INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF TRENDS IN EMERGING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

To Investigate and Examine Significant Variations in the Interactions Between Local and Academic Characteristics and Internet Addiction

[1]Dhanashri R Jadhav and [2]Dr. Satish Kumar

[1]Research Scholar, Department of Psychology, Maharaja Agrasen Himalayan Garhwal University, Uttarakhand, India
[2]Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Maharaja Agrasen Himalayan Garhwal University, Uttarakhand, India

Corresponding Author: Dhanashri R Jadhav

Abstract

Every civilization depends on education. Facilitating learning, or the development of knowledge, skills, attitudes, beliefs, and habits, is what education is all about accumulating basic information, strengthening one's ability to think and make decisions, and overall putting oneself or others intellectually in a mature life-stage. Education, in the words of the great philosopher Aristotle, is the process of developing a healthy body and intellect. Education, in Pestalozzi's view, refers to the natural, orderly, and methodical development of every power. A country's progress, welfare, and prosperity largely depend on a quick, deliberate, and sustained increase in the level and scope of education. There is no question that imparting knowledge should be seen as an important goal of education. Every person is distinct and different from others, and every child is an experimental product of life. Worldwide, a lot of individuals now consider mobile phones essential. The ideal method for maintaining social connections is through a mobile phone. Everywhere we go, we always have our cell phones with us. Mobile phones have become into significant assets in all aspects of life. Since technology has advanced to the point that mobile devices can perform all important tasks online, it is impossible to imagine living without a mobile device.

Keywords: Natural, Orderly, Civilization, Essential, Education

Introduction

Nowadays, technology is really important. Nowadays, technology is used to complete almost all forms of labor. Everyone is dependent on technology in the modern world since many tasks, such as online shopping, payments, and bill paying, cannot be accomplished without it (Keswani, Banerjee & Patni, 2008) [1]. The rapid advancement of technology has affected humankind's daily lives as well. We learn about new technologies every day in a variety of areas of our lives, such as office work, the market, academics, medicine, etc.

The digital revolution of today has produced a wide range of tools and resources. We have access to a wide range of information thanks to it. It has fundamentally altered the way we communicate, think, pay our bills, transfer money, watch TV, and maintain our safety. It has produced a wide variety of multipurpose gadgets, including smart phones, tablets, and automobiles. Therefore, it can be claimed that the digital revolution has made life easier, quicker, and

better for people. Additionally, it has facilitated news organizations' global information dissemination (Ahmed, 2013) [2].

With the aid of this new technology and new instruments, many kinds of information are being exchanged on social media. Social media has grown to be a significant and significant medium for the exchange of information and personal opinion. This platform affects people's daily lives in a variety of ways. Given how intriguing it sounds, it makes one curious about the potential of this kind of technology (Akram & Kumar, 2017) [3].

For instance, a mobile user has the ability to access both an online and an offline dictionary to better comprehend the meaning of a term. If you experience issues with any of your tasks, such as work in business, marketing, medicine, or academia, download apps and use a search engine such as Google Chrome, Internet Explorer, or another one (Dogruer, Eyyam, & Menevis, 2011a) [4]. Several autonomous metro trains are currently on the roads, and robots are frequently

seen in locations like homes, factories, and other settings. These instances alert us to how quickly human life is changing and how technology plays a part in it.

One must carefully consider ordinary life of regular people in the past in order to comprehend the extent of change in our lives brought on by the technological revolution. In the past, we would write letters to communicate with one another. These letters would be mailed and would arrive at their destination after a few days. However, with the aid of the internet, it is now possible to send a massage with just a mouse click. Only because of the current state of technology's rapid advancement is it simpler. The development of new technology has resulted in the creation of numerous programs, like Twitter, Facebook, WhatsApp, Skype, and others that allow audio messaging.

Prior to a few years ago, we had to wait in line to pay bills, make deposits, and file income tax and other taxes. However, with the aid of your cell phone and the internet, today, all tasks involving money, such as paying bills and making deposits, take just a few seconds (Sharma & Singh, 2018) [5]. Everything is available for purchase online. Since all banks have released their own UPI-based apps, including BHIM, and since Apple Pay, Google Pay, and Paytm have all launched their own services, there is no need for cash in this situation either. Here, it's important to remember that e-reader technology has made reading simpler. Electronic reading devices like the Kindle and Nook could only offer millions of books and other reading materials because of the Internet. The best feature of these devices is that they take up no room in a house or office. It is simple to use while traveling by bus, train, or on vacation.

