Analysis on Effect of Cell Phones on Morality of Students in Higher Secondary Schools

[1]M.Maheswaran, [2]T. Rajashekar, [3]T. Rajashekar

[1,2,3]Assistant Professor, Department of H & S, Brilliant Institute of Engineering and Technology, Hyderabad, India

Abstract

The current investigation aims to investigate the contributions of the areas related to the impact of mobile phones on the morality of higher secondary school students in relation to students' attitudes regarding dependence on mobile phones, the effects of mobile phones on academic performance, the effects of mobile phone use on students' morality, and the effects of mobile phone usage on students' study habits. According to the research's findings, students' attitudes on their dependency on mobile phones show that they regularly check them during study sessions, feel worried and angry without them, and alter their lifestyles to spend more time using them. Mobile phone use and academic performance: Students' reliance on their phones during study make academic performance lower, the academic performance is ruined due to use of mobile phone and their academic performance would be better when they are not using mobile phone. The effect of use of the mobile phone on students morality – students lie to others to conceal the extent of their involvement and also they are taking malice about others increase through the use of mobile phone. The impact of mobile phone on study habits of students – students think that learning will be impossible without mobile phone, they reduces their intention of going to library and the use of mobile phone greatly affects the reading routine and study habits of the students.

Keywords: Mobile phone, Impact, Morality, Higher Secondary School and Students

I. Introduction

In the 21st century, media technology has permeated every aspect of children's life. The world of electronic media is evolving quickly. Several new media platforms, including mobile phones, iPods, video games, messaging, social networking sites, and e-mail, have joined television as its primary competitor. The use of a mobile phone is essential to everyday life. Ideas, information, and concepts are shared in a two-way process. It involves people of all ages, including young toddlers, teenagers, and seniors. Among them teens wanted extra knowledge associated with numerous fields with the assistance of cell phone. People are frequently swayed by hyperbole and fail to consider reality, which has an influence on their relationships and way of life. Nowadays, technological devices (such as cell phones) are utilized more than earlier in Manipur. Adolescent media use has explore. Parents are worried that youth are drowning in messages about sex, smoking, drinking, goods which are used by consumer, and a host of other behaviour and products that threaten their health and well-being.

The innovations coming from the revolution in information and communication technology (ICT) are redefining the contours of human existence at physical, social, and psychological planes. The presence of gadgets such as mobile phone, television (TV), personal computer (PC), lap top, Internet, and I-Pod are reorganizing life experiences in terms of time, space, and efficiency. The consequences of these interventions are resulting in changes in mental habits, pattern of time use, quality and nature of social interaction, and well-being. At societal level institutions like banking, travel, schooling, health care, and official/bureaucratic processing of information in different walks of life are organizing live in newer ways. At individual level people are feeling empowered. By amplifying human capacity, enhancing performance, and facilitating various goals these technologies are shaping the motives, emotions, and choices in significant ways. Indeed they are deeply entrenched in today's lives in urban Manipur. The consequences are, however, not free

from problems. They are interfering with many activities in the life world and their fruitful integration with personal, family, and organizational domains often become problematic. There are indications that greater use of these gadgets (mobile phone) leads to increase in individual level psychopathology (e.g. loneliness, attention-deficits, and poor interpersonal relationship), disruptions in family functioning, and poor work-life balance. Unrealistic aspirations, consumerist orientation, over concern for body image, and preference for materialistic possessions are often reported to dominate their lives. Such consequences have implications for parenting, schooling and social policy.

Researches on media have been going on from last 50 years and still continue. We can look for the history and evaluate this in 3 (three) stages. First phase includes 18th century to late 19th century. The development was done in North America and Europe leading to shape opinion and believes against resistance. Second stage continues from 1940 to the early 1960 which shaped by mass communication growth research in US. The application about the effects of mass communication was also formed in this stage. The ICT enabled print, electronic and internet media and social networking sites along with mobiles phones and their technological convergence have brought revolutionary changes in the human minds at all levels. Accompanied by the competitive pressures, such a rapidly changing world has not only brought opportunities, but also the daunting challenges and high risks particularly for the Indian youth struggling for day to day life with self-esteem. In the long run, the lake of morality encourages students engage in different unethical and criminal activities. The chances of falling into the darkness immorality for the underprivileged student are massive than that of the normal students. Consequently, immoral persons tend to push the nation backwards.

