



## **Impact of media environment on adolescent child: A systematic narrative review of nuclear family**

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### **Abstract**

The aim and objectives of the above study was to check the impact of media environment on the adolescent child which is a very critical & crucial development age between 10 to 19 years of a child as per the definition of adolescent by World Health Organization (WHO). In this case study we will also find out the factors of media environment which is responsible for the development of a growing child and its moral and evil effect of on the growth of adolescent child not only in joint family but also in nuclear family too. For this we have conducted a primary research on parents and adolescent child age between 10 to 19 years to get in-depth opinion and behavioural aspect of parent and child and also the effect of media environment on the growing child. In this research we have targeted the population of the urban society of Lucknow metro city and applied the probability sampling technique to get the unbiased response from the respondents and also we have collected primary data from 50 parents and 50 adolescent children and applied the descriptive research design to get the conclusive oriented decision making about the case of adolescent child of Indian family specially in Lucknow the state capital of Uttar Pradesh, the fastest growing metro city of India. For collecting primary data we have designed a well-planned structured questionnaire which was pretested before the final collection of primary data from the Indian family. Since our main respondents are adolescent child age between 10 to 19 years so it was very necessary to conduct the above research in the presence of their parents to get the accurate data from the child and for this purpose we have also asked some relevant questions to their parents. After collected the primary data we have applied the IBM SPSS 23.0 software package for data analysis and interpretation of the above case study for getting the real portrait of the effect of media environment on the adolescent child in the Indian family. The statistical tools used in this case were frequency test and chi square test for scientific interpretation of the above situation. Most the adolescent child were aware or not aware about social media but they are exclusively using media applications without knowing the ethical and malicious effect of it and the parents are feeling proud in providing smart phones to their adolescent child. The adolescent child also forcing their parents for urgent need of Internet, smart phones, Social media, whats App, Facebook, Twitter, Skype, Television media, Educational movies, Video games, YouTube etc. for their educational purpose and they say that without the above tools and information we could not study our subject in schools. The limitation of the above case was that we had collected our primary data from the urban society of Lucknow city.

**Keywords:** adolescent child, media environment

### **Introduction**

The selected topic is best suited with the current scenario of the fast life of every individual and also the children are not untouched of this media environment such as Internet, Facebook, Skype, twitter, Yahoo messenger, Television, Google, Whatsapp, You-tube, Video Games, Smart Phones, News Paper, Comics, Motivational Books, Laptop, Personal Computer, Tablet, Mobile, Ear Phone, iPod, Play store, Magazine, Cartoon Network, Video Calling, Pen Drive, Memory Card, Card Reader, E-Education Learning, Website Learning Solution and School ERP. In day's fast life everyone wants everything very fast and for this alarming attitude internet and other media paly the vital role in providing fast information without segregating evil and moral values as a result every one including the children losing their patience level for understanding anything relegated with their future life and if the children's demand are not fulfilled by internet or their parents then there result frustration and anger in them are developing in every aspect of their life either in educational problem or family related situation or in relationships with

parents and society and this result to shrinking their understanding and wisdom because it is the well known facts that patience is the mother of all the traits. One is the advantages of this media environment is that today's children are much smarter than us. The children at the age of 2+ know about the features of smart phones because todays smart phones are touch screen, icon based, picture based features, user friendly and easy to operate in comparison to old button type mobile phones. Here I am not talking about only smart phones this is true for every electronic or mechanical instruments used by children and they easily understand and easily learn about any new concept of this fast changing environment because they see and use these media instruments daily in their life.

### **Significance of the Study**

The importance of this study was not only for the adolescent child care and development policy making but their parents would also benefit from this research findings and suggestions. The main significance of this research was that

the parent could understand their children's problems like not understanding subjects in school, friendships problems, loneliness problems, health related problems, anger management and also why our children behaving like this or that way. One more benefit of this research was we can suggest positive and effective way to use media environment for the success of our children in their personal and professional life.

### Review of Literature

After reviewing various research paper, articles, journals, online library etc. we have seen that most of the researcher have found that media environment and adolescent of child are related as per the research conducted by various researcher such as there is a strong relationship between depression and shyness with internet addiction among users (given by Chan & Leung, 2004, Young & Rogers, 1998). According to Mitchell *et al.* (2009), problematic online experience highly correlated with a variety of negative psychological aspects such as depression, anger/irritability and tension-reduction behaviour. Internet web sites and chat rooms have both been reported to promote mental health problem and suicide intention (Ajit Shah, 2010) and this is not limited to the above findings and many more researcher worked on this burning issue and contributed their research & suggestions in the selected arena.