Technology has also made a lot of security technologies and apps available, which are enabling us to live longer and in a safer environment. Numerous technological advancements have been made recently; for instance, IOT devices are frequently used by elderly people and people with impairments (Mohammed & Ahmed, 2017) [6]. Other crucial technologies include those for detection, sensing, CCTV cameras, wireless devices, etc. These kinds of technology are beneficial for people's safety and wellbeing. For instance, the Haryana government just released the Durga Shakti app for women's protection, which can immediately locate a lady in need.

Scope of the study
Utilizing the internet allows for quick access to knowledge, the sharing of information and documents for both personal and professional purposes. Internet access is become a need for day-to-day living. Today's world revolves around the internet. Before the invention of the internet, human life was different. People showed love to one another, communicated effectively, had good family relationships, tried to always tell the truth, and met in person. However, thanks to the internet, people can now interact with one another instantly, anywhere, at any time, and at the speed of light. Teenagers appear to be more glued to the internet in our country because it is widely used and accessible. Teenagers utilize the internet more than adults due to the introduction of several social networking sites and mobile apps. There is a negative influence on their academic achievement, health, and family due to increased internet use. Researchers so wish to investigate internet addiction.

Objectives of the study
1. Investigate the impact of important age group from 16 to 25 years and local characteristics affecting internet addiction.
2. To investigate and examine significant variations in the interactions between local and academic characteristics and internet addiction.

Review of Literature
Palen and Salzman (2001) [7] The study "Mobile phones are valued for their status more than for their effectiveness of communication" looked at this issue. This category may also include education. 260 college-bound youth were used as the sample in this US study. They discovered that the change from "electronic learning" to "mobile learning" is influenced by the new paradigm of "anywhere, anyone, and anytime computing," and the benefits of this newly acquired idea of mobility were anticipated to be reflected in more effective teaching methods and modified learning outcomes. Adolescence is a special moment in the life cycle. Peers play a big part during this period, and cell phones have evolved into a tool to define a sense of group membership, particularly in relation to the older generation.

Pedersen (2003) [8] studied how 129 teens used mobile internet services and discovered that there are significant differences in usage and service uptake among different groups of teenagers, making it insignificant to view the entire population of teenagers as a homogeneous segment. This supports the notion that other demographic factors should be taken into account in addition to age.

Rice and Katz (2003) [9] discovered that Americans' employment status, age, and marital status are key determinants of mobile phone adoption. They also noted a disparity between mobile phone users and non-users that was correlated with marital status, income, and employment. Additionally, it was discovered that important influences on people's use of mobile phones include their income, employment situation, and prior mobile phone usage.

Research Methodology
A research design is mostly used since it offers the most information about the study for the least amount of money. A research design informs researchers about the best methods for data collection, hypothesis testing, and statistical analysis. Additionally, it gives the researcher control over undesirable variance. Bias should be minimized and reliability should be increased in a good study design. As a result, extra consideration must be given to the choice of a research design.

The amount of Internet Addiction and the Type of Courses are included in the 32 factorial design employed in the current study. When two or more independent variables are being researched at once, a factorial design is utilized. Values of independent variables are examined in all potential interactions in the factorial design. The factororial design is appropriate for studies where a given issue is influenced by a multitude of factors. There are two types of factorial designs: simple factorial and complex factorial.

Population
This section lists the numerous organizations where the

study was conducted and the guidelines under which it was approved. The responders for this study will be 400 subjects, Through the use of the testing inventories, the group was chosen at random.

Sample & Sampling Techniques

It was a convenient (Incidental/Purposive) sampling. This section lists the numerous organizations where the study was conducted and the guidelines under which it was approved. The responders for this study will be 400 subjects, Through the use of the testing inventories, the group was chosen at random.