Significance of the Study

The purpose of the study is to conduct an indepth analysis of morality of higher secondary schools. Mobile phone media as the carrier of information dissemination and exchange belong to the scope of technology. Therefore, the mobile phone media has two sides of the impact on the students possess dual nature. Mobile phone media breaks the constraints of time and space, providing a wealth of information the advancement in technology has made students lives a lot easier impacts on the society and students. Mobile phone effects students very much. Every students and bad addiction to mobile phones. They are using social media to vary more than education on their phones. Besides these, mobile phone is a big reason of the cybercrime. Students give everything on their social media. They also keep unethical material causing decline in moral values. Mobile phone is causing decline in moral values of students. Student use the internet to meet their spiritual needs of entertainment, but may lead to moral consciousness willpower fade and they take pride in telling lies, engaging in ungodly practices and criminal breeding. Students use the internet to entertainment, work and rest to meet spiritual needs. But students of willpower, self-protection awareness is not enough, network entertainment violence and sex and phone sex may corrode students willpower, twisted moral personality of students, and even breed criminal. Keeping all these in view the investigator choose this topic "Impact of Mobile Phone on the Morality of Higher Secondary Students".

Objectives of the Study
1. To study the attitude of higher secondary schools students' regarding dependence on mobile phone.
2. To examine the impact of mobile phone on students' academic performance.
3. To investigate the effect of the use of mobile phone in student`s morality.
4. To examine the impact of mobile phone on study habits of students.

Hypotheses of the Study
1. There exists dependence on mobile phone of higher secondary schools students' attitude.
2. There exists the impacts of mobile phone on students' academic performance.
3. There exists the effect of the use of mobile phone in students' morality.

4. There is impact of mobile phone on the study habit of students.

II. Method of the Study

The methodological framework of this study was descriptive survey method. Descriptive survey method is preferred over other method as it enables to make investigation with, narration of events, comparisons and drawing conclusions based on the information obtained from relatively large and representative sample of the target population. It is an organized attempt to analyse, interpret and report the present status of a social institution, group area.

A. Population

The population for the present study was confined to the Higher Secondary Schools students of Thoubal District of Manipur.

B. Sampling

Sampling procedures provide generalization on the basis of a relatively small proportion of the population. The sample for the present study consists of 100 students selected from 5 (five) schools, from each schools comprised of 21 Higher Secondary Schools students of Thoubal District of Manipur. The simple random sampling technique was applied for the present study.

C. Tools used

The major tool used was questionnaire as it was the most flexible tool for collection of both qualitative and quantitative information. For the present study, a questionnaire was constructed by the researchers themselves to fulfil the mission of study.

D. Statistical Analysis

Analysis of data for the present study has been made in conformity with the objectives as formulated by the investigators. Statistical techniques was adopted to calculate frequencies and percentage as the analyse the data.

III. Results and Discussion

Sl.No	Items	Yes	%	No	%
	Table-1 Students' Dependence on Mobile Phone				
	N=100				
1	Students always keep their mobile phone with them	73	73%	27	27%
2	Students cannot be able to study without their mobile phone.	58	58%	42	42%
3	Students frequently check their mobile phone during the study time.	70	70%	30	30%
4	Students are anxious and irritable without their mobile phone.	75	75%	25	25%
5	Students constantly check their mobile phone so as not to miss conversations between friends on twitter, facebook and whatsapp.	80	80%	20	20%
6	Students depends on mobile phone all the time they loss their intimate friends.	68	68%	32	32%
7	Students dependence on mobile phone has loss their educational opportunity	55	55%	45	45%
8	Students have drastically change their lifestyle in order to spend more time on mobile phone	68	68%	32	32%

