



# A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE LEVEL OF INTERNET ADDICTION AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN SELECTED SCHOOLS OF DISTRICT PATIALA, PUNJAB.

**Ms. Rajinder Kaur<sup>1</sup>,**  
Nursing Tutor<sup>1</sup>,  
Child Health Nursing, Patiala, Punjab, India.<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract:** This study has been undertaken to assess the level of internet addiction among adolescents in selected schools of district Patiala, Punjab. The research approach adopted for the study was descriptive. 380 adolescents were selected from schools of district Patiala, Punjab by purposive sampling technique. Standardized tool was used to assess the internet addiction. Majority (32%) of adolescents were mild and moderate users, followed by normal users 21% and severe users 16%. There was association between socio-demographic variable i.e. Education of Father and internet addiction.

**KEY WORDS:** Assess, Internet addiction, Adolescents.

## INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

*"Adolescence is such a fun time in your life, because you think you know it all, and you haven't gotten to the point where you realize that you know almost nothing."*

*-Anthony Kiedis*

In the last decade, the large vacuity of the internet and the embracing of new digital technologies like smart phones are changing people's way of life and introducing new social dynamics.<sup>1</sup>

Internet is the advancement of ultramodern technology that has swept the world off its bases with its vast operation. Internet is defined as a worldwide network of computers which provides information and communication. People each over the world are now using internet regularly. The internet has enabled the growth of society.<sup>2</sup>

Internet addiction disorder (IAD) is also one of them. Description of IAD introduced for the first time by Ivan Goldberg in 1995. It describes the net dependence as "a pathology; a complaint, an overuse of this technology, including a wide range of geste and impulse-control."<sup>3</sup>

According to the vaticinations of the statistical company veracious, the number of people suffering from the internet dependence in the period from 2017- 2025 will amount to several billion. This is due to the fact that the number of internet druggies and the average time on the network are adding every time.<sup>4</sup>

Although these findings, given relatively little attention to assess the level of internet addiction.

## NEED FOR THE STUDY

*'We are all now connected by the internet, like neurons in a giant brain'.*

- Stephen Hawking

As new media are becoming daily fare, internet addiction appears as a potential problem in adolescents. From the reported negative consequences, it appears that internet addiction can have a variety of detrimental outcomes for young people that may require professional intervention. A total of 3105 adolescents in the Netherlands filled out a self-report questionnaire including the compulsive Internet Use Scale and the Quick Big Five Scale. Results indicate that 3.7% of the sample were classified as potentially being addicted to the internet.<sup>2</sup>

According to internet world, there are estimated 2,267,233,742 internet users worldwide. The internet is essential for many people especially teenagers. Also, its one of the most important things in life, so without the internet people will face some difficulties because the internet makes it easier to find the information that they need. 92% of teens report going online at least once a day, 56% admit they go online several times a day. This mean only 8% of teens are able to resist going online every day (Carly Steyer 2015). In addition, teenagers do not use the internet just for entertainment, but they use it to keep in touch with their friends and family. Teenagers who are addicted to the internet are more likely to have depression and drug addiction. According to bulluyt, J (2015), the estimate number of teens who use only one social networking sites such as Facebook is 66%. This shows how teenagers are obsessed with communicating with their friends through the internet. This could affect their concentration and memory, as well as their ability to make decisions and set goals (Sarah Harris, 2011).<sup>3</sup>

**Research approach and design:** A quantitative descriptive approach was used in this study to assess the level of internet addiction among adolescents in selected schools of district Patiala, Punjab.

**Sample and sampling technique:** The sample was 380 adolescents to assess the level of internet addiction among adolescents in Govt. Senior Secondary Schools of district Patiala, Punjab, who were available at the time of data collection and also fulfill the addition criteria. Purposive sampling technique was used for the selection of the sample for the study. Those who fulfill the addition criteria were included in the sample.

## DESCRIPTION OF TOOL

Questionnaire comprised of three sections:-

1. **Section A:** Socio-demographic variables
2. **Section B:** Standardized scale tool to assess the level of internet addiction

## CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Science is deeply involved in developing, a body of knowledge essential to nursing research and practice. Identification of the knowledge base requires the development and recognition of concepts and theories specific to nursing. A concept is defined as a complex mental framework of an object, properly or event that is derived from individual perception and experience. It influences nursing most significantly and determines its practice.

