

Effects of Mobile Phone on the Ethical Socialization of Adolescents (A Study of District Multan City)

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ABSTRACT

Media is seen as a major socialization agent, shaping an individual's socialization process. Adolescents use mobile phone technology to accomplish their work while excessive usage might lead to psychological and physiological problems. The objectives of study were: To determine how many adolescents prefer the virtual world to the real world. To see if the cell phone is influencing adolescent's behavior toward family. Determine whether increasing technology usage has an impact on standards and values. The study followed Cross Sectional Quantitative research design. Students between the ages of 13 and 19 years were target respondents with 300 Sample size. Instrument for data collection was Structured Questionnaire and Survey method was utilized majority of respondents believed that social media has medium level impact on psychological and social well being of people. According to study, the usage of a mobile phone had an impact on adolescents' socializing.

KEYWORDS

Mobile Phone Usage, Media Socialization, Adolescent Socialization, Effects of Mobile Phone

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INTRODUCTION

Individuals adopt and engage with values and social standards of a specific society and culture through socialization, which occurs throughout their lives. The media is seen as a major socialization agent, shaping an individual's socialization process. Family, school, peers, media, religion, work, ethnic background, and political atmosphere are all major socialization forces. Agents of socialization influence our ideas and perspectives on our community by shaping our norms and ideals about suitable behavior and how we interact with others (Genner and Suss, 2017).

It is possible to describe socialization as "the process by which we learn the ways of a given society or social group so that we can function within it" (Elkin & Handel, 1989). Adolescent socialization, in particular, is an active and collaborative process in which parents, classmates, educational institutions, and the media all play a role in how teenagers integrate a society's values, conventions, and beliefs in preparation for adulthood. Teenagers' emancipation is the process of creating their own identity as independent social agents with their own views and values, as well as being accountable for their own affairs and acts, outside of the familial domain (Arnett, 1997). Humans are emotional beings as a species. A newborn exhibits both pleasure and pain shortly after birth. These basic emotions quickly increase, become more differentiated, and are supported by the use of language. Throughout life, emotions perform adaptive purposes (Izard, 1991; Tomkins, 1962, 1963).

The process through which new members of a group are assisted by more experienced members in adopting the group's beliefs, standards, and behaviors is referred to as ethical socialization (Bugental and Goodnow, 1998).

MERITS OF USING MOBILE PHONE AMONG ADOLESCENT

Today, technology is used in almost every aspect of life. Although kids in middle and high schools use social media to communicate with one another on homework and group projects, people use this technology to accomplish their work more comfortably and save time (Boyd, 2008). Facebook is one of those apps that allow students to meet outside of class to discuss assignments. Some schools have received approval from their principal to use blogs as a teaching tool (Borja, 2008). They got good grades and benefited since the students' skills improved to some extent, and their written expression, English, and new creative ideas are now out of the box.

DEMERITS OF USING MOBILE PHONE AMONG ADOLESCENTS

Mobile phones and social media have numerous applications. We are in the twenty-first century, and we rely on social media and technology. Although there is favourable use of social media, there is also a detrimental influence of mobile phones and social media, particularly among teens. Sexting is one of the unpleasant things that are prevalent in society, according to a recent survey by the American Academy of Pediatrics. It refers to transmitting sexually explicit messages, photographs, and images by mobile phone, computer, or other digital devices. Facebook depression is another societal phenomenon that occurs



when pre-teens or teenagers spend a significant amount of time on social media sites like Facebook and then develop standard depressive symptoms (Hankins and Jioa, 1999). Other studies have found that excessive cell phone use might lead to psychological and physiological problems. (Parasuraman et al., 2017) Another disadvantage of using a mobile phone is that youngsters are more likely to be unaware of privacy policies and their digital footprint. They are at risk of making poor technological choices. Lack of privacy by disclosing too much information and posting false information about yourself jeopardizes their privacy (Barnes, 2006).

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of study are as follows:

1. To determine how many adolescents prefer the virtual world to the real world.
2. To see if the cell phone is influencing adolescents behavior toward family?
3. To determine whether increasing technology usage has an impact on standards and values.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to McDaniel (2019), the study's major goal was to determine whether or not using a cellphone keeps parents away from their children while they are present. It engages between device and children to investigate the effect of multitasking on parents. The study employed a variety of research approaches, including self-report, longitudinal, and experimental methods. As a result of the increasing usage of cell phones, a divide between parents and children has developed. The divide is confirmed when parents are engrossed in their phones while their children are present. Less awareness, coordination, communication, and cooperation between parents and children result in bad outcomes in terms of understanding each other and the occurrence of behaviour problems. The study indicated that the use of mobile phones causes disconnect between parents and children. To reduce negative outcomes, particularly in terms of behaviour, parents must spend time with their children, pay attention to them, and develop a good bond with them.