### Objectives

On the basis of numbers of literature reviewed and subject in-depth understanding we were in a position to fill the research gap by designing the various objectives related with the topic selected by us which will cover the entire problems related the adolescent of child in Indian nuclear family which is as follows:

1. To understand the various parameters of the media environment and the behaviour of adolescent child.
2. To check the relationship between the various kinds of media usages and demographic variables related with the behaviour of adolescent child.

### Hypothesis

On the basis of our objectives, literature review and research need we have formulated the various hypotheses such as:

- H0:** There is no significant association between age and Internet is a rich source of information to connect the world.
- H0:** There is no significant association between age and social media is necessary for communicating our friend circle.
- H0:** There is no significant association between age and you-tube is helpful in my education.
- H0:** There is no significant association between age and internet is a rich source of entertainment.
- H0:** There is no significant association between age and an evil effect of social media.
- H0:** There is no significant association between age and without smart phone I feel alone.
- H0:** There is no significant association between age and internet and Google have replaced the books.
- H0:** There is no significant association between age and I am growing fast because of social media.

**H0:** There is no significant association between age and outdoor games are eliminated because of social media.

**H0:** There is no significant association between age and our parents are suspicious about our social media usages.

### Research Methodology

#### Population

The population of our study was the all the nuclear family in urban area of Lucknow city. All the respondents are the parents having one or two children of age between 10 to 19 years. In this study we have not considered the joint family respondents where the environment of the joint family is totally different with respect to nuclear family.

#### Sampling frame

The sampling frame in this research was the list of all the nuclear family who are familiar with me and I know them very well so that we could get the real and correct response from the child and their parents.

#### Sample Size

The sample size in the study was 31 covering the adolescent child and their parents.

#### Sampling element

In our study the prime sampling element was the adolescent child and mother and father whosoever is available at the time the data collection process with the tools of questionnaire and schedule.

#### Sampling Technique

The sampling technique was used in this study was convenience as well as judgement sampling method under the technique of non probability sampling technique.

#### Research Design

We have applied both the research design technique such as exploratory research design and descriptive research design. For formulating hypothesis and in-depth study we have used exploratory research design and for testing of hypothesis we have applied descriptive research design for more conclusive oriented research for decision making.

#### Data Collection

The schedule and structured questionnaire method were used for the primary data collection and also we have reviewed the various secondary data source such as previous work of adolescent child, magazine, books, national and international journals, internet, library and digital library for in-depth understanding of the given subject under investigation.

#### Statistical Tools

We have applied the first stage analysis via frequency test and second stage analysis through cross tabs between two related variables under study. The data analysis package was used for this study was IBM SPSS 23.0, a statistical package for social science designed by International Business Machine company.

#### Decision Rule

In our study we have fixed in advance 5% level of

significance that means we would be 5 % wrong or 95% confident (correct) in our decision making.

If sig. value (p Value) will be less than 0.05 than reject Null Hypothesis (H0)

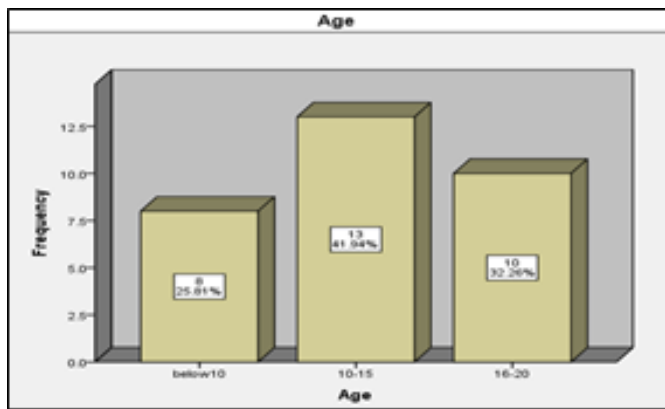
If sig. value (p value) is greater than 0.05 accept Null Hypothesis (H0)

**Data Analysis**

**First stage Analysis-Frequency Test**

**Table 1: Age**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	below10	8	25.8	25.8	25.8
	10-15	13	41.9	41.9	67.7
	16-20	10	32.3	32.3	100.0
	Total	31	100.0	100.0	