Conceptualization is a process of forming ideas, designs and plans. A conceptual framework deals with concepts assembles together by virtue of their relevance and the research problem, which provides a certain frame of reference for clinical practice, research and education. The model gives direction for planning research design, data collection and interpretation of the findings. Each conceptual framework proposes a different view of concepts which provide clear description of variables, suggesting ways or methods to conduct the study and giving the interpretation and integration of the significant findings.

The present study aimed to assessing the level of internet addiction and its association with psychopathology among adolescents. The conceptual framework for the study was developed on the basis of Roy's adaptation model.

## INTRODUCTION

Nursing is establishing as a scientific discipline. Sister Callista Roy's adaptation theory view the client as an adaptive system. It is a frame work for nursing practice and the direction for nursing research. The nursing models provide the basis for selecting knowledge to be transmitted in nursing education.

## MAJOR ASSUMPTIONS OF THE THEORY

- Health and illness are inevitable dimensions of the person's life.
- To cope with a changing world, person uses both innate and acquired mechanism which are biological, psychological, and social in origin.
- The person is in constant interaction with a changing environment.
- The person is a bio- psycho-social being.
- The person's adaptation level is function of the stimulus, he is expose to and his adaptation level.
- To respond positively to environmental changes, the person must adapt.
- The person has four modes of adaptation.
- Physiological/physical, self-concept, role function, and inter-dependence.
- The person's adaptation level is such that it comprises a zone indicating the range of stimulation that will lead to a positive response.

## MAJOR CONCEPT/ META PARADIGM

1. Person/Human being
2. Health
3. Environment
4. Nursing

### 1. Person

- In constant interaction with changing environment
- Refers to families, group, communities and society as a whole
- Human systems include people as an individual or in groups.
- Viewed as a holistic, adaptive system, their health and environment.
- Person is an adaptive system with internal processes (cognator and regulator) acting to maintain adaptation through four adaptive modes, ( physiological, self-concept, role function and interdependence).

### 2. Health

- Involves around the outcome of the person's ability to adapt to the stimuli.
- It is a reflection of adaptation or the interaction of the person and the environment. It is a state and process of being and becoming integrated and a whole person.
- Represented by health illness continuum. Very sick or totally well or in between.

### 3. Environment

- Viewed as the stimuli to the person (Internal & External)
- All condition, circumstance and influences that surrounding a person affect their healing process the development and behaviors of person.
- Changes act as a stimulating and causes adaptive response.

#### 4. Nursing

- Facilitates adaptation process by assessing behavior in each of the four adaptive modes.
  - Interdependence mode
  - Role function mode
  - Self concept/group identity mode
  - Physiological/physical mode
- Act to enhance interaction of the person with the environment to promote adaptation.

#### TYPES OF STIMULI

Classified as focal, contextual and residual.

- **Residual** - include believes and attitudes that may or may not influence the adaptation.
- **Contextual** – all other stimuli influencing the situation.
- **Focal** - internal or external factors and immediately confronting person.

#### ADAPTATION LEVEL

A changing point influenced by the situation and the internal resources of the person, family or group. The three levels of adaptation are:

- Compromised process
- Compensatory process
- Integrated life process

##### **Compromised process:**

- Modes and subsystem are not adequately meet the environmental challenges (Eg-hypoxia, abusive relationship)
- Resulting from inadequate integrated and compensatory life processes an adaptation to the problem

##### **Integrated life process:**

- Various modes and sub systems meet the need of the environment.
- Usually stable process (Eg- breathing, spiritual relationship)

##### **Compensatory process:**

- Cognator and regulator have been activated by a challenge to the person or group. (Eg- grief, staring with new job)

#### ADAPTIVE MODES

Identified four adaptive modes:

##### **1. Physiological/physical mode**

- Known as physiological integrity.
- Associated with physical and chemical processes involved in function and activities of living organisms.

