

A STUDY ON USAGE OF MOBILE PHONES DURING EPIDEMIC IN INDIA USING STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to dealings the student's sensitivity of consuming mobile for culture during COVID-19 in India mainly at the university student's perspective. During the COVID-19 pandemic era, mobile erudition may help the students to fulfill the study breach. Due to COVID-19 contagion 115 countries, higher education has affected all over the world of May 2021. Although all of the established countries considered mobile learning as an active tool for education, it is not used right in India. This survey method conducted on 416 students from different university students in India to comprehend the student's perception of using mobile phones as a learning system. The findings of this study show that most of the students at the university level have a positive perception of m-learning. This study revealed that m-learning is very helpful to recover the study gap during this COVID-19 pandemic time and the findings of this study will help the training official as well as the educational institutions to integrate mobile learning technology for the full system where common media may boost the progression of teaching and learning.

INTRODUCTION

Statistical analysis is a statistical data reduction technique used to explain variability among observed random variables in terms of fewer unobserved random variables called Statistics. The observed variables are modeled as linear combinations of the Statistics, plus "error" terms. Statistical analysis originated in psychometrics, and is used in behavioral sciences, social sciences, marketing, product management, operations research, and other applied sciences that deal with large quantities of data [1,2].

For the COVID-19 contagion time, the education system of the world has affected tremendously. Many countries of the world have bolted their educational institutions to shrink the supper of this disease which convert the cause of many challenges. The setting is not different for India. Every educational institution of India including the higher educational institutions remains closed for more than a year[3,4]. So, for improving the effects of the epidemic in the education segment, the University Grant Commission (UGC) and All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) has opted for online teaching to all the universities. And, teachers and professors have participated in the online classes to reduce the study slit of the students. At this stage, m-learning might be a helpful tool for both the students and teachers. Before appealing that “mlearning is a helpful tool for learning”, we should know about the awareness of mobile learning of students during this pandemic situation. These novel study emphasizes on the perception of students’ mobile learning during this pandemic situation[7,8]. This study comes up with various works on mobile learning in numerous respects. As a developing country, like India where the majority belongs to the youth age group, there have a few studies of using mobile phones among university students’ perception of their studies. This study aims to look at the students’ perception of using mobile phones in informal education. Many researchers found that mobile learning always supports teaching and learning.

The main applications of factor analytic techniques are:

Step 1: To reduce the number of variables and

Step 2: To detect structure in the relationships between variables, that is to classify variables. Therefore, Statistical analysis is applied as a data reduction or structure detection method [1].

The analysis will isolate the underlying Statistics that explain the data. Statistical analysis is an interdependence technique. The complete set of interdependent relationships is examined [2]. There is no specification of dependent variables, independent variables, or causality. Statistical analysis assumes that all the rating data on different attributes can be reduced down to a few important dimensions. This reduction is possible because the attributes are related. The rating given to any one attribute is partially the result of the influence of other attributes. The statistical algorithm deconstructs the rating (called a raw score) into its various components, and reconstructs the partial scores into underlying factor scores. The degree of correlation between the initial raw score and the final factor score is called a factor loading.

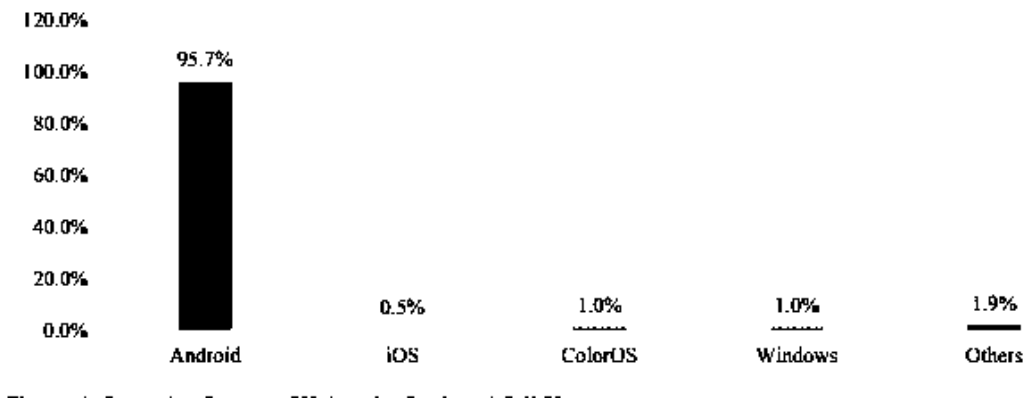
METHODOLOGY

The enquiry is accompanied of quantitative descriptive with investigation systems. The Contestants of this research were students from the various universities in India Regardless of gender all the students of the university-level were entitled to take part in this study. The advanced survey based on the earlier literature[5,6]. The configuration of the forms was altered from numerous former studies. The questionnaire consisted of three fragments. First fragment pleats basic gen of students and pleats evidence about the operating structure of learners' mobile phones, frequency of using the internet, time disbursements on mobile phones every day, and use mobile phones for academic resolutions or not. Second fragment inspects the penchant of social schmoosing sites for learning and everyday use of the common social media submissions. Third fragment of the questionnaire measures students' discernments and insolences towards the effectiveness of mobile learning and social media learning tools during COVID-19 pandemic time[9,10]. The questions in third fragment consisted of five points such as Likert Scale ranging from 'Strongly Disagree' (1) to 'Strongly Agree' (5). Before finalizing the questionnaire minor changes were made based on a pilot survey showed on selected students to evaluate the possibility of the examination[11,12]. Different selected previous research that importance only on students' insights, this study explores students' acuties of mobile learning during this contagion time. This training also concentrates on the practices of social media in higher education through mobile learning in India.

