

# A Descriptive Study to Assess the Risk of Developing Nomophobia among Students of Selected Nursing Colleges of Navi Mumbai (Short Article)

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## Objectives

- To assess the risk of developing Nomophobia among students.
- To assess the pattern of mobile phone usage among student.
- To assess the co-relation between pattern of mobile phone usage and risk of developing Nomophobia among student of selected nursing colleges.
- To find out the relationship risk of developing Nomophobia among students with selected demographic variables like age, gender, course of study, family income.

## Materials and methods

Quantitative research design was used in the study. The research design selected for the present study is descriptive survey method. Study was conducted at Terna College of Nursing, D.Y. Patil College of Nursing, and M.G.M. College of Nursing. Sample size consists of 300 nursing students. All samples were selected by non probability purposive sampling. The pilot study was conducted in Bharati Vidyapeeth College of Nursing, Kharghar after taking prior administrative permission to the college. The research tools include Socio demographic data, Structure Mobile pattern usage questioner, structure Nomophobia assessment questioner. Tool reliability was done. Reliability score is 0.9. After taking prior administrative permission of the above colleges, the data was collected from samples. The purpose of the study was explained to the sample and confidentiality was assured consent was obtained from samples to fulfill the criteria for selection of the study. The analysis was done according inferential and differential statistics.

## Result and conclusion

The analysis of data is organized and presented under frequency and percentage distribution of sample according to socio-demographic variables, association between selected demographic variables and risk of developing Nomophobia, assess the pattern of usage of mobile phone, assess the risk of developing Nomophobia and correlation between pattern of mobile phone usage and risk of developing Nomophobia. Frequency distribution of demographic data was calculated. Demographic data reveals that there is association between age, gender and type of family. Majority of nursing students are using mobile phones with internet facility, sleep with their mobile phone turned on, using smart phone, use mobile phones for playing games and set mobile phone on vibrate mode rather than turning it off during lectures. It is found that there is moderately positive correlation (0.6538) between pattern of mobile phone usage and risk of developing Nomophobia