- Five needs are identified 1.Oxygenation, 2.Nutrition, 3.Elimination, 4.Activity and rest
- Protection Four complex processes- fluid, electrolyte; acid-base balance; neurological function; endocrine function

## 2. *Self concept/group identity mode*

- Focuses on psychological and spiritual aspects of the human system.
- It is the composite of beliefs and feeling about oneself.
- There are two types of self concept
- Personal self- made up of self consistency, self ideal, expectancy, moral-ethical- spiritual self
- Physical self – involves sensation and body image.

## 3. *Role function mode*

- Known as social integrity
- One of two social modes and focuses on the roles the person occupies in society
- Person performs three roles
  - Primary
  - Secondary
  - Tertiary

## 4. *Interdependence mode*

- Coping mechanism arising from close relationship
- Focuses on attaining relational integrity through the giving and receiving of love, respect and value. This is achieved with effective communication and relations.
- The close relationship of people and their purpose, structure and development individually and in groups.

## COPING PROCESS

- Can be innate (inborn ) or acquired (learned through life experiences)
- Are innate or acquired ways of interacting with the changing environment.
- Occurs through two main sub-system
  - **Regulator sub-** system Responds automatically from the body through neural, chemical, and endocrine coping channels.
  - **Cognator sub-** system Involving 4 cognitive- emotive channels
- Perceptual & information processing.
- Judgment
- Emotion
- Learning

## RESPONSE

*Ineffective responses:* are those that do not contribute to maintain the integrity; thus, failing to meet the human needs

*Adaptive responses:* are those that promote the integrity and the system works as a whole to meet human needs.

## METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is the specific procedures or techniques used to identify, select, process and analyze information about a topic. This chapter deals with description of methodology and various steps adopted to collect and organize the data for the study. Research methodology involves the systematic procedure by which investigator starts from the initial identification of the problem to its final conclusion. Methodology is a significant part of any study which enables the researcher to project the research undertaken.

### 3.1 RESEARCH APPROACH

The research approach involves the description of the plan to investigate the phenomenon under study in a structured (quantitative), unstructured (qualitative) or a combination of two methods (qualitative-quantitative integrated approach). A quantitative research approach was employed in this study to assess the level of internet addiction among adolescents in selected schools of district Patiala, Punjab.

### 3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

Research design is overall plan for collecting and analyzing data. It was used to assess the level of internet addiction and its association with psychopathology among adolescents. Keeping view the objective of study, the research design selected for study was exploratory descriptive research design.

### 3.3 RESEARCH SETTING OF STUDY

Setting is the physical location and condition in which data collection takes place. The study was conducted at selected schools of District Patiala, Punjab. The setting was selected on the basis of:

- Availability of the sample
- Feasibility of conducting study
- Geographical proximity

### 3.4 TARGET POPULATION

Population is the units (people, events, objects or institutions) from which data is collected.

The population of the main study comprised of students studying in Class 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> of standard. The study was conducted among adolescents in selected schools of district Patiala, Punjab.

### 3.5 RESEARCH VARIABLES

A quantity that can assume any of a set of values is called variables.

1. **Dependent Variable:** - Internet addiction.
2. **Independent Variable:** - Informational booklet.

### 3.6 SAMPLE SIZE

The sample was 380 adolescents to assess the level of internet addiction among adolescents at selected schools of district Patiala, Punjab, who were available at the time of data collection and also fulfill the inclusion criteria.

### 3.7 SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Sampling technique refers to the process of selecting a portion of the population to represent the entire population.

The choice of sampling technique depends on the nature of problem, the kind of variables included in the study, the type of research and the number of sampling unit. The sample for the present study was the adolescents of Class 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> studying in various schools of district Patiala, Punjab. Purposive sampling technique was adopted for the selection of the sample for the study. Those who fulfill the inclusion criteria were included in the sample.

### 3.8 SAMPLING CRITERIA

The following was the criteria for selection for the study.

#### **Inclusion criteria**

The study included the students:-

- Studying in 11<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup> standard

- Using internet daily
- Willing to participate in research study
- Available at the time of research study

#### Exclusion criteria

The study excluded the students:-

- having no personal mobile phones

### 3.9 SELECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF TOOL

Data collection tools are the devices that a researcher used to collect the data. A search for literature was made for the purpose of locating appropriate tool.

