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A Sociological Outlook of Mobile Phone Use in Society

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Abstract

Mobile phones have become the most important and integral part of today's lifestyle and mobile handset has become a widely recognized consumer artifact. Where the mobile phones have great and huge merits there are also demerits as well. There are also gender differences in mobile phone usage. The primary objective of this article is to show the effect of mobile phones on society and this article clearly show that the mobile phone has a huge effect on people and the way they interact with others.

Keywords: Mobile Phone; Object of Communication; Object of Identity, Self-esteem and Symbol; Memory Storage; Mobile Phone Surveillance; Role-integrative Functions; Mobile Banking and Mobile Payment; Mobile Phone Tracking; Mobile Phone Addiction.

Introduction

In this Era, mobile phone has become fashionable to everybody since it is very handy; with a mobile phone in our hand we can solve many issues and keep most of information around the world. Mobile phones, assist you to the lot of business such as, make schedule of working, and keep in touch with their customers. Initially, when they first came out mobile phones were only useful for communicating; now they are of multiple uses by them. With the arrival of sophisticated mobile phone it can be used for entertainment purposes also. Mobile Phone can be use as an effective the leisure time tool to convert human mind from stress level to free level.

Although mobile phones are perceived as devices that directly serve the individuals who own them, they are also social artifacts. As a communications technology, they support coordination with others. Additionally, mobile telephony communicative practice is influenced by the social contexts in which the phones are used. Communicative practice is also influenced by attributes of the owners' lifestyle, including their social networks. Furthermore, because they are devices that are now present in a variety of contexts, and can be remotely and unpredictably activated, mobile phones are subject to social scrutiny and play a role in the social world. They are surrounded by a system of actors who wittingly or unwittingly play a role in mobile phone conversation. Mobile phones solve problems and provide new channels of communication. We can access the entire world's information no matter where we are, just by using a device small enough to fit into one hand. Finally, a user's understanding of how mobile telephony works is not only a matter of learning about its multiple technical components (hardware, software, and network services), but also of understanding service provider policies and integrating information garnered from sales, marketing, and billing communications^[1]. Mobile telephony is rapidly becoming a feature of our culture, yet we do not understand its effects on communicative practice and behavior, especially with respect to the interaction and co-evolution of the technology and human activity. As wireless communications proliferate, empirical understanding of practice and social impacts of mobile phone becomes relevant for scholars and practitioners alike. So exploring the impact of mobile phones on society is the theme of this article.

Concept of Mobile Phone: A mobile phone (also known as a cellular phone, cell phone, and a hand phone) is a phone that can make and receive telephone calls over a radio link while moving around a wide geographic area. It does so by connecting to a cellular network provided by a mobile phone operator, allowing access to the public telephone network. By contrast, a cordless telephone is used only within the short range of a single, private base station. In addition to telephony, modern mobile phones also support a wide variety of other services such as text messaging, MMS, email, Internet access, short-range wireless communications (infrared, Bluetooth), business applications, gaming and photography. Mobile phones that offer these and more general computing capabilities are referred to as Smart phones^[2]. It can be said that the cultural meaning of the mobile phone has moved beyond that of a 'simple tool' or 'appliance'. It has become a commodity. Since virtually everyone owns a mobile phone and wears it openly, its value has moved beyond pure utility and into the realm of meaning.

History of the mobile phone: The history of the mobile telephone involves both the history of technological development and an account of changing social and political frameworks into which the new technological developments become integrated. The technological innovations of mobile telephony were established from the 1940s, but it was not until the 1990s that adoption took off. The mobile telephone has a global history in the sense that it has been developed or stalled by national politics as much as engineering challenges, exemplified by the different ways in which third generation (3G) licenses were sold in the UK, France, Germany, Sweden and the USA. Meanwhile there have been vast societal changes in terms of production and consumption, largely embedded in cross-national processes of globalization. Political influences on design have been accompanied by huge social changes, such as the development of travel and the increasing car culture during the period of the mobile's early development^[3].

