



A descriptive study to assess the common Demeanor changes among adolescents using mobiles and Internet in selected schools at Puducherry.

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ABSTRACT

Background Potential demeanor changes with the use of mobiles and internet among adolescents. As children are using mobile phones at earlier stages, research among adolescents group has been identified as the highest priority by both national and international organisations. The authors previously reported results from the Danish National Birth Cohort (DNBC), which looked at prenatal and postnatal exposure to cell phone use and demeanor problems at age 7 years. Exposure to cell phones prenatally, and to a lesser degree postnatally was associated with more demeanor difficulties. **Methods:** The research approach used for this study was quantitative approach and the design selected was descriptive design .A totalof35samples.Among these sample are selected by simple random sampling technique.Tools used this study were standardized tools to assess the common Demeanor changes among adolescents using mobiles and Internet at M/s.Presidency Higher Secondary School Adolescents at Pondicherry.

Results: The 54%adolescents have mild demeanor changes and 11% have moderate demeanor changes .
Conclusions: The findings of the study concluding , it revealed that54 %of the respondent mobile usagemild changes and demeanor changes in adolescents (11 %) of them were moderate changes.

INTRODUCTION:

The time that children spend using digital devices is increasing rapidly with the development of new portable and instantly accessible technology, such as smartphones and digital tablets. Furthermore, with the dramatically rapid development of media games, learning packages, and educational applications for young children, opportunities for using mobile devices have been growing, children's usage time has become increasingly longer, and child target users of mobile devices are becoming younger . In Japan, the amount of time that children spend using mobile devices has also increased dramatically. Children can use mobile devices anytime and anywhere for various purposes, such as playing games, doing schoolwork, chatting with friends, and surfing the internet. From traditional media like television and video games to new media including not only home computers but also mobile devices, such as smartphones and digital tablets, media are an increasingly dominant force in children's lives . Media devices are expected to play an increasing role in daily life, even among young children. The

increasing amount of time that children spend using mobile devices has raised concerns about the influence of digital technology use on the health of developing children.

Several studies have suggested that the impact of computer use on children's development can be positive or negative, depending on the context of use. While computer use can be positively related to cognitive and academic skills, it can be negatively related to social and psychological development. For example, frequent computer use increases children's social isolation, robs children of time for social activities with others, and interferes with social development.

NEED FOR THE STUDY:

The National Institute of Mental Health describes ADHD as a brain disorder with symptoms that include a pattern of inattention, hyperactive behavior and impulsiveness that interferes with functioning or development. It's a common mental disorder in children and adolescents and also affects about 4 percent of U.S. adults, according to the National Institutes of Health.

Leventhal, the corresponding author of the study, said the findings help fill a gap in understanding how new, mobile media devices and seemingly limitless content options pose a mental health risk to children. And the findings serve as a warning as digital media becomes more prevalent, faster and stimulating. "This study raises concern whether the proliferation of high-performance digital media technologies may be putting a new generation of youth at risk for ADHD," Leventhal said. National Institute of Mental Health Worldwide, smartphones were used by 1.85 billion people in 2014. This number is expected to be 2.32 billion in 2017 and 2.87 billion in 2020 (Statista, 2017). In 2015, a median of 54 percent across 21 emerging and developing countries such as Malaysia, Brazil, and China reported using the Internet at least occasionally or owning a smartphone. In comparison, a median of 87 percent reported the same across 11 advanced economies, including the United States and Canada, major Western European nations, developed Pacific nations (Australia, Japan, and South Korea), and Israel (Pew Research Center, 2016). In the findings of a survey conducted in 40 nations, South Korea showed the highest rate of smartphone ownership (88%) followed by Australia (77%), and the United States (72%). In a survey on Korean smartphone use in 2016, 83.6 percent of Koreans aged over 3 years were found to use a smartphone. Among them, 86.7 percent of males and 80.6 percent of females reported using a smartphone, and 95.9 percent of teenagers were found to use a smartphone). Indeed, smartphone users are increasing across the world.