The instrument selected in research should as far as possible a vehicle that would best obtain data for drawing conclusions pertinent to the study and add to the body of knowledge in a discipline.

Standardized scale was used as a tool to assess the level of internet addiction for present study. Tool was developed after reviewing the related literature and after the consultation with experts.

These were considered the most appropriate instrument to elicit the responses from subjects. In the present study, there were 17 items in standardized tool and 20 items in the structured knowledge questionnaire.

### 3.10 DESCRIPTION OF TOOL

Questionnaire comprised of two sections:-

1. **Section A:** Socio-demographic variables
2. **Section B:** Standardized scale tool to assess the level of internet addiction

**TABLE 1**

#### BLUE PRINT OF SELF-STRUCTURED KNOWLEDGE QUESTIONNAIRE

The blue print of the standardized tool to assess the level of internet addiction among adolescents in selected schools of district Patiala, Punjab with a view to develop an Informational booklet."

SR. NO.	AREA	NUMBER OF STATEMENTS	TOTAL NUMBER OF STATEMENTS	%AGE
	<b>Internet addiction</b>			
1.	Salience	10,12,13,15,19	5	25%
2.	Excessive use	1,2,4,18,20	5	25%
3.	Neglecting work	6,8,9	3	15%
4.	Anticipation	7,11	2	10%
5.	Lack of control	5,16,17	3	15%
6.	Neglecting social life	3,4	2	10%

## DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATIONAL BOOKLET

The informational booklet was developed on internet addiction with psychopathology. It includes definition of internet addiction, its advantages & disadvantages, addiction prevention. Expert consultation was sought from senior consultants, senior nursing teachers and researchers.

The copies of booklet were circulated among the experts in the field of nursing and research. The final draft of the booklet was finalized by incorporating the valuable suggestions given by experts.

### 3.11 VALIDITY OF TOOL

Validity is the truthfulness of measure in measuring the phenomenon of interest in a given sample or population. (Laura A Tablot, 1995). The content validity of self- structured questionnaire, standardized scales for internet addiction was done by expert opinion on relevance of items. The tool was given to 7 experts in the field of pediatric nursing, psychiatric and psychology, as per their suggestions, needed amendments was done.

### 3.12 RELIABILITY OF THE TOOL

The tool after validation was tested for reliability. The tool was tested by administering it to 10% of the sample size i.e. 38 adolescents. The reliability of the tool was established by split- half method using the spearman- brown formula and the tool was found to be 0.73 which was found in acceptable range.

### 3.13 PILOT STUDY

- a) The pilot study was conducted on 10% of total sample size. The subject included in pilot study was excluded from the main research study. Pilot study was conducted to see the feasibility and reliability of study after obtaining the formal permission from Govt. Senior Secondary School, Samana, Patiala. It was conducted on 10<sup>th</sup> of January, 2022.
- b) It was found feasible to conduct the study. The plan for data collection remained same for the main study as the investigator did not face any major problem while conducting the pilot study.

### 3.14 DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

1. A prior formal permission was obtained from concerned authorities of selected schools.
2. Purpose of research study was explained and consent was obtained from subjects.
3. Investigator selected samples as per inclusion criteria.
4. The level of internet addiction among adolescents in selected schools of district Patiala, Punjab was assessed by standardized tool before providing booklet.
5. Informational booklet was developed and distributed.

### 3.15 ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

Prior to study;

1. Permission was obtained from the research ethical committee of Adarsh College of Nursing, Patiala, Punjab.
2. Permission was obtained from concerned authorities to conduct the study in selected schools of district Patiala Punjab.
3. Informed consent was obtained from students who are willing to participate in the study.
4. Anonymity and confidentiality of study participants was maintained.