Since Volta demonstrated electrical phenomena at the beginning of the 18th century, he has been succeeded by a whole silent, powerful technological revolution. In 1834, Morse invented a wonderful trick to send information (to "communicate") consisting, above all, in a code and also in an electrical instrument that sent and received coded information. This instrument was the great-great-grandson of smoke, the tam-tam, fires, torches, messenger pigeons, signal telegraphs ..., of texts on stone, on papyrus, on paper, of the printer's, of files and of books, of newspapers, in short, of so many artifacts (artifact means "made with art") invented by the tireless human being to communicate information and to communicate with each other. The telegraph was a real landmark. And then came subsequent advances: Graham Bell patents the telephone (remote voice) in Chicago in 1876. In 1900, Marconi solves the problem of sending one way information without the corset of wires, from which the radio and television derived, i.e., the one way social media which nowadays is not only a reality but a permanent source of social conflict because of the political power they have illegitimately acquired. But not only communication but information has been another concern of the human species: from the stones of Stonehenge, 3000 B.C., the abacus, hand calculators, "fingers" (that is, "digits") to count with ... until electronics made the first computer possible, the ENIAC, in 1946. As from the nineteen seventies, all the foregoing converged, everything blended into a sort of crazy, passionate dance, information technology with telecommunications and the latter with the social media, shaping one and the same electronic technology to serve information and communication requirements. Here is where the mobile phone and written messaging over the mobile was born. Child of Bell's telephone, for transmitting voice; child of the Morse telegraph, for transmitting text; child of Marconi's radio, for wireless transmitting of voice and texts. And, let us add, child of the first ENIAC computer, because the mobiles' cellular network traffic is in itself a gigantic, multi-spatial, distributed computer^[4].

In the UK the first land mobile services were introduced in the 1940s and commercial mobile telephony began in the USA in 1947 when AT&T began operating a 'highway service' offering a radio-telephone service between New York and Boston. In the mid 1950s the first telephone quipped cars took to the road in Stockholm, the first users being a doctor-on-call and a bank-on-wheels. These first car-phones were too heavy, cumbersome, and expensive to use for more than a handful of subscribers and it was not until the mid 1960s that new equipment using transistors were brought on to the market. The first handheld mobile cell phone was demonstrated by Motorola in 1973. In the USA, in 1977, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) authorized AT&T Bell Laboratories to install the first cellular telephone system. AT&T constructed and operated a prototype cellular analogue system and a year later, public trials of the new system were started. The FCC was convinced that cellular radio was practical but the sheer size of America presented problems that were not to be encountered elsewhere. Hence, although the first working examples of cellular telephony emerged in America, the Nordic countries of Denmark, Norway and Sweden and also Finland were soon to overtake their lead. In 1981, this was followed by the simultaneous launch of the Nordic Mobile Telephone (NMT) system in Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. Several other countries then followed in the early to mid-1980s. These first generation ("1G") systems could support far more simultaneous calls, but still used analog technology. In 1979, the first commercial cellular telephone system began operation in Tokyo and by the mid-1980s there was a significant expansion of services offered to the general public that rapidly attracted large numbers of subscribers wherever services were available. In the UK, two companies were granted operating licenses; Telecom Securicor Cellular Radio Limited (Cellnet) and Vodaphone. In January 1985, both companies launched national networks based on analogue technology and customers were able to avail themselves of the service using a mobile telephone the size of a brick. Cell-phones became standard kit for truckers and construction workers and by 1987 some were being sold for private use. Spain, Austria, the Netherlands and Belgium were quick to follow suit and order NMT services while Germany, France, Italy and Britain decided to design their own systems. In 1991, the second generation (2G) digital cellular technology was launched in Finland by Radiolinja on the GSM standard, which sparked competition in the sector, as the new operators challenged the incumbent 1G network operators. Ten years later, in 2001, the third generation (3G) was launched in Japan by NTT

DoCoMo on the WCDMA standard. This was followed by 3.5G, 3G+ or turbo 3G enhancements based on the high-speed packet access (HSPA) family, allowing UMTS networks to have higher data transfer speeds and capacity. By 2009, it had become clear that, at some point, 3G networks would be overwhelmed by the growth of bandwidth-intensive applications like streaming media. Consequently, the industry began looking to data optimized 4th-generation technologies, with the promise of speed improvements up to 10-fold over existing 3G technologies. The first two commercially available technologies billed as 4G were the Wi MAX standard (offered in the U.S. by Sprint) and the LTE standard, first offered in Scandinavia by Telia Sonera^[5].

Mobile Phone Usage and Features: In recent years the mobile phone has rapidly spread into our daily lives. With this technology come both positive and negative aspects. Mobile phones represent a major transformation in the way societies function. The ubiquity of mobile phones and the popularity of this device are signifiers of a new social order in which anyone and almost can make their presence known, by sending messages, photos, and videos that potentially can be accessed by a huge number of people. Mobile phones can be a positive technological tool; yet, if used in the wrong way, can become quite a problem in today's society. Common things that people do not even think about such as misinterpreting the meaning of a text message, texting or playing games on your phone during a math lecture, getting frequent headaches, or even calling someone while driving, ultimately could have a negative impact on one's daily life. Here I am discussing some major impacts of mobile phone on society.

