



EFFICACY OF VIDEO AUDIO TEACHING ON CONTENT ATTRIBUTING TO HEALTH HAZARDS OF CELL PHONES AMONG PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS.

Dr. SUPRIYA MANE

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR MUMBAI.

Introduction

“These days we have Smartphones, smart cars, Smartboards, Smart everything, but consider this: if technology is getting smarter, does that mean humans are getting dumber?”

Rebecca McNutt

The era moving towards 2020, bringing up many new changes in the world of technology. Everything has become quite advanced than humans, from the decade of 1973 when the first mobile phone was used by Dr. Martin, till today a lot of new inventions have taken over in the history of mobile phones. The availability of the resources tongue tip has made a human slave of cell phones. The youngsters have bloomed up, as they seem to be modernized and are well equipped with everyday upcoming knowledge regarding their routines. The connectivity of the internet in phones has not only made youngsters mad behind him but also the elderly and toddlers have fallen prey to it.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Though technology has served to be the best part of increasing per capita of the country the, youth has fallen prey. Many of the productive population are getting addicted to it, and destroying their lives. On May 2011, the WHO also agreed with the point that mobile phones produce side effects, and spread carcinogenic effects? The attention span of the students has decreased, many and news has flashed regarding the same. This felt the need for the research scholar to conduct the study.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

A study to assess the efficacy of video audio teaching on content attributing to health hazards of cell phones among professional students of selected colleges of Navi Mumbai.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- . To assess the level of knowledge regarding health hazards of cell phone usage among professional students.
- . To find out the correlation between pretest and post-test knowledge regarding the health hazards of cell phone usage among professional students.

HYPOTHESIS

H1: There is a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge scores of professional

students regarding the health hazards of cell phone usage.

INCLUSIVE CRITERIA

- The students studying professional courses who are available at the time of data collection.
- The students studying at Navi Mumbai are included in the study.

EXCLUSIVE CRITERIA

- The students perusing professional courses who are unwilling to participate in the research study.
- Students with cognitive or hearing problems

METHODS

Research methodology is the systematic way to solve all the problems faced by the research scholar while conducting the study. In the present study, the research approach used was a quantitative research approach, and the research design used was one group pretest post-test design.

Variables: the independent variables are video teaching while the dependent variable is knowledge regarding the health hazards of mobile phones.

The setting of the study was the College of Pharmacy, College of Engineering, and College of Nursing.

The sample for the present study was 150 professional students, for this non-probability convenient sampling was used.

Data collection tool: The structured questionnaire was used to assess the demographic variables, and assess the knowledge regarding the health hazards of cell phone usage. The tool was validated by various experts in the profession and reliability was checked and proved to be highly reliable by a score of more than 0.8 of cron backs alpha. The pilot study was conducted on 15 students for understanding the constraints and planning before the main study.

RESULT

Among 150 samples 93.4% of samples belong to the 17-19 age group, while 4% belong to the 22-23 age group, 92% of the samples were males, while 58 % belong to females. it was seen that 34.7% belong to parents working in the private sector, while 28.7% belong to other than given subgroups, among 150 samples majority of samples, 34.7% belong to a family having an income of 15000-30000, while 28% are seen above 45 thousand. The majority of samples, 68.6% belong to URBAN AREA, while 18.6% are seen from suborn area. it was also noted that 44.6 % have one sibling, while 35.3% have two or more siblings. While 95.3% have their own smartphone, with relation to having a cell phone for how many years. 47.3% have cellphones less than one year, while 32.7 % have 1-2 years. 50.7% use mobile one 2-3 hours, while 13.3 use cell phones for 4-6 hours. it was seen that 94 % are aware of the health hazards of cell phones, while 53.3 % have no awareness of the negative effects of cell phone

The second objective is regarding the assessment of the knowledge level regarding the health hazards of cell phone usage.

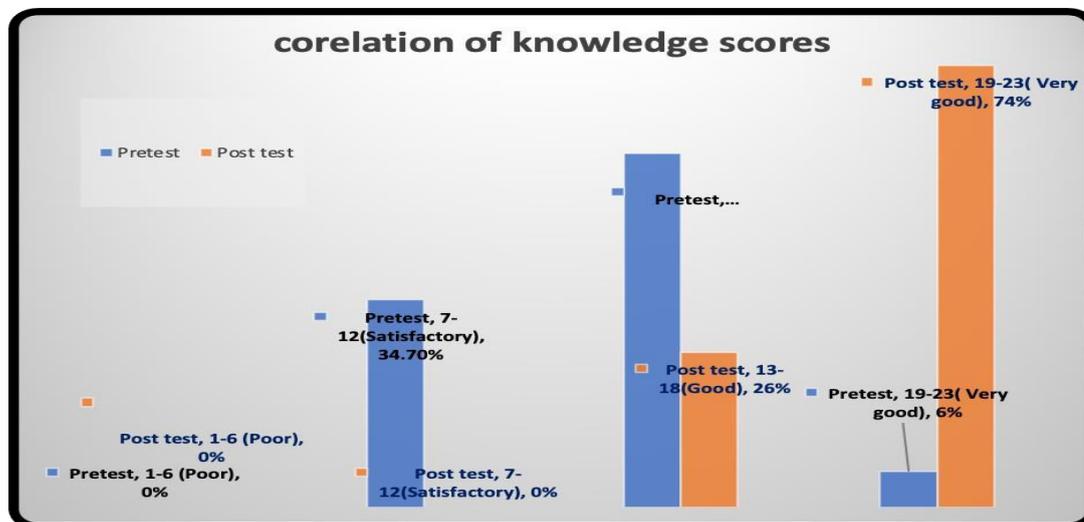
ASSESSMENT OF LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING HEALTH HAZARDS OF CELL PHONE USAGE AMONG PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS.

