



Impact Of Mobile Phone Usage On Academic Performance: A Survey Among College Students In The Purba Medinipur District

Suman Mahata¹, Sibaprasad Maity², Dr. Chandni Sarkar³

Research Scholar¹, Research Scholar², Assistant Professor³

¹Department of Education, Bankura University, Bankura, West Bengal, India

²Department of Education, Vidyasagar University, Paschim Medinipur, West Bengal, India

³Department of Education, Bankura University, Bankura, West Bengal, India

Abstract

Mobile phones have transitioned from mere communication devices to essential learning tools. This paper explores the relationship between Mobile Phone engagement and Academic Performance among college level students in the purba medinipur district. For this present study researcher used descriptive survey methods. Through a survey of 100 college going students, the researcher examines how digital access influences learning habits in a predominantly semi-urban context. Researcher collected data using self-made questionnaire, and the collected data are analysed using SPSS.

Keywords: Mobile Phone, Academic Performance, Digital, etc.

Introduction:

College life is the most enkindled and memorable epoch of an individual's life. It is in college, where student enjoys the best phase of life with their friends and performing various types of curriculum and co-curriculum activities, which enriches his experiences, and prepares him to face life as an adult. In this phase of life, every student is prepared physically, mentally and emotionally to face the challenges of life that lie ahead. In today's competitive world, the quality of performance has become the key of students, for progress in their life. In these days, academic performance is the primary objective of students, because it secures a good path for future life. Academic Performance can be defined as the extent to which students have achieved their short term or long term educational goal. In school settings, it is represented by the marks that students score in the examinations held to check their progress. In India, where quality higher education is limited, the mark sheet is the only passport available to students to proceed ahead to the next phase of education in a desired stream and from a desired institution.

In this modern day, mobile phone has become the most relevant thing in the teaching and learning process. Now a days mobile phone has become the mini computer to us. Mobile phones have changed

the concept of time and space; we can use it anytime and anywhere. Also, mobile phones breed negative effects on social relationships and increased social anxiety. A trend that is becoming more apparent is present absences. Academic performance is crucial in shaping a student's future, reflecting not just their current learning but also their long-term educational goals. It encompasses grades, GPA, and degrees, with a strong emphasis on exam scores and continuous evaluations. In today's competitive world, excelling academically is vital for securing opportunities in prestigious organizations.

Academic performance definition by authors may be different but it refers to how well students do in their educational pursuits, primarily measured through grades, test scores, and overall comprehension of academic material. It's an essential aspect of a student's life for several reasons. Firstly, it provides a tangible measure of their understanding and mastery of subjects, giving both students and educators a clear sense of progress and areas needing improvement. Good academic performance often opens doors to higher education opportunities, scholarships, and competitive programs, playing a crucial role in shaping a student's future career and prospects.

Background of the Study:

In recent times, mobile phones have become global tools for every individual worldwide, including students at various educational levels. The rapid evolution of mobile phones, that transformed these devices from simple communication tools to mini computers for accessing information, social networking, and entertainment. Among college students, the use of mobile phones is particularly prevalent, with these devices often serving as essential companions in their academic and social lives.

The integration of mobile phones into daily routines has sparked debates regarding their impact on students' academic performance. Proponents argue that mobile phones offer a wealth of educational resources at students' fingertips, enabling quick access to academic materials, online courses, and collaboration with peers and instructors. However, critics contend that mobile phones can also be significant sources of distraction, leading to procrastination, reduced concentration, and, ultimately, poorer academic outcomes.

The Purba Medinipur district, located in the state of West Bengal, India, presents a unique context for examining this issue. As a predominantly rural area, Purba Medinipur has seen gradual improvements in educational infrastructure and access to technology over recent years. However, the effects of mobile phone usage on students' academic performance in this region have not been extensively studied, particularly in comparison to more urbanized areas where students might have different patterns of mobile phone usage and access to educational resources.

This study seeks to address this gap by exploring the relationship between mobile phone usage and the academic performance of college-level students in the Bankura district. Understanding this relationship is crucial as it can provide insights into how technology influences education in rural settings, where students may face different challenges compared to their urban counterparts. Additionally, this study aims to shed light on whether mobile phones are being utilized as tools to enhance learning or if they are contributing to academic underachievement.