1. The Mobile Phone as an Object of Communication: Mobile phones have been diffusing worldwide at an astonishing rate. They provide individuals with unprecedented connectivity to information and inter-personal interaction. Mobile phone has made communication easier. It is easy to send any data or mail to anyone in the world via internet on mobile phone. If we generally observe the functions of mobile phones, we can find that mobile phone is performing voice calling, video calling, messaging, multimedia messaging, emailing via internet and can transfer any type of data. Mobile phones facilitate communication and give people greater flexibility. Compared with traditional phones, mobile phones are more successful in reaching the person required. With mobile phones, there is no need to be based in a particular location, e.g. office or home. It is possible to have direct contact with whoever you need, whenever you need them and to use your time more efficiently. That is mobile phones serve as a tool for social connection.

2.The Mobile Phone as an Object of Identity, Self-esteem and Symbols: Identity is central to new communication, for it is a common trope of the literature that new media bring about fundamental transformations in the way our sense of our self is developed and in the role that identity plays in social interactions and social situations^[6]. The mobile phone has become a critical accessory in the materialization of personal identity. That is mobile phone is a medium for the assertion of its own identity and autonomy^[7].The possibility to maintain intense and informal social networks through mobile phones is the main force for teens to stay connected with this device. It not only provides social interaction but also provides the individual with a sense of self^[8]. Therefore, mobile phones have become a symbol of identity and a symbol of status to explore their possible selves and to cultivate a private self. Self-identity and individuality, the distinctive features of adolescence, could be the key reasons that trigger teens to possess a mobile phone. The selection of the phone, the presentation of a mascot and strap, the display and storage of the phone, the sharing of public space during calls, and the gestural language created around its use all symbolize personal identity, values, and the group with whom the user identifies^[9]. As stated by Hurrelmann, adolescents have a strong inclination for "conspicuous consumption", by using various material objects as status symbols or as indicators of group belongingness. Thus, they assimilate the mobile as an object of style: pro-filed by trendy forms and colours, ring tones and accessories that express the special self-identity of each respective user. As a consequence, ownership as well as usage of mobile phones cannot be reduced to personal needs (instrumental or socio-emotional), because they are additionally fuelled by such symbolic considerations^[10].

3. Mobile Phone and Memory Storage: The mobile phone is used to collect, house, and protect two kinds of memory. The first is the practical memory of numbers, addresses, dates, and stored messages – all supporting the rational needs of everyday communication. The second is the romantic memory of experiences, personal identities, and special people – all supporting the emotional needs of social life. This romantic memory is supported by mascots, images of loved ones in battery compartments, stickers, custom rings assigned to friends, personalized home screens, and stored images and messages^[11].

4.Role-integrative Functions of Mobile Phone: According to Georg Simmel modern societies are characterized by individuals who combine a multitude of different roles, and individualization grows to the degree that each person realizes his own idiosyncratic role set and his specific trajectory of role shifts over time^[12]. Insofar as each role

demands one's physical presence at a specific place (workplace, private apartment, church, school etc.), reconciling different roles usually means: sequencing role involvements diachronically and taking the burden of frequent time-consuming locomotion. By providing the opportunity for flexible role switching without changing location, mobile phones facilitate the harmonization of different role duties, because diachronic role change can be substituted by (almost) synchronous roles involvements, and because frictional costs associated with time-consuming locomotional activities can be avoided^[13]. Thus, women can engage in "remote mothering" at work or "remote work" at home: "The mobile phone permits them to exist in their domestic and work worlds simultaneously... women are now working "parallel shifts" rather than what has been described as the "double shift"^[14]. Paradoxically, the mobile phone could make it easier to perpetuate (rather than to eliminate) traditional forms of labor division between the genders, because the husbands of successful "remote mothers" may feel more legitimated to evade family duties. Mobile phones can be instrumentalized for preserving diffuse, pervasive roles which demand that the incumbent is available almost all the time, because such encompassing availability can be upheld even at times individuals are highly mobile and involved in other social or private activities. Thus, mothers can use mobile phones as "umbilical cords" to their children, so that they are in contact with them the whole day even when they are at work or on travel^[15].

