

The Impact of Smartphones on Working Productivity on Students

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Abstract

This paper will provide the impact of smartphones on university students in India. It provides how smartphones change student's life. nowadays Smartphones become more popular among the young generation the smartphones provide online classrooms for each student, where the students can study online classes Biju's, Udemy, Vedanta, inlet, etc. The students can attend the classroom with smartphones. It improves the understanding of students of the big impact of smartphones in education institutes.

The negative impacts of smartphones are lack of communication skills, academic performance, daily life activities, physical and mental healthcare, withdrawal tendency, and social relationships, etc. It can provide Multimedia functionality like music, videos, a camera, etc.

Keywords: Cyber Friendship, Addiction, Multimedia, Interactive.

1.0 Introduction

Smartphones have become one of the most active devices used by humans in daily life. Smartphone's combination of all features in the smallest devices and provide an internet connection and Wi-Fi network. It will be increased used in India. The first phone has launched on July 31, 1935. The first smartphone in India is Nokia 9000 communicator comes in 1996. At the end of May 2020, the total number of telecommunications in India crossed the 10 billion marks.

The smartphone can be built metal-oxide-semiconductor (MOS) integrated circuit (IC) chips. It provides the such as magnetometer, proximity sensors, barometer gyroscope, accelerometer and supports the feature wireless communication protocol (such as Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, and satellite navigation)

Smartphone provide more faculty social networking site like twitter, Facebook that connect people under one smallest world.

Smartphones are generally used by young students, who study in college and university.

Students seem to be vulnerable to technology overuse because of their developmental dynamics, freedom, and lack of responsibility on society and family. As addiction is exhibited in many forms, the internet addiction is one of the addictions, that has some common features. This study considers internet addiction to identify the smartphone addiction criteria. Beyond the similarities between internet and smartphone, the later has some salient features which are absent in preceding one.

It is necessary to identify the criteria of smartphone addiction that is embedded with the features of smartphone. Hence, this study aims to identify the smartphone addiction factors specifying the characteristics of smartphone. Furthermore, the perception of undergraduate students on smartphone addiction was investigated and the possible impact of this addiction on their academic performance was evaluated.

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1.1 Academic Performance

Students who have smartphones connect easily to the wireless networks and gain limitless access to internet connections that are aimed at advancing students' learning experience and performance. Furthermore, the deployment of these internet (Wi-Fi) connections is aimed at increasing access to learning contents across the Campus and beyond. One of the thriving platforms to increase access to learning contents is e-Fundi. It is a course or learning management system used as a mechanism for learning engagement and communication and learning content delivery between the students and lecturers. e-Fundi helps the students to obtain their study materials, such as their lecture slides, to engage in online forums, to submit assignments, to write tests, quizzes and examinations, to communicate with lecturers and other students, and many more. It also possesses qualities of u-learning in the sense that, regardless of your geographical location within the nation, it can provide the student with the right learning materials for their academic work through smartphones. This means that e-Fundi is mobile-friendly, driving e-learning initiatives and, in doing so, increases access to learning contents for students on- or off-campus.

1.2 Role of Smartphones in Academic Learning

This statement implies that the use of smartphones drives students to be more engaged in learner-centred participation learning. This is a vivid indication on numerous supports those smartphones have brought to the students; it advances their understanding by increasing academic performance, social media participation and information sharing; it helps their social skills by giving them opportunities to seek academic assistance and support, and many more.

With the evolution of smartphones, what the students do outside the classroom is very much the same as the work they do inside of the classroom. This observation is very important to the issue brought up in the study with regard to

the responsibility or role of smartphones outside the premises of the school (university). It can be observed that students use their smartphones for various reasons at university without restrictions.

