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Impacts of cell phone technology on academic performance in Faisalabad

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Abstract

Mobile phones were initially marketed as a source of communication but technology took such leaps that now Mobile phone doesn't mean a mere gadget to us anymore; it means the world to us. Although we can't deny the benefits of mobile phones but at the same time we have to admit that this technology has silently crept into our personal and social life. Inventions are planned for the benefit of mankind. However, their unforeseen side effects are inevitable which are unveiled only with their use and more so with their overuse. Considering overuse, Pakistan is ranking 7th among the top mobile phone using countries according to World Fact Book. Most of the subscribers comprise youth. Especially considering the demanding academic life of students, we planned a research to know if the use of mobile phones has affected their personal and social life, health and academics.

Keywords: Mobile phones, technology, certainly

Introduction

In many classrooms across the Pakistan, we see students bringing and using their mobile phones. Certainly, some students may use these devices for course-related purposes, like taking notes; however, others may use their phones to communicate with family and friends through social networking sites, text messages, or socialization apps. As a result, we became interested in understanding what impact this behaviour has on student learning and note taking. Specifically, we wanted to examine if using mobile phones in class helped or hurt student learning, and what factors might influence that effect.

In addition to being a telephone, modern mobile phones also support many additional services, and accessories, such as SMS (or text) messages, e-mail, Internet access, gaming, Blue-tooth, infrared and 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 uses of internet and mobile phone is a 21 century experiences. Some students have the habit of keeping their mobile phones on during classes and studies, even in the library. They do so for their classmates to know their latest ringing tones, thereby distracting other students, even the teacher in the class. Some even put it in vibration and are distracted by the vibration from calls during classes and school hours, diverting their concentration on who is calling at the moment (Soyemi *et al.*, 2015) ^[9].

This "mobile phone" with different memory capacity is used to download and store several music of different lyrics and tones. The songs are being listened every now and then with the use of earpiece in the school and at home forgetting their academic work which is supposed to be their priority (Lepp *et al.*, 2014) ^[6] Some even play these songs in the classes, distracting the serious and minded students, while the constant use of the earpiece makes it difficult for some of them to understand conversations with low tones, and shout while talking with the aim to be heard. The academic distraction is getting worse by the day because those that don't own a mobile phone are eager to get one. Once a student brings a book to study, and a call comes, that is the end of the study after the call, because their concentration will be on the call answered (Felisoni *et al.*, 2018) ^[3]

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One of the several factors that have distracted these upcoming leaders of our generation has a lot to do with mobile phones (Sundari, 2015) [10] Most students spend hours playing different games in the phone namely real football games, soccer games, car race, puzzle games etc. They enjoy these games to an extent of neglecting their academic work, assignments, homework etc. They even discuss these games at school encouraging others how interesting the games were, storing games in the memory instead of their studies (Li *et al.*, 2015)

As reported by Pakistan Telecommunication Authority, Pakistan's annual cellular tele density is over 74% of its population, making Pakistan rank 7th among the top mobile phone using countries of the world. Most of the subscribers comprise youth. Amid the speed the world is pacing with, students also are wrestling with a lot of challenges in their everyday life. Especially considering the demanding academic life of Universities students, it is even more challenging for them to keep the balance between their personal life especially psychological and physical health, academics and social life (Kates *et al.*, 2018).

On the other hand, it also has negative effect on their social behaviour and education. It was concluded in a study in *Sakarya University Turkey* (2013) that young people text at least 5 times a day and want to reply immediately (Khan *et al.*, 2019). This shows that when frequency of mobile phone use increases, addiction level gets higher. It was also found that when the mobile phone addiction level increases in the students, their sleep quality deteriorates (Amin *et al.*, 2016) [2].

The use of mobile effect the personal life of the student. The students using cell phone more frequently have poor academic performance (low GPA) as compared to those in whom its use is less. (Aman *et al.*, 2015) [8] This data is obtained from a study conducted in Kent University, USA on more than 500 undergraduate students. It was also concluded that high frequency mobile users have higher incidence of anxiety and lower satisfaction with their life than less phone users. These findings are found to be very highly significant (Lepp *et al.*, 2015) [7, 8].

