



Impact of Information and Communication Technology Among Professional Students

KEYWORDS

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ABSTRACT Information and communication technology (ICT) is often used as an extended synonym for information technology (IT), but is more specific term that stresses the role of unified communications and the integration of telecommunications, computers as well as necessary enterprise software, middle ware, storage, and audio visual systems, which enable users to access, store, transmit, and manipulate information. The present study is focusing on the impact of ICT among professional students, The total sample was 80 (40 men & 40 female). ICT Inventory are used to collect the data. The random sampling method was used. The obtained data were computed with using appropriate statistical techniques and the result were discussed in the light of psychological interventions.

INTRODUCTION

Now a days these electronic devices are like popcorns or lollypops in the hands of children. These electronic devices or being used in almost every corner of India. So technology spreads all over the country like sun rays cover the surface. This technology is useful in our daily lives. It plays a vital role in a human existence. From the day begins to the day end, technology touches us to comfort when we are in problems. From this technology we get the knowledge and lot of entertainment when we feel bore, it gives solutions to our professional lives and sometimes to our personal lives too. But all these things are like one side of the point we should see other side of that same coin. Now a days this technology sprinkling its piousness drops through desktops, laptop, touch screen phones. It lowering human values by improving disrespectful visions in our brains.

Information and communication technology (ICT) is often used as an extended synonym for information technology (IT), but is more specific term that stresses the role of unified communications and the integration of telecommunications, mobiles, computers as well as necessary enterprise software, middle ware, storage, and audio visual systems, which enable users to access, store, transmit, and manipulate information. The term ICT is also used to refer to the convergence of audio-visual and telephone networks with computer networks through a single cabling or link system. There are large economic incentives to merge the telephone network with the computer network system using a single unified system of cabling, signal distribution and management. "TECHNOLOGY" gives some confidence in us but in the same time it rises some discomfort and uneasy somewhere in our lives. Technology spreading through this electronic devices like computers, lap taps, cell phones, palm tabs.

When we come to educational part, here also this technology showing its impact on students. Students are occupied with busy schedule by this technological devices. These devices had become part of life. Whenever they feel needy of information there are rushing to use these devices. This information pouring a lot of knowledge in our heads but not giving us chance to think or imagine. Scientist sir Albert Einstein said "*imagination is more important in knowledge*". This information communication

technology going through every level of student life like blood passing through every nerve of the our body. Students are adopted to this communication of technology. Sometimes student's mental power become dull by this technology. There are not able to think or imagine about the things, they are just trying to get information from these electronic goods .

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Khan (2008) investigated the adverse effect of mobile phone usage, whether the symptoms of ill health reported by young people associated with the use of mobile phone (MP) medical students. Most of the subjects (83.57%) had some knowledge about the adverse effects of MP use. 76.92% of the students carried one mobile, and 23.08% more than one. 55.94%, of the subjects reported the average daily MP use of less than 30 min, 27.97%, of 30-60 min, 11.53%, of 60-90 min and 4.54% of more than 90 min. 16.08% of the subjects complained of headache and 24.48% of fatigue. Impaired concentration was reported by 34.27% of respondents, memory disturbances by 40.56%, sleeplessness by 38.8%, hearing problems by 23.07%, and facial dermatitis by 16.78%. The sensation of warmth within the auricle and behind/around the ear was reported by 28.32%. Out of 286 subjects 44.4% related their symptoms to mobile phone use. mobile phones play a large part in the daily life of medical students. Therefore, its impact on psychology and health should be discussed among the students to prevent the harmful effects of mobile phone use.

Massimini, M., & Peterson, M. (2009) were investigated on Information and Communication Technology: Affects on U.S. College Students To identify information and communication technologies (ICT) intrusiveness on college students by determining usage patterns and exploring affects on perceived stress. This investigation found ICT as a major intrusion affecting sleep, time management, and perceived stress as well as implications in students' communication.

Jayanti P Acharya, Indranil Acharya, Divya Waghrey (2003) Cell phones have come to stay. Their use without any knowledge of their harmful effects like cancers and other health effects is not 'quite' safe. Studies on cancers due to electromagnetic radiations from cell phones are

available but there is a need to research on the detrimental physical and psychological effects esp. on rampant users like college-goers. This study focused on certain psychological or mental health effects of cell phone usage amongst students pursuing professional courses in colleges in a big city. Results shows that Headache was found to be the commonest symptom (51.47%) followed by irritability/anger (50.79%). Other common mental symptoms included lack of concentration and academic performance, insomnia, anxiety etc.