Kiran and Srivastava (2018) studied goal to look into the impact of WhatsApp use on young people's connections with their families and friends. It employed the secondary research method for data acquisition. The information was gathered from research papers, periodicals, newspapers, magazines, and other secondary data sources such as company websites and white papers. This demonstrates how the use of technology has influenced affection in family connections. Finally, it is stated that today's kids are intelligent and courageous in their use of technology to improve their lives. Their lives have been made easier by technology. They have all they need to handle life's problems. They are incorporating both the negative and positive aspects of the situation.

Khalid (2017) claimed that the study's major goal was to look at the physical and mental wellbeing of pupils. It investigates the impact of social networks on students' academic achievement. The qualitative technique was utilized in the research for this aim, and the data was acquired using a survey and a questionnaire. Inadequate knowledge of privacy policies led students data has been abused on social media harming both the body and the mind. Students are required to participate in social media-related seminars and workshops so they can learn about some key elements and comprehend privacy, security, and cybercrime issues. in order to save their data in the future.

Gupta Navin and Kumar (2016) claimed that the study's goal was to look into the impact of mobile phones on young people's habits. Data was collected using qualitative and quantitative methodologies to investigate the gender differences in the use of mobile phone technology. For the respondents, a simple random sampling procedure was utilised with roughly 200 adolescents, and the data was entered into SPSS. In comparison to the younger participants, older people, particularly females, are more active in the internet and media. Finally, the study suggests that, while mass media has both benefits and drawbacks, users, particularly adolescents, might be affected and their ethical socialization also affected because of mass media.

Tartari (2015) Remarkd that the field of social media is vast. Our young adults and adolescents have been affected by it. To ascertain the effect of social media websites, this study set out to do so. Teens are encouraged to interact socially with their family and friends on several websites, including such as gaming, youtube channels, Twitter, viber, and Facebook profiles. Children are drawn to new technology and want to use it. Many academics believe that students like learning in novel methods. Social media is good to both children and teenagers, but it also contains flaws that might negatively impact both children and adolescents. How people utilise social media is entirely up to them. How much they want it to have an impact on them. The purpose of this study is to look into the relationship between social media, privacy, juvenile safety, psychological well-being, and educational achievement. The data was collected via an interview schedule, with respondents aged 11 to 16 years old from Albania. Children. The increased use of social media by teenagers had a favourable impact. It aids in the development of their learning, communication, and educational abilities. They understand how to utilize technology, but they are also experiencing the bad consequences of social media, such as Facebook depression, online abuse, and health difficulties such as back pain, neck discomfort, and vision p Their attitude to communicating with friends and relatives has improved, as has they are developing socially. On any subject pertaining to their daily lives, they can learn anything as well as their schoolwork. Social media has influenced their way of life, thinking, and speaking. They are depressed as a result of their reliance on new media. Physical and mental diseases are plaguing them. Spending time with, talking to, and getting to know your kids is essential for

parents. Allow them to not become isolated in their understanding of the challenges that children face as a result of their excessive usage of social media problems. Nowadays, Teenager's life would not be complete without social media.

Saleh & El-Rawas (2015) claimed how new media affects Omani youngsters socialization was the study's objective. Data was collected using a descriptive research approach, a social survey, and a questionnaire. The sample size was 270 students from a Muscat elementary school. The answers reveal the students' interests and the types of subjects they desire to investigate. They want to watch plays and movies, as well as listen to music. In comparison to movies and songs, drama serials arrived first. Instead of conducting such a poll, they should be taught about religious, educational, scientific documentary, cultural, and environmental themes so that they might seek out and discover new information for a better future. The study found that new social media has a good impact on our values, but it also found that media has a negative influence on values. The detrimental effects of new social media on our culture, norms, values, rituals, and traditions must be addressed in the lessons we give to our kids.

Bond (2013) claimed that the study's goal was to look into the possibility of youngsters losing their face to face interaction as a result of using a cell phone in their daily lives. A nonprobability snowball sampling technique was adopted, with a sample size of 30 youngsters ranging in age from 11 to 17 years old. A few additional people were requested to take part in the research. The findings reveal that they possess expertise, a variety of techniques for handling restrictions, and a commitment to avoiding excessive cell phone use in the street, on the bus, at the station, or if the phone is stolen. The study concludes that children's mobile phone usage should be monitored and focused on. Their everyday experiences determine their prominence in the building of children's identities in their communities and social relationships with their peers and families. This was owing to our society's students' smartphone addiction.