From the above table the first point shows that 73 i.e. 73 % of the students agreed that they always keep their mobile phone with them but only 27 i.e. 27% of the students disagreed. Thus it can be concluded that the majority of students always keep their mobile phone with them. In the second point it shows that 58 i.e. 58% of the students agreed that they cannot be able to study without their mobile phone. Thus it can be stated that most of the students cannot be able to study without their mobile phone. In the third point it shows that 70 i.e. 70% of the students frequently check their mobile phone during the study time but only 30 i.e. 30% of the students disagreed with the statement. Thus it can be concluded that students frequently check their mobile phone during study time. In the fourth point it shows that 75 i.e. 75% of the respondents agreed that students are anxious and irritable without their mobile their mobile phone. In the fifth point it shows that 80 i.e. 80% of the students agreed that students constantly check their mobile phone so as not to miss conversations between friends on twitter, facebook and whatsapp. While only 20 i.e. 20% of the students responded negatively. Thus it can be interpreted that majority of the students constantly check their mobile phone so as not to miss conversations point it shows that 68 i.e. 68% of the students agreed that student depends on mobile phone all the time they loss their intimate friends but only 32 i.e. 32% of the students disagreed the statement. Thus it can be interpreted that most of the students depends on mobile phone all the time therefore they loss their intimate friends. In the seventh point it shows that 55 i.e. 55% of the students agreed that students dependence on mobile phone has loss their educational opportunity but 45 i.e. 45% of the students responded negatively. Thus it can be concluded that most of the students dependence on mobile phone has loss their educational opportunity. In the eighth point it shows that 68 i.e. 68% of the students agreed that students have drastically change their lifestyle in order to spend more time on mobile phone. While 32 i.e. 32% of the student disagreed with the statement. Thus it can be interpreted that majority of the students have drastically change their lifestyle in order to spend more time on mobile phone.

Sl. No.	Table-2 Impact of Mobile Phone on Academic Performance				
	N=100				
	Items	Yes	%	No	%
1	Students dependence on mobile phone for their study make academic	66	66%	34	34%
	performance lower.				
2	Students use of mobile phone make them do their academic activities less.	74	74%	26	26%
3	Students use of mobile phone during study time distract their thinking process.	86	86%	14	14%
4	Students academic performance is ruined by the use of mobile phone.	62	62%	38	38%
5	Students academic performance would be better when they are not using	75	75%	25	25%
	mobile phone.				
6	Students do not take part in a class test due to lack of preparation as they spend	56	56%	44	44%
	their reading time using mobile phone.				
7	use of mobile phone improve the students academic performance	42	42%	58	58%
8	Use of mobile phone enhance the efficiency of their study	43	43%	57	57%

9	Students use their mobile phone only for doing assignment	27	27%	73	73%

From the above table the first point shows that 66 i.e 66% of the students agreed that they dependence on mobile phone for their study make academic performance lower but only 34 i.e. 34% of the students responded in negative. Thus it can be concluded that most of the students dependence on mobile phone for their study make academic performance lower. In the second point it shows that 74 i.e. 74% of the students agreed that students use of mobile phone make them do their academic activities less but 26 i.e. 26% of the students responded negatively. Thus it can be interpreted that majority of the students use of mobile phone make them do their academic activities less. In the third point it shows that 86 i.e. 86% of the students agreed that they use of mobile phone during study time distract their thinking process but only 14 i.e. 14% of the students disagreed the statement. Thus it can be concluded that majority of the students use of mobile phone during study time distract their thinking process. In the fourth point it shows that 62 i.e. 62% of the students agreed that students academic performance is ruined by the use of mobile phone. While 38 i.e. 38% of the students responded negatively. In the fifth point it shows that 75 i.e. 75% of the students agreed that students academic performance would be better when they are not using mobile phone but 25 i.e. 25% of the students disagreed the statement. In the sixth point it shows that 56 i.e. 56% of the students agreed that students do not take part in a class test due to lack of preparation as they spend their reading time using mobile phone but 44 i.e. 44% of the students responded negatively. In the seventh point it shows that 42 i.e. 42% of the students agreed but 58 i.e. 58% of the students disagreed that use of mobile phone does not improve the student's academic performance. In the eight point it shows that 43 i.e. 43% of the students agreed but 57 i.e. 57% of the students responded disagreed that students use of mobile phone does not enhance the efficiency of their study. In the ninth point it shows that only 27 i.e. 27% of the students agreed but 73 i.e. 73% of the students disagreed that students does not use their mobile phone only for doing assignment.

