

## MOBILE PHONE PRACTICE AMONG HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

**S.Vijayalakshmi**

*Assistant professor, Loyola College of Education, Loyola Campus, Chennai, Tamilnadu, India*

**K.Mohanasundaram**

*Professor, Department of Education, Periyar Maniyamai University,  
Vallam, Thanjavore, Tamilnadu, India*

---

### Abstract

*The mobile phone revolution in the country makes far-reaching developments in all spheres; it became most essential part of daily life. Internet access has exposed many adolescents to different kind of contents. The availability of different kinds of affordable and inexpensive android mobile phones made it very easy for the adolescents to have access to different types of social media from all over world. The major objectives of the study are: To find out the percentage of mobile phone practice among standard XI students, to find out the percentage of mobile phone practice among standard XI students in terms of information shared with elders, most used tool and to find out the significant differences between genders in mobile phone practice of the sample. Hypotheses were framed and analyzed using percentage*

*analysis. A sample of 220 XI standard school students from various schools of Chennai district were chosen as sample for this study. The Mobile phone practice checklist constructed and validated by the investigator was used to collect the data. Findings of the study indicate that all the standard XI students practice mobile phone in their day to-day life. 82.72% students don't share the mobile phone information with the elders and whats app is the most practiced tool in mobile phone. Gender wise analysis also calculated by the investigators. Educational implications are discussed in the article.*

**Keywords:** *Mobile phone practice, Higher secondary school students and Educational implications*

---

### Back Ground of the Study

The mobile phone revolution in the country makes far-reaching developments in all spheres; it became most essential part of daily life. In India mobile cellular service was introduced in 1994, and it is the second largest market after China for mobile phone handsets. Nearly 1.63 million people signed up for mobile phone service.(Cellular operators Association,2017). Every month, new technologies are being introduced while these technologies capture attention of teens and young adults. Furthermore, feelings of loneliness, isolation or boredom can be replaced with the pleasure of free flow of electronic delights. Aoki and Downes (2004) focused on the behavioral and psychological aspects of cell phone usage among college students. They tried to find the reasons behind why a technology is adopted in a particular way. They identified several attitudinal factors based on the exploratory study including, necessity in modern times, cost efficiency when compared to landline phone, safety or security, and dependency. The study also endeavored to look at the motivational and behavioral characteristics of mobile phone usage. (p. 352)

### Need and Significance of the Study

Mobile phones have become an almost essential part of daily life since their rapid growth in popularity in the late 1990s. A nationwide survey conducted in 2007 shows that mobile phones are

## **International Conference on School Mental Health**

the most necessary medium of communication for adolescents. Internet access has exposed many adolescents to different kind of contents. The availability of different kinds of affordable and inexpensive android mobile phones made it very easy for the adolescents to have access to different types of social media from all over world. Most youths of today are highly influenced and so much affected by what they watch on these social media sites over the internet that one can easily see the consequences in their academic performance and life styles. Hence it is the felt need to study the “Mobile phone practice among Higher Secondary school students”.

### **Objectives of the Study**

- To find out the percentage of mobile phone practice among standard XI students
- To find out the percentage of mobile phone practice among standard XI students in terms of information shared with elders
- To find out the percentage of mobile phone practice among XI standard students in terms of its most used tool.
- To find out the significant differences between genders of standard XI students in their mobile phone practice.

### **Hypotheses of the Study**

- There is a significant difference in mobile phone practice among standard XI students.
- There is a significant difference in mobile phone practice among standard XI students in terms of information shared with elders.
- There is a significant difference in mobile phone practice among standard XI students in terms of its most used tool.
- There is a significant difference in mobile phone practice among standard XI students between boys and girls.

### **Operational Definition**

**Mobile Phone:** is a wireless handy device that allows user to make calls, receive messages, use of internet and other features

**Mobile Phone Practice:** In this study it termed as how standard XI students use the mobile in their daily life.

**Higher Secondary School Students:** the students those who are studying in standard XI in Chennai city.

### **Methodology**

Survey method was followed in this study.

### **Sample and Sampling**

A Sample of 220 XI standard school students from various schools of Chennai district where chosen as sample for the study. Simple random sampling technique was adopted for the collection of the data.