Vlachopoulou and Boutsouki (2014) According to this definition, adolescence is the age when people's thoughts, conduct, and personalities change. Their parents and friends are the society's role models. Understanding how they think, act, behave, and deal with their emotions is critical. Adolescents' personalities are susceptible to social networking sites. The study's goals were to look into the psychological traits of youngsters who used social networking sites, as well as the pressure from their friends. Data was acquired from 600 Greek teens aged 12 to 14 years old from a small town school via an online survey using a qualitative method. The schools were chosen based on their own preferences. Children utilize social networking sites for only two reasons: one, it is fashionable, and second, it is necessary for them to communicate with one another. Finally, it is discovered that adolescents' attitudes toward social networking sites are similar to those of understanding their needs, and that their use of such sites grows over time.

Laila (2014) The study's major goal was to look at the good and negative effects media has on Albania's socialization process. The study employed a qualitative approach. A poll was used to conduct the investigation. A random sample of 100 people was chosen. Respondents were between the ages of 15 and 20. The findings reveal that while family and friends are important in the socialization process, the media has a significant impact on adolescent socialization. The development of human identity and the process of socialisation have both been negatively impacted by new media. Adolescents' lifestyles have been affected by social media. Social media is used by the vast majority of us. Life events have an impact on socialisation.

Syed & Nurullah (2011) outlined the purpose of the study as being to determine how mobile device are altering current society's traditions. The research is based on earlier studies. They look into the use of mobile phones. It demonstrates that adolescents in metropolitan areas use their cellphones excessively. Their social circles are so large that the virtual world has totally supplanted the real one. According to the study's findings, social interaction and cell phones are related. But the use of mobile phones is now very common in our society. The virtual world has replaced the real world as the dominant force. Because of their extensive use of mobile phone technology, students have no time to spend with their friends and family.

Klimes-Dougan et al (2007), The study's goal was to investigate the effect of emotional socialisation in the development of adolescents' psychological behaviour. The data was acquired from 220 teenagers' aged 11 to 16 through descriptive research methods such as newspapers, ads, flyers, and posting on community billboards. Both males and girls were shown to have different socialising styles. In comparison to girls, boys were severely punished. Older teens' parents are less supportive. The old and new ways of socialising adolescents are vastly different. The conclusion reveals that while both the mother and father socialise their children well, youngsters are more emotionally bonded to their mothers than their fathers.

METHODOLOGY

The response was obtained using quantitative approach in this study. To collect data, researchers use questionnaires. This research design examines a sample of adolescents in grades 8 to 10 and collected data for analysis. This study examined the impact of mobile phones on adolescents' ethical socialization in government and private schools in Multan district. A universe is a collection of people who have common traits. Students in classes 8th, 9th, and 10th who are between the ages of 13 and 19 were the survey's target respondents. The sample size was 300 respondents from government and private schools in Multan city, using Morgan's formula for sample size. In this study, systematic random selection was used to choose city's government and private schools from a list of schools, and then proportionate sampling technique was utilized to select the

schools from which data was collected. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data. Following that, an unbiased survey was designed, as well as the necessary testing methods. To test the hypothesis, t-test and Pearson correlation were used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table.1. Respondent Demographic Profile

Values	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Age	13-14	159	53.0
	15-16	141	47.0
Gender	Male	155	52.0
	Female	144	48.0
Income	10000 – 50000	137	45.6
	50001 – 100000	137	45.6
	100001 – 150000	9	3.0
	150001 – 200000	15	5.0
	200001 – 250000	0	0
	250001 – 300000	2	0.7
Education of Adolescent	8 th	106	35.3
	9 th	111	37.0
	10 th	83	27.7

Table no. 01 shows the profile of the respondents 53% of the respondents belongs to the age group of 13-14 while on the other hand 47% of the respondents belongs to age group of 15-16. The respondents of 52% were male and 48% of the respondents were female. The income results shows that 45.6% of the respondents were from the 10000-50000 range. At the same time 45.6% of the respondents family income range was 50001-100000. On the other side 3.0% of the respondents were highlighted in the range of 100001-150000. 5.0% of the respondent income was in 150001-200000. 0% of the respondents family income was in 200001-250000. while on the other hand 0.7% of the respondents family income was 250001-300000. 35.3% of the respondents were from class 8th and 37% of the respondents belong to class 9th. 27.7% of the respondent belongs to class 10.

Table.2. Respondent Demographic Profile

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Area	Rural	117	39.0
	Urban	183	61.0
Household Size	1 – 5	121	40.3
	6 – 10	146	48.7
	11 – 15	22	7.4
	16 – 20	10	3.3
	21- 25	1	0.3
Family Type	Joint	143	47.7
	Nuclear	157	52.3

According to the findings, 39 percent of the respondents were from rural areas, while 61 percent were from metropolitan areas. Household sizes range from 1 to 5 in 40.3 percent of respondents. In the range of 6-10, 48.7% of those who responded were. The household size of 7.4% of respondents is 11-15 people. 3.3 percent of respondents fall into the 16-20 age range, while 0.3 percent falls into the 21-25 age brackets. Joint families accounted for 47.7% of the responses, while nuclear families accounted for 52.3 percent.

