



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

## Mobile Phones Awareness And Usage w.r.t. Male And Female Students

Mr. Kaushik Kumar, <sup>2</sup>Dr Ravi Raj, <sup>3</sup>Mr. Rajesh Kumar

<sup>1</sup>UGC Senior Research Fellow, <sup>2</sup>ICSSR Research Scholar, <sup>3</sup>Assistant Professor

<sup>1</sup>Central University of Himachal Pradesh India,

<sup>2</sup>Central University Of Himachal Pradesh India,

<sup>3</sup>Namdhari College of Education H.P India

*Abstract* - The need in the circumference of human atmosphere causes generation of desire which leads to product according to the situation. Mobile Phones are an advanced mode of verbal and non-verbal communication through advanced technology. People are living across diversified across the globe and there was a need of network which could easily and lastly make them communicate. Communication plays an important path in human life. Mobiles have provided global connectivity between the developed and developing nations in limited space of time. It has removed global communication barrier in a limited period. Mobile phones are available to all people with internet access of 2G, 3G, 4G, in developing and with 5G or 6G in developed countries with different applications like Whats App, hike, Google pay, Google earth, youtube and lot more. The present research paper studies the awareness of students about their studies and mobile uses.

*keywords* - Mobile phone usage, values, ethics, awareness.

## **Introduction-**

Mobile phones were the key invention by human in the path of communication which brought a revolutionary change the economic and social trends. In case of economy the mobile industry jumped highly than expected. It could only be noticed that 'Nokia' which was the first company to sell mobile boosted its growth of users to 1.4 million. But till now there was no emergence of other companies into the sector. After emergence of companies like Samsung, Micromax, Apple, Redmi, Vivo, iPhone, Mi, etc. there market rivalry increased and sale also jumped due to low cost of phones and more advanced applications in them.. The low cost made the more tendencies to buy more phones and it was noticed that a person availed two or more phones for entertainment purposes. The college students used smart phones applications for unusual download like porn pic. and also used whatsapp like other application to send unusual messages and chats. The value degradation in students was seen because of mobile phone applications. The present paper focuses on mobile phones and degrading value among male and female.

## **CHARACTERISTICS OF VALUES**

- 1) Values are those things which are important to us and directly or indirectly give meaning to our lives
- 2) Values shape our behavior in positive direction and give maintain peace and happiness in our life
- 3) Values are some belief or faith person have which changes life of a person
- 4) A value makes our life decision making and path finding.

## **OBJECTIVES**

1. To compare values of male and female students of arts stream
2. To compare values of male and female students of science stream

## **HYPOTHESIS**

1. There will be no significant difference between values of male and female students of arts stream.
2. There will be no significant difference between values of students of male and female students of science stream.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The researcher used survey method for the study.

## **SAMPLE**

A representative sample of 200 boys and girls students was the part of study, in which 100 arts students and 100 science students were taken. Nonrandom stratified sampling technique was the part of study.

## **TOOL**

The researcher used following tool to investigate or find out the results. The name of tools used by the researcher is Personal value Questionnaire (PVQ) by Dr. GP Sherry R.P.Verma(1981)

## Review

**MJ Cilliers et al.** did a research study on the social cause of mobile phones has not been exposed to other mobile devices, and research on the social impact of mobile phones on young people has changed the mobile infrastructure in the last decade. Make it easier for teens to keep in touch with friends and get required information from mobile phones.

**Dr. N.V.S. Surya Narayana (2015)**, Students on the positive and negative effects on mobile phones. According to them, mobile phones are an important part of our daily life. Most of the work is done with mobile phones, so it is difficult to imagine having a mobile phone in our lives. Everything is positive and negative for expert mobile phones and cell phones. Phones can be positive or negative if you think. Today you are in the right place, they will share with you. In addition to books and school supplies, many students use their travel to school mobile phone use in every day. These can be anything through standard cell phone surf pocket sized tool nets. The presence of mobile phones provides host choices and challenges to today's students. Scholars can help students' attitudes and usage patterns according to their behavior and usage patterns.

**Vandana Goswami et al. (2016)** in the study found that mobile phones are affecting the lives of young people. According to him, the use of mobile phones is a strong act like youth because they have to stop their daily activities. The main purpose of this article is to prove that certain phases of the emerging literature should investigate the lives of teenagers with mobile phones. There are many comments about map definitions, cell phone identification, cell phone ratings for drug addiction, adverse effects from cell phone reasons, and the role of cell phones in the physical and mental health of young people

**Benue State et al. (2017)**, Study the impact of cell phone use on student performance. This study used a survey design to investigate the impact of mobile phone use on the academic performance of public high school students in the local government district of Venoy State, Nigeria. The sample size consisted of 100 respondents, including 25 teachers and 75 students randomly selected from five secondary schools.

**Arlene R. Lundquist et al. (2014)**. Smartphones meet the needs of direct access in the social world. He gathers important university students and understands his thoughts and behavior when using smartphone technology. In general, the positive attitude of the respondent is far beyond the positive enthusiasm and "cycles" on the device. They consider the social telephony ideology and real impact in order to accommodate the immediate needs of the community and the costs associated with it.

## Analysis of Data

### STASTICAL TECHNIQUE USED

In the following study mean, mediana, SD, t-test and other essential statically techniques were used for interpretation of the data.

