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A Study To Assess The Impact Of Whatsapp Addiction Among Adolescent School Students (14-18 years) In Hilton Matriculation Higher Secondary School At Chrompet, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.

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ABSTRACT

Whatsapp continues to prompt debate about users' behaviours. The effects of online activities on themselves and their interactions with others have been discussed extensively. In particular, students are a main class of Whatsapp users who spend long hours on the social network, which has worried parents and educational authorities about their academic performance. A non-experimental approach and descriptive design was used for this study, non-probability convenient sampling technique was used for the study. The total study sample consisted of 30 adolescent school students with age group of 14 – 18 years. A questionnaire was prepared comprising set of 10 questions covering the objectives. It was concluded that the impact of Whatsapp addition shows the impact Severe impact 2 (7 %), Moderate impact 13 (43%), Mild impact 15 (50%) is existing. There is significant association between the level of impact on Whatsapp addiction with the selected demographic variable like the access of social networking accounts were 5 (17%) students with Ipod/Ipad and 25 (83%) student with smart phones.

Keywords: Whatsapp, Structured teaching programme, Adolescent school children, Addiction

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INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is usually associated with the teenage years, but its physical, psychological or cultural expressions may begin earlier and end later. Nowadays, teenagers are accessing their favourite social sites using a variety of devices. Social media sites such as Whatsapp and Facebook offer multiple daily opportunities for connecting with friends, classmates, and people with shared interests. During the last 5 years, the number of preadolescents and adolescents using such sites has increased dramatically. In particular, students are a main class of Whatsapp users who spend long hours on the social network, which has worried parents and educational authorities about their academic performance. The students themselves argue that their presence on Whatsapp, as a leisure activity, does not hinder their academic efforts, though some. Evidence suggests that their grades decline after they join Whatsapp.

Objectives Of The Study

- To determine the Whatsapp addiction among adolescent school students (14-18years)
- To find out association between Whatsapp addiction and selected demographic variables among adolescent school students (14-18years).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A non-experimental approach and descriptive design was used for this study, non-probability convenient sampling technique was used for the study. The total study sample consisted of 30 adolescent school students with age group of 14 – 18 years studying in Hilton Matriculation Higher Secondary School, Chrompet, Chennai. A questionnaire was prepared comprising set of 10 questions covering the objectives and 6 questions to perform on demographic variables.

RESULT AND ANALYSIS

Figure 1: Percentage Distribution Of Samples According To The Access Of Social Networking Account

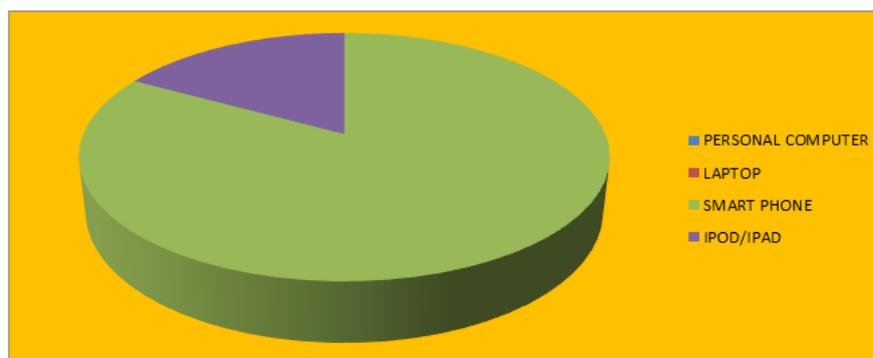


Table No 1: Frequency And Percentage Distribution According To Their Level Of Impact Of Whatsapp Addiction Among Adolescents School Students (14 -18 Years)

S.No	Level Of Impact	Frequency F	Percentage %
1	Mild Impact Of Whatsapp Addiction	15	50%
2	Moderate Impact Of Whatsapp Addiction	13	43%
3	Severe Impact Of Whatsapp Addiction	2	7%

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of the study conclusions are drawn. The existing study shows there is about 50% of students have mild impact of Whatsapp addiction, about 43% of students have moderate impact of Whatsapp addiction and 7% students have severe impact of Whatsapp addiction. The study reveals there is



significant association between the impact of Whatsapp addiction and the access to social networking accounts with smart phone as it is handy and easy to carry all the time.

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