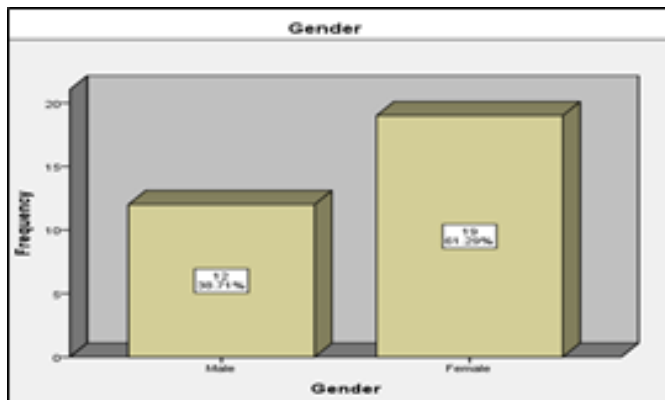


**Fig 1**

Interpretation- from the above table and bar chart it is clear that most of the respondents are from the age group of 10- 15 years (41.94%) which fulfilled our study of adolescent child behaviour with respect to the media environment.

**Fig 2: Gender**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	12	38.7	38.7	38.7
	Female	19	61.3	61.3	100.0
	Total	31	100.0	100.0	

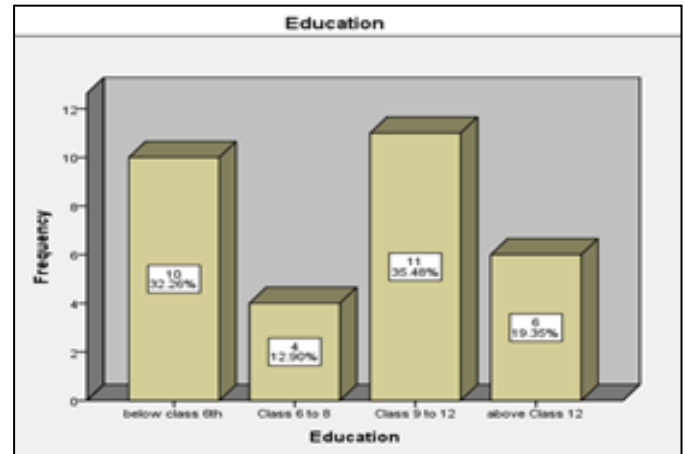


**Fig 2**

From the above table and bar chart it is very clear that in our study both the genders are participated that is 38.7% male child and 61.3% female child.

**Table 3: Education**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	below class 6th	10	32.3	32.3	32.3
	Class 6 to 8	4	12.9	12.9	45.2
	Class 9 to 12	11	35.5	35.5	80.6
	above Class 12	6	19.4	19.4	100.0
	Total	31	100.0	100.0	



**Fig 3**

From the above table and bar chart 32.2% child respondents from below class 6<sup>th</sup>, 12.9% from the class 6 to 8, 35.5% from the class of 9 to 12 and 19.3% from the education level of above class 12<sup>th</sup>.

**Second Stage Analysis-Cross Tabs**

**Table 4: Age \* Internet is a rich source of information to connect the world.**

Count				
		Internet is a rich source of information to connect the world.		Total
		Strongly Agree	Agree	
Age	below10	4	4	8
	10-15	9	4	13
	16-20	6	4	10
	Total	19	12	31
Chi-Square Tests				
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	
Pearson Chi-Square	.782 <sup>a</sup>	2	<b>.676</b>	
Likelihood Ratio	.782	2	.676	
Linear-by-Linear Association	.137	1	.711	
N of Valid Cases	31			

a. 3 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.10.

The first hypothesis was that H0: There is no significant

association between age and Internet is a rich source of information to connect the world.

Interpretation- From the chi square test since sig value (p value=0.676) which is more than the commonly accepted level of significance hence accept the null hypothesis, Therefore we can conclude that at 95% confidence interval the adolescent age and Internet is a rich source of information to connect the world are not associated.

The third hypothesis was that H0: There is no significant

**Table 5:** Age \* Social media is necessary for communicating our friend circle.

Count						
		Social media is necessary for communicating our friend circle.				Total
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	
Age	below10	2	2	2	2	8
	10-15	9	2	0	2	13
	16-20	5	3	2	0	10
Total		16	7	4	4	31
Chi-Square Tests						
		Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)		
Pearson Chi-Square		7.682 <sup>a</sup>	6	.262		
Likelihood Ratio		10.394	6	.109		
Linear-by-Linear Association		2.150	1	.143		
N of Valid Cases		31				

a. 10 cells (83.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.03.

