Personality Correlates, Emotional Intelligence among Late Adolescents with Internet Addiction

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ABSTRACT
Aim: Present research was conducted to study the Personality Correlates, Emotional Intelligence among Late Adolescents with Internet Addiction Method: 30 samples who have moderate to severe internet addiction, between age group 17 to 22 of mixed gender with higher secondary education were selected using Purposive Sampling technique from Amity University, Lucknow. They were screened through Internet Addiction Test developed by Kimberley Young in 1998. Samples with IAT scores below average, having learning disability or any kind of psychopathology were excluded from the study. Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire (16PF) developed by Raymond B. Cattell in 1949 and Multidimensional Self-Report Emotional Intelligence Scale-Revised (MSREIS-R) developed by Pandey and Anand in 2008 were administered to assess the personality correlates and emotional intelligence among late adolescents with internet addiction. Results: Participants with IA showed higher frequencies of personality disorders (29.6%) compared to those without IA (9.3%; p < .001). In males with IA, Cluster C personality disorders were more prevalent than among non-addicted males. Compared to participants who had IA only, lower rates of remission of IA were found among participants with IA and additional cluster B personality disorder. Personality disorders were significantly associated with IA in multivariate analysis. Discussion and conclusion: Comorbidity of IA and personality disorders along with emotional intelligence. Must be considered in prevention and treatment
KEYWORDS
Late Adolescents, Personality Correlates, Internet Addiction, Emotional Intelligence
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I. INTRODUCTION

The innovation of the web is a progressive presentation in the historical backdrop of human living beings; however, its expanding use has begun demonstrating negative outcomes. Web abuse can be an indication of Internet fixation and can influence both social and wellbeing parts of clients' lives. Teenagers may create hazardous practices, substantial side effects, consideration shortfalls and animosity. The effect may make clients lose enthusiasm for the genuine world; their whole feeling may stay confined to the Internet. The loss of control, genuine obstruction in regular day to day existence (at school or at work) and a consistent reliance are pretty much of the indications to depict individuals with Internet fixation. Personality Correlates, for example, a

material impression of void, getting exhausted effectively, insecure mental self-view increment the inclination for Internet dependence as these individuals may utilize the Internet all the more as often as possible for a few purposes like gaming, surfing, correspondence, erotica, digital harassing, hacking. Studies have discovered that subject web clients rank high as far as the sentiment of depression, full of feeling issues, low confidence, impulsivity, and low Emotional Intelligence. In Current situations the predominance of internet compulsion in youth could be a genuine emergency as commensurate with medication habit in individual life, family connections, social conduct and scholastic status. Studies demonstrate that there is a positive connection between enthusiastic insight and social aptitudes. Passionate knowledge incorporates understanding, thinking and taking care of our feelings (Jalaleddin Hamissi, 2013).

Web is becoming a marvel that is expanding quickly and more individuals are among the web clients every day. Web is all over the place, at home, school, college, and so on. The quantity of web clients is shockingly expanding, and it has been accounted for that this figure was 665 million individuals round the world until December 2002. As indicated by the exploration, the most elevated number of web clients is the adolescent. In this manner, a risk can be felt regardless of these insights for all web clients don't watch every one of the norms in utilizing the web (Jamili, 2005). This may expedite hopeless harms to our national capital i.e., young people. Accordingly, doing research in such a manner and making individuals mindful of these threats can subside the People with bring down confidence may discover asylum on the internet since it enables them more control to oversee self-introduction and fulfills their need to have a place. Armstrong et al. discovered that low confidence was a decent indicator of internet enslavement. Notwithstanding, others have hypothesized that low confidence might be an outcome of internet enslavement (e.g., because of social segregation) Although there might be simply the method of reasoning that regard and internet habit is repetitive, it might be that internet fixation exasperates officially brought down confidence, as it has been considered an essential concentration in the aversion of internet dependence.

Research Objectives
1   To contemplate Personality Correlates among Late Adolescents with Internet Addiction.
2   To think about Emotional Intelligence among Late Adolescents with Internet Addiction.
3   To think about the Relation between Personality Correlates and Emotional Intelligence among Late Adolescents with Internet Addiction.

Research Hypothesis
There will be No Significant –
1   Relationship between Personality Correlates and Internet Addiction in Adolescents.
2   Relationship between Emotional Intelligence and Internet Addiction in Adolescents.
3   Relationship between Personality Correlates and Emotional Intelligence in Adolescents with Internet Addiction.