Objectives of the study

The study intends to achieve the following objectives to:

1. Find out the influence of mobile phone usage on academic performance among male and female of Colleges and Universities students.
2. Determine the influence of mobile phone usage on academic performance among Colleges and Universities students of different age groups.
3. Find out the influence of mobile phone usage on academic performance among Colleges and Universities students of different parent's occupation.

Methodology

In this study, we examined the impact of mobile phone usage, during class lecture, on student learning. Participants in different study groups Graduation to MPhil and Ph.D. This cross-sectional study was conducted over a period of one months (Nov 2019-Dec 2019) on a sample of 45 Female

and Male students of a different Educational institutions of Faisalabad. Students of all professionals were included. A structured self-administered questionnaire was used. Data entry and analysis was done through SPSS. Different statistical analysis have been done on the collected data.

Results

Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used to test the result of the questionnaire as given by the respondent and the tables and results below are originally generated by us in this papers and 50 Questionnaires were administered to students. Only 45 of the questionnaire were returned and five questionnaires didn't return by respondents. For fulfilling this case study, Data collect from different age groups of female and male and categories the percentage of both respondents, which is showing in Table.1

Use of mobile

Table 1: The percentage of both respondents

Gender		Frequency	Percent
Female	Yes	28	96.6
	No	1	3.4
	Total	29	100.0
Male	Yes	16	100.0

The 97.8% respondent use cell phones and 2.2% respondent didn't use cell phone and 96.6% female were using cell phone and only 3.4% female didn't use cell phone, on the other hand 35.6% male respondent used cell phone.

Table 2: Questions about used of mobile.

Questions	Attributes	Frequency	Percentage
Time of mobile use	1 Hour	14	31.1
	2 Hours	14	31.1
	3 Hours	10	22.2
	4 & Above	07	15.6
	Total	45	100.0
Call timing	1 Hour	27	60.0
	2 Hours	6	13.3
	3 Hours	7	15.6
	4 & Above s	5	11.1
	Total	45	100.0
Mobile Impact on Education	Agree	20	44.4
	Strongly Agree	9	20.0
	Disagree	13	28.9
	Strongly Disagree	3	6.7
	Total	45	100.0
SMS During Lecture	Yes	20	44.4
	No	25	55.6
	Total	45	100.0

Mostly people use their cell phones for sending and receiving SMS to their contacts. In this case study, also respondents used their cell phones for Short Message Service (SMS) daily 1 and 2 Hours only 31.1% and 22.2% students sent text 3 Hours and only 15.6% students use cell phones sent SMS to their friends, class fellows and family members 4 and above 4 hours.