	Table-3 Effect of Use of Mobile Phone on Students Morality				
	N=100				
Sl. No.	Items	Yes	%	No	%
1	Students lie to others to conceal the extent of their involvement with the mobile phone	68	68%	32	32%
2	Students have quarreled with over disturbing them when they are using mobile phone	54	54%	46	46
3	Students use dirty words frequently in replying to text messages.	40	40%	60	60%
4	Students keep using mobile phone even when their parents are calling them repeatedly	56	56%	44	44%
5	Students often engage in replying to text message on mobile phone in classes	35	35%	65	65%
6	Students talking malice about others increase through the use of mobile phone	63	63%	37	37%
7	Students have recharged their mobile phone with the money given by parents to buy some books	65	65%	35	35%

8	Students do not received calls from their parents while browsing internet through mobile phone	58	58%	42	42%

From the above table the first point shows that 68 i.e. 68% of the students agreed that students lie to others to conceal the extent of their involvement with the mobile phone. While 32 i.e. 32% of the students disagreed. Thus it can be concluded that most of the students lie to others to conceal the extent of their involvement with the mobile phone. In the second point it shows that 54 i.e. 54% of the students agreed that students have quarreled with over disturbing them when they are using mobile phone but 46 i.e. 46% of the students responded negatively. In the third point it shows that only 40 i.e. 40% of the students agreed the statement but 60 i.e. 60% of the students disagreed that majority of the students do not use dirty words frequently in replying to text messages. In the fourth point it shows that 56 i.e. 56% of the students agreed that students keep using mobile phone even when their parents are calling them repeatedly but 44 i.e. 44% of the students responded negatively. In the fifth point it shows that only 35 i.e. 35% of the students responded positively but 65 i.e. 65% of the students disagreed that students do not often engage in replying to text message on mobile phone in classes. In the sixth point it shows that 63 i.e. 63% of the students agreed that students talking malice about others increase through the use of mobile phone. While 37 i.e. 37% of the students disagreed. In the seventh point it shows that 65 i.e. 65% of the students agreed that students have recharged their mobile phone with the money given by parents to buy some books but 35 i.e. 35% of the students disagreed the statement. In the eighth point it shows that 58 i.e. 58% of the students agreed that students do not received calls from their parents while browsing internet through mobile phone but 42 i.e. 42% of the students disagreed. Thus it can be concluded that most of the students do not received calls from their parents while browsing internet through mobile phone.

Sl. No.	Table-4 Impact of Mobile Phone on Study Habits of Students N=100 Items	Yes	%	No	%
1	Students keep their mobile phone far away while reading	26	26%	74	74%
2	Mobile phone will delay them to achieve their aim of learning	68	68%	32	32%
3	Students learning will be impossible without mobile phone	56	56%	44	44%
4	Students feel anxious when they are studying if they have not received messages in time	72	72%	38	38%
5	Students frequently break their daily study routine due to use of mobile phone	65	65%	35	35%
6	The ringing of their mobile phone during study time disturbs them.	46	46%	54	54%
7	Students sometime break their study due to eagerness of talking to someone on their mobile phone	60	60%	40	40%
8	Mobile phone reduce their intension to go to library	80	80%	20	20%

From the above table the first point shows that only 26 i.e. 26% of the students agreed the statement but 74 i.e. 74% of the students disagreed that students do not keep their mobile phone far away while reading. In the second point it shows that 68 i.e. 68% of the students agreed that students their mobile phone will delay them to achieve

their aim of learning. In the third point it shows that 56 i.e. 56% of the students responded positively that their learning will be impossible without mobile phone. While 44 i.e. 44% of the students responded it negatively. In the fifth point it shows that 72 i.e. 72% of the students agreed that they feel anxious when they are studying if they have not received messages in time but 38 i.e. 38% of the students disagreed the statement. In the fifth point it shows that 65 i.e. 65% of the students agreed that they frequently break their daily study routine due to use of mobile phone. While 35 i.e. 35% of the students disagreed. In the sixth point it shows that only 46 i.e. 46% of the students agreed the statement but 54 i.e. 54% of the students disagreed that the ringing of their mobile phone during study time do not disturb them. In the seventh point it shows that 60 i.e. 60% of the students agreed that they sometime break their study due to eagerness of talking to someone but 40 i.e. 40% of the students disagreed the statement. In the eighth point it shows that 80 i.e. 80% of the students agreed that their mobile phone reduces that intension to go to library but only 20 i.e. 20% of the students disagreed the statement. Thus it can be concluded that most of students think that their mobile phone reduces their intension to go to library.

Conclusion

The attitude of students' dependency on mobile phones was covered in the first section of the analysis. The majority of kids at higher secondary schools were found to constantly have their phones with them. Also, people routinely check their phones while studying. The majority of students frequently check their mobile phones to ensure that they don't miss their friends' conversations, and they feel uneasy and agitated without them, which is a huge concern for the students. Also, it was shown that the majority of students had made significant lifestyle changes in order to spend more time on their mobile devices. The majority of pupils in higher secondary schools rely on their cell phone for most of their daily activities.