SCORE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1-6 (Poor)	0	0 %
7-12(Satisfactory)	52	34.7 %
13-18(Good)	89	59.3 %
19-23(Very good)	9	6 %
TOTAL	150	100 %

Among 150 samples majority of samples, 59.3% had good knowledge while 34 % have satisfactory knowledge regarding the health hazards of cell phone usage among professional students.

CORRELATION OF PRETEST AND POST KNOWLEDGE REGARDING HEALTH HAZARD OF CELL PHONE USAGE AMONG PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS.

SCORE	1-6(POOR)	7-12 (SATISFACTORY)	13-18 (GOOD)	19-23 (VERY GOOD)
PRETEST	0%	34.7%	59.3%	6%
POST-TEST	0%	0%	26%	74%



Bar diagram showing correlation of pretest and post test knowledge scores.

PRETEST		POSTEST	
MEAN	13.54	MEAN	19.54
MEDIAN	13	MEDIAN	2.0
MODE	-	MODE	-
S.DEVIATION	2.90	S.D	2.06

The t value is – 20. 65187

P value is < .0000The result is significant of P

The Pretest mean score was 13.54 with a standard deviation 2.90. The median score was 13. The Posttest mean score was 19.54 with a standard deviation 2.06. The median score was 2.0.

The above table shows that after the implementation of video-audio teaching content, there was an increase in knowledge score levels among professional students.

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN DEMOGRAPHIC DATA AND THE KNOWLEDGE OF REGARDING HEALTH HAZARDS OF CELL PHONE USAGE AMONG PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS WITH DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES.

The association was seen with respect to age, the rest all the variables had no association with demographic variables and cell phone usage.

DISCUSSION

In the present study it was seen that among 150 samples majority of samples, 59.3% had good knowledge while 34 % have satisfactory knowledge regarding health hazards of cell phone usage among professional students, this same was supported by one of the studies conducted by J Induja out of 60 students none of them had adequate knowledge regarding health hazards of electronic devices and the remaining 25 (41.67%) had moderate knowledge regarding health hazards of electronic devices and the remaining 35 (58.33).while in the post-test somewhat same results were notified as In the post-test 56.67% of the adolescence had adequate knowledge, 43.33% had moderate knowledge and no one had inadequate knowledge regarding health hazards of electronic devices. And in the present study, no one was seen in poor or satisfactory knowledge, 26% were seen as having good knowledge and 74% had very good knowledge. in the present study also it was concluded that the association was seen with respect to age, rest all the variables had no association with demographic variable and cell phone usage. The demographic variables like gender, education of father, education of mother, occupation of father, occupation of mother, monthly income, and daily usage of electronic devices were not associated with posttest knowledge regarding health hazards of electronic devices.

CONCLUSION

The research scholar feels that many such awareness programs should be conducted for the productive group of society, there is a need to make professional students understand the hazards of cell phone usage, as later it may get worsen and concert into a phobia, or create psychological imbalance. All should take the initiative right from parents to educational authorities keep a close observation on the students, to reduce the problems at an early stage.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I acknowledge every one help rendered for this study; I thank all the participants for their valuable time in helping me to reach the goal.

REFERENCES

- Kensmith. (2020, January 31). What Are The Most Common Uses Of Mobile Phone In Our Daily Life " Technology Suggestions Provider Inc. Retrieved from <https://tspiglobal.com/communication/uses-of-mobile-phones-in-daily-life/>
- Sehba. (2018, November 17). Importance of Mobile Phones in our Daily Life. Retrieved from <https://www.importantindia.com/24012/importance-of-mobile-phones-in-our-daily-life/>
- Acharya, J. P., Acharya, I., & Waghrey, D. (2013, May 23). A Study on Some of the Common Health Effects of Cell-Phones amongst College Students. Retrieved from <https://www.omicsonline.org/a-study-on-some-of-the-common-health-effects-of-cell-phones-amongst-college-students-2161-0711.1000214.php?aid=14036>
- Parasuraman, S., Sam, A. T., Yee, S. W. K., Chuon, B. L. C., & Ren, L. Y. (2017). Smartphone usage and increased risk of mobile phone addiction: A concurrent study. Retrieved from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5680647/>
- Mohamadirizi, S., Shaygannejad, V., Mohamadirizi, S., & Tolou-Ghamari, Z. (2017, April 19). The effect of electronic education on knowledge of patients with multiple sclerosis. Retrieved from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5433643/>
- Yolanda, Linda, Chassiakos, R., Radesky, J., Christakis, D., Moreno, M. A., & Corinn Cross. (2016, November 1). Children and Adolescents and Digital Media. Retrieved from <https://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/138/5/e20162593>