Review of Related Literature:

For this present study researchers reviewed some literature, journal, research paper, etc. Some of these are given below:

Fouzdar, k.; Behera, S. Kumar; (2017) conducted a study on "Attitude of Post Graduate Students towards Mobile Learning". Objectives of the study were to ascertain the attitude of different demographical groups (Gender, inhabitant, and social status, stream of learning and length of study in PG) of PG students of Sidhu Kanho Birsha University in Purulia district, towards mobile learning. The

researchers used descriptive survey method in this study. 150 students (both female and male) were taken as representative sample of the whole population. An attitude scale was used for collecting the data. Mean, SD, CR were utilized to analyze the data and they found that the attitudes of PG male and female, urban and rural, General and SC/ST, semester 2nd and 4th students was statistically not significant and the attitude of PG Arts and science students was statistically significant and the attitude of PG students towards mobile learning was neither more favourable nor unfavourable.

Kant, R. (2016) conducted a study on "Use of Mobile Phone by students practice and attitude". The objectives of the study were to find out the practices of students in using mobile phone and the attitude of students towards using mobile phone. 90 students identified as sample by using random sampling method. The researchers used a self made questionnaire for collecting data. He found a helicopter views that all most students are using smart phone for accessing internet most of the students consider mobile as a tool for learning. It is essential to increase speed of internet on wireless devices.

Subramanian, S.S.; Rajesh M. Sinduja (2017) conducted a study on "Impact of smart phone usage among college students- an analytical study". One of the relevant objectives of the study was to analyze the merits and demerits of smartphones usage among college students mainly its Impact on health the researchers selected 115 college students as samples in the study. They used 13 self-made questionnaires to collect data. In this study, the researchers found that 72% of the participants have used smartphones for the academic purpose and 79% had headache, 54% with eye pain, 43% had neck and arm pain using smartphone.

In this chapter the literature published in journals and e-books were reviewed, in which researchers browsed the internet, so far to investigate and reveal about the attitude and Anxiety towards Mobile Phone. The past studies reviewed in this section enabled the researchers to recognize the need to further explore the relationship of the aforementioned independent variables with the dependent variable to meet the research gaps.

Statement of the Problem:

The present problem is stated that- **“Impact of Mobile Phone usage on Academic Performance: A survey on College Level at Purba Medinipur District”**.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To study the effect of mobile phone on academic performance in college level students.
2. To find out the effect of mobile phone on academic performance towards Urban and rural college level students.
3. To find out the effect of mobile phone on academic performance towards boys and girls college level students.

Hypothesis of the Study:

H₀₁ - There is no significant difference between rural boys and rural girls in respect of academic performance towards the effect of mobile phone on college level students.

H₀₂ - There is no significant difference between urban boys and urban girls in respect of academic performance towards the effect of mobile phone on college level students.

H₀₃ - There is no significant difference between rural boys and urban boys in respect of academic performance towards the effect of mobile phone on college level students.

H₀₄ - There is no significant difference between rural girls and urban girls in respect of academic performance towards the effect of mobile phone on college level students.

Methodology of the Study:

The present chapter deals with the methodology of this the present study in a detailed manner. The part of methodology is a vital one for any investigation.

Research Design: The present study was done through Co-relational survey study i.e. it was a quantitative study.

Variables of the Study:

Dependent Variables - Academic performance

Independent Variables – Effect of Mobile Phone

Categorical Variables – 1. Gender (Male & Female), 2. Locality (Rural & Urban)

Population of the Study: Population of the study were all college level students of Purba Medinipur District.

Sample and Sampling Technique: For the present study the researchers were randomly selected 100 samples. They all are college level students. The data were collected with the help of questionnaire.

Tool Used: The researchers used Questionnaire, with 20 items for data collection from 100 college level students. Researchers used 3 point likert scale for data collection with agree/neutral/disagree manner.

Statistic used in the Study: Mean, SD, t-Test.

Analysis of the Study:**Analysis of data pertaining to the Hypothesis – I**

H₀₁ - There is no significant difference between rural boys and rural girls in respect of academic performance towards the effect of mobile phone on college level students.

