



## ROLE OF INTERNET ADDICTION OF PRE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE STUDENTS

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**Abstract:** The purpose of this investigation is to examine the role of internet addiction of Pre University College Students in relation to few moderate variables such as sex and type of management. The current research was followed by descriptive survey method. A sample of 180 pre university college students were selected by using stratified random sampling technique. Data was collected through Internet Addiction Scale (1996) developed by Dr. Kimberly Young adapted and standardized by Dr. Tara Sabapathy (2016). The collected data was analyzed by utilizing independent 't' test in all cases the level of significance was fixed at 0.05 confidence level. From the 't' test results it was found that there was a significant difference in Internet Addiction of pre university male and female students and there was a significant difference in Internet Addiction of Pre University College Students studying in private aided and private unaided colleges; and government and private unaided colleges. Parents should identify the patterns of overusing of the Internet by their sons, and the time spent for using the computer. They should advise their children on the negative effects of internet addition and counsel them. Parents should monitor the usage of internet by using child friendly private settings.

**Index Terms** – Internet Addiction, Pre University College Students.

### INTRODUCTION

Education is the most crucial element for improving or influencing learning system and gathering of knowledge (in-depth knowledge), skill, values, art, moral, laws, belief, formation of habit etc. on the other hand educational method includes lectures, demonstration, discussion, problem solving project method, storytelling method, direct and indirect discussion and interaction. Therefore, we can say education is the sum total of all systems and procedures to give holistic or optimal development of an individual. Internet means the 'world wide web system' of a computer network. On the other hand, the network where the general users can get information from any other computer is known as the internet. It is a worldwide system that connects one computer to another computer. There are internet protocols like TCP/IP that are used to design computer networks. The users are able to get information from various websites on several subjects with the help of internet. E-commerce, private companies, public enterprises, academic institutions, business and corporate world are benefited through the use of the internet.

Internet addiction could be a quite excessive preoccupation behavior reference to pc use and web access. Its result is also influenced by stress. It's a form of attraction or increasing attention within social media and this attention concerns the expansion of the pc or web access. Web addiction could be quite a foliage; developed nations like the USA, China, have Janus-faced severe on web addiction. Web addiction involves each male and feminine. Various kinds of psychological disorders related to internet addiction. Depression and social isolation and sometimes anxiety are the result of internet addiction. Mental health is severely affected by internet addiction. In reality it is difficult to identify a perfectly mental healthy person.

According to Shabalina (2004), "all types of dependent behaviour have common mechanisms of creating the need for the object of addiction, the formation of habituation to the object. The following features are common: the dynamics of the need by regular reiteration, the perception of deprivation of the object of addiction as a crisis, the problem of regaining control over the behaviour, but there are differences, manifested at the level of motivation, factors, the degree of addiction to the objects, the extent of negative consequences for the student personally and for the people around him." "The typical features of Internet

addiction are the inability and active unwillingness to be distracted from the Internet even for a short period of time; annoyance and irritation occurring at forced distractions; the desire to spend more time working in the Internet; the motive to spend more money on the provision of work in the Internet; the readiness to lie to friends and family, downplaying the duration of work in the Internet; the ability and tendency to forget about the domestic chores, education, important personal and business meetings when browsing the Internet (Voiskunskiy, 2000)".

There are several causes for mentally unhealthy people. Internet addiction is one of them. There are some symptoms of poor mental health for internet addiction.

- Showing emotion unstable and simply upset.
- Apprehensive, suspicious and insecure.
- Self-critical, authorized with a sense of guilt.
- Lack of assurance and power.
- Not adequate with the self and also the atmosphere failure in setting a correct level of aspiration. Suffer from frustration and conflict.
- Lack of inheriting power of tolerance and lack of decision-making ability.
- Poor self-concept and poor self-confidence.
- Poor achievement motivation.
- Unrealistic attitude towards people and suffer from mental disturbance and
- Suffer from mental disorder.

