

Impact of Mobile Phones Among Students of Kumabakonam Town

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ABSTRACT - This paper helps to understand the concept of impact on mobile phone among students. It discovered that the use of mobile phone is uncontrollable one among students. Mobile phones are having both advantages and disadvantages like two sides in the coin. All depends upon how we are using it. Today, mobile phones are playing vital role among students. The study related to impact of undertaking using relevant tools like simple percentage analysis.

keyword: impact on mobile phone, advantages, disadvantages, playing vital role.

I. INTRODUCTION

There has been tremendous growth in the use of mobile phones in India. It is reported that India's telecommunication market is the second largest in the world. The mobile phones technology has brought the world closer. The mobile phones are available even to young children. It provides great convenience among people by way of either calling or texting. Now, the mobile phones are coming up with the variety of features like internet, sending e-mails, games, access to social networking sites like Facebooks, listening to music, playing radio, dictionary.

The mobile phone is a status symbol for the young people. The world is accepting and adopting the ways towards the advancement of technology. The mobile phones are excessively that it assumes the form of addiction. The use of mobile phones has reduced the face to face communication.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Vandana Goswami, Divya Rani Singh(2016) mobile phone usage is so strongly integrated into young people's behaviour that symptoms of behavioural addiction, such as mobile phone usage interrupting their today activities. Main aim of this paper is the reviews investigate some aspects of the emerging literature on the impact of mobile phone on student life. There are several reviews are addressing the definition mobile addiction symptoms assessment of mobile phone addiction, negative effect of mobile addiction on adolescent and some reviews addressing the role of mobile phone addiction on adolescent mental and physical health.

Kibona and Mgaya(2015) study shows that most of the students utilize smartphone for social activities (65%) compared to education activities (20%). Moreover, 65% of the students agreed that they utilize smartphone to surf

social networking sites (twitter, WhatsApp, Instagram, face book) while doing their academic assignment. 48% of them spend around 5 to 7 hours per day on smartphones. This study further identified 85% of the student are addicted to their smart phones.

D.North, K. Johnston and J.Ophoff(2014) The survey showed differences in mobile phones use by gender were found, with female students showing increased mobile phone use for safety and socializing, interest in brand and trends, as well as signs of addiction.

Kim(2013) Students tend to surf internet and play online games as a way to release their mental stress from the stress that they experience in term to escape from problems that they face from their friends or their school works. Students in the past depend on computer to surf internet to cope with their stress problem however in today's society, students tend to depend more on smartphones due to the easy accessibility of internet.

Froese al(2012) A study conducted a self-report survey to investigate students mobile phone activity in classes and the potential effect of the activities on student learning performance. The result indicates that the use of mobile phone distracts student learning process and students believe that their class room learning is disrupted during texting.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Objective of the study:

To determine the different facilities available in mobile phones.

To examine how the mobile phones create issues and problem to the environment.

To study the impact of mobile phone among students.

To determine how the mobile phones help to overcome the feeling of loneliness.

To study the health issues faced by the students during their exam.

3.2 Research Design

3.2.1 Sampling techniques:

Simple random sampling technique is used for this study.

3.2.2 Sample size:

50 Sample were chosen randomly for this study.

3.2.3 Method of data collection:

In this research the primary data was collected by means of a structured questionnaire.

3.2.4 Tools for analysis

Simple percentage analysis.

3.2.5 Limitation of the study

Some Respondents are not interested to fill the questionnaire due to lack in time and Respondents were not giving the full co-operation to fill the questionnaire because of their personal work.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

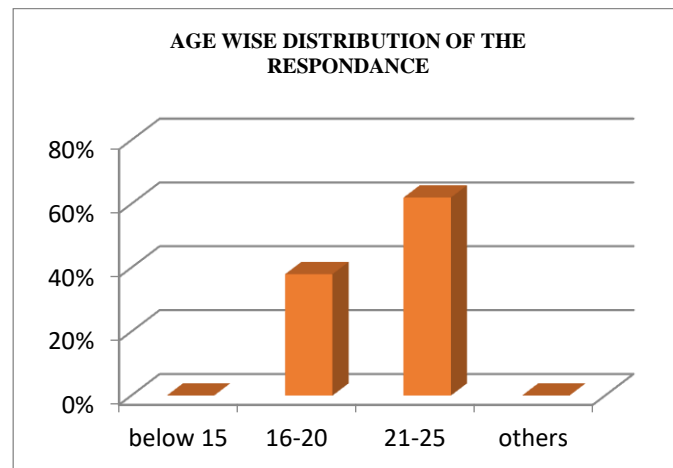
S.N O	PARTICULARS	NO RESPONDANCE	OF PERCENTAGE
1	below 15 yrs	0	0%
2	16-20 yrs	19	38%
3	21-25 yrs	31	62%
4	others	0	0%
5	Total	50	100

4.1 AGE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDANCE

INTERPRETATION:

From the above table it clearly shows, that 62% of the respondent belonged to the age group of 21-25 years and 38% of them age was between 16-20 years.