5. Mobile Phone as an Object of Leisure and Entertainment: With a Mobile phone in our hand we can playing a games, listen to music, download a picture, movie, chatting to our friends, to view our favorite social networking site such as Face book, MySpace, Twitter, or You-tube. We always pass our leisure time by plying games or watching video songs and movies on our cell phones etc. So we don't need a TV or PC to get entertained. It is all in upgraded latest phone.

6. Emotion and the Mobile Phone: Mobile phone is not only as tools for communication, but also as tools for emotional contact among people. Emotion and the mobile phone are inextricably linked through the interacting human user but it is the emotion rather than the technological interface that takes presence in the communication. The mobile phone acts as the conduit for sentient activity between people who already have some form of relationship, and especially those who are close to each other. It is because of this that the device enables people to feel the presence of others, no matter how distant. Mobile phone has become an almost indispensable tool when managing close family relationships. The mobile phone makes you feel close to loved ones but then there is a danger of feeling that you might miss a vital call, or of having to take a call or read a text when you are driving or in a public place with no opportunity for privacy^[16].

7. Mobile Phone Use During the Elections: Candidates and their supporters preferred to use more traditional ways of courting peoples' votes, such as face-to-face meetings and political rallies. However, the mobile phone was important in coordinating the movements of candidates and their supporters as well as keeping a close watch on the activities of opposition members. Events such as weddings, baptisms, burials, and senior citizens meetings always draw large crowds and candidates made sure that they were present. The mobile phone played an important role in keeping track of these activities and in passing on the information to relevant parties. This often involves micro coordination since these occasions draw their crowds in sporadic ways. Candidates had to be aware of when to turn up to ensure maximum exposure to potential voters and to avoid a possible confrontation with rivals. Since provincial and national elections were also taking place, candidates used the mobile phone to keep in touch with party headquarters in order to arrange local visits for national politicians^[17].

8. Mobile phones as Tools for Social Change: The growing number of people using mobile phones has led to optimism and speculation regarding its effect on economic and social development. According to Adela Rodrigo^[18] mobile phones can play a part in social change, however not in the sense of creating new spaces for economic growth but that mobile phones actually can play a part in creating a space for youths to engage in issues that affect their lives. This will lead to empowerment. In this regard organizations can trigger social change. Mobile phones are already reshaping social and economic relations and have already delivered remarkable benefits in poor countries, in terms of economic growth and personal empowerment and may even enable poor countries to leapfrog some of the traditional stages of the development process.

9. Mobile Banking and Mobile Payment: In many countries, mobile phones are used to provide mobile banking services, which may include the ability to transfer cash payments by secure SMS text message. Some mobile phone can make mobile payments via direct mobile billing schemes or through contactless payments if the phone and point of sale support near field communication (NFC). This requires the co-operation of manufacturers, network operators and retail merchants to enable contactless payments through NFC-equipped mobile phones.

10. Mobile Phone Surveillance: Mobile phones with cameras enable individuals to become active subjects in circulating images and to participate in 'counter-surveillance'. Mobile phones have been discussed in relation to the multiple new forms of control. They are claimed to constitute "a notorious security risk" since it is possible to locate the geographical position of the users^[19]. Therefore, by using their mobiles individuals "constantly participate in their own surveillance"^[20] However, individuals may also be able to use mobiles for 'counter-surveillance'. By shooting pictures the camera phone owners become active subjects in creating and circulating images from both private and public spheres. Further, when distributing images the information about geographical positions may become somewhat irrelevant since it will be more important to reveal than to hide^[21].

11. Mobile Phone Helps in Legal Matters: Now days with the help of mobile phones the police caught lot of criminals. The police can track a criminal via tracking systems the place where his mobile phone is using GPS and also checking a cell phone's call records give essential (vital) information to the defense forces about the criminals.

12. Mobile Phone Tracking: Mobile phones are also commonly used to collect location data. While the phone is turned on, the geographical location of a mobile phone can be determined easily (whether it is being used or not), using a technique known as 'multilateration' to calculate the differences in time for a signal to travel from the mobile phone to each of several mobile towers near the owner of the phone. The movements of a mobile phone user can be tracked by their service provider and, if desired, by law enforcement agencies and their government. Both the SIM card and the handset can be tracked.

13. Useful in Trading: Mobile phones are more useful in trading. With the help of mobile phones, we can in touch with your employees and customers in continuously and get to know about essential information and need with respect to development of your trading.