The current study's objective was to compare Mobile Phone addiction and mental health among students in the different Schools. The following test tools were taken into consideration for this purpose with their respective manuals' descriptions of their objectivity, reliability, and validity. In this study, two (02) inventories were used. The Mobile Phone Addiction Test, which was employed in this study, was created by Kimbal Young and translated and standardized into the region's language by Mittal Vekariya.

Analysis and Data Interpretation

Table 1: Table For Interaction of Types of Faculty and Sex Variables on Mobile Phone Addiction

Sr. No.	Pairs	Mean Diff.	Significance
1	A1B1 vs. A1B2	6.24	0.01
2	A1B1 vs. A2B1	2.46	N.S.
3	A1B1 vs. A2B2	11.02	0.01
4	A1B1 vs. A3B1	1.17	N.S.
5	A1B1 vs. A3B2	3.18	0.05
6	A1B2 vs. A2B1	3.76	0.01
7	A1B2 vs. A2B2	4.79	0.01
8	A1B2 vs. A3B1	5.04	0.01
9	A1B2 vs. A3B2	2.59	N.S.
10	A2B1 vs. A2B2	8.55	0.01
11	A2B1 vs. A3B1	1.29	N.S.
12	A2B1 vs. A3B2	1.16	N.S.
13	A2B2 vs. A3B1	9.83	0.01
14	A2B2 vs. A3B2	7.35	0.01
15	A3B1 vs. A3B2	2.46	N.S.

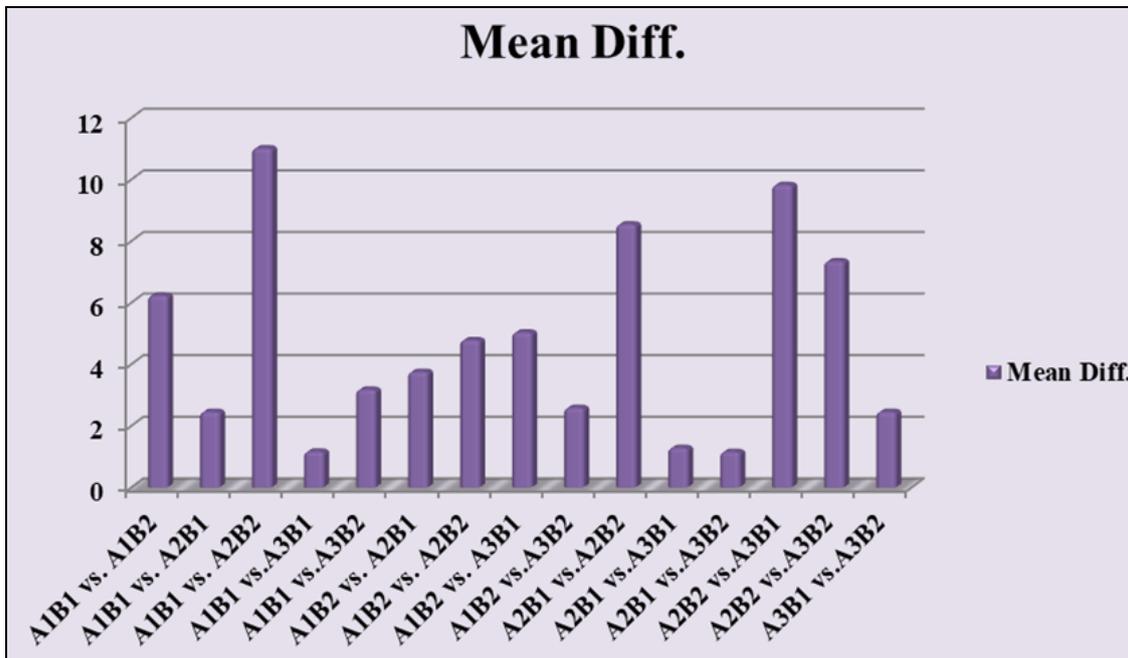Sig. levels for L.S.D. 0.05=3.74 / 0.01=4.89

Fig 1: Table for interaction of types of faculty and sex variables on mobile phone addiction