### 3.16 PLAN OF DATA ANALYSIS

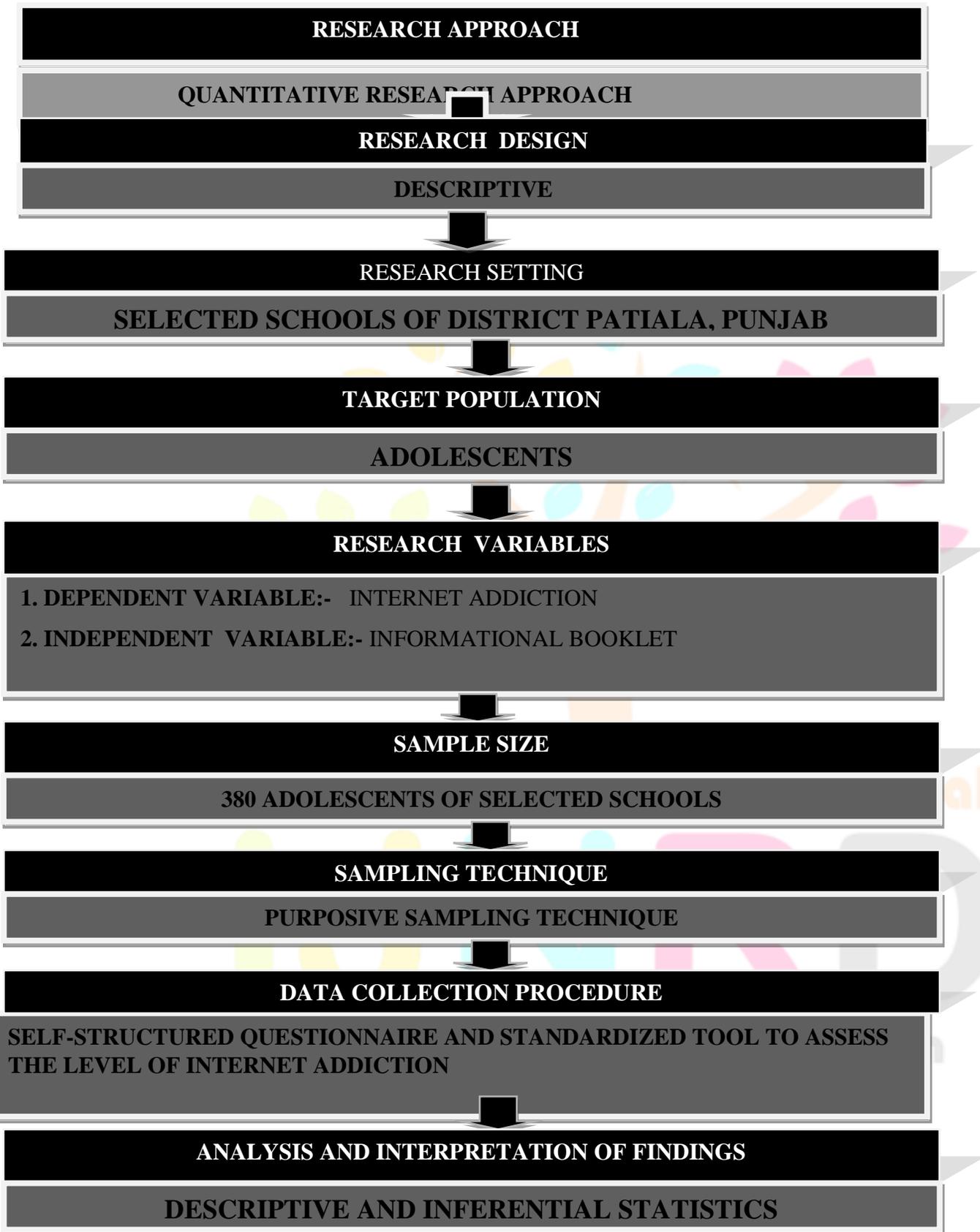
According to Kothari C.R (1985): Analyze means the computation of certain indices or measures along with searching for patterns of relationship that exists among the data groups. It involves estimating the values of unknown parameters of the population and testing of hypothesis for drawing inferences.

After coding the collected data, it was transferred to the master sheet. Then, the data was subjected and analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics.

**Descriptive statistics:-** frequency and percentage distribution, Mean, Median, S.D., Range and Mean Percentage were to analyze the demographic profile of adolescents.