Table-1

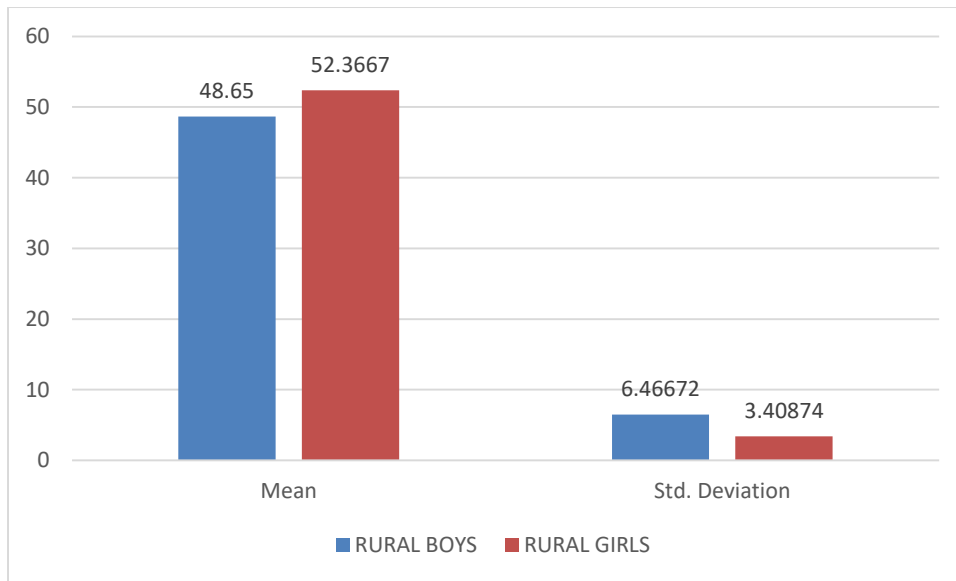
VARIABLE	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	T-VALUE	DF
RURAL BOYS	20	48.6500	6.46672	2.652	48
RURAL GIRLS	30	52.3667	3.40874		

't' at 0.05 level= 1.96, 't' at 0.01 level=2.58 for df=48

****H₀₁ Rejected (Significant)**

Figure-1

Showing comparison of mean and SD of the Rural Boys' and Rural Girls' students regarding their academic performance and effect of mobile phone in Collage Level.



(Above the graphical presentation shows that rural college level girls students have better academic performance then rural college level boys despite the effect of mobile phones.)

Interpretation:

It is seen that from the table- 1 in case of comparing college level students of rural boys and rural girls academic performance towards the effect of mobile phone, the calculated value $t(48)$ value is 2.652 and table value (t_v) is 1.96 ($t_v < 0.05$). Hence t -value is significant at 0.05 levels of significance. So, H_01 is rejected and it can be said that there would be significant difference between rural boys and rural girls' college level students' academic performance towards the effect of mobile phone.

Analysis of data pertaining to the Hypothesis – II

[H_02 : There is no significant difference between urban boys and urban girls' in respect of academic performance towards the effect of mobile phone on college level students.]

Table-2

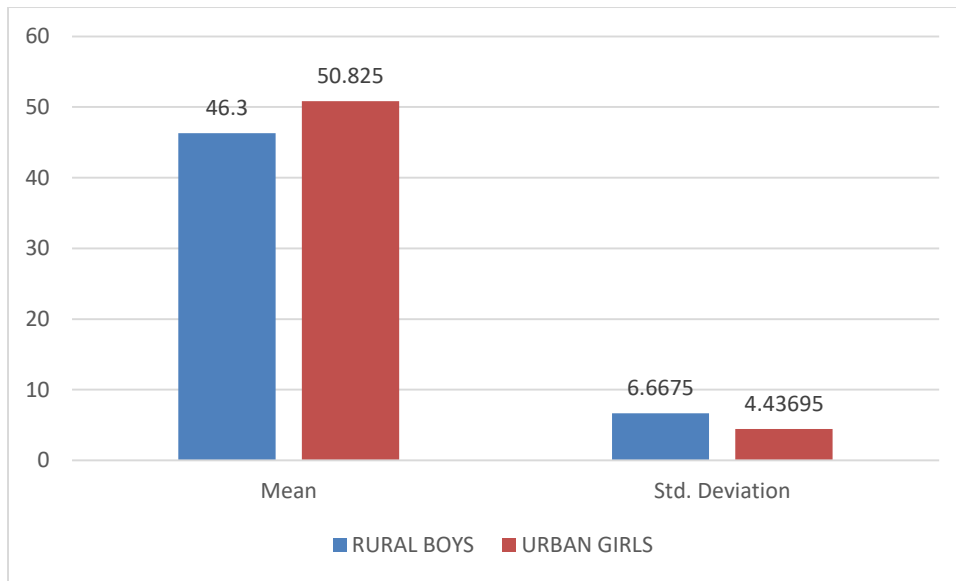
VARIABLE	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	T-VALUE	DF
URBAN BOYS	10	46.3000	6.66750	2.595	48
URBAN GIRLS	40	50.8250	4.43695		