The second hypothesis was that H0: There is no significant association between age and social media is necessary for communicating our friend circle.

Interpretation- From the chi square test since sig value (p value=0.262) which is more than the commonly accepted level of significance hence accept the null hypothesis, Therefore we can conclude that at 95% confidence interval the adolescent age and social media is necessary for communicating our friend circle are not associated.

**Table 6:** Age \* You-tube is helpful in my education.

Count						
		You-tube is helpful in my education.				Total
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	
Age	below10	2	6	0	0	8
	10-15	9	1	3	0	13
	16-20	5	3	0	2	10
Total		16	10	3	2	31
Chi-Square Tests						
		Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)		
Pearson Chi-Square		17.217 <sup>a</sup>	6	.009		
Likelihood Ratio		18.631	6	.005		
Linear-by-Linear Association		.172	1	.678		
N of Valid Cases		31				

a. 10 cells (83.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .52.

association between age and you-tube is helpful in my education.

Interpretation- From the chi square test since sig value (p value=0.009) which is less than the commonly accepted level of significance 5% (0.05) hence reject the null hypothesis, Therefore we can conclude that at 95% confidence interval the adolescent age and you-tube is helpful in my education are associated. Hence Y-tube plays a vital role adolescent child education.

**Table 7:** Age \* Internet is a rich source of entertainment.

		Count					Total
		Internet is a rich source of entertainment.					
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree		
Age	below10	4	4	0	0	8	
	10-15	9	3	0	1	13	
	16-20	8	1	1	0	10	
	Total	21	8	1	1	31	
Chi-Square Tests							
		Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)			
Pearson Chi-Square		6.903 <sup>a</sup>	6	.330			
Likelihood Ratio		7.348	6	.290			
Linear-by-Linear Association		.365	1	.546			
N of Valid Cases		31					

a. 9 cells (75.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is. 26.

The fourth hypothesis was that H0: There is no significant association between age and internet is a rich source of entertainment.

Interpretation- From the chi square test since sig value (p value=0.330) which is more than the commonly accepted level of significance 5% (0.05) hence accept the null hypothesis, Therefore we can conclude that at 95% confidence interval the adolescent age and internet is a rich source of entertainment are not associated.

**Table 8:** Age \* There is an evil effect of social media.

		Count					Total
		There is an evil effect of social media.					
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
Age	below10	0	1	2	3	2	8
	10-15	2	1	1	6	3	13
	16-20	1	2	2	3	2	10
	Total	3	4	5	12	7	31
Chi-Square Tests							
		Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)			
Pearson Chi-Square		3.371 <sup>a</sup>	8	.909			
Likelihood Ratio		4.151	8	.843			
Linear-by-Linear Association		.572	1	.450			
N of Valid Cases		31					

a. 14 cells (93.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is. 77.

The fifth hypothesis was that H0: There is no significant association between age and an evil effect of social media.

Interpretation- From the chi square test since sig value (p value=0.909) which is more than the commonly accepted level of significance 5% (0.05) hence accept the null hypothesis, Therefore we can conclude that at 95% confidence interval the adolescent age and an evil effect of social media are not associated.

**Table 9:** Age \* without smart phone I feel alone.

		Count					Total
		Without smart phone I feel alone.					
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
Age	below10	1	2	2	2	1	8
	10-15	4	5	2	2	0	13
	16-20	1	6	1	1	1	10
	Total	6	13	5	5	2	31
Chi-Square Tests							
		Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)			
Pearson Chi-Square		5.627 <sup>a</sup>	8	.689			
Likelihood Ratio		6.293	8	.614			
Linear-by-Linear Association		.633	1	.426			
N of Valid Cases		31					

a. 14 cells (93.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is. 52.

The sixth hypothesis was that H0: There is no significant association between age and without smart phone I feel alone.

Interpretation- From the chi square test since sig value (p value=0.689) which is more than the commonly accepted level of significance 5% (0.05) hence accept the null hypothesis, Therefore we can conclude that at 95% confidence interval the adolescent age and without smart phone I feel alone are not associated.

