



ISSN 2394-5303

आंतरराष्ट्रीय बहुभाषिक शोध पत्रिका

TM

विद्ये वार्ता

Issue-28, Vol-01, April-2017

Editor

Dr. Bapu G. Gholap

www.vidyawarta.com



Index

- 1) Subjugation to Self realisation in Alice Walker's Color Purple
Dr. Priya Bajaj, Bilaspur (C.G) || 08
- 2) Dr. Ambedkar's Ideology For Women's Freedom
Dr. Bodkhe Sanjiv Sukhlal, Satara || 10
- 3) Academic Library and its Future trends
LOPAMUDRA DEY (DUTTA) || 13
- 4) PROJECT MANAGEMENT – AN OVERVIEW
Dr. Arindam Ghosh, Biswajit Paul, West Bengal || 17
- 5) STRESS: Complications and Resolution
Dr. Rashmi Harit, Neemuch (M.P.) || 21
- 6) Son of a Smaller Hero: representation of three generation struggling for identity
Jayashri M. Lohar, Kolhapur || 23
- 7) IMPACT OF FAMILY STRUCTURE AND GENDER ON MENTAL HEALTH AMONG ADOLESCENTS
DR. RASHMI PANT, HALDWANI || 27
- 8) AWARENESS AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS RTI AMONG THE STUDENTS OF....
RASHMI, SAWITRI DEVI, ANIL KUMAR, Haryana || 29
- 9) Role of Social media in Indian election
Prof. Jayshree C Salunkhe || 36
- 10) Mobile Phone Dependency among Youth and types of personality
Dipak P. Salunkhe, Kolhapur || 38
- 11) Performance of Cotton crops in Vidarbha
A. L. Sarda, Rajasthan, Dr. S. W. Jahagirdar, Akola. || 42
- 12) The Narrative Art of Jack London
Dr. A.K. Saxena, Dr. Manju Saxena, (MP) || 47
- 13) JOURNEY OF FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN CHAMAN NAHAL'S THE GANDHI QUARTET
Chandrakala Upadhyay, Almora || 50

information, lacking the gate keeping processes and expertise of traditional media. The convergence of traditional and new media as means of information dissemination has raised questions regarding where to draw the line between regulation and censorship and, related, how to protect freedom of expression while safeguarding against inflammatory speech. What's more, despite the dramatic expansion of new media and technology throughout the world, there are still many groups, such as the elderly, the illiterate and the poor, with limited or no access to these resources.

Nonetheless, new media have increasingly become an integral component of the media landscape and an important outlet for candidates, political parties, election management bodies, and citizens. Despite some of the drawbacks detailed above, increased worldwide Internet access will only further the importance of new media in democracy and elections. Citizens have more avenues to reach candidates and campaigns and share information than ever, presenting new opportunities and challenges for democracy promotion and new possibilities for democratic consolidation around world.

References

1. Bharat's Supreme Court on Evidence Act. By A. S. Arora. Bharat Law House New Delhi, First Edition 2009.
2. Child in Cyber Space, by Ms Barkha B. Asia Law Book, Hyderabad. New edition 2008
3. <http://www.ifes.org/news/evolving-role-media-elections>
4. http://zeenews.india.com/exclusive/the-role-of-social-media-in-elections_6988.html



10

Mobile Phone Dependency among Youth and types of personality

Dipak P. Salunkhe

Sadashivrao Mandlik Mahavidyalaya, Murgud
Tal- Kagal Dist. Kolhapur

ABSTRACT

This study aims at analyzing the difference between Extravert- Introvert and Neurotic- Stable types of personality about the mobile phone dependency. The sample of the study consisted of 144 undergraduate students from S. M. college Murgud, affiliated to Shivaji University. The Maudsley Personality Inventory (MPI) by S.S Jalota and S.D. Kapoor and The test of Mobile phone Dependency (TMD) by Chöiz M. (2012) was used. After analysing the data, it is found that students possessing Neurotic and stable type of personality differs significantly on mobile phone dependence test. And there was no significant difference found between extrovert and introvert types of personality about mobile phone dependency.