1.3 Challenges involved in using smartphones and the effects accompanied with the use

the visibility and mere presence of a smartphone that is connected to the internet attract the attention of students and many adults, thereby diverting their focus and/or attention in class. Friendships that are developed over social networks tend to be more recreational and are less based on educational purposes. Based on the previous sentence, it is a clear indication that less attention is given by the students to their academic work and activities. Some schools have decided to restrict the use of smartphones in classes or during lectures; the reason being that it enables the students to cheat during their examinations and/or tests. The easy internet access on smartphones enables students to easily look up their examination and/or tests questions online. The use of smartphones in this manner can cause the student to be somewhat relaxed about studying, as they can easily find the answers to their examinations or test questions online, thereby helping the students to pass their examination, but not helping them to have knowledge about what they are being taught by their lecturers. Consequently, the adoption of smartphones can be said to be driven by two properties of decadent and sensible dimensions.

2.0 Back Ground

Smartphones can provide easy communication with people over the world. Where social media provide platforms to communicate overworld but the person does not know about her night bowers. Similarly, the student who played offline games can be busy on candy crush, mobile battleground, etc. Nowadays India has the second-largest smartphone purchased in the world.

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3.0 Statement of Problem

Smartphones are essentially highly-portable computers that can offer a wealth of benefits, like helping us stay connected and providing information at our fingertips. But there's a darker side to smartphone use. The average time spent on smartphones is increasing and evidence shows smartphone addiction is linked to serious issues, including mental health problems and distracted driving. With more than one in three people across the globe and more than four in five Americans owning a smartphone, it's important to address the issue of smartphone addiction. By learning how to spot the signs of an overuse problem and discovering the resources available to help, you and your family can continue reaping the benefits of smartphones without the negative consequences of overuse.

In this guide, we'll examine the definition of smartphone addiction and look at some statistics surrounding the problem. We'll then look at the symptoms and consequences of this issue and discuss solutions for getting back on track. Although it might feel as though smartphones have been around forever, they are a fairly new technology. The issue of smartphone addiction is even newer. Even though many studies have been conducted around the topic, it's still not fully understood.

We can generally define smartphone addiction as overuse of one's device to the point that it **causes damage or disruption** to one or more areas of one's life. We'll go into more detail below, but the impact of smartphone addiction might include damage to relationships, decreased productivity at work, home, or school, or damage to physical or mental health.

4.0 Proposed Methodology

This study deployed a quantitative research method using questionnaires to collect data from undergraduate students at the SRMU Campus. A random sampling technique was used in selecting participants across all faculties of the Campus. There are 1000 students who were registered for the academic year of 2021 at the SRMU Campus. Within that number of students, there are 375 questionnaires were distributed, collected and analysed.

The questionnaires were printed and handed out to students in their respective classrooms, and many other places around the Campus (both in groups and individually). All the distributed questionnaires were received back from the students, i.e. the return rate is 100%. This was achieved through a consistent follow-up, reprinting and redistribution of questionnaires until the required number was achieved.

4.1 Data analysis

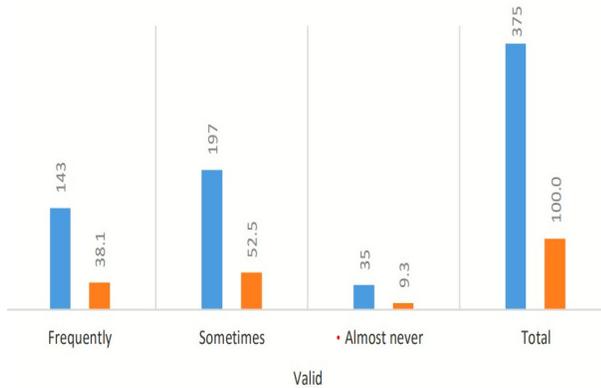
The analysis of findings in this study is a result of the collected questionnaires on the empirical investigation of the impacts of smartphones on the academic performance of undergraduate students at the SRMU Campus. The data analysis is arranged into four parts. Part 1 deals with the demographics; part 2 focuses on the positive impact of smartphone usage on the academic performance of undergraduate students; part 3 deals with the negative impact of smartphone usage on the academic performance of undergraduate students; while part 4 deals with the effects of smartphone usage on the academic capabilities of undergraduate students.