Table.3. Social Media Accounts

Number of social media accounts	Frequency
0	36
1-4	141
5-8	123

ANALYSIS

The table shows the number of social media accounts. 141 of the respondents stand between the ranges of 1-4 while on the other hand 5-8 were the ranges of 123 of the respondents.

Rensis Likert, a psychologist interested in gauging people's opinions, attitudes, and perceptions on a number of topics, created the initial Likert scale in 1932.

Table.4. Psychological Impacts

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	low impact	29	9.7	9.7	9.7
	medium impact	184	61.3	61.3	71.0
	high impact	87	29.0	29.0	100.0
	Total	300	100.0	100.0	

1. This table shows the psychological impacts of the use of mobile phone among adolescents. 9.7% of the respondents have low psychological impacts of mobile phone while 61.3% of the respondents have medium impacts of mobile phone. 29.0% of the respondents have high psychological impacts of mobile phone among adolescents

Table.5. Social Impacts

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	low impact	40	13.3	13.3	13.3
	medium impact	187	62.3	62.3	75.7
	high impact	73	24.3	24.3	100.0
	Total	300	100.0	100.0	

2. This table shows the percentage of the respondents having social impacts of mobile phone. 13.3% of the respondents have low social impacts among adolescents. 62.3% of the respondents have medium social impacts on adolescents of mobile phone. On the other side 24.3% of the respondents have high social impact of mobile phone in adolescents.

Table.6. Impact on Ethical Socialization

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	low impact	4	1.3	1.3	1.3
	medium impact	138	46.0	46.0	47.3
	high impact	158	52.7	52.7	100.0
	Total	300	100.0	100.0	

3. This table shows the percentage of the respondents that have impacts of ethical socialization on adolescents. 1.3% of the respondents have low impacts on ethics due to the use of mobile phone on adolescents. On the other hand 46.0% of the respondents have medium impacts on their ethical socialization while using mobile phone. 52.7% of the respondents have highly impacts on their ethical socialization due to the use of mobile phone.

Table.7. Group Statistics

Gender of respondent		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Social	Male	156	19.03	3.835	.307
	Female	144	17.29	4.398	.366
			T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Social Impacts	Equal variances assumed		3.646	298	.000
	Equal variances not assumed		3.627	284.772	.000

This hypothesis shows the results that both male and female have different social impacts. The usage of mobile phone among male was enough they always use mobile phone if they are outside the home standing in the streets or sitting in the bus. They were always busy with their mobile phone. Even if they were sitting with their friends they are using their phones. It looks like they have isolated themselves from the society in which they are living. On the other hand females were different from this they prefer that not to use their phone in the bus while walking in the streets that's why both gender have different social impacts.

- Hypothesis: Psychological impacts of mobile usage are correlated with Impacts on Ethical socialization of the students
- Hypothesis: Psychological and social impacts of mobile usage on students are correlated with each other

		Ethical socialization	Social Impact
Psychological impacts	Pearson Correlation	.196**	.470**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.000
	N	300	300

This hypothesis shows the result that the psychological and ethical socialization of male and female were equally effected. It was found that both male and female feel stress when they do not receive any text message or calls from their family relatives or friend's par day. They feel anxiety and always check their phone wither they have any text message, call or not. This kind of behavior equally effects the ethical socialization of the adolescents. They don't realize that they are sitting among their parents or relatives or with their friends. They just look at their phones and check it even after few mints perhaps they have received any call or message. This kind of behavior reflects that just physically present and mentally absent in gathering.

CONCLUSION

According to studies, the usage of a mobile phone has an impact on adolescents' socializing. Technology has an impact on norms and values. Because teens are preoccupied with their phones, there is less family engagement. They are socially engaged with their friends and relatives, but they do not have time for their family. They would rather be in the virtual world than in the real world. This is why today's adolescents are unaware of their family's ideals. Male and female mobile phone users have varied social effects. In comparison to females, males are more affected by the social impact of mobile phones. Both male and female socialization processes are affected. They are so engrossed in their devices that they are unaware that they are seated with family members or friends. Finally, the findings demonstrate that both male and female ethical socialization are influenced similarly.

CREDIT AUTHOR STATEMENT

Mehr Gull: Conceptualization, Methodology, Data curation, Writing- Original draft preparation, **Dr. Saima Afzal:** Supervision, Writing- Reviewing and Editing

COMPLIANCE WITH ETHICAL STANDARDS:

It is declare that all authors don't have any conflict of interest. Furthermore, informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study.

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