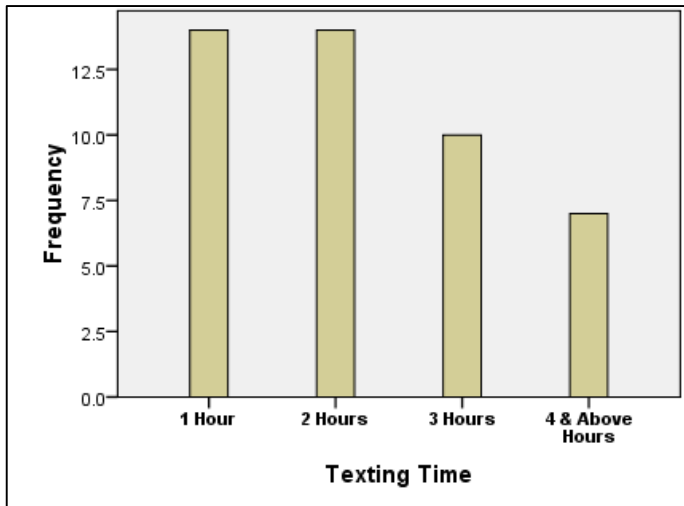


Fig 1: Texting time

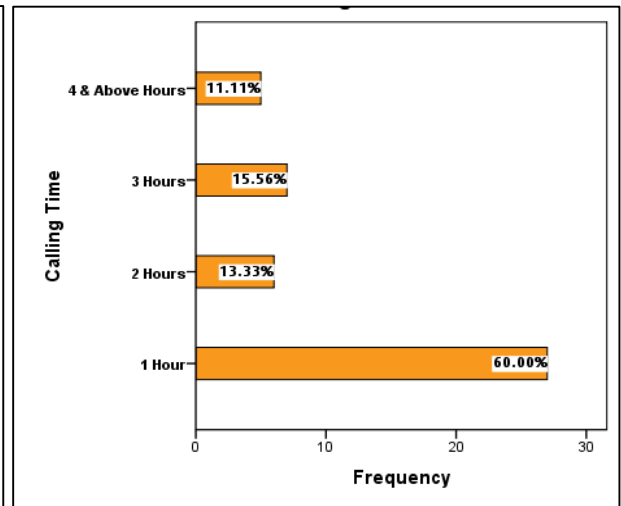


Fig 2: Calling time

Mostly respondents used 53.30% cell phones from 1-3 Hours daily and 26.70% used 4-6 Hours and on the other hand only 8.9% students daily used of their cell phone from 7-9 Hours and a lot of respondents 11.10% spent their time from 10 or more than ten hours on using cell phones.

But, People like send SMS or texting of their contacts, a lot people dial numbers of their respondents and convey their messages through calls. This trend does not use frequently in students and but a lot of students use cell phone for calling, in this case study 60% respondents use cell phones for 1 Hour calling for convey message, in which included both female and male students, due to less use of Mobile for calling only 2 and 3 Hours consecutive 13.33% and 15.56% students calls.

Due to this reason, a lot of strength of respondents prefer night study, and 60% students done their assignments and course outline in night study, and 22.22% students done their homework in Morning timing and only 17.78% try to complete their all work in afternoon.

The students were very interesting at this question, when they read it, and both boys and girls 48.89% agreed and 15.56% strongly agreed that cell phones were very effective in teachers and student's relationships in study for getting information about their course outline and syllabus target achievements. But 31.11% respondents were disagreed and only 04.44% strongly disagreed at this questions. Because they thought communication between teachers and students was not better, due to this way students cross their limits of respect and asked questions to their teacher, which they did not have rights.

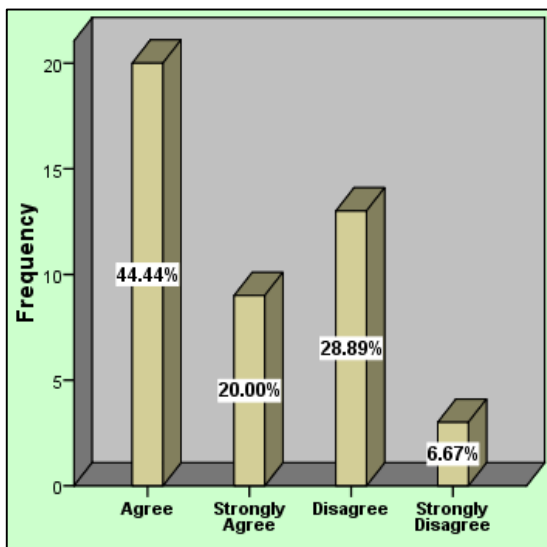


Fig 3: Mobile impact on education

Now a day, a lot of people use cell phone during study like lecturer or college or University. This habit is impacting on study? A lot of students interesting and encourage and shows their ideas. Only 44.44% students agree on this question and 20% were strongly agree, on the other hand, 28.89% respondents disagreed and only 6.67% strongly disagreed, because they wanted that cell phones didn't impacts of Education of the students. Therefore, some students didn't support or encourage this type of questions like this.