**Inferential statistics:-** the chi- square test was used to find association between level of internet addiction with their selected socio-demographic variable





**FIG : SCHEMATIC PRESENTATION OF RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

## CHAPTER 4

### ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

In order to find a meaningful answer to the research problem the data must be processed and analyzed in systematic and some orderly coherent fashion so that pattern and relationship can be discerned. Data analysis is the application of one or more techniques to a set of data, for the purpose of discovering trends, differences or similarities. The type of technique used is guided by the subject matter of problem.

This chapter presents the analysis and interpretation of data collected to assess the level of internet addiction among adolescents in selected schools of district Patiala, Punjab by assessed by self-structured and standardized knowledge questionnaire before providing and informational booklet.

Analysis and interpretation of data is based on the objectives of study and hypothesis to be tested. The objectives of study were to assess the knowledge score of adolescents studying in selected schools of district Patiala, Punjab was assessed by self-structured and standardized knowledge questionnaire before providing and informational booklet.

### ORGANIZATION OF FINDINGS

The data obtained was entered into the master sheet for tabulation and statistical processing. Both descriptive and inferential statistical method was used to analyzed the collected data.

The analyzed data and findings was organized and finalized according to the plan and presented in the form of tables and figures, which was organized and presented under the following sections:

**Section A:-** Description of socio-demographic variables

**Section B:-** Assess the level of internet addiction among adolescents in selected schools of district Patiala, Punjab.

**Section C:-** Find out association of level of internet addiction with their selected socio-demographic variables among adolescents in selected school of district Patiala, Punjab.

### SECTION A

#### To assess the socio-demographic profile of the sample

This section describes the characteristics of the adolescents in selected schools of district Patiala. the characteristics of the adolescents in selected schools of district Patiala were Gender, Age, Class, Religion, Type of family, Place of residency, Education of Father, Education of Mother, Occupation of Father, Occupation of Mother, Mode of Internet assess

**Table no.2: Frequency and percentage distribution of socio-demographic variables of the adolescents in selected schools of district Patiala.**

Variables	Opts	Percentage (%)	Frequency (f)
Gender	Male	34%	128
	Female	66%	252
Age	15-16 years	49%	185
	17-18 years	51%	195
Class	11th	58%	221
	12th	42%	159
Religion	Hinduism	11%	42
	Muslim	0%	0
	Christianity	27%	102
	Sikhism	62%	236
	Others	0%	0
Type of Family	Nuclear	37%	139
	Joint	63%	241
	Single parent Family	0%	0

Place of Residency	Urban area	16%	59
	Rural area	54%	206
	Semi-urban area	30%	115
Education of Father	Illiterate	30%	115
	Primary School	15%	58
	High School	6%	24
	Secondary School	22%	85
	Graduation	26%	98
	Post-graduation	0%	0
Education of Mother	Illiterate	0%	0
	Primary School	27%	102
	High School	9%	35
	Secondary School	64%	243
	Graduation	0%	0
	Post-graduation	0%	0
Occupation of Father	Unemployed	0%	0
	Farmer	62%	235
	Daily wages	8%	29
	Govt. job	27%	104
	Private job	2%	6
	Business	2%	6
Occupation of Mother	Homemaker	62%	236
	Daily wages	0%	0
	Govt. job	0%	0
	Private job	38%	144
	Business	0%	0
	Others	0%	0
Mode of Internet Access	Mobile phone/iPad/tablet	74%	282
	Computer/laptop/LED	26%	98
	Others	0%	0

**Table no.2: shows the percentage distribution of socio-demographic variables of adolescents.**

#### **Demographic profile of subject according to:**

##### **Gender**

In this study showed that 66% of adolescents were females and 34% were males.

##### **Age**

In this study majority (51%) of adolescents belongs to age group 17-18 years.49% belongs to 15-16 years age.

##### **Class**

The study revealed that 58% adolescents were in 11<sup>th</sup> standard and 42% were in 12<sup>th</sup> standard.

##### **Religion**

The study findings revealed that majority (62%) of adolescents belongs to Sikh religion, 27% were Christian, 11% Hindu and there was no adolescent belong to Muslim religion and others.