't' at 0.05 level= 1.96, 't' at 0.01 level=2.58 for df=48

****H02 Rejected (Significant)**

Figure-2

Showing comparison of mean and SD of the Urban Boys' and Urban Girls' students regarding their academic performance and effect of mobile phone in Collage Level.



(Above the graphical presentation shows that urban college level girls students have better academic performance then urban college level boys despite the effect of mobile phones.)

Interpretation:

It is seen that from the table- 2 in case of comparing college level students of urban boys and urban girls academic performance towards the effect of mobile phone, the calculated value $t(48)$ value is 2.595 and table value (t_v) is 1.96 ($t_v < 0.05$). Hence t -value is significant at 0.05 levels of significance. So, H_02 is rejected and it can be said that there would be significant difference between urban boys and urban girls' college level students' academic performance towards the effect of mobile phone.

Analysis of data pertaining to the Hypothesis – III

There is no significant difference between rural boys and urban boys' in respect of academic performance towards the effect of mobile phone on college level students.

Table-3

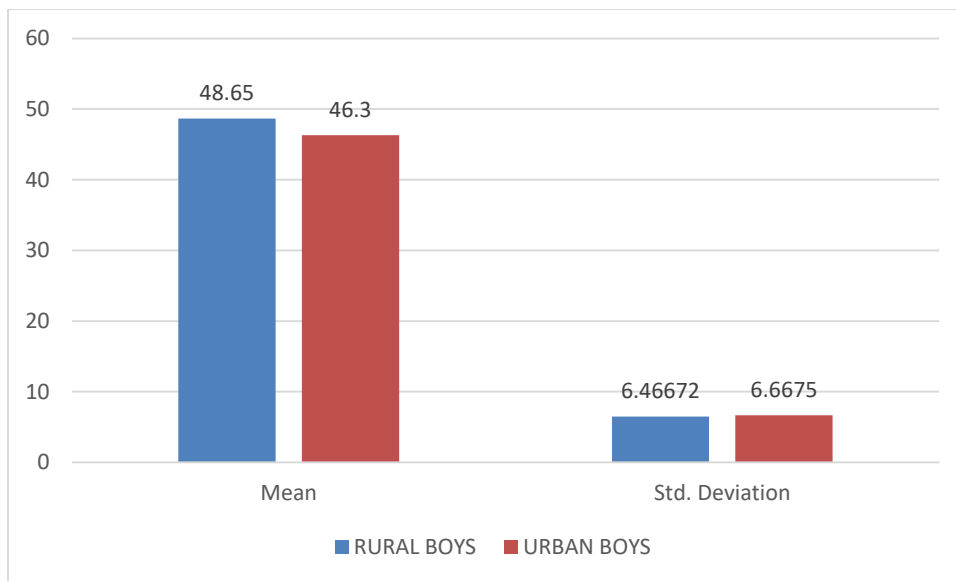
VARIABLE	N	Mean	SD	T-Value	DF
RURAL BOYS	20	48.5600	6.46672	.929	28
URBAN GIRLS	10	46.3000	6.66750		

't' at 0.05 level= 1.96, 't' at 0.01 level=2.58 for df=48

****H₀₃ Accepted (Not Significant)**

Figure-3

Showing comparison of mean and SD of the Rural Boys' and Urban Boys' students regarding their academic performance and effect of mobile phone in Collage Level.



(Above the graphical presentation shows that rural college level boys students have better academic performance then urban college level boys despite the effect of mobile phones.)