### **Tool and its Description**

The Mobile phone practice checklist constructed and validated by the investigator was used to collect the data. The items were scrutinized by the researcher in discussion with the subject experts

and experienced teachers to see that whether the content validity is ensured. The checklist consists of 11 items without any dimensions. The test items were modified according to the suggestions given by the subject experts to ensure simplicity and clarity.

### Analysis

#### 1. There is a Significant Difference in Mobile Phone Practice among Standard XI Students

**Table 1 Percentage analysis of Mobile Phones Practice among Standard XI Students**

| Do you use mobile phone | N   | Reponses | Percentage |
|-------------------------|-----|----------|------------|
| Yes                     | 220 | 220      | 100        |
| No                      |     | 0        | 0          |

The table 1 indicates that 220 standard XI students use mobile phone. It states that all the students' use mobile phone and in percentage analysis it states that 100% of standard XI students practice mobile phone.

#### 2. There is a Significant Difference in Mobile Phone Practice among Standard XI Students In Terms of Information Shared with Elders

**Table 2 Percentage analysis of Mobile Phones Practice in Terms of Information Shared with elders**

| Do you share your mobile phone with elders | N   | Reponses | Percentage |
|--------------------------------------------|-----|----------|------------|
| Yes                                        | 220 | 38       | 17.27      |
| No                                         |     | 182      | 82.72      |

The table 2 indicates that 38 standard XI students share mobile phone information with parents and 182 students don't share mobile phone information with the elders. It states that 17.27% of standard XI students don't share information with elders and 82.72 share mobile phone information with elders.

#### 3. There is a significant difference in mobile phone practice among standard XI students in terms of its most used tool.

**Table 3 Percentage Analysis of Mobile Phones Practice in Terms of Most Used Tool**

| Most Used Tool in your Mobile | N   | Reponses | Percentage |
|-------------------------------|-----|----------|------------|
| Calls                         | 220 | 32       | 14.54      |
| Games                         |     | 76       | 34.54      |
| Whats app                     |     | 92       | 41.81      |
| E-mail                        |     | 11       | 5.02       |
| Others                        |     | 9        | 4.09       |

The table 3 indicates that 14.54% of standard XI students use mobile phone for calls, 34.54% of students use mobile phone for games, 41.81% of students use mobile phone for whatsapp, 5.02% of students use mobile phone for E-mail and 4.09% of standard XI students share use mobile phone for other purposes.

Result indicates that whatsapp is the most used tool by standard XI students followed by games. It also state that other purpose is least used followed by E-mail the less used tool by standard XI students.

**4. There is a significant difference in mobile phone practice among standard XI students between boys and girls.**

**Table 4 Percentage Analysis of Mobile Phones Practice in Terms of Information Shared with Elders between Boys and Girls**

| Gender | N          | Do you Share Information with Elders |     | Percentage of Responses |       |
|--------|------------|--------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-------|
|        |            | Yes                                  | No  | Yes                     | No    |
|        | <b>220</b> |                                      |     |                         |       |
| Boys   | 104        | 7                                    | 97  | 18.42                   | 53.29 |
| Girls  | 116        | 31                                   | 85  | 81.57                   | 46.70 |
|        |            | 38                                   | 182 |                         |       |

From table 4 it indicates that 18.42% of boys students share information with elders and 81.57% of girl’s students share information with elders this shows that girl’s students share information more with elders than their counter parts of boy students.

**Table 5 Percentage Analysis of Mobile Phones Practice in Terms of Most Used Tool between Boys and Girls**

| Gender       | N          | Most used tools in your mobile phone |       |       |       |           |       |        |      |        |      |
|--------------|------------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|--------|------|--------|------|
|              |            | Calls                                |       | Games |       | Whats App |       | E-mail |      | Others |      |
|              | <b>220</b> | N                                    | %     | N     | %     | N         | %     | N      | %    | N      | %    |
| <b>Boys</b>  | 104        | 8                                    | 3.25  | 54    | 51.92 | 30        | 2.88  | 5      | 4.80 | 7      | 6.73 |
| <b>Girls</b> | 116        | 24                                   | 20.68 | 22    | 18.96 | 62        | 53.44 | 6      | 5.17 | 2      | 1.72 |

From table 5 it indicates that whats app is the most used tool by standard XI students, next followed by games. Other purposes and e-mail is the least used tool by standard XI students. Gender wise analysis states that boys’ students practice to mobile phones tool is games which are 51.92%, the next mostly practiced tool is other purposes and the least practiced tool by boys’ standard XI students is calls. The most practiced tool in mobile phones by girls’ standard XI student is whats app which is 53.44% followed by calls and least practiced tool by girls is other purposes.