II.   Methodology

The samples were taken from the mechanical engineering department of the Amity engineering Institute and Psychology department of Amity institute of behavioral and allied sciences Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh India. The Internet Addiction test was regulated to Individuals who were between the age range of 17 to 22 with at least higher secondary education, who can follow instructions and use the Internet through cell phones, PCs, and so on. People with moderate to extreme levels were screened on Dr. Kimberly Young's Internet Addiction Test (1998). Samples with IAT scores below average, having learning disability or any kind of psychopathology were excluded from the study. 30 samples (5 males, 25 females) were chosen out of 60 and the fundamental examination instruments i.e., Pandey and Anand's Multidimensional Self Report of Emotional Intelligence scale (MSREIS 2008) and Raymond Cattell's 16 PF (1993) were directed. Bivariate analysis and Pearson's r Correlation was utilized to assess the relation between the factors of 16 PF, scores on IAT and facts of MSREIS – R. SPSS - IBM statistical analysis tools were applied to obtain the Results.

III.   Results

Socio- demographic details of participants screened through internet addiction Test. All the participants (100%), are unmarried, using the internet mostly at nighttime, getting pleasure from internet Usage and getting irritated when internet is not available. 5 were male and 25 were female, 6 were of age group 18-19 years, 11 each were from age group 19-20 and 20 – 21 years and 2 were from age group 21-22 years. 22 participants had fathers working as servicemen in government and private sectors and only 8 participants' fathers were businessmen. 20 participants had mothers working as Homemaker and 5 participants had mothers either working in private or government service or were businesswomen. 26 participants confirmed total parental

income up to 2 lacs per month and 4 participants had total parental income up to 10 lacs per month. Starting age for internet usage was below 10 years for 3 participants, below 15 years for 14 participants and below 20 years for 13 participants. 23 participants were pursuing Bachelor of Arts (1st year) and 7 male participants were pursuing Bachelor of Technology (4th year). 10 participants used the internet for surfing, 2 participants used the internet for gaming and 18 participants used the internet for communication. Only 3 had medical history. All the participants had confessed for the need of the internet mostly at nighttime and confirmed that the internet gave them pleasure and last but not the least, all the thirty participants got irritated when the internet was not available.

TABLE 1
Showing the relationship between Personality Correlates and Emotional Intelligence Levels

16 Personality Factor	Emotional Intelligence Total Scores	Fact 1 Capacity to Express and Evaluate Emotions	Fact 2 Capacity to Utilize Emotions	Fact 3 Capacity to Oversee Emotions in Self	Fact 4 Capacity to oversee Emotions in Others
Factor A - Warmth	0.000	0.0253	0.0134	0.175	0.045
Factor B - Reasoning	0.000	-0.065	0.0208	-0.189	0.184
Factor C - Emotional Stability	-0.060	-0.096	-0.243	0.026	0.240
Factor E - Dominance	-0.030	-0.127	-0.264	-0.017	0.343
Factor F - Liveliness	-0.363*	-0.421*	-0.349	0.326	0.024
Factor G - Rule Consciousness	0.228	0.106	-0.03	0.104	0.174
Factor H - Social Boldness	-0.024	-0.221	-0.062	-0.093	0.360
Factor I - Sensitivity	-0.079	-0.124	-0.016	-0.072	0.106
Factor L - Vigilance	0.293	0.2867	-0.054	0.213	-0.042
Factor M Abstractedness	-0.214	-0.057	-0.355	0.285	-0.181
Factor N - Privateness	0.066	0.0142	0.262	-0.070	-0.121
Factor O Apprehension	-0.073	0.156	-0.021	0.142	-0.219
Factor Q1 - Openness to Change	0.275	0.115	-0.024	0.318	0.039
Factor Q2 - Self-Reliance	-0.154	-0.172	-0.251	-0.130	0.214
Factor Q3 Perfectionism	-0.014	-0.028	-0.295	0.126	0.1408
Factor Q4 - Tension	0.160	-0.007	0.154	0.129	0.020

*. 0.05 level of significance
**. 0.01 level of significance

TABLE 2
Showing the Relationship between Personality Correlates and Internet Addiction Scores