(Korea Internet and Security Agency, 2017)

PROBLEM STATEMENT

The descriptive study to assess the common Demeanor changes among adolescents using mobiles and Internet in selected schools at Puducherry.

The Objectives Of The Study Were,

- To assess the level of demeanor pattern of adolescents using mobiles and internet.
- To associate the common demeanor problem with selected demographic variables.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

1.MOBILE USAGE:

Refers to using mobile phones for the purpose of recreation, learning and communication.

BOOK DEFINITION;

- How Consumers Are Using Their Phones, And What It Means, The biggest beneficiaries have been mobile apps. Time spent on apps dwarfs time spent on the mobile Web, and smartphone owners now spend 127 minutes per day in mobile apps.

DEMEANOR CHANGE;

Behavior change, in context of public health, refers to efforts put in place to change people's personal habits and attitudes, to prevent disease. Behavior change in public health can take place at several levels and is known as social and behavior change.

CHILDRENS:

Refer to children both male and female aged between 14 to 16 years studying at Presidency Hr ,school Puducherry.

ASSUMPTION:

Children tend to be active mobile use for various reasons and excessive usage may affect their behaviour, and the health same can be presented to appropriate health assessment.

HYPOTHESIS:

H1: There is Significant Difference Change In demeanor Use Of Mobile And Internet.

DELIMITATION:

- 1, children age group 14-16 years
2. study delimitation to a period is 4 weeks.

METHODS:

The research approach used for this study was quantitative approach and the design selected was descriptive design. A total of 35 samples, who are residing in first year M.sc nursing student college of nursing East Coast Institute of Medical Science, conducted the study. Among these samples are selected by simple random sampling technique. Tools used in this study were SAS Scale standardized tools consisting of 33 questions to assess the common Demeanor changes among adolescents using mobiles and Internet at M/s. Presidency Higher Secondary School Pondicherry.

Results:

The investigator obtained permission from concerned authorities of the school informed concern was taken from the subjects and they were assured of confidentiality. A total of 35 samples were selected for study. The investigator administered a structured standardized questionnaire to assess the common demeanor change among adolescents use of mobiles and internet. The 54% adolescents have mild demeanor changes and 11% have moderate demeanor changes

Descriptive statistics: Percentage, mean and standard deviation used to describe the variables.

Inferential statistics: SPSS software is used to find the association between the demeanor change on mobile and internet usage. The demographic variables are planned to use independent 't' test found the demeanor change on mobile and internet usage among adolescents .

SECTION B: ASSESSMENT OF THE LEVEL OF DEMEANOR PATTERN OF ADOLESCENTS USING MOBILES AND INTERNET.

Table 1: Frequency and percentage wise distribution of level of demeanor pattern of adolescents using mobiles and internet.

(N = 35)

LEVEL OF DEMEANOR	FREQUENCY (n)	PERCENTAGE (%)
Normal	12	34.3
Mild	19	54.3
Moderate	4	11.4
Severe	0	0
Total	35	100
Mean \pm Standard Deviation	68.14 \pm 16.47	

Table –1 shows frequency and percentage wise distribution of level of demeanor pattern of adolescents using mobiles and internet.