##### **Type of Family**

The study findings showed that 63% adolescents live in joint families, 37% in nuclear families and no one live in single parent family.

##### **Place of Residency**

The study revealed that 54% adolescents live in rural area, 30% in semi-urban area and only 16% live in urban area.

##### **Education of Father**

Study showed that Education of Father were 30% illiterate, 15% primary, 6% high, 22% secondary, 26% graduation, and 0% were post-graduation.

##### **Education of Mother**

Study showed that Education of Mother were 0% illiterate, 27% primary, 9% high, 64% secondary, 0% graduation, and 0% were post-graduation.

**Occupation of Father**

The study revealed that 0% father were unemployed, 62% farmer, 8% daily wages, 27% govt. job, 2% private job and 2% do business

**Occupation of Mother**

The study revealed that 62% Mother were homemaker, 0% daily wages, 0% govt. job, 38% private job and 0% do business.

**Mode of Internet access**

Study showed that 74% adolescents used mobile phone/iPad/tablet and 26% computer/laptop/Led and 0% others.

**SECTION B**

To assess the level of internet addiction among adolescents in selected schools of district Patiala, Punjab.

**Table No. 3: Percentage and frequency distribution of level of internet addiction among adolescents**

<b>CRITERIA MEASURE OF INTERNET ADDICTION SCALE SCORE</b>		
<b>Level of SCOREs N= 380</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Severe Use(80-100)	16%	61
Moderate Use(50-79)	31%	117
Mild Use(31-49)	32%	122
Normal Use(0-30)	21%	80

Maximum =100 Minimum=0

Table no. 3: shows that majority (32%) of adolescents are mild internet users, followed by moderate users 32%, normal users 21% and severe users 16%.

**Table no.4: Mean, Median, Range and S.D. of level of internet addiction among adolescents**

N= 380							
Descriptive Statistics	Mean	Median	S.D.	Maximum	Minimum	Range	Mean %
INTERNET ADDICTION SCALE SCORE	50.90	48	24.95	100	0	100	50.90

Maximum=100 Minimum=0

Table no.4 depicts the mean, median, range, and S.D. of the level of internet addiction among adolescents in selected schools of district Patiala, Punjab. The mean score was 50.90, median was 48 and S.D. was 24.95 with range 100. Maximum score obtained were 100 and minimum were 0 out of total possible scores of 100. Mean percentage of internet addiction was 50.90.

**SECTION C**

To find out association of level of internet addiction with their selected socio-demographic variables among adolescents in selected schools of district Patiala, Punjab.

**Table no. 8: Showing association of level of internet addiction with their selected socio-demographic variables**

This section deals with the findings related to the association between score and selected demographic variables. The chi-square test was used to determine the association between the score levels and selected demographic variables