Statement of the problem:

An attempt is made in the present investigation to study the impact of information and communication technology among professional students.

Objectives of the study:

1. To study whether there are any significant differences between male and female students in their ICT usage.
2. To examine whether there are any significant differences between rural and urban professional students in their ICT usage.
3. To examine whether there are any significant differences between 18- 21 years and 22- 24 years professional students in their ICT.

Hypotheses:

In order to realize the above objectives, the following hypotheses are formulated to be tested in the present investigation.

1. There would be significant difference between male and female students in their ICT usage
2. There would be significant difference between Rural and Urban professional student in their ICT usage.
3. There would be significant difference between 18-21 years and 22-24 years Professional Students in their ICT usage.

Table 1: Socio-Demographic details of the sample

	Male		Female		Total
	18-21 years	22-24 years	18-21 years	22-24 years	
Rural	20	11	22	02	40
Urban	04	05	14	0	40
Total	40		40		80

Population

Post Graduate rural and urban professional students studying in CBIT and VBIT, Proddatur constituted transmitting the population of the study, from among them 80 students are selected by resorting to simple random sampling technique in a such a way that they fit in to 2x2x2 factorial design there are 40 male students and 40 female students, 40 rural students and 40 urban students, their age ranged from 18-24 years. The sample distribution is presented in table 1.

TOOL:

1. Information and Communication Technology developed by Core.B. (2009)

Procedure :

The investigator made the sample individually distributed the two questionnaires and explained the significant of this study and also explained to them as to how they should respond to the items all the two questionnaires are obtained from 80 samples and the responses are scored accordingly and it constitutes the data for the study.

Research Design.

As there are three independent variables in the study and each variable is varied in to two way 2x2x2 factorial design was employed.

Statistical Analysis:

The obtained data are quantitatively analysed using descriptive statistics such as Mean and SD. Inferential statistics such as t test, wherever necessary and the results are presented in the following pages.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The obtained data are quantitatively analysed to test the hypotheses and the results are presented in the following pages

Table-II: Shows Means, SD'S and t-scores on Mental Health

variable		Mean	SD	t-value
Age	18-21yrs	77.33	8.52	-0.718@
	22-24yrs	78.77	9.23	
Gender	Male	78.02	9.38	-1.100@
	Female	78.22	8.50	
Location	Rural	79.23	1.11	1.767@
	Urban	75.35	1.97	
@ not significant				

The results related to mental health in different sub groups were presented in table 2. The mental health scores clearly indicate that there are no significant differences in age, (t=0.59) gender (t=0.05) and location (t=0.15), but when we observe mean differences female professional students have obtained highest mean (m=135.23) with an SD =7.50 when compare to their counter parts. Locality wise urban professional students have obtained highest mean (m=135.47) with an SD of 8.01 and 22-24 years age group of professional students have obtained highest mean 135.62 with an SD of 7.72 that they reported good mental health when compare to their counter parts.

Table III : correlations matrixes of different sub groups with dependent variable

Sl.no	Area	Gender	Location	Age
1	PSE	-0.253*	0.116	0.11
2	PR	-0.14	-0.10	-0.16
3	IP	0.17	-0.02	-0.05
4	AUTNY	-0.03	-0.21	-0.001
5	GOA	0.20	-0.10	0.001
6	EM	-0.06	-0.07	0.21
*significant at 0.05 level				

A cursory glance of the scores related to gender (vide table III) clearly indicate that the sub groups gender and its relation with different sub areas of mental health only PSE (r=-0.253) correlated negatively but significant. They have self confidence, self acceptance, self identity feeling of worth-whileness, realization of one's potentialities. There is no significant correlation between other areas of mental health like PR (r=-0.14), IP (r=-0.17), Autny (r= -0.03), GOA (r=-0.20) and EM (r=-0.06). There is no significant correlation were found with other areas of mental health with regard to scores to location and age.

Based on the results obtained the following conclusions are drawn

Conclusion:

1. There is no significant difference between male and female students in their mental health
2. There is no significant difference between rural and urban professional students in their mental health
3. There is no significant difference between 18-21 years and 22-24 years age group of professional students.
4. There is a significant negative correlation in the sub area of PSE with regard to gender.

References:

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