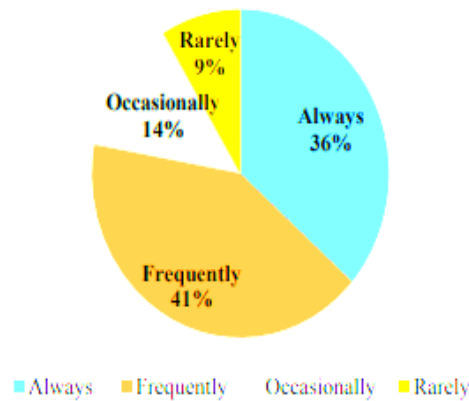
Basic Information of 300students

| Percentage (%) | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------|
| Gender | Male | 64.4 |
| | Female | 35.6 |
| Age | 16-20 Years | 65.4 |
| | 21-25 Years | 33.7 |
| | 26-30 Years | 1.0 |
| Level of Education | Undergraduate | 97.6 |
| | Postgraduate | 2.4 |

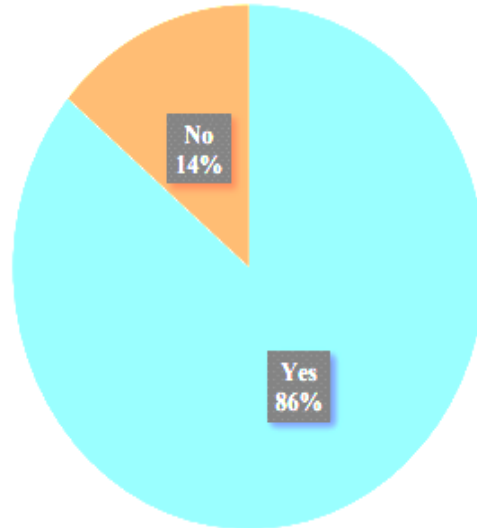
Operating System of University Students’ Cell Phone



Frequency of Using Internet



Time Spending on Mobile Phone Every Day



Above figures, demonstrate the operating system of university students’ cell phones, regularity of using internet by university students, time outlay by university students on mobile phone every day and use of mobile phone by university students for academic determinations or not one-to-one[13,14].

Statistical analysis of Satisfaction level without Mobile brands

Descriptive Statistics [3]

| | Mean | Std. Deviation | Analysis N |
|---|------|----------------|------------|
| Satisfaction level-Price? | 1.64 | .584 | 239 |
| Satisfaction level-Performance? | 1.79 | .514 | 239 |
| Satisfaction level-Memory Capacity? | 1.97 | .692 | 239 |
| Satisfaction level-After sales service? | 2.13 | .595 | 239 |
| Satisfaction level-Weight? | 1.87 | .616 | 239 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|------|------|-----|
| Satisfaction level-Sound? | 1.88 | .627 | 239 |
| Satisfaction level-Games? | 2.06 | .674 | 239 |
| Satisfaction level-Accessories? | 2.01 | .642 | 239 |

Above table shows the Eigen value and the variance of the Statistics. The first factor shows the higher variance i.e., the components of the mobiles which made satisfaction (Weight, Sound, Games and Accessories). Similarly, the Second factor also having the higher variation, but lesser than the first factor. Performance and Memory Capacity are highly loaded in the factor two. Then third factor having lesser variance than the other Statistics. The price and after sales service are loaded on the Factor3. When cuts are introduced with respect to brands, most of the attributes remain in the three Statistics in that order (Table).

Accessories and sound attributes are almost found in all brands in the factor one. The performance attributes is the one found in the Factor two For certain Brands. Price is dominating the Factor three for many of the brands. Price has a low priority in all the brands (grouped in third factor).

CONCLUSION

The form shared by the google forms was haphazardly circulated amongst undergraduate and postgraduate level students of several universities of India through numerous collective networking sites where a noteworthy number of students took part in this online investigation. Out of them a total of 300 responses were found valid and considered for data analysis. Using specific software, the collected data were studied quantitatively. This section presents results of the study including elementary information of plaintiffs as well as university students, the effective scheme of university students' cell phone, frequency of using the internet, time spending on mobile phone every day, use mobile phone for academic purpose or not, preference of social networking sites for learning, university students' frequent use of social media applications, and university students' awareness and approach about mobile learning.

With reference to mobiles, Games, Sound, Accessories and Weight find their priorities in the first factor that account for 35% of the total variation. Then, performance and memory capacity are loaded heavily in second factor accounting for about 17% of the variation, and coming as the next vital feature relating to the fulfillment. Satisfaction levels on price and after sales service are responsible for the third factor having lesser priority among the three Statistics.

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