university life from demographic personality, coping and social support and psychosocial adjustment to university life.

Emotion focused coping correlated positively with neuroticism and problem focused coping correlated with achievement motivation. Several correlations were reported between personality and the different ways of coping with exam stress. Personality stress was the only variables that significantly correlated with academic performance.

Eric, Stewart, and Enedima (2002) investigated two factors associated with academic achievement, acculturation and social support. The sample consisted of 60 ninth grade students of Mexicon decent in a southwestern school district. Results indicate that students identified as highly integrated and strongly Anglo-oriented bicultural tended to have higher academic achievement. Social support was perceived as a whole from all four sources. Although no generational effects were identified, females tended to have higher grade point average (GAPs), and perceived more social support, while the males, interestingly, were slightly more acculturated.

Solberg, Carlstrom, Howard and Jones (2007) classified at-risk high school youth, "the influence of exposure to community violence and protective factors on academic and health outcomes" by using cluster analysis. 789 predominantly Latino and African American high school youths were classified into varying academic at- risk profiles using self reported levels of academic confidence, motivation to attend school, perceived family support, connections with teachers and peers, and exposure to violence. Six clusters emerged, 5 of which were identified as "at- risk". The clusters were examined in relation to academic stress, health status, grades, and school retention.

IV. METHODOLOGY

The methodology used here is the survey method. It is used for collecting information about the population of interest. It is useful in describing the characteristics of a large population and ensures more accurate sample to gather targeted results.

Administration and Collection of data
For smooth administration of the test, the researcher takes the prior permission from the principal of the concerned from schools to conduct the tools upon the students. Proper instructions were given to the students before the list. After completion of the list, questionnaire were collected and properly evaluated.

Population
In this study all the students of Higher Secondary Schools of Chhattisgarh forms the population of the study.

Sampling Technique
In the present study researcher had chosen the method of "Random Sampling" for research..

300 Tribal students from different schools of Chhattisgarh are taken.
In this study the researcher has adopted following methods of sampling for schools and students.
1. For schools – Random Sampling Method.
2. For students – Simple Random Sampling Method.

Operational definition of the terms used:
Academic Achievement – For academic achievement marks of class 12 students are taken.
Technology- for technology use of laptops, mobile phones, computers are considered

V. VARIABLES

The variables used are-
1. Dependent variable: Academic Achievement
2. Independent variable: use of Technology

TOOLS USED
1. C.A.T developed by Dr. Pramod kumar Naik
2. E-learning orientation scale by Upinder Dhar, Santosh Dhar and Surabhi Chaturvedi

OBJECTIVES
The main objectives are-
1. To study the impact of technology on the Academic Achievement of Tribal boys of Higher secondaryschoolsof chhattisgarh
2. To study the impact of technology on the Academic Achievement of Tribal Girls of Higher secondaryschoolsof Chhattisgarh

HYPOTHESES
The main hypotheses are-
1. There is no significant impact of technology on the Academic Achievement of Tribal boys of Higher secondary schools of chhattisgarh
2. There is no significant impact of technology on the Academic Achievement of Tribal Girls of Higher secondary schools of Chhattisgarh

Statistical Techniques-
The mean and standard deviation were calculated from the raw score to convert them into standard score using t-score norms.
a) Mean- It is commonly taken as arithmetic average
$$X = \frac{\Sigma x}{N}$$
b) Standard Deviation (SD)- It is used as measure of the spread of scores in a distribution.
$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma x^2}{N}}$$
c) T-test :- This test is applied to test the significance of the difference between the two mean.

$$t = \frac{M_1 \sim M_2}{\sqrt{\dfrac{\sigma 1^2}{N_1} - \dfrac{\sigma 2^2}{N_2}}}$$

Delimitations of the study

Delimitations are the boundaries of the study keeping in view the shortage of time period and resources. The area of the study is also limited as-

1. The study is confined to Chhattisgarh state only.
2. The study is limited to sample size of 300 students only. (male- 150 and female- 150)
3. The study is limited to Higher Secondary School Students.
4. The students were taken of class- XII.
5. For Academic Achievement the marks of the students of class- XII are taken.

Challenges*;*

Frequent power cuts
Lack of power inverters
Poor internet connectivity
High difference in student –computer ratio
Very few computer classes
Holidays due to exams and festivals

VI. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

According to the researcher the Tribal boys were more interested in making use of computers , laptops etc than tribal girls. The academic achievement of tribal boys and girls is also showing remarkable progress by making use of technology .The Problem of non-availability of subject teachers in rural areas has also been solved to some extent. Technology also increased student's interaction with the world. Thus technology act as a navigational tool if used properly

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Authors Profile

Navneet kaur Narad
Research Scholar Dr C.V.RAMAN University, Kota, Bilaspur C.G. 7770944460
nvnt.kr.narad@gmail.com