Key Words: Mobile Phone Dependency
Extrovert, Introvert, Neurotic, Stable, Personality
INTRODUCTION

In this 21st century the Information technology revolution occurred and the smartphone become the part of daily life of people of the worldwide. This device is became the most important communicating device. It is not a communicating device but also a companion of mankind, despite communicating it do more useful things for us. We use them for a wide number of tasks, from placing a phone call to checking email, surfing the web, listening to music, watching TV and Videos, reading books

etc. smart mobile phones, are technological tools due to offering many functions, such as providing short message service (SMS) to users, taking photos, playing games, using the Internet, connecting to social networks, providing navigation services, having a video player functionality, watching TV and shopping. Although its usefulness, unnecessary use of this device has various negative impacts. A person suffering from such a occurrence is referred to as a cell phone addict. He depend on his cell phone for all the numerous day to day activities not thinking of anyone else near him. A person is suffering from this form of addiction can be anticipated by the cell phone bills and the abrupt behavior in case the cell phone is missing. Ownership and use of a mobile phone by adolescents has several functions a) Reinforces personal autonomy, especially with regard to parents b) Offers identity and prestige in the context of relationships with peers c) Offers major technological innovations, tools for which adolescents demonstrate a special disposition and skill d) Serves as a source of fun and entertainment e) Supports the establishment and maintenance of interpersonal relationships. (Chóliz M 2012)

However, despite the fact that it is an extraordinarily useful tool and facilitates the performance of numerous social and personal functions, uncontrolled, inappropriate, or excessive use of mobile phones can give rise to problems in interactions with parents and in other areas. Excessive use of mobile phones, as evidenced by cost and number of calls or messages sent, interferes with other activities in daily life, alters the rules for interpersonal relationships, and can even affect the user's health or well-being, for example by having it on continually, even at night. These behaviors may be understood as reflective of abuse in the sense used by the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual for Mental Disorders-Fourth Edition-Text Revision [7] (DSM-IV-TR; American Psychiatric Association, 2000) in its definition of substance

abuse. The following symptoms constitute several of the most characteristic criteria of dependence: a) unnecessary use, manifested in both a high economic cost and in numerous calls and messages. b) Problems, especially with parents, associated with excessive use of mobile phones c) Interference with other school or personal activities d) A steady increase in use to obtain the same level of satisfaction as well as the need to replace functioning devices with new models e) The need to call or send messages when time has passed without using the mobile phone. (Chóliz M 2012)

Why some people more likely to become addicted to their smartphones than others? Are personality types determine the smartphone addiction to answer this question this research has been carried out. There is a study demonstrating that internet-addicted teenagers get higher scores in scale N (neuroticism) and P (Psychoticism) in comparison with the control group and they have specific personality characteristics. E.g. they show anger, depression, anxiety, impulsion and other negative emotions and behavior patterns seek stimulations and receive less supports in actual lives in terms of neuroticism. With respect of psychoticism they are less adaptive to the outside world with few concerns on other persons. Only in the virtual world of internet can find their confidence. (Yong, 1999) introvert type personality and lower self-esteem is related with the internet addiction among women (Hamburger & Artizi, 2000). Interpersonal factors can significantly affect the behavior of internet users' and specific personality traits including shyness, introversion and social withdrawal are closely related with internet addiction (Kesici & Sahin, 2009). In the study Kubey, Levin and Barrows found that introvert people having problems in interpersonal relationship do prefer using the internet and may substitute real and face to face relations for cyber communication (Kubey, Lavin & Barrows, 2001).

OBJECTIVES:

- 1) To measure the mobile phone dependency among youth.
- 2) To study the effect of Extravert-Introvert types of personality on mobile phone dependency.
- 3) To study the effect of Neurotic- Stable types of personality on mobile phone dependency.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

"To Study the difference between mobile phone dependencies of youth possessing Extravert-Introvert types of personality and also Neurotic- Stable types of personality."

HYPOTHESES

In fulfilment of the above problem of the study the following non-directional hypothesis was formulated for testing: -

- 1) There will be significant differences in mobile phone dependency of students possessing Extravert and Introvert types of personality.
- 2) There will be significant differences in mobile phone dependency of students possessing Neurotic and Stable type of personality.

SAMPLE

The sample of the study consisted of 144 UG (age group 18-21) students from Sadashivrao Mandlik College, Murgud. It consists both male and female students.

TOOLS USED**1) MAUDSLEY PERSONALITY INVENTORY (MPI)(Hindi) by S.S Jalota and S.D. Kapoor**

The Maudsley Personality Inventory (MPI) is designed for assessing Extraversion-Introversion and Neurotics-Stability dimensions of personality. It is suitable for normal and abnormal adults and also for adolescents. This test can be used as a group of an individual test, for persons of ages 15 to 16 years and above. The MPI has proved to reasonably reliable and valid for identifying Extraversion-Introversion and Neurotics-Stability dimensions of personality.

