

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

A Study to assess the Mobile Phone Dependence Level among Students of Selected ITI College of Sukma

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed to assess the mobile phone dependence level among students of selected ITI colleges of Sukma. The conceptual framework was adopted for the study based on ROY's adaptation model. Instruments used for the data collection were socio demographic Performa, Dependence on mobile phone scale among selected students of selected ITI college of Sukma. Fifty students were selected by simple random sampling technique. Descriptive statistic (frequency, percentage), and inferential statistics (chi square, and correlation) were used to analyses the data and to test hypothesis.

All the items in the questionnaire were standardized. The reliability was assessed by using Karl Pearson's Correlation coefficient. The obtained reliability was 0.93 which indicates that the tool which is taken by the researcher is reliable, valid, and predictable of the desired objective. The data were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The results of the study are suggestive of mobile phone dependence among students of selected ITI college of Sukma. Among 50 samples in those 8 members (16%) are not having any mobile dependency whereas 14 members (28%) are having mild dependence level on mobile phone, 10 members (20%) are having moderate level of mobile dependence at last 18 members (36%) are having severe dependence level on mobile. The data is indicative that Mobile phone dependence is an important health problem in the students. The sleep quality deteriorates with increasing dependence level. New studies are required to assess the real problem and thereby take appropriate steps to tackle the growing problem. It was concluded that referring the students with suspected dependence to advanced healthcare facilities, performing occasional scans for early diagnosis and informing the students about controlled mobile phone use are required for the purposes of definitive diagnosis and treatment.

KEYWORDS

• Assess • Effectiveness • Mobile phone dependency

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INTRODUCTION

The mobile phone contains so many qualities and characteristics that make it very attractive to both young and old¹. Whether sitting in a garden, or having food or at the movie theatres, it seems that cell phones find a way to interrupt the ambiance. In developing country cell phones are becoming more valuable than money as they are being paid in minutes instead of money.² With the advancement of modern technology and in particular mobile technology it is no wonder that cell phones and their popularity are on the rise. It is perhaps because of their ease of use and their ability to facilitate other applications³.

Smart phone contains all advance applications like messenger, mobile games, online purchasing applications, mobile banking, internet access etc, with made our life easy and comfortable as well. But Including all the advance applications it brings too many hazards like nausea, headache, insomnia, tumors and other physical and psychological health problems.⁴

The prevalence rate of mobile phone dependence in adolescent age between 11-14 years from Britain is estimated as 10% where adolescent consider them expert users of this technology.⁵ complimentary to this in India it is estimated of among as 39- 44%.⁶

Some researches reveal an association between mobile phone use and certain kinds of neuro and salivary gland tumours. **Lennart Hardell et al.** (2009) done a meta-analysis of 11 researches which were taken from peer-reviewed journals and they concluded that mobile phone usage continuously for at least 10 years "almost doubles the chances of brain tumor."⁷

Based on the data of the online statistic portal **Statista**, as compared to year 2013, in India the estimated users of mobile phone has rise by 11% in the year 2015¹⁵ and According to a report of **Times of India**, India will exceed 200 million smart phone users by the year 2016.¹⁶ Now a days it is well understood that in India, the use of mobile Phone is very prevalent in population who are young and educated.

World Health Organization reported on 31 May 2011, that mobile phone use accompany with health risk which is long term and harmful too, whereas the radiation from mobile phone is strong etiological factor for occurrence of carcinoma in humans.

Gazelle reported in his survey that, there were more than 25% of participant who reported that they 'almost always' use their mobile phones in almost every social gathering and activity like eating time, or in meeting. contributing to this point 58% of participant reported that they use it 'usually' or 'occasionally' in these activities.¹⁹

In addition:

- 70% of participant recheck their mobilephones within just one hour of getting up in morning.
- Before going to sleep 56% uses their phones.
- Over the weekend 48% check their phones.
- During vacation 51% constantly check their phones.
- 44% said that if they don't interact with their mobile phone within in a week, they would have complaints of anxiety and irritation.²⁰

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The objectives of the study were to assess the mobile phone dependence level as measured by dependence on mobile phone scale among students and to find the association between mobile phone dependence level with their selected demographic variables. The conceptual framework was adopted for the study based on ROY's adaptation model. Instruments used for the data collection were socio demographic Performa, Dependence on mobile phone scale among selected students of selected college of Sukma. Fifty students were selected by simple random sampling technique. Descriptive statistic (frequency, percentage) and inferential statistics (chi square, and correlation) were used to analyses the data and to test hypotheses.