## Analysis of Data

## Results

Table-1

Mean difference in Religious values of boys Students and girls students of Arts Stream

Values	Arts Students	N	Mean	SD	t-value	
Religious	Male	50	10.40	3.511	.058	Non sig
	Female	50	10.36	3.355		

From the above table it is clear that the mean scores of religious values of the arts students of male and female gender are 10.40 and 10.36. Their SD is 3.511 and 3.355. The t-value is found to be .058 which is found to be less than the tabulated value at .05 level. Hence there is no significant difference in religious values of male and female students of art stem and is not rejected.

Table-2

Mean difference in Social values of Male Students and Female students of Science Stream

Values	Science Students	N	Mean	SD	t-value	
Social	Male	50	11	3.523	.101	Non sig
	Female	50	11.08	4.388		

From the above table it is clear that the mean scores of social values of the science students of male and female gender are 11 and 11.08. Their SD is 3.523 and 4.388. The t-value is found to be .101 which is found to be less than the tabulated value at .05 level. Hence there is no significant difference in social values of male and female students of science stem and is not rejected.

Table-3

Mean difference in Aesthetic values of Male Students and Female students of Science Stream

Values	Science Students	N	Mean	SD	t-value	
Aesthetic	Male	50	10.88	3.179	2.239	Sig
	Female	50	9.48	3.072		

From the above table it is clear that the mean scores of aesthetic values of the science students of male and female gender are 10.88 and 9.48. Their SD is 3.179 and 3.072. The t-value is found to be 2.239 which is found to be more than the tabulated value at .05 level. Hence there is significant difference in aesthetic values of male and female students of science stem and is rejected.

Table-4

Mean difference in economic values of Male Students and Female students of Science Stream

Values	Science Students	N	Mean	SD	t-value	
Economic	Male	50	11.84	4.50	2.10	Sig
	Female	50	11.42	3.61		

From the above table it is clear that the mean scores of economic values of the science students of male and female gender are 11.84 and 11.42. Their SD is 4.50 and 3.61. The t-value is found to be 2.10 which is found to be more than the tabulated value at .05 level. Hence there is significant difference in economic values of male and female students of science stem and is rejected.

**Table-5**

Mean difference in Knowledge values of Male Students and Female students of arts Stream

Values	Arts Students	N	Mean	SD	t-value	
Knowledge	MALE	50	13.54	4.36	.653	Non sig
	FEMALE	50	15.7	22.98		

From the above table it is clear that the mean scores of Knowledge values of the arts students of male and female gender are 13.54 and 13.7. Their SD is 4.36 and 22.98. The t-value is found to be .653 which is found to be less than the tabulated value at .05 level. Hence there is no significant difference in religious values of male and female students of art stem and is not rejected.

**Table-6**

Mean difference in power values of Male Students and Female students of arts Stream

Values	Students	N	Mean	SD	t-value	
Power	Male	50	22.38	71.92	1.050	Non sig
	Female	50	11.50	3.887		

From the above table it is clear that the mean scores of power values of the arts students of male and female gender are 22.38 and 11.50. Their SD is 71.92 and 3.887. The t-value is found to be 1.050 which is found to be less than the tabulated value at .05 level. Hence there is no significant difference in religious values of male and female students of art stem and is not rejected.

**Table-7**

Mean difference in health values of Male Students and Female students of arts Stream

Values	Students	N	Mean	SD	t-value	
Health	Male	50	7.84	3.75	.76	Non sig
	Female	50	8.32	2.34		

From the above table it is clear that the mean scores of health values of the arts students of male and female gender are 7.84 and 8.32. Their SD is 3.73 and 2.34. The t-value is found to be .76 which is found to be less than the tabulated value at .05 level. Hence there is no significant difference in health values of male and female students of art stem and is not rejected.

**References**

1. **Ahuja, P(2007)**Preference of teachers for social values. *Journal of Edutrends*.(1),pp114
2. **Agnihotri(2010)**Personal values of adolescent girls in relation to the socio economic status. *Journal of education* (1)pp54-61
3. **Ashu,G.(2002)** Comparative study of values of teacher trainees of government and private secondary school of Chandigarh,M.Eed Dissertation Unpublished. Punjab University
4. **Gupta, A(2002)**Comparative study of values of students of government and private secondary school of Chandigarh, Chandigarh. Punjab University.
5. **Barnett, J., Timotijevic, L., Shepherd, R., & Senior, V. (2007)**. Public responses to precautionary information from the Department of Health (UK) about possible health risks from mobile phones. *Health Policy*, 82(2), 240-250..
6. **Chen, J. (2005)**. Mobile technology in educational services. *Journal of Educational Multimedia and hypermedia*, 14(1), 89-107.
7. **Campbell, S. W. (2006)**. Perceptions of mobile phones in college classrooms: Ringing, cheating, and classroom policies. *Communication education*, 55(3), 280-294
8. **Maddhu ,B(2009)***Secondry survey of research in education , NCERT,DELHI.*
9. **Mansell, W., Morrison, A. P., Reid, G., Lowens, I., & Tai, S. (2007)**. The interpretation of, and responses to, changes in internal states: an integrative cognitive model of mood swings and bipolar disorders. *Behavioural and Cognitive psychotherapy*, 35(5), 515-539.
10. **Sinha.R(1990)**.The salient Indian values and their ecological roots. *Indian Journal of Social sciences* 3,477-488