It could be seen from the table that the Interaction F for Types of faculty and Sex variables on Mobile Phone Addiction F value was 2.30, which was not significance at 0.05 levels. Hence, the Ho5 was not rejected and it could be said that there was not significant mean difference between Types of faculty and sex variables & their Mobile Phone Addiction score. The table no.4.3.10 and figure 1 point out the L.S.D. for interaction of types of faculty and sex variables on Mobile Phone Addiction. It could be seen the result and said that most of the pairs are significance at 0.05 or 0.01 levels. It could also said that the highest mean score 47.80 was Arts male students. So It could be said that Arts male students are more Mobile Phone Addicted students. The highest mean difference between A1B1 vs. A2B2 (Arts male students Vs. Commerce female students) was 11.02, so the result said that it was big difference. The lowest mean difference between A2B1 vs. A3B2 (Commerce male students Vs. Science female students) was 1.16 on Mobile Phone Addiction. Hence, it could be seen all the result and concluded that either all variables (faculties and sex) are affected on Mobile Phone Addiction or Mobile Phone Addiction was affected them.

Table 2: Interaction F For Types of Faculty and Area Variables on Mobile Phone Addiction

Variables	A1 (Arts faculty students)	A2 (Commerce faculty students)	A3 (Science faculty students)	F	Sig.
C1 (Rural)	48.49	41.37	45.08	2.56	N.S.
C2 (Urban)	42.90	42.76	47.75		

Significance levels df2 =0.05=3.00 /0.01=4.63

Table 3: Table for interaction of types of faculty and area variables on mobile phone addiction

Sr. No.	Pairs	Mean Diff.	Significance
1	A1C1 vs. A1C2	3.57	0.01
2	A1C1 vs. A2C1	6.08	0.01
3	A1C1 vs. A2C2	4.75	0.01
4	A1C1 vs.A3C1	2.44	N.S.
5	A1C1 vs.A3C2	0.25	N.S.
6	A1C2 vs. A2C1	2.53	N.S.
7	A1C2 vs. A2C2	1.18	N.S.
8	A1C2 vs. A3C1	1.15	N.S.
9	A1C2 vs.A3C2	3.82	0.01
10	A2C1 vs.A2C2	1.37	N.S.
11	A2C1 vs.A3C1	3.68	0.01
12	A2C1 vs.A3C2	6.34	0.01
13	A2C2 vs.A3C1	2.33	N.S.
14	A2C2 vs.A3C2	4.97	0.01
15	A3C1 vs.A3C2	2.66	0.05

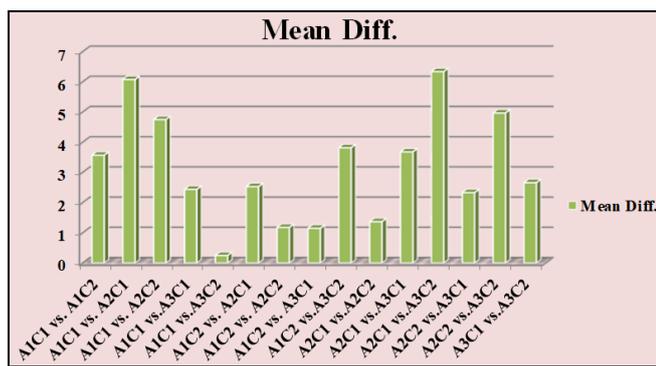Sig. levels for L.S.D. 0.05=3.75/ 0.01=4.89

Fig 2: Interaction of types of faculty and area variables on mobile phone addiction

The Interaction F for Types of faculty and Area factors on Mobile Phone Addiction F value was 2.56, which was not significant at 0.05 levels, as can be seen from table As a result, it can be said that the Ho5 was not rejected and that there was a substantial mean difference between the types of faculty, the area factors, and their Mobile Phone Addiction score. The L.S.D. for interactions between the categories of faculty and area factors on Mobile Phone addiction is shown in table 3 figure No. 2. that the outcome could be seen and that the majority of pairwise significance could be determined at 0.05 or 0.01 levels. The biggest mean difference between A2C1 and A3C2 (Commerce rural students against Science urban students) was 6.34, which indicates that there was a significant difference, according to the results. On Mobile Phone Addiction, the A1C1 vs. A3C2 (Arts rural students vs. Science urban students) mean difference was 0.25 at its lowest.