Demographic Data		Levels (N=380)				ASSOCIATION WITH INTERNET ADDICTION SCALE SCORE																																																																																																																																																																			
Variables	Opts	Severe Use	Moderate Use	Mild Use	Normal Use	Chi Test	P Value	df	Table Value	Result																																																																																																																																																															
											Gender	Male	16	45	35	32	5.505	0.138	3	7.815	Not Significant																																																																																																																																																				
	Female	45	72	87	48	Age	15-16 years	27	60	54	44	3.026	0.388	3	7.815	Not Significant							17-18 years	34	57	68	36	Class	11th	35	71	68	47	0.627	0.890	3	7.815	Not Significant		12th	26	46	54	33	Religion	Hinduism	7	11	17	7	5.615	0.468	6	12.592	Not Significant	Muslim	0	0	0	0	Christianity	13	38	27	24	Sikhism	41	68	78	49	Others	0	0	0	0	Type of Family	Nuclear	21	43	40	35	2.653	0.448	3	7.815	Not Significant	Joint	40	74	82	45	Single parent Family	0	0	0	0	Place of Residency	Urban area	9	19	18	13	8.330	0.215	6	12.592	Not Significant	Rural area	39	57	73	37	Semi-urban area	13	41	31	30	Education of Father	Illiterate	17	36	42	20	21.569	0.043	12	21.026	Significant	Primary School	10	19	25	4	High School	2	6	9	7	Secondary School	15	20	26	24	Graduation	17	36	20	25	Post-graduation	0	0	0	0	Education of Mother	Illiterate	0	0	0	0	3.543	0.738	6	12.592	Not Significant	Primary School	13	32	37	20
Age	15-16 years	27	60	54	44		3.026	0.388	3	7.815	Not Significant																																																																																																																																																														
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Class	11th	35	71	68	47	0.627	0.890	3	7.815	Not Significant																																																																																																																																																															
		12th	26	46	54						33	Religion	Hinduism	7	11	17	7	5.615	0.468	6	12.592	Not Significant	Muslim	0	0	0	0	Christianity		13	38	27	24	Sikhism						41	68	78	49	Others		0	0	0	0	Type of Family						Nuclear	21	43	40	35	2.653	0.448	3	7.815	Not Significant		Joint	40	74	82	45					Single parent Family		0	0	0	0	Place of Residency	Urban area	9	19	18	13	8.330	0.215	6	12.592	Not Significant		Rural area	39	57	73	37	Semi-urban area				13	41	31	30	Education of Father			Illiterate	17	36	42	20	21.569	0.043	12		21.026	Significant		Primary School	10						19	25	4						High School	2	6	9	7	Secondary School	15	20	26	24	Graduation	17	36	20	25	Post-graduation	0	0	0	0	Education of Mother	Illiterate	0	0	0	0	3.543	0.738	6	12.592	Not Significant		Primary School
Religion	Hinduism	7	11	17	7	5.615	0.468	6	12.592	Not Significant																																																																																																																																																															
	Muslim	0	0	0	0																																																																																																																																																																				
	Christianity	13	38	27	24																																																																																																																																																																				
	Sikhism	41	68	78	49																																																																																																																																																																				
	Others	0	0	0	0																																																																																																																																																																				
Type of Family	Nuclear	21	43	40	35	2.653	0.448	3	7.815	Not Significant																																																																																																																																																															
	Joint	40	74	82	45																																																																																																																																																																				
	Single parent Family	0	0	0	0																																																																																																																																																																				
Place of Residency	Urban area	9	19	18	13	8.330	0.215	6	12.592	Not Significant																																																																																																																																																															
	Rural area	39	57	73	37																																																																																																																																																																				
	Semi-urban area	13	41	31	30																																																																																																																																																																				
Education of Father	Illiterate	17	36	42	20	21.569	0.043	12	21.026	Significant																																																																																																																																																															
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	Graduation	17	36	20	25																																																																																																																																																																				
	Post-graduation	0	0	0	0																																																																																																																																																																				
Education of Mother	Illiterate	0	0	0	0	3.543	0.738	6	12.592	Not Significant																																																																																																																																																															
	Primary School	13	32	37	20																																																																																																																																																																				
	High School	5	9	14	7																																																																																																																																																																				

	Secondary School	43	76	71	53					
	Graduation	0	0	0	0					
	Post-graduation	0	0	0	0					
Occupation of Father	Unemployed	0	0	0	0	16.923	0.153	12	21.026	Not Significant
	Farmer	41	66	75	53					
	Daily wages	5	12	7	5					
	Govt. job	13	31	40	20					
	Private job	1	3	0	2					
	Business	1	5	0	0					
Occupation of Mother	Homemaker	37	67	81	51	2.264	0.519	3	7.815	Not Significant
	Daily wages	0	0	0	0					
	Govt. job	0	0	0	0					
	Private job	24	50	41	29					
	Business	0	0	0	0					
Mode of Internet Access	Mobile phone/iPad/tablet	49	81	95	57	3.928	0.269	3	7.815	Not Significant
	Computer/laptop/LED	12	36	27	23					
	Others	0	0	0	0					

Table no. 8: shows that the association between the level of score and socio demographic variable. Based on the objective used to Chi-square test used to associate the level of INTERNET ADDICTION and selected demographic variables.

There is significance association between the level of scores and demographic variables( Education of Father) .The calculated chi-square values were more than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance

There is no significance association between the level of scores with other socio-demographic variables .The calculated chi-square values were less than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance

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