**Findings of the Study**

Findings of this study from the collected data states that 100% of the standard XI students practice mobile phone in their day to-day life. 82.72% standard XI students don’t share the mobile phone information with the elders. Whats app is the most practiced tool in mobile phone by standard XI students. Gender wise analysis indicates that games are the most practiced tool by boys standard XI students and whatsapp is the most practiced tool by girls standard XI students.

**Educational Implications**

School psychologists, teachers, school administrators and parents should be sensitized on the influence of mobile phone usage on their students. Guidance and counseling services should be

active in all schools and school teachers should help the students for the proper usage of mobile phone. Whats app and games are the most practiced tools by students community now a days which also evident by this study hence the study material, tutorials and other learning can be taught using the games and whats app. There are several available games app which provide learning those apps can be monitored by the education departments and well experienced teachers can be appointed to check the content of the apps. More apps and games can be created with educational content on the basis of educational domains like cognitive, affective and psychomotor to enhance the students' knowledge and to create interest among students in learning

## References

1. Agarwal,S., & Sushma, B. (2013). Knowledge, Attitude and Sources of information for increasing awareness about HIV/AIDS among college students. *Healthline*, 4(1). 50-57. Retrieved July 11, 2017, from [http://www.iapsmgc.org/journal\\_issues.php?jid=1](http://www.iapsmgc.org/journal_issues.php?jid=1)
2. Aoki and Downes. (2004). An analysis of young people's use of and attitudes towards cellphones. *Telemat Info*. 349-364.
3. Gibson, R. L. (2008). *Introduction to guidance and counseling*. Upper Saddle River, NJ:Prentice Hall.
4. Haruna, Rabiun & et al. (2016). Impact of Mobile Phone usage on Academic performance among Secondary school students in Taraba State, Nigeria. *European Scientific Journal*. 12. Retrieved August 03, 2017, from <https://www.eujournal.org/index.php/esj/article/viewFile/6911/6630>
5. Kenichi, Ishi. (2011). Examining the Adverse Effects of Mobile Phone use among Japanese Adolescents. *Keio Communication Review*. 33. Retrieved July 30, 2017, from <http://www.mediacom.keio.ac.jp/publication/pdf2011/04ISHII.pdf>
7. Kirthika, M. & Vasantha, S. (2013). The Mobile Phone Usage Among Teens and young Adults Impact of Invading technology. *International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology*. 2 (12). Retrieved July 28, 2017, from [https://www.ijirset.com/upload/2013/december/29\\_The-Mobile.pdf](https://www.ijirset.com/upload/2013/december/29_The-Mobile.pdf)
8. MACRO (Market Analysis & Consumer Research Organization) (2004). Study on mobile Phone usage among Teenagers and Youth in India. Retrieved August 05, 2017, from <https://www.itu.int/osg/spu/ni/futuremobile/socialaspects/IndiaMacroMobileYouthStudy04.pdf>
9. Mohanasundaram, K & Gershm Jebaraj, P. (2007). Integrating Mobile Phone Technology in Teaching- learning process at Higher Education level. *University News*. 45 (46). 8-12. ISSN. 0566-2257.
10. Vijayalakshmi, S., Mohanasundaram, K., & Ramganes, E. (2016). Effect of Technology usage on Academic Achievement of B.Ed. Student-teachers. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Educational Research*, 5, 4(6), 41-48. ISSN: 2277-7881. IF: 3.318. IC value: 5.16. ISI Value: 2.286. Retrieved May 17, 2016, from <http://s3-ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com/ijmer/pdf/volume5/volume5-issue4%286%29-2016.pdf>
11. <https://www.totaltele.com/380748/India-adds-163m-new-cell-phone-users-in-February>