PARENTAL KNOWLEDGE ON MOBILE PHONES USE BY ADOLESCENTS WITH A VIEW TO DEVELOPING INFORMATION BOOKLET ON THE PREVENTION OF BEHAVIORAL CHANGES IN ADOLESCENTS

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ABSTRACT

The present study was aimed to assess the parental knowledge regarding the impacts of using mobile phones by adolescents with a view to develop an information booklet on prevention of behavioral changes in adolescents in selected urban community area Jaipur To assess the behavioural changes among adolescents. To determine the parental knowledge on use of mobile phone.To find the association between reported behavioural changes among adolescents and selected demographic variables. To develop an information booklet on prevention behavioral changes due to uses of mobile phone .This study was based on Nola. J. Penders Health Promotion Model. Non experimental approach with descriptive survey design was used. proforma to identify reported behavioural changes among adolescents was used. Parents of adolescents whose children studying in higher secondary classes between the age group of 15-18 years were selected by using purposive sampling technique and the sample size were 100.

Key Words: Parental Knowledge, Mobile Phones, Adolescents, Information Booklet, Behavioral Changes

INTRODUCTION

Communication with fellow beings is a necessity as well as an inborn need of human beings. The invention of telephone by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876 revolutionized the field of communication. Cellular phones have become a mainstream product and have a huge impact on today''s world. Kerala is the state with highest tele-density and the number of subscribers in the state has crossed 1.7 million. As per the latest census there are around 3.34 crore population which bears 3.45 crore mobile phones with a tele-density of 103%.A study on teens, cell phones and texting among adolescents in America resulted that the majority (75%) of the samples between 13-17years old owns a cell phone and study concludes that among them most (54%) use text messaging, (30% & 16%) are using cell phone for contacting their friends.Mobile phones affect the behaviour of the user''s also. A study on mind control by cell phone among 120 (60 males+60 females) adolescents in England, pointed out that the electromagnetic signals from cell phones can damage the brainwaves and leads to behaviour changes.

NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

In the 20th century there was a great paradigm shift from the use of land phones connections across the world especially in India. It was mainly by the explosion of telecommunication technology and its numerous uses. By the significance of technology and wide usage, adolescence that is the blooming buds of the nation came across the wireless telecommunication boom. It affected the various dimensions of adolescent life both positively and negatively.A Study was conducted among youth aged between 16-20yrs to determine the connection between consumption patterns and mobile phone use .A survey was conducted among secondary school children to find out more about the activities and opinions regarding internet use. Boys were more likely to use the internet than girls and mobile phones were also used for making calls and text messaging.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

"A study to assess the parental knowledge regarding the impact of using mobile phones by adolescents with a view to developed an information booklet on prevention of behavioral changes in adolescents in selected urban community area jaipur".

OBJECTIVES

1.   To assess the behavioral changes among adolescents.

2.   To determine the parental knowledge on use of mobile phone.

3.   To find the association between reported behavioural changes among adolescents and selected demographic variables.

4.   To develop an information booklet on prevention behavioral changes due to uses of mobile phone .

HYPOTHESIS

H1- There will be a significant association between reported behavioural changes and selected demographic variables.

RESEARCH APPROACH

The research approach adopted for this study was non experimental approach.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The Research design selected for this study was descriptive survey design. In this study the parental reports on impacts of the usage of mobile phone on behavioural changes were identified and the adolescents were grouped into four groups according to their score obtained in the assessment tool. Parental knowledge on use of mobile phone and its impacts on behavioural changes among adolescents also assessed.

VARIABLES

In the present study independent variable is use of Mobile phone. The dependent variable is behavioural changes among adolescents.

SETTING OF THE STUDY

The setting of the study in urban community of Jaipur.

POPULATION

In the study population refers to parents of adolescents studying in senior secondary classess.

SAMPLE

The sample consists of 100 Parents of adolescents whose children studying in senior secondary classes between the age group of 15-18 years.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Sampling technique selected for this study was purposive sampling.

