

THE IMPACT OF MOBILE PHONE USAGE ON MUSLIM STUDENTS LEARNING AT THE UNIVERSITY LEVEL

(Special Reference to South Eastern University of Sri Lanka)

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Introduction

Media is one of the key modern social institutions in the world and it plays vital role in modern society. The mobile phone is a unique device which associated with all kinds of behavior of the people in various levels. Mobile phone is an electronic telecommunications device, often referred to as a cellular phone or cell phone (Webopedia). Mobile phones connect to a wireless communications network through radio wave or satellite transmissions. Most mobile phones provide voice communications, Short Message Service (SMS), Multimedia Message Service (MMS), and newer phones may also provide Internet services such as Web browsing and email.

The first hand-held cell phone was demonstrated by John F. Mitchell and Martin Cooper of Motorola in 1973, using a handset weighing around 2.2 pounds (1 kg). In 1983, the DynaTAC 8000x was the first to be commercially available. From 1990 to 2011, worldwide mobile phone subscriptions grew from 12.4 million to over 6 billion, penetrating about 87% of the global population and reaching the bottom of the economic pyramid (<http://mobithinking.com>).

In Q1 2012, based on Strategy Analytics, Samsung surpassed Nokia, selling 93.5 million units and 82.7 million units, respectively.



(1919-1948)

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Introduction

Nationalism is an ideology based upon devotion of interests and cultures of a particular group of people and their belief that they surpass others in the society. In this, nations act independently having established their own law and order and governance. Nationalism which emerged in the Europe is considered as the most powerful and successful political movement of the 18th century. The concepts of Nationalism began to attract many Sri Lankan middle class students who travelled Europe to seek education in British period.

The Indian National Congress was formed in 1885 based on the Indian independence from the Great Britain. Similarly, the Ceylon National Congress was established in 1919 in Sri Lanka which mainly followed the structure of the Indian National Congress. The principal demands of the Congress were of two fold. First, to make legislative changes and secondly to provide an opportunity for more Ceylonese to take part in the administration sector. Thus, in this context, it i