16 Personality Factor	Internet Addiction Test Scores
Factor A - Warmth	0.117
Factor B - Reasoning	-0.025
Factor C - Emotional Stability	0.068
Factor E - Dominance	-0.021
Factor F - Liveliness	-0.212
Factor G - Rule Consciousness	0.064

Factor H - Social Boldness	- 0.376*
Factor I - Sensitivity	0.225
Factor L - Vigilance	-0.252
Factor M - Abstractedness	-0.199
Factor N - Privateness	0.000
Factor O - Apprehension	-0.088
Factor Q1 - Openness to Change	-0.058
Factor Q2 - Self Reliance	0.091
Factor Q3 - Perfectionism	0.412*
Factor Q4 - Tension	-0.289

*. 0.05 level of significance
**.0.01 level of significance

TABLE 3
Showing Relationship between Internet Addiction Scores and Emotional Intelligence Levels

Column1	Column2	Column3	Column4	Column5
Emotional Intelligence Total Scores	Fact 1 Capacity to Express and Evaluate Emotions	Fact 2 Capacity to Utilize Emotions	Fact 3 Capacity to Oversee Emotions in Self	Fact 4 Capacity to oversee Emotions in Others
Internet Addiction Test Scores 0.002	0.077	-0.132	-0.2138	0.146

*. 0.05 level of significance
**. 0.01 level of significance

IV. Discussion

Personality factors such as lack of perseverance (Mottram & Fleming, 2009), psychoticism (Tosun & Lajunen, 2009), and neuroticism, sensation seeking (Shi, Chen, and Tian, 2011), and aggressiveness (Mehroof & Griffiths, 2010) have been found to be associated with Internet addiction. High harm avoidance, novelty seeking, reward dependence, low self-directedness, and low cooperativeness were reported in South Korean studies by (Ha et al., 2007). Emotional intelligence becomes a significant predictor of personality traits like Extraversion, Openness, Agreeableness and Neuroticism (Athota, Connor and Jackson, 2009).

In the current findings, factor H and factor Q3 are strongly correlated with Internet Addiction Test scores. Individuals scoring low on factor H tend to be introverts. They usually have inferiority complexes and tend to have speech impediments in expressing themselves. They dislike groups. Individuals scoring low on factor Q3 tend to be reckless. Also, factor F is strongly correlated with Emotional Intelligence Test scores. Individuals scoring high on factor F tend to indulge in risk taking behaviors. Moreover, adolescents with dysfunctional and dysregulated Internet usage seem to be characterized by low conscientiousness (Kuss et al. 2013, 2014; van der Aa et al. 2009), low resourcefulness (Kuss et al.2014), high emotion instability and social introversion (Kuss et al. 2013, 2014; van der Aa et al. 2009; Xiuqin et al. 2010). In this context, Munno et al. (2015) have suggested that a problematic involvement in online activities is associated with emotional instability, impulsivity and aggressiveness which facilitate the expression of dysregulated, unintegrated, and even violent reactions to stressful situations.

V. Conclusion

60 individuals who are willing to give consent were selected from reputed university of India, AIBAS. Internet Addiction test was administered to all the samples who were between the age group of 17 to 21 years of age with minimum 12th standard education. Individuals with moderate to severe levels of Internet Addiction and below average levels of emotional intelligence were screened out. 30 samples were selected and the main study tools i.e., Cattell's 16 PF and Multidimensional Self Report of Emotional Intelligence scale were administered.

Summarization of the results are as follows, firstly for Extraversion Trait: Out of 30 samples, 2 of them are in the severe range, 21 of them are in the moderate range and 7 of them are in the mild range. 70% of all the samples are showing moderate levels of Extraversion trait. Secondly, for Anxiety Trait: Out of 30 samples, 7 of them are in the severe range, 16 of them are in the moderate range and 7 of them are in the mild range. 53.3% of the total samples are showing moderate levels of Anxiety trait. Thirdly, for Tough Poise: Out of 30 samples, 12

of them are in the severe range, 15 of them are in the moderate range, 3 of them are in the mild range that is 50% of the samples are in the moderate range, 40% are in the severe range and 10% are in the mild range. Lastly, for Independence: Out of 30 samples 1 is in the severe range, 26 of them are in the moderate range and 3 of them are in the mild range that is 86.7% are showing Moderate trait of Independence. Out of these four factors, tough poise is significantly increased in the college population of late adolescents. The four factors namely Extraversion, tough poise, anxiety, and independence most correctly represents the clusters of personality.

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