ISSN No: 2230-7850

International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

Indian Streams Research Journal

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RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2230-7850

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Indian Streams Research Journal



ISSN: 2230-7850 Impact Factor: 4.1625(UIF) **Volume - 6 | Issue - 11 | December - 2016**

MOBILE PHONE ADDICTION IN ART AND SCIENCE **FACULTY IN COLLEGE STUDENTS.**

Waghmare Meera Laxman

Ph.D Research Scholar Department of Psychology, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad.

ABSTRACT

biective: To findout the mobile phone addiction among art and science faculty students. Hypothesis: The mobile phone addict would be less in science students. Sample: The present study also focus on mobile phone addiction in art and science faculty students are two groups (40+40). The selections are sample in Aurangabad city. In this present research included these students who have minimum 2 year use mobile phone. Tools: The mobile phone addiction scale is developed Dr. A velayudhan and and Dr. s. Srividya. Result: there was a significant difference regarding mobile phone addiction between science faculty students and Art faculty students.

KEYWORDS: Mobile phone addiction, art & science faculty students.



INTRODUCTION:

The world that we live in today is a world full of technological marvels everywhere we look and every aspect of our lives has been inferences and mounded by the plethora of gadgets and applications that have come up an astounding pace to overhead and overhaul the economic political . Social and psychological fabric of our everyday live. There is hardily and aspect of our lives and environment that technology has not touched and transformed It is there in almost everything that we do in our daily mobile phone addiction - A mobile phone addict can be defined as a person who constantly checks his her phone every now and then and the urge to check their mobile phones becomes so strong that they can't stop themselves even if they wish to they become extremely attached with their mobile phone that they even.

Characteristics of mobile phone addiction and mobile phone addiction symptoms-

1)Delectating large amounts of time of activities related to using the phone carried out exclusively or in combination with other activities.

2)The victim experience a sense of dizziness, headache, virago, eye or

ear ache or their physical symptoms that can be related to abusing the mobile phone.

3)The victim is in the habit of answering call phone while in an intimate embrace with a loved

4)The victim answer call and text while driving. 5)The victim runs out of power battery ever day. 6)The victim spends more money on accessories than the phone costs.

7)The victim in the habit of keeping the phone on at night so as to wake up at night and check for messages or call.

The six sub scales of mobile phone addiction

1) maladaptive usage 2)self expression 3) peer relationship 4)interpersonal relations 5)impulsivity 6) usage time.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE-

1) Hassanzadeh and Rezael [14] explored the effect of students course

on SMS addiction among students of the Islamic Azad university . Result showed that there was a significant difference between SMS addiction among students in different course or majors.

2)Bhardwaj mrunal & sode jaismala & Asoka (2015) study is to analyses mobile phone addiction & loneliness among teenagers . Survey research is used for this study . to collect data, personal information form mobile phone addiction scale & loneliness scale were applied for 40 students who are from different colleges in Mumbai city Result revealed that mobile phone addiction was significant associated with loneliness . Furthermore, no significant gender different were found in term of loneliness & mobile phone addiction.

Aim of the study

To examine and compare the mobile phone addiction among art faculty and science faculty students.

Hypothesis -

The mobile phone addict would be less in science students.

Variables:

- 1)Independent variables
- a) Art faculty students
- b)Science faculty students
- 2) Dependent Variables
- A) Mobile phone addiction

Methods:

A)Participants

The present study aims examine a sample consisting 80 individual subjects those are art faculty And science faculty form Aurangabad city in Maharashtra. There are two groups 40 form B.A and 40 form B.Sc students taken for this research age between range 17 - 21 years.

*Tools:

The mobile phone addiction scale is developed Dr. A velayudhan and Dr. s. Srividya. There are 37 statements in the scale. Every statements has five option in this scale and selected only one option thick () mark in the box. The lpha reliability of the scale was found to be 0.79. the split half reliability index was also as curtained and it was found to be statistically significant at 0.75 over time

*Statistical method

Descriptive statistical method used for (mean, S.D. and T test) out for analysis of the data.

*Result and discussion

Table- 1 Showing the mean and 't' value of the analysis of the art faculty student and science faculty students mobile phone addiction.

Status of faculty	N	Mean	S.D	't' value	Sig. level
Science faculty student	40	78.42	38.27		
Art faculty student	40	117.72	44.79	4.14**	0.01

The first mean of science faculty students was 78.42 and S.D 38.27 second mean 117.72 and S.D 44.79.'t' value was 4.14 ** Both level are significant our hypothesis was accepted . the mobile phone addiction would be less in science students. The similar result found that Hafidha sueiman Al_Barashdi , Abdemajid Bouozza' and Naeema H. Jabur (2014) humanities students have a higher addiction level than physical science.

*CONCLUSION:

There was a significant difference regarding mobile phone addiction between science faculty students and Art faculty students.

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Waghmare Meera Laxman
Ph.D Research Scholar Department of Psychology,
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad.

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