



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Nursing

A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE LEVEL OF MOBILE PHONE USAGE AND RISK OF DEVELOPING NOMOPHOBIA AMONG B.SC NURSING STUDENTS STUDYING IN BOMBAY HOSPITAL COLLEGE OF NURSING, INDORE.

KEY WORDS:

B.Sc nursing students, level of mobile phone usage and risk of developing nomophobia

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND:The study was to assess the level of mobile phone usage and risk of developing nomophobia among B.Sc Nursing students of Bombay Hospital College of Nursing, Indore. **Material and Method:** Quantitative research approach, a structured close ended questionnaire. **Statistical method-** Students paired t test, Chi-square Test. Sample size -80 B.Sc Nursing students of Bombay Hospital College of Nursing, Indore. **RESULTS:** In the study of demographic variables it shows that majority of B.sc nursing students were In 20-21 years which is 42(52.5%). Among the samples the 1st year B.sc students are more Which is 23(28%). 33.75% students family is having more than 25000 per month which is Present in majority. 51(63.75%) students are in Christian category which is found in majority. In the occupation category of father majority are in service category 23(28.75%). Majority of students are residing in urban area 54(67.5%). More students are in nuclear family which gives 68(85%). Majority of students uses android phone 71(88.5%). Majority of students uses phone for 6 hours in a day 42(52.5%). In the present study confirms that overall mean level of mobile phone usage is 35.888. In this assessment it shows that 23.75% are in mild level and 68.75% are in moderate level and 7.5% students are using mobile phone in a severe level.

INTRODUCTION:-

Nomophobia literally means no mobile phobia that is the fear of being out of mobile phone contact. If a person is in an area of no network, has run out of balance or even worse run out of battery, the persons gets anxious, which adversely affects the concentration level of the person. In recent times there seems to have been a transformation of the cell phone from a status symbol to a necessity because of the countless perks that a mobile phone provides like personal diary, email dispatcher, calculator, video game player, and camera and music player. Indian market has emerged as the second-largest market after China for mobile phone handsets.

NEED FOR THE STUDY:-

Nomophobia is a new term, defines the fear of being out of mobile phone contact. People, especially teenagers get very anxious when they lose their mobile phone, run out of battery or credit or due to less network coverage. Those who have nomophobia never switch off their mobile phone carry their phones to bed and they will never stay away from their phone even for a second.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

A descriptive study to assess the level of mobile phone usage and risk of developing nomophobia among B.sc nursing students studying in Bombay Hospital College of Nursing, Indore.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the level of mobile phone usage among BSc Nursing students.
2. To assess the risk of developing nomophobia among BSc Nursing students.
3. To assess the co-relation between level of mobile phone usage and risk of developing nomophobia among BSc Nursing students.

HYPOTHESIS

- H1: There is significant difference between level of mobile phone usage and risk of developing nomophobia among B.Sc Nursing students.
- H0: There is no significant difference between level of mobile phone usage and risk of developing nomophobia among B.Sc Nursing students
- H2: There is significant correlation between level of mobile phone usage and risk of developing nomophobia among B.Sc Nursing students.
- H0: There is no significant correlation between level of

mobile phone usage and risk of developing nomophobia among B.Sc Nursing students.

DELIMITATIONS

The study is delimited to B.Sc Nursing students studying in selected colleges who were in the age group of 18-24 years at the time of data collection.

Review of literature

Securevoy [2013] the phrase was coined by a U.K, it was found that two-thirds of mobile phone users get anxious when losing their phone, running out of battery power or finding themselves in a location without network coverage. The study finding concluded that younger people between the age group of (20-49) are more likely to be nomophobia, and the level of nomophobia has increased from 50% to 66% in the last 4 years.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Source of data: - B.Sc (N) students, Bombay Hospital college of nursing, Indore. Data will be collected by using structured close ended questionnaire. Quasi experimental design.

Population: - B.Sc (N) students of selected college in Indore

Target population: - B.Sc Nursing 80 students of Nursing college in Indore. (M.P).

Sample size: - B.Sc (N) Year 80 students

sampling technique: - Non probability Convenient Sampling Technique

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

B.Sc nursing students studying in Bombay Hospital College of Nursing, Indore

DEPENDENT VARIABLE

Level of mobile phone usage and risk of developing nomophobia.

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF SAMPLE

INCLUSIVE CRITERIA

B.Sc nursing students in selected college who are:

1. In the age group of 18-22 years.
2. Willing to participate in the study.
3. From all combination of B.Sc nursing students.