**Table 10:** Age \* Internet and Google have replaced the books.

		Count				Total
		Internet and Google have replaced the books.				
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	
Age	below10	1	1	1	5	8
	10-15	2	3	3	5	13
	16-20	0	3	3	4	10
	Total	3	7	7	14	31
Chi-Square Tests						
		Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)		
Pearson Chi-Square		3.402 <sup>a</sup>	6	.757		
Likelihood Ratio		4.343	6	.630		
Linear-by-Linear Association		.058	1	.810		
N of Valid Cases		31				

a. 11 cells (91.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is. 77.

The seventh hypothesis was that H0: There is no significant association between age and internet and Google have replaced the books.

Interpretation- From the chi square test since sig value (p value=0.757) which is more than the commonly accepted level

of significance 5% (0.05) hence accept the null hypothesis, Therefore we can conclude that at 95% confidence interval the adolescent age and internet and Google have replaced the books are not associated.

**Table 11:** Age \* I am growing fast because of social media.

		Count					Total
		I am growing fast because of social media.					
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree		
Age	below10	1	5	1	1	8	
	10-15	4	4	4	1	13	
	16-20	4	5	1	0	10	
Total		9	14	6	2	31	
Chi-Square Tests							
		Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)			
Pearson Chi-Square		5.013 <sup>a</sup>	6	.542			
Likelihood Ratio		5.729	6	.454			
Linear-by-Linear Association		1.875	1	.171			
N of Valid Cases		31					

a. 11 cells (91.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .52.

The eighth hypothesis was that H0: There is no significant association between age and I am growing fast because of social media.

Interpretation- From the chi square test since sig value ( p value=0.542) which is more than the commonly accepted level of significance 5% (0.05) hence accept the null hypothesis, Therefore we can conclude that at 95% confidence interval the adolescent age and I am growing fast because of social media are not associated.

**Table 12:** Age \* Outdoor games are eliminated because of social media.

		Count					Total
		Outdoor games are eliminated because of social media.					
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
Age	below10	0	2	1	2	3	8
	10-15	3	2	2	3	3	13
	16-20	1	2	1	3	3	10
Total		4	6	4	8	9	31
Chi-Square Tests							
		Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)			
Pearson Chi-Square		2.976 <sup>a</sup>	8	.936			
Likelihood Ratio		3.806	8	.874			
Linear-by-Linear Association		.086	1	.769			
N of Valid Cases		31					

a. 15 cells (100.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.03.

The ninth hypothesis was that H0: There is no significant association between age and outdoor games are eliminated because of social media.

Interpretation- From the chi square test since sig value ( p value=0.936) which is more than the commonly accepted level of significance 5% (0.05) hence accept the null hypothesis,

Therefore we can conclude that at 95% confidence interval the adolescent age and outdoor games are eliminated because of social media are not associated.

**Table 13:** Age \* our parents are suspicious about our social media usages.

		Count					Total
		Our parents are suspicious about our social media usages.					
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
Age	below10	3	3	1	1	0	8
	10-15	3	3	1	2	4	13
	16-20	7	1	1	0	1	10
Total		13	7	3	3	5	31
Chi-Square Tests							
		Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)			
Pearson Chi-Square		9.351 <sup>a</sup>	8	.314			
Likelihood Ratio		11.159	8	.193			
Linear-by-Linear Association		.334	1	.563			
N of Valid Cases		31					

a. 14 cells (93.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .77.

The last tenth hypothesis was that H0: There is no significant association between age and our parents are suspicious about our social media usages.

Interpretation- From the chi square test since sig value ( p value=0.314) which is more than the commonly accepted level of significance 5% (0.05) hence accept the null hypothesis, Therefore we can conclude that at 95% confidence interval the adolescent age and our parents are suspicious about our social media usages are not associated.

**Results and Interpretation**

It is clear that most of the respondents are from the age group of 10- 15 years (41.94%) which fulfilled our study of adolescent child behaviour with respect to the media environment. Both the genders have participated that is 38.7% male child and 61.3% female child. 32.2% child respondents from below class 6th, 12.9% from the class 6 to 8, 35.5% from the class of 9 to 12 and 19.3% from the education level of above class 12<sup>th</sup>, hence the every education levels children have participated in our study to give the appropriate results.

We have formulated total ten null hypotheses and out of these ten null hypothesis only the third hypothesis that is H0: There is no significant association between age and you-tube is helpful in my education is the only null hypothesis is rejected and all the other nine hypothesis are accepted, Therefore at 95 % confidence interval we can conclude that the adolescent age and you-tube is helpful in my education are associated. Hence Y-tube plays a vital role in the behaviour and adolescent child education whereas all other nine hypotheses were not associated among the selected variables.

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