Panicker and Sachdev (2014) conducted a study on Internet Addiction and depression among Pre University College Students, and the study was conducted to examine the problematic internet use among students while gauging the relations among depression. This study did not find any gender differences on problematic internet use. Internet was used by the adolescent to cope with the stress by avoiding cognitive tasks and engaging in activities with the goal of distraction. Dixit and Malviya (2014) conducted a study on Internet Addiction among students. The objective of the study was to study the internet dependence among undergraduate students of MGM medical college, Indore and to determine prevalence of internet addiction disorder among these students. Overall analysis to find out proportion of subjects falling in the category of internet addiction on the basis of scoring system adopted for the study revealed that 23 subjects were found to be internet addicts had scored 80 to 100. The data is indicative of internet addiction to be an emerging problem of the modern era. Karimpoor, and Mojalal (2013) conducted a study on Internet Addiction among Pre University College Students. The obtained results demonstrated a significant difference in internet addiction between female and male students. Besides, the difference between healthy and at-risk students was significant considering the feeling of loneliness

## NEED OF THE STUDY

Internet is being extensively used all around the world. The number of users is increasing day by day. Computers and the Internet have become an essential part of our lives today, especially among the adolescent and youth. They have made lives easy. There is growing popularity of internet communication application among the college students which is at the expense of other activities of the daily life particularly those involving face to face social interaction. There is lack of research on Internet Addiction of Pre University College Students. This research is a humble attempt in this direction.

## STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The topic identified for the current investigation is on "Role of Internet Addiction of Pre University College Students"

## PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this investigation is to examine the Role of Internet Addiction of Pre University College students in relation to sex and type of management as moderate variables.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find out the gender differences in Internet Addiction of Pre University College students
2. To find out the Type of Management differences in the Internet Addiction of Pre University College students

## RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

The following are the hypotheses of the study:

1. There is no significant difference in Internet Addiction of Pre University male and female students.
2. There is no significant difference in Internet Addiction of Pre University College students studying in government and private aided colleges.
3. There is no significant difference in Internet Addiction of Pre University College students studying in private aided and unaided colleges.
4. There is no significant difference in Internet Addiction of Pre University College students studying in government and private unaided colleges.

## METHODOLOGY

The current research was followed by descriptive survey method and quantitative approach as the substantial method of the study. In a quantitative method, the researcher collect, analyze and interpret the varied kinds of numerical data obtained from the subjects. A sample of 180 Pre University College Students was selected by using stratified random sampling technique. Data was collected through Internet Addiction Scale (1996) developed by Dr. Kimberly Young adapted and standardized by Dr. Tara Sabapathy. The collected data was analyzed by utilizing independent 't' test in all cases the level of significance was fixed at 0.05 confidence level.

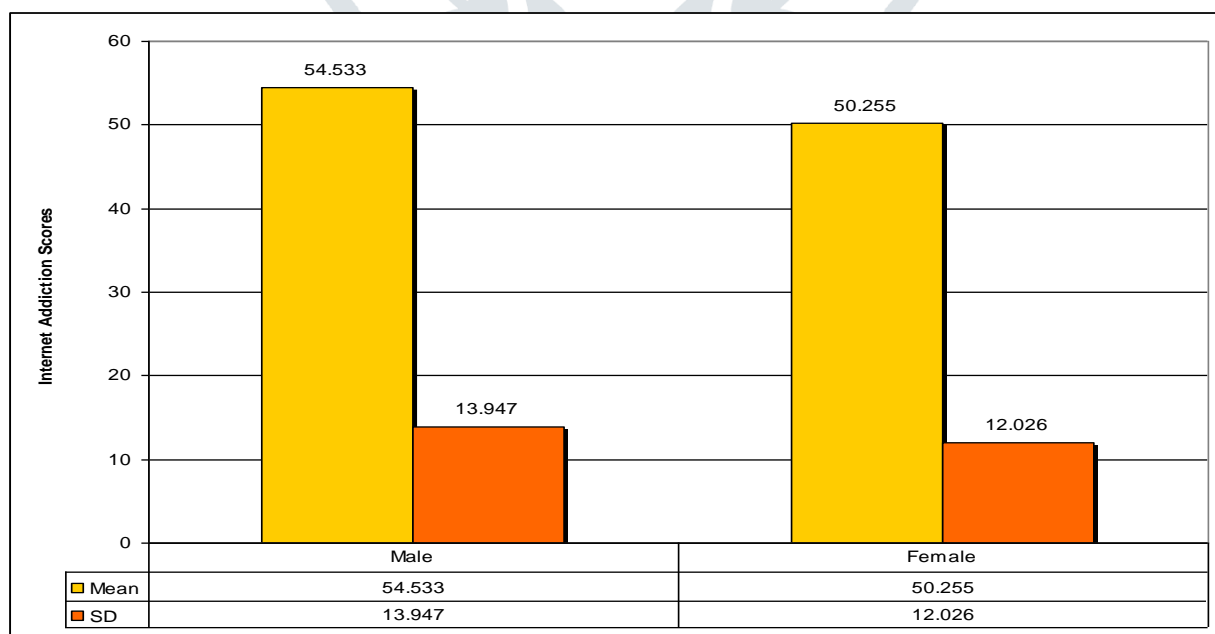
## DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

