Personality Correlates, Emotional Intelligence among Late Adolescents with Internet Addiction

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ABSTRACT

Present research was conducted to study the Personality Correlates, Emotional Intelligence among Late Adolescents with Internet Addiction. 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 the 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. 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. Comorbidity of IA and personality disorders along with emotional intelligence. These correlations must be considered in prevention and treatment.

KEYWORDS

Late Adolescents, Personality Correlates, Internet Addiction, Emotional Intelligence

1 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.

1.1 Research Objectives

- To contemplate Personality Correlates among Late Adolescents with Internet Addiction.
- To think about Emotional Intelligence among Late Adolescents with Internet Addiction.
- To think about the Relation between Personality Correlates and Emotional Intelligence among Late Adolescents with Internet Addiction.

1.2 Research Hypothesis

There will be No Significant –

Table 1: Socio – Demographic details of Participants

Socio-Demographic Details	Frequency	Percentage %
Male	5	16.7
Female	25	83.3
Age 18 – 19	6	36.7
Age 19 – 20	11	36.7
Age 20 – 21	11	20
Age 21 – 22	2	6.7
Education - B.A. 1st year	23	76.7
Education - B.Tech. 4th year	7	23.3
Marital Status – Married	0	0
Marital Status – Unmarried	30	100
Father's job – Service	22	76.3
Father's job – Business	8	26.7
Mother's job - Service	5	16.7
Mother's job – Business	5	16.7
Mother's job - Homemaker	20	66.6
Parental Income - Average (up to 2 lacs per month)	26	86.7
Parental Income - Average (up to 10 lacs per month)	4	13.3
Need for Internet Usage - Yes	30	100
Need for Internet Usage -No	0	0
Starting age for Internet Usage - Below 10	3	10
Starting age for Internet Usage - Below 15	14	46.7
Starting age for Internet Usage - Below 20	13	46.6
Duration of Internet Usage - Below 5 hours	6	20
Duration of Internet Usage - Below 8 hours	9	30
Duration of Internet Usage - Below 12 hours	15	50
Purpose of Internet Usage - Surfing	10	33.3
Purpose of Internet Usage - Gaming	2	6.7
Purpose of Internet Usage - Communication	18	60
Favourable Time - Day	0	0
Favourable Time - Night	30	100
Pleasure from Internet Usage - Yes	30	100
Pleasure from Internet Usage - No	0	0
Irritation if Internet is not available - Yes	30	100
Irritation if Internet is not available - No	0	0
Medical History if any - Yes	3	10
Medical History if any - No	27	90

- Relationship between Personality Correlates and Internet Addiction in Adolescents.
- Relationship between Emotional Intelligence and Internet Addiction in Adolescents.
- Relationship between Personality Correlates and Emotional Intelligence in Adolescents with Internet Addiction.

2 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 chosen. 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.

3 RESULTS

4 DISCUSSION

Personality factors such as lack of perseverance (Mottram & Fleming, 2009), psychoticism (Tosun & Lajunen, 2009), and neuroticism,

Table 2: 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 3: 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 4: 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

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 on-line activities is associated with emotional instability, impulsivity and aggressiveness which facilitate the expression of dysregulated, unintegrated, and even violent reactions to stressful situations.

5 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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