2) THE TEST OF MOBILE PHONE DEPENDENCE (TMD) by Chóliz M. (2012)

The items included in this instrument were developed based on criteria contained in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual for Mental Disorders-Fourth Edition-Text Revision (DSM-IV-TR; American Psychiatric Association, 2000) for dependence disorder. The questionnaire consisted of 22 items and had high internal consistency validity (Cronbach's alpha = .94). TMD showed strong and statistically significant correlations with the MPDQ. This is a reliable and valid tool for measuring mobile phone dependence.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

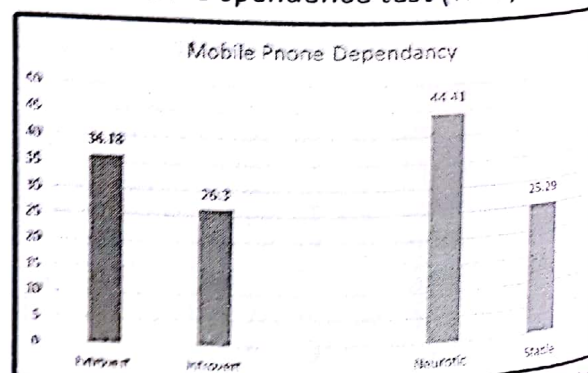
Table 1: Showing Mean, SD., and 't' value of students possessing Extrovert and Introvert type of personality on the mobile Phone Dependence test (TMD).

Mobile Phone Dependency	Extrovert Personality Type (N=22)		Introvert Personality Type (N=20)		't'	Sig.
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
	36.18	19.48	26.30	15.59	1.802	Not Significant

Table 2: Showing Mean, SD., and 't' value of students possessing Neurotic and Stable type of personality on The mobile Phone Dependence test (TMD).

Mobile Phone Dependency	Neurotic Personality Type (N=34)		Stable Personality Type (N=34)		't'	Sig.
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
	44.41	18.82	25.29	15.21	4.606	Significant at 0.01 level

Figure: Illustrates the significant difference in Neurotic and Stable type of personality on the mobile Phone Dependence test (TMD).



The table1 shows that students possessing Extrovert and Introvert type of

personality do not differ significantly on the mobile phone dependence test. Although there were slight differences in means but concerned 't' values were not found to be significant. Hence it may be said that apparent differences in mean scores were due to chance factor.

The table 2 shows that students possessing neurotic and stable type of personality seems to differ significantly on the mobile phone dependence test. The 't' ratio was found significant at 0.01 level. Students having neurotic type of personality had higher mean scores than stable type students ($44.41 > 25.29$)

From this it may be inferred that research hypothesis relating to differences in mobile phone dependency was accepted for Neurotic and stable types of personality. Students who possess neurotic type personality are more addicted toward the mobile phone than stable type personality. The result of this study is consistent with the study of Yong (1999) he found that Neurotic type personalities are more addicted to internet. But Introvert type personalities not found addicted to mobile phone in this study.

CONCLUSION

It is found that students possessing Neurotic and stable type of personality differs significantly on mobile phone dependence test. And there was no significant difference found between extrovert and introvert types of personality about mobile phone dependency. Neurotic people display anger, depression, anxiety, impulsion and other negative emotions and behavior patterns, try to find stimulations and have less supports in actual lives in terms of neuroticism. Only in the simulated world of mobile phone can find their self-assurance.

REFERENCES

American Psychiatric Association. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders DSM-IV-TR (Text Revision). Washington DC: American Psychiatric Association; 2000.

Chóliz M (2012) Prog Health Sci 2012, Vol 2 , No1 Test Mobile Phone Addiction,33-44

Chóliz M. (2010) Mobile phone addiction in Adolescence: Evaluation and prevention of mobile addiction in teenagers. Saarbrücken: Lambert Academic Publishing; 2010. 65p.

Hamburger Y. A. and B. E. Artzi, (2000) The relation ship between extraversion and neuroticism and different uses of internet. Computers in human behavior, 16:441-449

Kesici, S., & Sahin, I (2009) A comparative study of uses of the internet among college students with and without internet addiction, Psychological Reports, 105,3,1103-1112.

Kubey, R. W., Lavin M. J., & Barrows, J. R. (2001) Internet Use and Collegiate academic performance decrements: Early findings. Journal of Communication, 51,366-382.

Toda M, Monden K, Kubo K, Morimoto K. Mobile phone dependence and health-related lifestyle of University students. Soc Behav Person. 2006; 34(10):1277-84

World Health Organization. International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). Geneve: WHO Press; 2010.