**Table 1:** Table showing the Number (N), Mean (M), Standard Deviation (SD) and 't' values of Internet Addiction scores of Pre University College Students as per differences in Gender.

Variable	Group	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	't' Value	Sig. level
Gender	Male	90	54.533	13.947	2.20	*
	Female	90	50.255	12.026		

\*Significant at 0.05 level

The above table shows that, the obtained 't' value 2.20 is greater than the table value 1.98 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternate hypothesis is formulated that, 'there is a significant difference in Internet Addiction of pre university male and female students'. The table further reveals that the pre university male students (M= 54.533) have higher levels of Internet addiction than the pre university female students (M= 50.255).



**Fig.1:** Bar graph showing Internet Addiction scores of male and female Pre University College Students.

**Table 2:** Table showing the Number (N), Mean (M), Standard Deviation (SD) and 't' values of Internet Addiction scores of Pre University College Students as per differences in Type of Management.

Variable	Group	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	't' Value	Sig. level
Type of Management	Government	60	48.250	11.648	1.18	NS
	Private Aided	60	50.800	12.020		
	Private Aided	60	50.800	12.020	3.10	*
	Private Unaided	60	58.133	13.850		
	Government	60	48.250	11.648	4.23	*
	Private Unaided	60	58.133	13.850		

<sup>NS</sup>Not Significant; \*Significant at 0.05 level

The above table shows that, the obtained 't' value 1.18 is less than the table value 1.98 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted that 'there is no significant difference in Internet Addiction of Pre University College Students studying in government and private aided colleges'.

The obtained 't' value 3.10 is greater than the table value 1.98 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected and an alternate hypothesis is accepted that, 'there is a significant difference in Internet Addiction of Pre University College Students studying in private aided and unaided colleges.' The table further reveals that the pre university students from private unaided colleges (M= 58.133) have higher levels of Internet addiction than the pre university students from private aided institutions (M= 50.800).

The obtained 't' value 4.23 is greater than the table value 1.97 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected and an alternate hypothesis is accepted that, 'there is a significant difference in Internet Addiction of Pre University College Students studying in government and private unaided colleges.' The table further reveals that the pre university students from private unaided institutions (M=58.133) have higher levels of Internet addiction than the pre university students from private aided institutions (M= 48.250).



**Fig.2:** Bar graph showing Internet Addiction scores of Pre University College Students studying in different type of management.

## RESULTS

1. There was a significant difference in Internet Addiction of pre university male and female students ( $t=2.20$ ).
2. There was no significant difference in Internet Addiction of Pre University College Students studying in government and private aided colleges ( $t=1.18$ ).
3. There was a significant difference in Internet Addiction of Pre University College Students studying in private aided and unaided colleges ( $t=3.10$ ).
4. There was a significant difference in Internet Addiction of Pre University College Students studying in government and private unaided colleges ( $t=4.23$ ).

## CONCLUSION AND EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

From the 't' test results it was found that there was a significant difference in Internet Addiction of pre university male and female students and there was a significant difference in Internet Addiction of Pre University College Students studying in private aided and private unaided colleges; and government and private unaided colleges. Parents should identify the patterns of overusing of the Internet by their sons, and the time spent for using the computer. They should advise their children on the negative effects of internet addition and counsel them. Parents should monitor the usage of internet by using child friendly private settings.

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