14. Mobile Phone as a Mini PC: The Internet facilities and some operating systems are equipped in the latest mobile phones. These types of mobile phones are equivalent to mini computers. So we don't need to wait for the newspapers. We can simply access the internet on your mobile phone and get to know about the latest news, your e-mails, movie shows and a lot of messages we have to download it and sharing the message to your friends also. Using the mobile phone we have to purchase the tickets (railways, air, cinema, etc.,) and also to know about the status of these tickets. With facilitate of mobile phone instance we make payment to the electric city bill, property tax, water tax, etc., so we can save the time also.

15. The Impact of Mobile Phones on the Status of Women: In women's responses, mobile phones significantly decrease tolerance for wife beating and husband's control issues, and increase women's autonomy in mobility and economic independence^[22]. Mobile phones may also help women overcome physical boundaries, especially in places where they are separated from their support networks and bound within their husband's social sphere. If women can carry a mobile phone with them while travelling, husband's anxiety about her safety is likely to be mitigated. Household ownership of mobile phones is positively correlated with women's education also. Mobile phones seem to allow women to better maintain her social network and free her from constantly reporting to her husband about her whereabouts.

16. Mobile Phone Radiation and Health: During the last decade, several studies have tried to delimit risk factors associated with problematic mobile phone use. Mobile phones use electromagnetic radiation in the microwave range, which some believe may be harmful to human health. A large body of research exists, both epidemiological and experimental, in non-human animals and in humans, of which the majority shows no definite causative relationship between exposure to mobile phones and harmful biological effects in humans. This is often paraphrased simply as the balance of evidence showing no harm to humans from mobile phones, although a significant number of individual studies do suggest such a relationship, or are inconclusive. Although there is no significant scientific evidence, the following impacts are more likely with prolonged usage of mobile phone^[23]:

- *Acoustic neuroma associated with mobile phone usage.
- *Hearing problems due to laterality effect.
- *Radiation may produce biological effects.
- *Radiation from mobile phone base stations may trigger cancers, tumors and nose bleeds.
- * High frequency of mobile phone use at baseline was a risk factor for reporting sleep disturbances and symptoms of depression.

17. Mobile Phone Addiction: As mobile phone use has dramatically increased in recent years, so too have the reports of mobile phone addiction. Some psychiatrists believe that mobile phone addiction is no different from any other type of addiction (e.g., drug, the Internet) and that mobile phone addiction has become one of the most prevalent non-drug addictions ^[24]. Several scholars have reported that some users are more dependent on their mobile phones than they themselves are aware. Wikle ^[25] states that Americans have an “obsession” with having their mobile phones with them at all times. A similar pattern has also been reported among the French ^[26]. Park ^[27] argues that these are signs of a heavy dependency. Three characteristics of mobile phone addiction have been articulated by Roos ^[28]. The first is that people who are addicted to mobile phone always keep their mobile phones on. The second is that they tend to use their mobile phones even when they have a land-line phone at home. Finally, they normally are confronted with financial and social difficulties due to their excessive mobile phone use.

18. Affects on Personal Time: The loss of valuable and irreplaceable personal time is a harmful sociological effect of the mobile phone explosion. Whether a person is reading a favorite book after work, enjoying a meal with friends, playing the guitar or relaxing on vacation during the holidays, the excessive use of mobile phones greatly interferes with their important personal time activities. Furthermore, because mobile phones have made people always available to be contacted, companies can contact their employees any time, interrupt their precious free time activities and demand that they do work.

19. Effects on Academics: The rapid growth of mobile phones brings the latest and most advanced technology into our everyday lives. Mobile phone is destroying our emerging student community because of its unproductive use and this is a big drain of every economy. Today teenage students also have mobile phones and they do not pay attentions on their work and keep themselves busy in messaging and music even they use cell phone during school timing. The loud ring of a mobile phone can distract diligent note takers during class. Watching students check their phones and reply back to text messages can greatly affect professors during their lecture and explanations of difficult problems. Text message lingo and abbreviations such as “LOL” and “IDK” can make their way into the everyday talk, writings and e-mails of students everywhere. As mobile phone use grows, the communication skills and academic success of students around the globe will begin to decline. As mobile phones become more advanced and more prevalent in schools, it is obvious to see that there are going to be a number of negative outcomes that mobile phones will have on academics as a whole. Students are paying less attention to their professors and more attention to their mobile phones. Whether the phone is just ringing or the student is texting a friend, there has been proven negative consequences on the students' academic performance. Good professors are even being affected by the growing use of mobile phones during class. Professors, as well as students, are having a hard time concentrating and presenting in class because of mobile phones. As mobile phones become more advanced, academic success in our schools is going to be harder and harder to achieve ^[29].