The second part of the analysis discussed the impact of mobile phone on academic performance of higher secondary schools students. While studying the impact of mobile phone, it was found that students dependence on mobile phone for their study make academic performance lower. And it also found that academic performance is ruined due to use of mobile phone and their academic performance would be better when they are not using mobile phone. Lastly, the academic performance of the students is greatly affected by the use of mobile phone.

The third part of analysis discussed the effect of use of the mobile phone on student's morality. While studying the morality, the majority of the students lie to others to conceal the extent of their involvement and also they taking malice about others increase through the use of mobile phone. It is also found that students keep using mobile phone even then their parent are calling them repeatedly. Even some of the students quarrel with someone who disturbs them when they are using mobile phone. This clearly shows that their morality is affected by the use of mobile phone to some extent. So, it needs to be checked their ways of using mobile phone.

The fourth part of analysis discussed the impact of mobile phone on study habits of students. It was found that majority of the students keep their mobile phone always during study time and they think that learning will be impossible without mobile phone. The majority of the students feel anxious when they are studying if they have not received massages in time and alsoe sometime break their study due to eagerness of talking to someone mobile phone. Lastly, the majority of the students think that the use of mobile phone reduces their intention of going to library and will delay them to achieve their aim of learning. This clearly indicates that use of mobile phone greatly affects the reading routine study habits of the students.

Suggestions

There is need to check the use of mobile phone by the students as their dependence on mobile phone greatly affects their life. And the higher secondary school students are teenagers and they need a guide so that they can use their mobile phone reasonably.

The schools' principals and parents should observe their children's behaviour carefully and monitor how they use their mobile phone in order to know why their academic performance is lowered when they use mobile phone and necessary action should be taken accordingly.

An awareness programme should be given to the students in relation to judiciously use of mobile phone for only useful purposes and in order to develop positive attitude among the students.

The mobile phone is causing decline among the students it needs to be checked in time. They should make to realize the good manners of proper mobile usage without hurting, disturbing and annoying others so that their moral value can be developed positively.

The use of mobile phone reduces the intention to go library and destructs the study habits of students. Therefore, the schools' principals should organized training and orientation programme for students on how to use the library for study and it enhanced the students to have good study habits.

There is an immediate need to give an awareness to students in order to enable the use of the mobile in a controlled manner so that the students may not depends on mobile phone.

References

1. Ali, G. (2018). Study of the Impact of Students' access to Internet and its Impacts on their Relationship with their Teachers and on their Academic Engagement : A Case Study of Four Schools in UAE.

2. Alshahrani, S. (2013). The Impact of Website use on students' perception of student- lecture relationship within Higher Education in Saudi Arabia.

3. Bell, E., &Brymann, A. (2007). The Ethics of Management Research :An Exploratory ContentAnalysis, British Journal of Management, 18(1), 63-77.

4. Block, P. (2001). Managing in the media, New Delhi : Focal Press.

5. Campbell, MA. (2005). The Impact of Mobile Phone on Young People's Social Life. Paper resented at the Social changes in the 21st century Conference, Brisbane.

6. Ellison, N.B., Steinfield, C., & Lampe, C. (2007). The Benefits of Facebook "friends" Social capital and College Students' Use of Online Social Network Sites, Journal of Computer Mediated Communication, 12 (4), 1143-1168.

7. Goggin, G. (2008). Mobile Phone Cultures, Oxon : Routledge.

8. Gosuuami, V., Singh, D. (2016). Impact of Mobile Phone Addiction on Adolescent's Life : A Literature Review.

9. Hoflich, Joachin, R. &hartmann (2006). Mobile phone communication in everyday life, ethnographic, views observation & reflections,Berlin : Frank &Timme.

10. IGNOU (Reprint 2018). Master of Arts (Education) Handbook on Dissertation Work, New Delhi : Registrar MPDD, IGNOU.

11. IGNOU (Reprint 2018). Operational Dimension of education, New Delhi : Registrar MPDD, IGNOU.

12. Khan, S. (2017). Mobile Phone Usage of Graduate Students in Rawalakot – A Study About ThePsychosocial and Physical Effects, Germany.

13. Kothari, C.R., (Reprint 2008) .Research Methodology Methods and Techniques, Delhi, India: New Age International Publisher.

14. Lokesh, K. (2011). Methodology of Educational Research, Delhi, India : Vikash publishing