7. Conclusion
Today, billions of people worldwide are aware of how crucial mobile devices are to their everyday lives. Our daily life and identity status are both reflected in the use of mobile phones. The actual electronic gadget, screen savers, ringtones, backgrounds, and accessories aid in defining ourselves or what we are to the outside world. Due to their many benefits and inexpensive price, mobile phones are no longer seen as luxury items but rather as necessities. They are now fully incorporated into society. Nearly everyone

today relies on their cell phone for daily activities, and some people find it difficult to go an hour without using their phone. These days, teenagers are also wearing this as a fashion statement. As individuals prefer to check the time on their mobile phones, wrist watches have being displaced by smartphones. Calculations are performed by this device, which also wakes users up and reminds them of all daily obligations and appointments.

Numerous mobile phone models come with capabilities including SMS Services, Calling, Internet Browser, Games, MMS, WAP, WIFI, GPRS, Infrared / Bluetooth, Radio, Music Player / MP3 / AAC, FM, Video/Built-in Camera, Video Recorder, Touch screen, Audio Recorder, and more. Size, color, battery life, polyphonic ringtones, cost, and robustness navigator, fashionFace Recognition, Voice Recognition, Fingerprint Recognition, Social Networking, 3G, 3Gs, 4G, and 4Gs Organizer for personal use, USB, integrated torch, Alarm, clock, phone book, calculator, speaker phone Countdown timer, conference calling, photo album, gallery, currency converter, quad band, profiles, screensavers, dual sim, set reminders, etc. are just a few of the features that are built-in to the hand free speaker. The rapid uptake and widespread use of mobile phones has transformed how people interact, communicate, and associate with one another.

8. References
1. Keswani B, Banerjee C, Patni P. Role of Technology In Education: A 21st Century Approach. Journal of Commerce and Information Technology. 2008;8:53-59.
2. Ahmed FZ. Remittances deteriorate governance. Review of Economics and Statistics. 2013;95(4):1166-1182.
3. Akram W, Kumar R. A study on positive and negative effects of social media on society. International journal of computer sciences and engineering. 2017;5(10):351-354.
4. Dogruer N, Eyyam R, Menevis I. The use of the internet for educational purposes. Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences. 2011;28:606-611.
5. Sharma SK, Verma DS, Khan LU, Kumar S, Khan SB, editors. Handbook of materials characterization. New York, NY, USA:: Springer International Publishing; c2018.
6. Ghafoor K, Özcan MM, AL-Juhaımı F, Babıker EE, Sarker ZI, Ahmed IA, *et al*. Nutritional composition, extraction, and utilization of wheat germ oil: A review. European Journal of Lipid Science and Technology. 2017;119(7):1600160.
7. Palen L, Salzman M, Youngs E. Discovery and integration of mobile communications in everyday life. Personal and ubiquitous computing. 2001;5(2):109-122.
8. Pedersen TG. Variational approach to excitons in carbon nanotubes. Physical Review B. 2003;67(7):073401.
9. Rice RE, Katz JE. Comparing internet and mobile phone usage: digital divides of usage, adoption, and dropouts. Telecommunications policy. 2003;27(8-9):597-623.
10. Allport GA. Pattern and growth in personality. New York (NY): Holt, Rinehart and Winston; c1963.
11. Allardt E. Dimensions of welfare (Hyvinvoinnin

ulottuvuuksia). Porvoo (Finland): WSOY; c1976.

12. Ally M. Transforming the delivery of education and training. Athabasca (AB): AU Press, Athabasca University; c2009.

13. Altavilla D. A history of the Internet: from concept to Napster and Facebook. HotHardware; c2010 [cited 2010 Mar 11]. Available from: hothardware.com/news

14. Anderson S, Messick S. Social competency in young children. Developmental Psychology. 1974;10:282–293.

15. Argyle M, Henderson M, Furnham A. The rules of social relationships. British Journal of Social Psychology. 1985;24:125–139.

16. Arora R. Academic achievement of adolescents in relation to study habits. The International Journal of Indian Psychology. 2016;3(2):48–54.

17. Aslanidou S, Menexes G. Youth and the Internet: uses and practices in the home. Computers and Education. 2008;51:1375–1391.