DEVELOPMENT/SELECTION OF THE TOOL

Review of related researches and non research literatures were done and based on these various tools were selected and developed. The tools were submitted to experts for content validity and necessary modifications were made in the tool as per the advice. Tools used for the study are

Tool-1.　　　Proforma to collect socio-demographic characteristics of the subjects.

Tool-2.　　　Section A- Proforma to collect other significant data about the mobile phone use of adolescents.

Section B-　Proforma to identify reported behavioural changes among adolescent

ASSUMPTIONS

1. The excessive use of mobile phones can make behavioural changes in adolescents.
2. Parents can identify the behavioural changes of their children.

TABLE -1

Distribution of respondents by How often you check your wards/child mobile phone

Sn.	How often you check your wards/child mobile phone?	Frequencies	Percentage
1	Once in a day	30	30.0
2	Twice in a day	26	26.0
3	Never	9	9.0
4	Once in a weak	35	35.0
		100	100.0

TABLE -2

Frequency distribution based on association between reported behavioral changes and selected demographic variables.

		No impact of mobile	Mild impact of mobile	Moderate impact	Severe impact	Ch sq	Ch sq	d.f	Table V	Result of h0
Age of the parent										
	31-35 yrs	56	37	17	2	39.289[a]	6	.000		
	36-40 yrs	15	4	5	6					
	41-45 yrs	16	7	2	7					
	46 and above years	13	2	1	10					
Religion of parents										
	Hindu	70	29	23	18	9.238[a]	2	.010		
	Muslim	30	21	2	7					
	Christian	Na								
	Others	Na								
Gender of parents										
	Male	66	41	20	5	31.462[a]	2	.000		
	Female	34	9	5	20					
Type of family										
	Nuclear	58	32	19	7	13.300[a]	2	.001		
	Joint	42	18	6	18					
Education of parent										
	Primary	28	15	12	1	42.487[a]	8	.000		
	Middle	29	19	8	2					
	Secondary	11	8	1	2					

	Higher Secondary	23	6	4	13				
	Degree and above	9	2	0	7				
Occupation of parent.									
	Governmen	24	12	4	8	2.444[a]	6	.875	
	Private service	28	14	7	7				
	Skilled laborers	12	5	4	3				
	Self employed	36	19	10	7				
Monthly family income									
	<10000	29	17	12	0	48.836[a]	6	.000	
	10001-20000	27	19	7	1				
	20001-30000	9	7	0	2				
	>30001	35	7	6	22				

Universe International Journal of Interdisciplinary Research
(International Peer Reviewed Refereed Journal)
DOI No. – 08.2020-25662434

© UIJIR | ISSN (O) – 2582-6417
OCT 2023 | Vol. 4 Issue 5
www.uijir.com

Table- 3 Percentage distribution of reported behavioural changes among adolescents.   **(N=100)**

Serial No.	Change in behaviour after the use of mobile phone			
	Behaviour	**Increased**	**Decreased**	**No change**
1.	Forms relationship	34%	39%	27%
2.	Talking with family members	29%	39%	32%
3.	Participation in social gatherings/social interaction	29%	38%	33%
4.	Participation in social activities	34%	34%	32%
5.	Use of private rooms	27%	47%	26%
6.	Temperament	33%	45%	22%
7.	Stress	30%	43%	27%
8.	Interest in house hold activities	27%	41%	32%
9.	Self centeredness	32%	43%	25%
10.	Discipline	28%	43%	29%
11.	Asking more pocket money	35%	40%	25%
12.	Sense of responsibility	23%	4 8 %	39%
13.	Delay in bed timings	34%	40%	26%
14.	Decision making patterns	24%	42 %	34%
15.	Academic proficiency	32%	42%	26%
16.	Interest in academic activities	26%	45%	29%
17.	Absenteeism	29%	44%	27%
18.	Headache	28%	45%	27%
19.	hand tremors	25%	48%	27%
20.	Complain regarding Misconduct in the class	29%	40%	30%

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