CHAPTER – I
INTRODUCTION

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The whole world is accepting and adopting the ways towards the advancement of technology. The youth is playing a vital role in this rapid race.

The mobile phone is a status symbol for young people. The features of the phone, the appearance and personalised accessories all attest the phone's status with 60% of young people reporting they are keen to upgrade their mobile phone. Even the ownership of a mobile phone indicates that one is socially connected, accessible and in demand. It can also be seen as a symbol of independence from one's family.

1.1 IMPACT OF MOBILE PHONE ON EDUCATION

According to Barker, Krull and Mallison, the impacts of mobile phone technologies on learning are portability, collaboration and motivation enhancing students, parents and teacher education system.

The mobile phone portability enables student learning to be ubiquitous in obtaining or retrieving course information through their mobile phones as they are carried from class to class wherever. This portability can improve a wide variety of learning settings like field trip, the classroom, or outside the campus.

There is a great possibility that mobile learning will have a direct positive effect on learning as technology helps to strengthen student's motivation, focuses attention and validates the relevance of learning to performance.

1.1.1 Secondary School

A school that is intermediate between elementary school and college and usually offering general, technical, vocational, or college-preparatory courses. Secondary school education comprises of two years of lower secondary (IX, X) and two years of higher secondary (XI, XII) education. Usually, students from ages 14 to 17 study in this section. These schools may be affiliated to national boards (like CBSE, ISC, and NIOS) or various state boards.

Secondary school is a term used to describe an educational institution where the final stage of schooling, known as secondary education and usually compulsory up to a specified age, takes place. It follows elementary or primary education, and may be followed by university (tertiary) education.

There are many different types of secondary school, and the terminology used varies around the world. Children usually transfer to secondary school between the ages of 14 and 16 years, and finish between the ages of 17 and 19 years, though there is considerable variation from country to country.

Depending on the system, schools for this period or a part of it may be called secondary schools, high schools, gymnasia, lyceums, middle schools, colleges, vocational schools and preparatory schools, and the exact meaning of any of these varies between the systems.

The secondary school students are those students of post-primary studies or as described above. It is at this stage of academics that students lay the foundation of their future. No matter what the student wants to be in life, the way is paved at this stage that is why most errors which are not corrected in secondary school lives with most students till the rest of their lives. Building people with global passion are deeply rooted in this stage of education.

1.1.2 Impact of the mobile phone on peer group:

The impact of the mobile phone on young people's peer groups has been extensive. Adolescence is a time of change and increasing influence of the peer group and thus communication amongst peer group members is central to the identity of the individual.

A cell phone provides what the sociologist Rich Ling in The Mobile Connection (2004) has called an "anytime-anywhere-for-whatever-reason type of access" to a youth's social network. A cell phone allows for flexible planning when arranging social events. It is the immediacy of cellular communications that typifies mobile youth culture. Youth with mobiles are usually, or learn quickly to become, technically competent in their use of their cell phone features such as SMS messaging, picture messaging, or using mobile chat services. In addition, their model of cell phone, ringtone or wallpaper all offer youth a way of showing off their social status or fashion consciousness in the digital age. The cell phone plays a role in youth identity

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formation - fostering a sense of self-esteem, showing social connectedness, and providing a teen with an independent means of communication. The mobile phone therefore plays a key role in a child's development as an adolescent. In many instances, this mobile youth culture adds to the generation gap between parents and children.

A nationwide survey conducted in 2010 shows that mobile phones are the most necessary medium of communication for adolescents. It has virtually affected the society's accessibility, security, safety and coordination of social activities and has become a part of culture of the whole world.

Modern mobile phones support many additional services, and accessories, such as SMS (or text) messages, e-mail, Internet access, gaming, Bluetooth and infrared short range wireless communication, camera, MMS messaging, MP3 player, radio and GPS. Low-end mobile phones are often referred to as feature phones, whereas high-end mobile phones that offer more advanced computing ability are referred to as smart phones.

The first hand held mobile phone was demonstrated by Dr. Martin Cooper of Motorola in 1973, using a handset weighing 2 kg (4.4 lb). Motorola released the first commercially available mobile phone, the DynaTAC 8000x in 1983. In the year 1990, 12.4 million people worldwide had cellular subscriptions. By the end of 2009, less than 20 years later, the number of mobile cellular subscriptions worldwide reached approximately 4.6 billion, 370 times the 1990 number, penetrating the developing economies and reaching the bottom of the economic pyramid. Mobile phone has been an effective means of communication which has solved a lot of problems and poses a lot. It is mobile as the name, you can walk around with it play with it, study with it, sleep with it, travel with it and can equally go into the rest room with it.

In education wise, it is very helpful for students. In olden days if they had any doubts about their studies they should seek library or friends home. But now they can get answers to their questions from the place where they are. The only needed things are mobile phones and data. It really saves their time and makes them read more things and attain more marks.

1.1.3 Negative impact of mobile phone

It is true that mobile phones can help students in studies but only if they use them wisely. Most of the students become addictive to mobile phones and are found playing games, chatting with their friends and watching movies and other stuff. If students are busy keeping their eyes on their mobile phones at all times they won't get time for studying which would lead to poor grades.

1.2   RATIONALE

Mobile phones connect students to one another, to educational resources and to a potential host of distractions. The presence of cell phones presents both opportunities and challenges for today's students. Mobile phone can be a helpful academic tool, or a hurtful academic disruption depending upon the attitude and use pattern of the students and the policies of school they attend.

The usage of smart phone or an internet enabled mobile phone covers various operations. This research work will examine phone usage and identifies the effects of smart phone on the studies of students at secondary level.

The purpose of this study is to determine student's opinion about cell phone usage and perceived distraction.

1.3   STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Mobile phone has gained immeasurable ground in the lives of students all over the world. Mobile phone is a common sight today in our schools as students going to school/class with some of the most expensive and sophisticated mobile phones, tablets and i-pads that has all the applications, facilities and software that can connect them to the internet and all forms of social media platforms, other web sites and so on, where they chat, access, stream, download, upload, exchange and play different kinds of media contents. The mobile phone usage pattern of most of these students, during and after school hours, such as their level of engagement in calling, chatting, instant messaging, social networking and exam malpractices etc. is greatly influencing their academic performance. Therefore this study sought to investigate the influence of the Mobile phones usage on studies among senior secondary schools students under the title

A Study of Impact of Mobile Phones on Studies of Secondary Level Students

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What are the opinions of students about the effect of use of mobile phone on their studies?
2. In what way the mobile phones effect the studies of school students?

1.5 OBJECTIVES

1. To determine the opinion of students about the effect of mobile phones on their studies.
2. To study the positive and negative effects of mobile phone on studies of students.

1.6 DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. This study is only confined to 60 students of class XII
2. This study is confined to government school students
3. This study is confined to Bhopal district only.