4.2 Demographic information

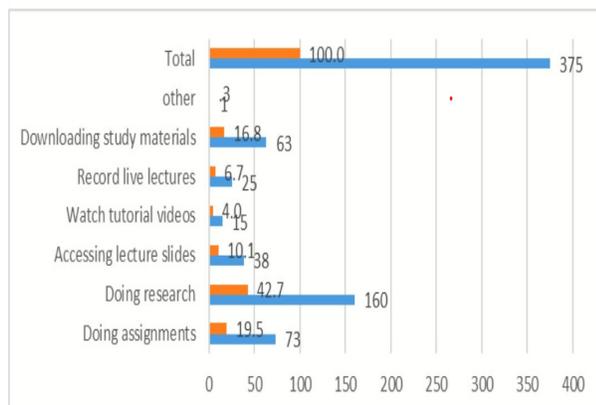
In the demographics section of the questionnaire, students were asked questions such as their gender, age range, and academic level. The reason behind the demographic questions is to determine or find out basic personal information of the respondents.

4.3 Analysis of positive impact of smartphone usage on students' learning

The 197 (52.5 %) of the students believed that smartphones help them academically, while 143 (38.1%) of the students ticked the 'frequently' option. As the finding suggests, participants are consistently using their smartphone in their educational learning.



The majority of the students, 160 (42.7%), are using their smartphones for the purposes of ‘doing research’, followed by the option of ‘doing assignments’, which had 73 (19.5%). The next options, in descending order of frequency and percentage, were the ‘downloading study material’ option with 63 (16.8%), the ‘accessing lecture slides’ option with 38 (10.1%), the ‘record live lectures’ option with 25 (6.7%), the ‘watch tutorial videos’ option with 15 (4.0%), and finally the ‘other’ option with 1 (0.3%).



Judging from what has been indicated in Fig most students use their smartphones to perform different forms of educational activities, ranging from doing research, assignments and many more.

“Does your smartphone easily allow you to reach your teachers for help?” The majority of the students went with ‘sometimes’, and were 232 (61.9%), followed by the ‘always’ option with 132 (35.2%), and lastly the ‘never’ option with 17 (4.5%). As this finding indicates, students use their smartphones to reach out to their lecturers for help in their academics.

5.0 Conclusions and Discussion

Even as the use of smartphones is common among college students or, in this case, undergraduate students, there lie with it some factors that are detrimental to the increase of the academic performance of students who use them (Table 3). However, the positive aspects of smartphones can improve the performance of undergraduate students if used well. As per the findings that have been discussed above, there are a few recommendations that are made for consideration. They are as follows:

- Students said that they find smartphones helpful in keeping in contact with their lecturers. Furthermore, a higher percentage of the students found smartphones convenient in accessing their academic materials. In light of this, it is recommended that lecturers should communicate more with the students through this medium. This could be achieved by creating chat groups that can help every one of the students and lecturers stay connected in order to share information.
- According to the findings in relation to social networks, students visit the Facebook social network and WhatsApp more. Lecturers should therefore create profiles on Facebook or Facebook pages and WhatsApp groups dedicated to the modules they teach. This Facebook page and WhatsApp group will be a platform where the lecturers can post notes for download, notices and also discussions related to their lessons and module/s.
- Academic institutions should also implement programmes that can restrict students from using social network sites and applications while attending lectures.
- Lastly, even though a higher percentage of the students said that they do not receive calls while

in class, it is recommended that the students are only allowed to use their smartphones when the lecturer tells or recommends them to do so; for example, to access their academic materials or something of the sort.

In conclusion, the findings show that there are many ways that smartphones affect the academic lives of the undergraduate students at the North-West University. In literature studies, there were arguments made for and against the impacts that smartphones have on the academic performance of students. This study can conclude with the fact that using smartphones made an impact on students both positively and negatively. Then, it will be highly beneficial if there could be more research carried out in developing countries on how students use smartphones to increase their academic performance, how low-income families or communities have impacts on students' usage of smartphones and the impact of smartphones on students attending classes and other academic related activities. This study presents an in-depth understanding on the effects of smartphones on undergraduate students in a developing country. The findings show that undergraduate students, in general, need to understand that smartphones improve their social and academic lives and it can also cause decreased performance in academic studies. However, the effective use of smartphones brings in more advantages than disadvantages to undergraduate students' lives.

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