FIGURE 4.1



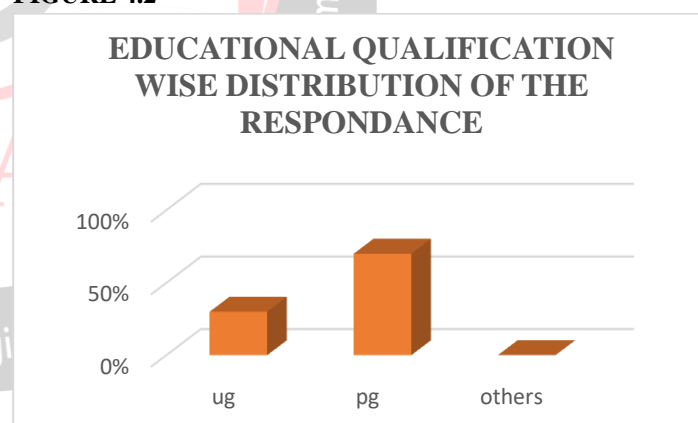
4.2 EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDANCE

S.N O	PARTICULARS	NO RESPONDENT	OF PERCENTAGE
1	Ug	15	30%
2	Pg	35	70%
3	others	0	0%
4	Total	50	100%

INTERPRETATION:

From the above table it clearly shows that 70% of the respondents are post graduates and 30% of them were undergraduates.

FIGURE 4.2



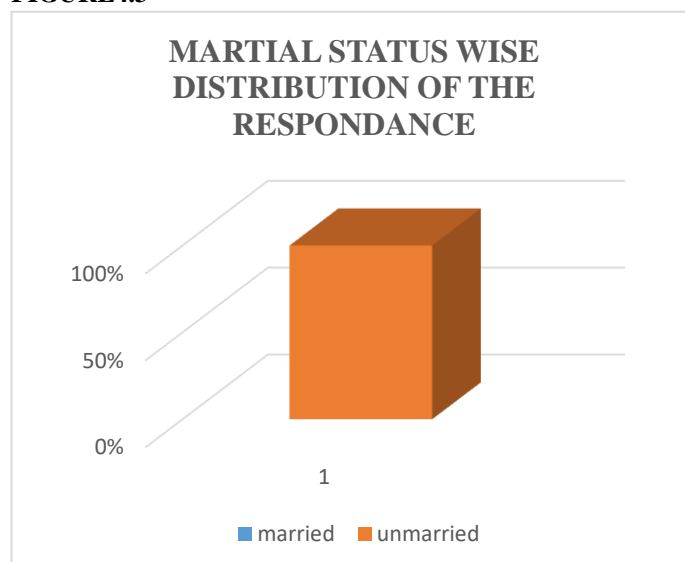
4.3 MARTIAL STATUS WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDANCE

S.N O	PARTICULARS	NO RESPONDANCE	OF PERCENTAGE
1	married	0	0%
2	unmarried	50	100%
3	Total	50	100%

INTERPRETATION:

From the above table it clearly shows that 100% of the respondents were unmarried.

FIGURE4.3



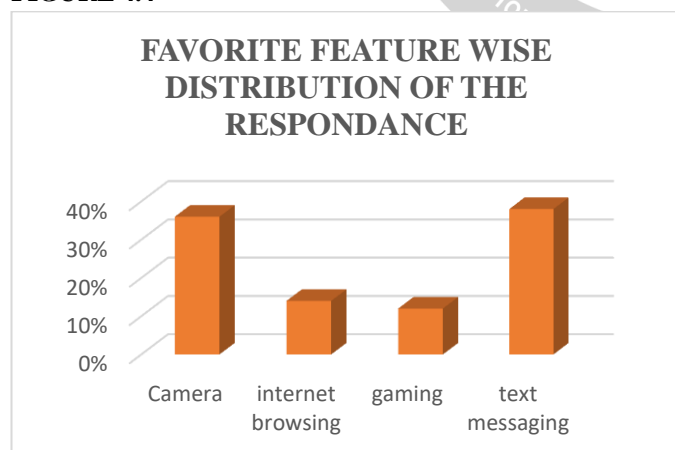
4.4FAVORITE FEATURE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDANCE

SN O	PARTICULAR S	NO RESPONDANCE	PERCENTAG E
1	camera	18	36%
2	internet browsing	7	14%
3	gaming	6	12%
4	text messaging	19	38%
5	Total	50	100%

INTERPRETATION:

From the above table it clearly shows that 38% of the respondents favourite feature on smart phone is texting message, 36% favourite feature is camera, 14% respondents as internet browsing and 12% favourite features was gaming.

FIGURE 4.4



4.5 BRAND PREFERENCE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDANCE

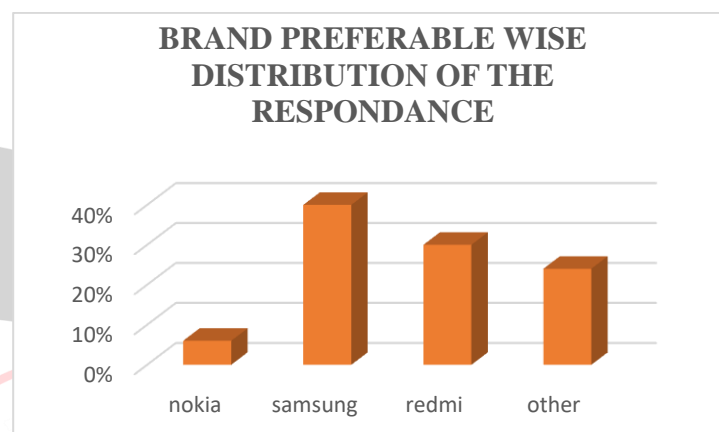
S.N O	PARTICULAR S	NO RESPONDANCE	PERCENTAG E
1	Nokia	3	6%

2	Samsung	20	40%
3	Redmi	15	30%
4	other	12	24%
5	Total	50	100%

INTERPRETATION:

From the above table it clearly shows, that 40% prefer Samsung smart phone, 30% of the students prefer Redmi, 24% prefer others and 6% prefer Nokia.

FIGURE 4.5



V. CONCLUSION

The majority of the college students are using mobile phones. It have both merits and demerits. It depends upon how we are using it. The mobile phones are useful for study and reference purpose and it helps to gain knowledge and also used to browse online.

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