

Mobile Communication Culture Among Adolescents

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Abstract: The concept of mobile youth culture is frequently used in the field of adolescent mobile phone research to refer to the distinctive ways in which youth around the world embedded the mobile phone in their everyday lives. The study has focused on the analysis of the mobile communication and its consequences on society. This study investigated impact of mobile communication culture among 200 students of Mamata dental college, Khammam 2019. Among which 40 are male and 160 are female. Consistent with these results, once responses indicated that mobile phone usage started significantly at teenage and most of the students are aware of side effects of using mobile phone.

Keywords: Mobile Communication Culture

1. Introduction

The mobile phone is device used by most of the people. In the developed world, children and adolescents have grown up with ready access to mobile phone. Today it is a small sleek device that has been adopted by many groups in society. Adolescents are perhaps the most consulate mobile phone users. They have made text messaging into a common form of interaction. Mobile phone has become a tool in their emancipation for their home. Many students turn into relatively competent users of technologies already at a young age. It has changed the way they experience youth compared to previous generations. Though mobile phones are increasingly multidimensional devices that allow for not only communication but also portable gaming, music and variety of other functions. Social media websites are most common activity of today's students. It is important that students become aware about the effect due to radiation from mobile phones as the radiation of cell phones may effect brain.

2. Methodology

A. Study design

The present study is cross-sectional in design. A convenience sampling method was followed where a protested, self-administered questionnaire was distributed to the dental students of Mamata dental college, Khammam.

Prior to the start of the study, ethical clearance was taken from the institutional ethical committee. Informed consent was taken from the study participants who were willing to participate in the study was scheduled in the month of may2019.

B. Inclusion criteria

All the interns who were present during the study on the day survey was conducted.

C. Exclusion criteria

Students who were absent during the day of survey and not willing to participate are excluded.

D. Study procedure

Questionnaire consists of demographic data and 14 questions were given. Data was collected by designed questionnaire about the mobile phone communication culture among adolescents.

E. Statistical analysis

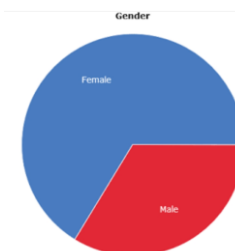
Statistical analysis was done by using SPSS25.0 version Descriptive statistics was Performed; chi-square test was used to find the association among categorical variables.

3. Results

This study was conducted among 200 interns out of which 80%are females and 20% are males.

Demographic data of study participants Variables

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	40	20%
Female	160	80%



- Based on the results obtained after analyzing each question separately majority of students which is 120(60%) use mobile phone at the age of 18-20 years, least number of students which is 36(18%) use at the age of 20-24 years.

	Frequency	Percent
15-18 years	44	22
18-20 years	120	60
20-24years	36	18
Total	200	100

- Most of the students which is 164(82%) think that there are medical side effects of using mobile phone and least number of students which is 32(6%) doesn't think there are medical side effects on using mobile phone.

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	164	82.0
No	32	16.0
3	4	2.0
Total	200	100.0

- Majority of students which is 136(86%) use mobile phone while charging and least number of students which is 64(32%) does not use mobile phone while charging.

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	136	68.0
No	64	32.0
Total	200	100.0

- Majority of students which is 112(56%) doesn't use mobile phone while driving and least percent 16(8%) use their mobile phone while driving for the purpose of SMS.

	Frequency	Percent
Never	112	56.0
Just for SMS	16	8.0
Only when answering a call	68	34.0
Total	200	100.0

4. Discussion

My study includes communication culture of mobile phones among adolescents. According to my study most of the students know the impact of mobile phone on health.

According to my study 80% of students know medical side effects of using mobile phone. 50% of students put their mobile phone away from head while sleeping. 60% of students use mobile phone at the age of 18-20 years. 90% of students know the risk of mobile radiation. 56% of students doesn't use their mobile while driving and 64% of the students know the effect of mobile phone on brain.

According to Rich ling study 38.6% of students use mobile phone at the age of 19-20 years [2]. According to kumiko Solo et. al study in which there are five distinct groups in terms of student's attitude towards their cell phone usage. [3] According to Rich ling study of mobile phone usage among Norwegians youth at the end of 1999 65% of youth owned mobile phone [2].

5. Conclusion

The survey has showed that the ownership and use of mobile phone equipment started significantly at teenage. Mobile phone is changing the way we communicate. There are distinct groups in terms of student attitude towards their cell phone usage and in terms of levels of integrating cell phones into their lives.

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