All the items in the questionnaire were standardized and Ten experts constituting of three psychiatrists, two psychologists, and six mental health nursing personnel validated the Tool. The reliability was assessed by using Karl Pearson's Correlation coefficient. The obtained reliability was 0.93 which indicates that the tool which is taken by the researcher is reliable, valid, and predictable of the desired objective. The data were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The reliability was

assessed by using Karl Pearson's Correlation coefficient. The obtained reliability was 0.93 which indicates that the tool which is taken by the researcher is reliable, valid, and predictable of the desired objective. The data were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESULTS

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables among students

N=50					
Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percentage	Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Age in years			Occupation of father		
18-19	19	38%	Housewife	41	82%
20-21	23	46%	Employee	9	18%
22-23	06	12%	Daily wages	0	0%
24-25	2	4%	Occupation of father		
Gender			Not working	2	4%
Male	23	46%	Employee	23	46%
Female	27	54%	Business man	22	44%
No of sibling			Daily wages	3	6%
No	07	14%	Family income / month		
1 sibling	13	26%	Below 10,000	4	8%
2 sibling	19	38%	10001-15001	4	8%
3 or more	11	22%	150001-20000	08	16%
Family			Above 20000	34	68%
Joint	33	66%	Domicile		
Nuclear	17	34%	Rural	37	74%
Occupation of mother			Urban	13	26%
			Health problem		
			Yes	1	2%
			No	49	98%
			Emotional problem		
			Yes	1	2%
			No	49	98%
			Family problem		
			Yes	1	2%
			No	49	98%

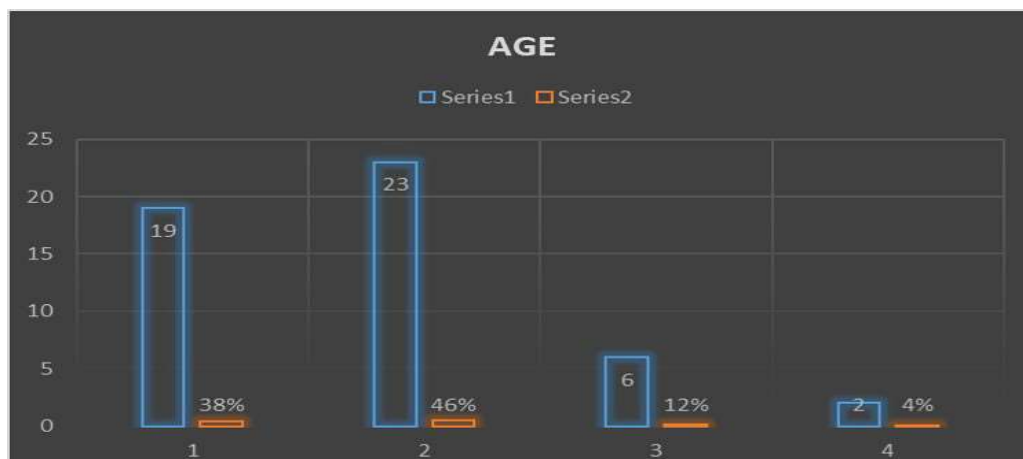


Figure 1: Frequency and Percentage distribution of Students on age

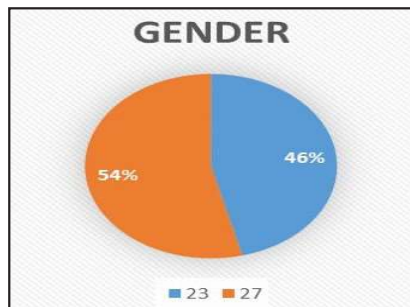


Figure 2: Frequency and Percentage distribution of Students on gender

Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of level of Mobile dependence among students

N=50			
Level of Knowledge	Range	Frequency	Percentage
No Dependence	90<	08	16%
Mild Dependence	91-110	14	28%
Moderate Dependence	111-130	10	20%
Severe Dependence	131-150	18	36%