Interpretation:

It is seen that from the table-3 in case of comparing college level students of rural boys and urban boys academic performance towards the effect of mobile phone, the calculated value $t(48)$ value is .929 and table value (tv) is 1.96 ($tv < 0.05$). Hence t-value is not significant at 0.05 levels of significance. So, H_0 is accepted and it can be said that there would be no significant difference between rural boys and urban boys' college level students' academic performance towards the effect of mobile phone.

Analysis of data pertaining to the Hypothesis – IV

There is no significant difference between rural girls and urban girls in respect of academic performance towards the effect of mobile phone on college level students.

Table-4

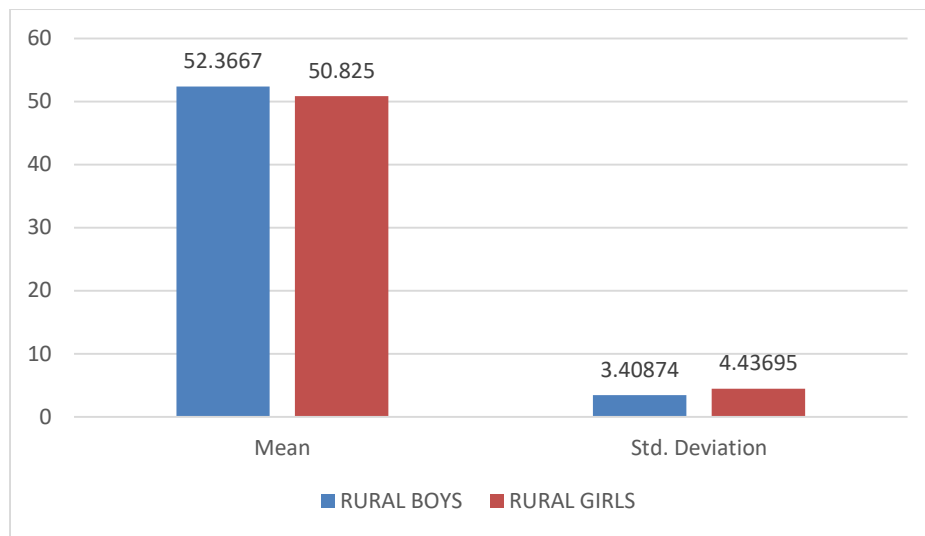
VARIABLE	N	Mean	SD	T-Value	DF
RURAL GIRLS	30	52.3667	3.40874	1.584	68
URBAN GIRLS	40	50.8250	4.43695		

't' at 0.05 level= 1.96, 't' at 0.01 level=2.58 for df=48

****H02 Accepted (Significant)**

Figure-4

Showing comparison of mean and SD of the Rural Girls' and Urban Girls' students regarding their academic performance and effect of mobile phone in Collage Level.



(above the graphical presentation shows that urban college level girls students have better academic performance then rural college level girls despite the effect of mobile phones.)

Interpretation:

It is seen that from the table-4 in case of comparing college level students of rural girls and urban girls academic performance towards the effect of mobile phone, the calculated value $t(48)$ value is 1.584 and table value (t_v) is 1.96 ($t_v < 0.05$). Hence t -value is not significant at 0.05 levels of significance. So, H_0 is accepted and it can be said that there would be no significant difference between rural girls and urban girls' college level students' academic performance towards the effect of mobile phone.

Conclusion:

The study was conducted to satisfy a number of objectives and hypotheses. In this connection, collected data were analyzed by appropriate statistical approaches. Findings have been drawn based on the statistical results pertaining to the hypotheses. Findings have been stated hereunder. Mobile phone is an important weapon 21st century day by day the use of mobile phone increased in the recent time people used mobile phone in different purposes. Some people used mobile phone to connect the other people; some people used it as a source of education and many more. The study revealed that Mobile phone affect the academic achievement in difference way. Mobile phone is very important but if we use it more and more day then it definitely affects the academic performance of student.

The study also reveals that rural girls and urban boys are also used in mobile phone in there higher study simultaneously on the other hand rural people and urban people used the mobile phone in the recent time. Actually around the world all the people more or less use mobile phone but if you use it tirelessly then it effect badly towards different prospective of our life. So we always are careful use our mobile phone otherwise this important gazette will convert into a big problem.

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