A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING CELL PHONE HAZARDS IN URBAN COMMUNITY AT ANAKAPUTHUR

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ABSTRACT
Today the fastest growing group of mobile phone user is actively encourage by the profession advertising campaigns from the mobile industry in which the indispensability of the phone to their lifestyle. Cellphone works by emitting radio frequency radiation (RFR). The radio frequency can produce biological damage by heating effects which cause adverse health effects. Cell phone works by emitting Radio Frequency Radiation (RFD) that transmits through the antennae on the phone. This antenna lies right next to the brain. It is well known that high frequency leaves of radiation. Parents can be a little less worried about their kids by being in constant touch with them.

KEYWORDS: Cell phone hazards, radiation.

INTRODUCTION
Mobile use and prevalence is extremely exploding throughout the developing world India has the fastest growing mobile phone market in the world, with more than 170 million subscribers. Cellphone works by emitting Radio Frequency Radiation (RFD) that transmits through the antennae on the phone. This antenna lies right next to the brain. It is well known that high frequency leaves of radiation. Parents can be a little less worried about their kids by being in constant touch with them.

METHODOLOGY
The area selected for the research study was taken in Anagaputhur urban community. 30 adults (male and female) samples were taken for the study. The study interview schedule was prepared to elicit the knowledge of the people regarding the hazards, risk to extreme mobile usage. Majority 20(67%) of them had moderate knowledge, 10(33%) of them had inadequate knowledge and none of them had adequate knowledge about cell phone hazards.

RESULTS
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE

The study findings revealed that the majority of 13(43%) of them were 20-25 years, 5(17%) of them were 26-30 years, 7(23%) of them were 31-35 years, and 5(17%) of them were 36-40 years. The majority 21(70%) of them had completed primary and secondary, and 9 (30%) of them had graduated. 7(23%) were government staff, 5(17%) of them were doing business, 4(13%) of them were private workers. And other are 14(47%). The majority 6(20%) of their income were 8,000-10,000, 6(20%) of their income were 11,000 and above, 8(27%) of their income were 6,000 -7,000 and 10(33%) of their income were 3,000 -5,000. The majority 20(67%) have
moderate knowledge, 10(33%) of them had inadequate knowledge while 0(0%) of them had adequate knowledge.

CONCLUSION
From the above findings we found that people doesn’t have adequate knowledge about cell phone hazard. This study suggests that there is a need to conduct more awareness programme related to mobile hazards.

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