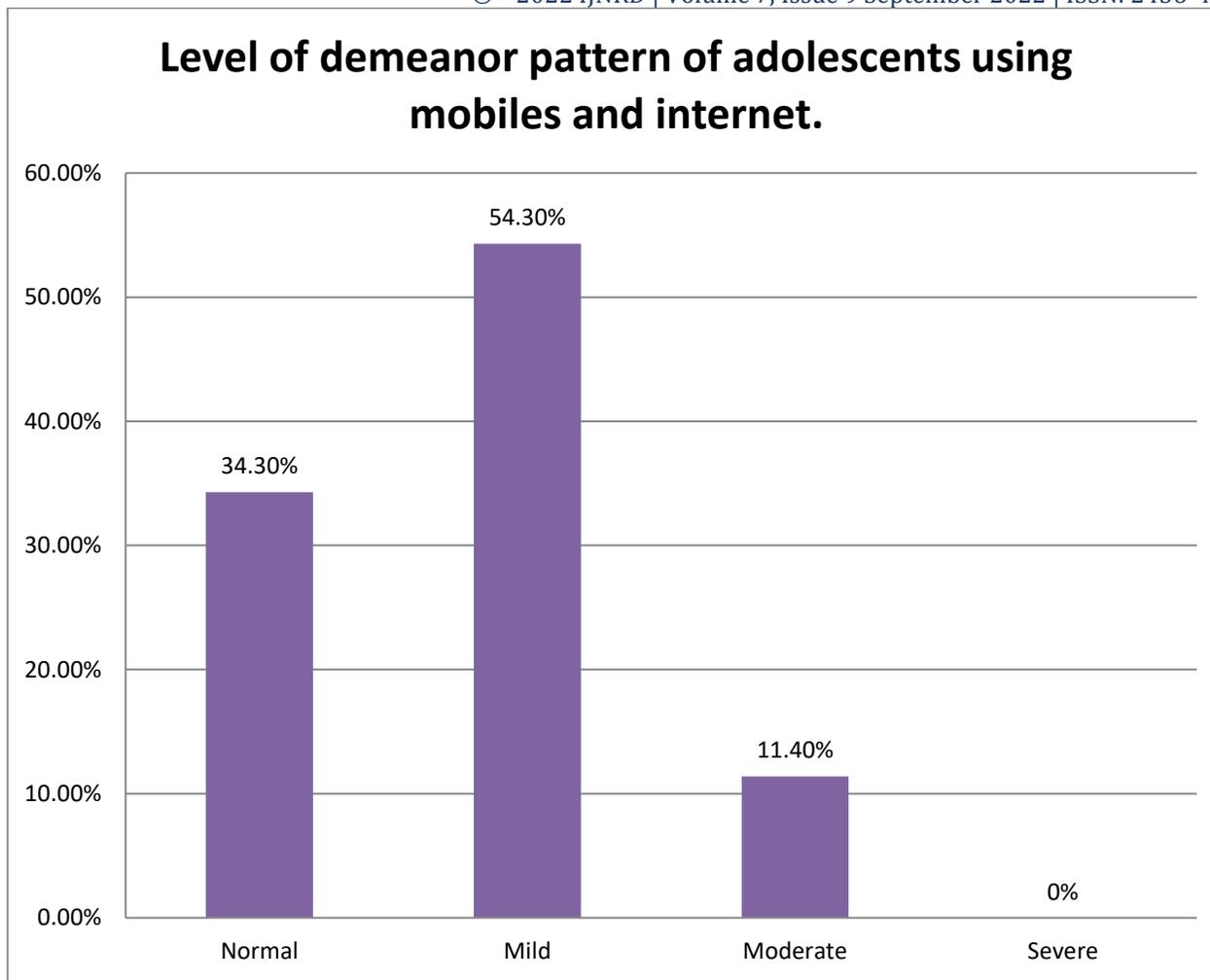


Fig:1Frequency and percentage wise distribution of level of demeanor pattern of adolescents using mobiles and internet.

SUMMARY:

The present study was undertaken “A study to assess the common Demeanor changes among Adolescents using mobiles and Internet in selected schools at Puducherry.”

RECOMMENDATION :

Similar study may be undertaken on a large sample.

A descriptive study may be conducted the mobile usage between male and female students, and interventional study can do.

CONCLUSIONS:

The findings of the study concluding , it revealed that 54 % of the respondent mobile usage mild changes and demeanor changes in adolescents (11 %) of them were moderate changes

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