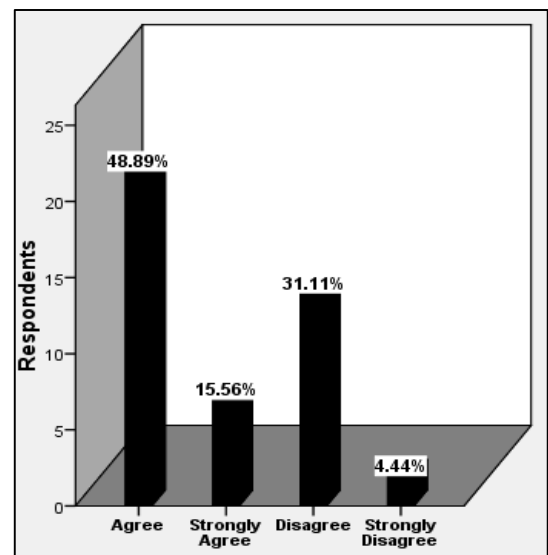


Fig 4: Student-teachers discussion

A huge quantity 44.44% of student agreed that education impacts of student's education because, they used their study time spent on Mobile used, 28.89% students disagreed and 20% students strongly agreed at this and only 6.67% strongly disagreed.

They were suffering from this environment, due to this reason they have good experience.

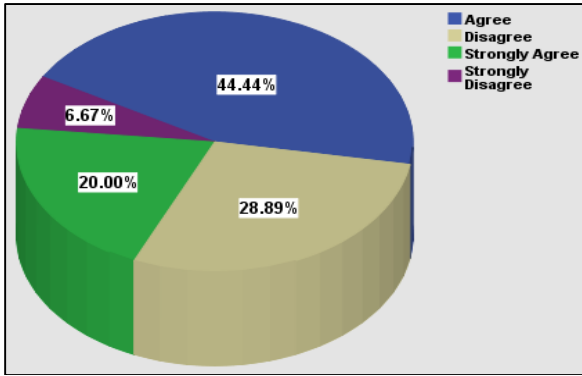


Fig 5: Mobile impact on education

Due to excessive use of cell phone technology in routine life without manners and without roles and regulation, it is effecting of the quality and grade of education of the students, because only. The respondents were very interesting in cell phones using during study hours and on other places, due to this reason.

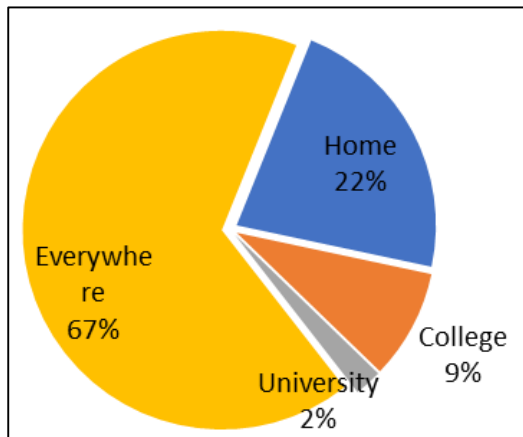


Fig 6: Mobile using area

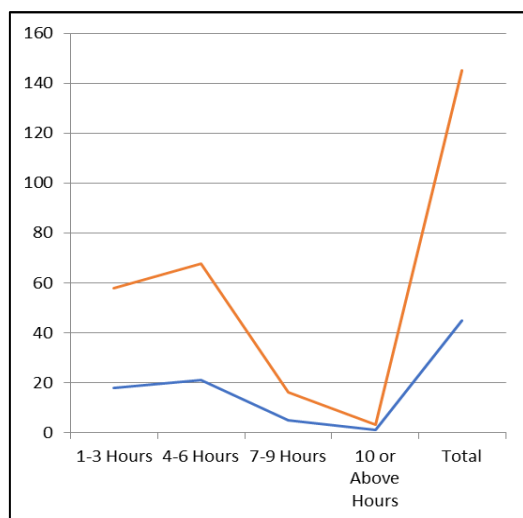


Fig 7: Study Time

Conclusion

It was concluded that excess mobile phone use disturbs daily routine, physical activities (games, exercises, other hobbies etc.), sleeping habits, and interaction with the society, mental status and academic performances. These consequences can be minimized, if the excessive use of mobile phone is reduced. Mobile phone has an effect on

social and academics performance of student of school, college and University.

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