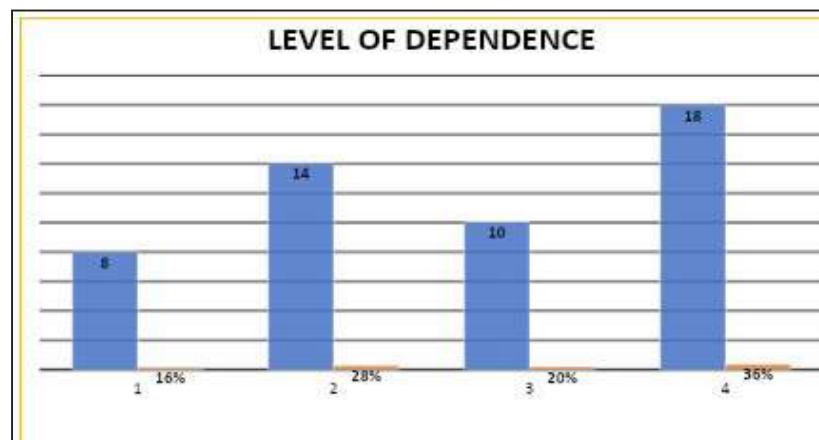


Figure 3: Frequency and percentage distribution of level of mobile dependence among students

Table 3: Distribution of mean and standard deviation of level of Mobile dependence among students

N = 50	
Content	Level of Mobile Dependence
Mean	24.16
Standard deviation	5.641

Table 4: Association of demographic variables with the level of Mobile dependence among students

N = 50								
Variable	Mobile phone dependence				χ ²	Df	P Value	Inference
	No	Mild	Moderate	Severe				
	F	F	F	F				
Age in years								
18-19	7	9	12	11	14.61	9	16.91	NS
20-21	7	11	21	7				
22-23	2	7	2	1				
24-25	0	1	0	2				
Gender								
Male	6	13	15	12	2.21	3	7.81	NS
Female	10	15	20	8				

No of sibling								
No sibling	4	2	4	4				
1 sibling	2	11	9	5	7.20	9	16.91	NS
2 sibling	5	10	15	8				
3 or more	5	5	7	4				
Family								
Joint	8	17	25	15	2.76	3	7.81	NS
Nuclear	8	11	10	6				
Occupation of mother								
House wife	15	27	32	17				
Employee	1	1	4	2	3.89	6	12.59	NS
Daily wages	0	1	0	0				
Family income/month								
Below 10,000	1	2	3	2				
10001-15001	1	1	5	1	10.04	9	16.91	NS
150001-20000	6	5	4	1				
Above 20000	13	17	20	18				
Domicile								
Rural	7	7	16	7	2.22	3	7.81	NS
Urban	9	21	19	14				
Health problem								
No	16	28	32	21	5.73	3	7.81	NS
Yes	00	00	3	00				
Emotional problem								
No	16	2	32	21	5.73	3	7.81	NS
Yes	00	00	3	00				
Family problem								
No	15	28	35	21	8.06	3	7.81	S
Yes	1	00	00	00				

DISCUSSION

The level of mobile phone dependence was measured by Dependence on mobile phone use scale. It was a 5point likert scale, containing 30 statements, for each statement there was response varying from strongly disagree to strongly agree, and the score vary from 1-5 for each response. Total score <90 indicate no dependence on mobile phone, score 91-

110 indicate mild dependence, score 111-130 indicate moderate dependence, whereas score 130-150 indicate severe mobile phone dependence. The data was collected among 50 samples in those 8 members (16%) are not having any mobile dependency whereas 14 members (28%) are having mild dependence level on mobile phone, 10 members (20%) are having moderate level of mobile dependence

at last 18 members (36%) are having severe dependence level on mobile. The mean value obtain out of the result is 24.16 where as the standard deviation value is 5.641. There is no statistically significant association between level mobile dependence with their demographic variables like age, gender, no of sibling, types of family, occupation of mother, family income per month, domicile area, health problem, emotional problem. Whereas there is statistically significant association between level of mobile dependence with their demographical variables like occupation of father and family problem.

CONCLUSION

The results of the study are suggestive of mobile phone dependence among students of selected ITI college of Sukma. Among 50 samples in those 8 members (16%) are not having any mobile dependency whereas 14 members (28%) are having mild dependence level on mobile phone, 10 members (20%) are having moderate level of mobile dependence at last 18 members (36%) are having severe dependence level on mobile. The data is indicative that Mobile phone dependence is an important health problem in the students. The sleep quality deteriorates with increasing dependence level. New studies are required to assess the real problem and thereby take appropriate steps to tackle the growing problem.

It was concluded that referring the students with suspected dependence to advanced healthcare facilities, performing occasional scans for early diagnosis and informing the students about controlled mobile phone use are required for the purposes of definitive diagnosis and treatment. It may be required to give priority to this matter, conduct more studies and evaluate them.

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