20. Accentuated Differences Between Socially Integrated and Socially Marginal Individuals: Under traditional no-tech conditions, the difference between socially integrated and socially isolated individuals is leveled by the fact that even very highly integrated individuals are “lonely” during certain times: e.g. when they are on the move or physically distant from their kin and friends. Today, mobile phones allow these well-integrated people to display their social contacts even under such conditions of mobility and absence: standing thus out against socially isolated, marginal individuals at all times and places. In other words, mobile phones amplify pre-existing differences in social participation and integration, rather than attenuating them ^[30].

Other Effects Of Mobile Phone: As the constructive and positive impact of the mobile phones there are negative ones also like, using mobile phones for kidnapping and blackmailing, capturing blue films, images and capturing porn images. Mobile phones with camera functions are causing privacy problems. This is because many people have misused the usage on the camera phones such as using it as a hidden camera to take photos which are private. The spreading on computer viruses is also a problem for this new technology. Just like computer viruses, these viruses will affect the normal usage on mobile phones making them to malfunction and causing destruction. The use of a mobile phone while driving translates into a significantly increased risk of a traffic accident. With public invasion which means that you are invading into other’s personal spaces by talking out loud about your own personal spaces coming off as inconsiderate and/or rude and links to isolation of oneself and this has several repercussions. In answering the ringing mobile phone, the individual who is presently being conversed with, has described feeling a sense of being left alone, which can cause social anxiety, as well as bitterness/annoyance towards the individual who answered the phone call.

Gender Differences in Mobile Phone Usage: The use of mobile phones has given birth to different patterns of communication and one such variation is noticed in gendered usage. Literature reveals that there are significant differences in girls and boys using mobile phones. While girls are more likely to use them in social contexts, boys use them for matters of doing things. Girls are keener to use for safety purpose than boys are. While girls are more inclined towards the look of the mobile phone, boys are more interested in functionality. Girls communicate more intensely than boys do. Importantly, girls are more likely to bully others than boys, and girls are victims of harassment/bullying via mobile phones more often than boys are. Teenage girls communicate more intensely over cell phones than boys do. Earlier studies demonstrate that for teenage girls (beginning at a certain age), media such as the telephone, e-mails and chat groups are more important to them than they are to teenage boys^[31]. They exchange, send, and receive more information and details through SMS's as do boys of the same age group^[32]. Furthermore, teenage girls carry out more SMS conversations and on average employ approximately 160 characters in a short message^[33]. Teenage girls communicate in a more emotional manner over cell phones than boys do. Preliminary evidence indicate that young girls are more sensitive to personal and third person sensitivities and feelings, while young boys write in a more matter-of-fact manner^[34]. Teenage boys concern themselves more with mobile communication technology than girls do. In accordance with gender-specific roles, many teenage boys are more interested in technology than are teenage girls^[35]. Another study demonstrated accordingly that mobile phone brands and technical functions of the phones are more important for teenage boys than for teenage girls, who pay more attention to color and design^[36].

Conclusion

Mobile phones have an effect on the way that individuals function in society. It has both positive and negative consequences. Mobile phones in their small time in existence have changed the way in which individuals are interacting with each other. Mobile phones have provided avenues for individuals to stay connected on a new level that does not depend on space or time, but is readily accessible at anytime, anywhere. Mobile phone has allowed social networks and relationships to be strengthened as well as new relationships formed and have also allowed individuals all over the world that, without the mobile phone would never have access to all of the networks, access information that they do through the mobile phone. On the other hand mobile phones have negative influence on society and this includes enhancing crime, diversion of attention and health related problems. While it has provided a new avenue to social networking and interactions, the change in the space and time concept has also had a negative effect as well. Many of us have likely experienced a situation where we have been in the presence of a mobile phone user who is engaging in some form of rude behavior that lacks respect for the individuals around them. Mobile phones have changed the way that individuals socially interact and individuals are communicating more through text messages and mobile phones than face-to-face, changing our social environment. Individuals have become enveloped in their mobile phones and less aware of their social surroundings, missing out on possible new social interactions. Mobile phones have become part of their lives and they actively use the phones to keep in touch with people and manage their time efficiently. Mobile communication technologies are advancing rapidly. For example, mobile phones with Internet access and multimedia capabilities are becoming common in all parts of the world. With advances in technology come changes in user's attitudes toward those technologies. These generate new social and cultural phenomena. These social and cultural phenomena may change the way technology evolves as well as our behavior and the society at large.

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