EXCLUSIVE CRITERIA

Students those who are absent during the period of data collection

RELIABILITY: - Tested by implementation of knowledge based on structured teaching and reliability will be calculated by using formula by (Guttman split-half).

RESULTS: - ORGANIZATION AND PRESENTATION OF THE DATA

The collected data were edited, tabulated, analyzed, interpreted and findings obtained were presented in the form of tables and diagrams which were represented under the following sections:

Section A- Distribution of students with regards to demographic variables. Frequency and percentage distribution of socio demographic variables of B.Sc nursing students.

Section B- Assessment of the level of mobile phone usage among B.Sc Nursing students.

1. Mean and SD of socio cultural beliefs on nomophobia among B.Sc nursing students.

Section C - Assessment of the risk of developing nomophobia among B.Sc Nursing students.

1. Mean and SD of socio cultural beliefs on nomophobia among B.Sc nursing students.

Section D- Correlation between level of mobile phone usage and risk of developing nomophobia among B.Sc Nursing students.

Section E- Difference between level of mobile phone usage and risk of developing nomophobia.

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA:

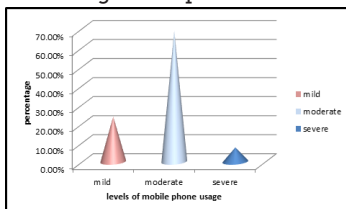
In the study of demographic variables it shows that majority of B.sc nursing students were In 20-21 years which is 42(52.5%).Among the samples the 1st year B.sc students are more Which is 23(28%).33.75% students family is having more than 25000 per month which is Present in majority. 51(63.75%) students are in Christian category which is found in majority.

In the occupation category of father majority are in service category 23(28.75%).

Majority of students are residing in urban area 54 (67.5%). More students are in nuclear family which gives 68(85%). Majority of students uses android phone 71(88.5%).Majority of students uses phone for 6 hours in a day 42(52.5%).

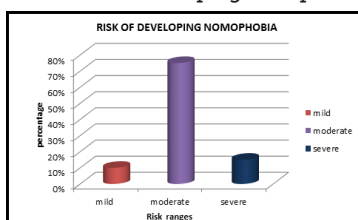
LEVEL OF MOBILE PHONE USAGE

In the present study confirms that overall mean level of mobile phone usage is 35.888. In this assessment it shows that 23.75%are in mild level and 68.75%are in moderate level and 7.5% students are using mobile phone in a severe level.



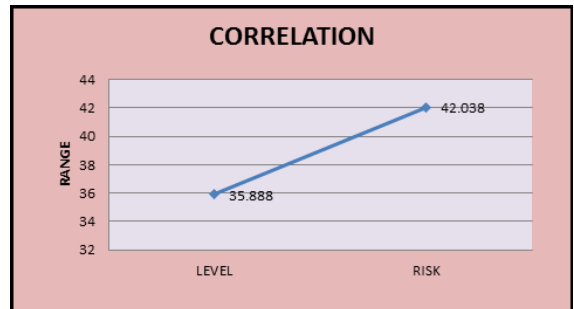
RISK OF DEVELOPING NOMOPHOBIA

In this assessment it shows that overall mean of risk of developing nomophobia is 42.038.which describes that 10% students are in mild category ,75% are in moderate category ,15% are in severe risk of developing nomophobia.



CORRELATION OF LEVEL OF MOBILE PHONE USAGE AND RISK OF DEVELOPING NOMOPHOBIA

In the correlation study of level of mobile phone uses and risk of developing nomophobia the r value is 0.5589, the result is significant at p<.05. Which shows that it is a moderate positive correlation?



DIFFERENTIATION OF LEVEL OF MOBILE PHONE USAGE AND RISK OF DEVELOPING NOMOPHOBIA

In the differentiation study of level of mobile phone usage and risk of developing nomophobia the t value is calculated and the obtained computed value is 0.9101 and the tabulated value is 1.96 at the level of 0.05.so the statement is not significant and the H1 hypothesis is rejected and null hypothesis is retained in this study.

CONCLUSION

This chapter has dealt with the analysis and interpretation of data collected from 80 B.Sc nursing students who were available in data collection. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for analysis. It was found that mean adjustment score is 77.3875. After assessment, majority of samples that is 3 out of 80 samples were having uncertain grading level, 48 out of 80 samples were having mild grading level, 26 out of 80 were having moderate grading level and 3 out of 80 were having severe grading level. The computed value showed that there is no significant association between educational status, family income per month, religion, occupation of father, area of living, type of family, type of phone used, hours spend with mobile in a day of B.Sc nursing students. There is a significant association between ages of B.Sc nursing students.

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