TO STUDY ABOUT THE INTERNET ADDICTION BASED ON INTERACTION FOR GENDER, TYPES OF FACULTY AND AREA VARIABLES

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Abstract
Internet addiction and users' mental health, this behavior is characterized by a lack of patience, signs of social isolation, emotional problems, and disruption of social relationships. Both emotional and physical symptoms and signs of internet addiction illness are present. Anxiety, despair, loneliness, and mood swings are some of the main emotional signs of internet addiction. Internet addiction can cause abrupt weight loss and gain, poor nutrition, impaired vision, insomnia, neck discomfort, back pain, and headaches, among other physical symptoms. Some signs of mental health issues brought on by excessive internet use include depression, hopelessness, and losing interest in daily tasks. The biggest problem in the field of mental health is internet addiction. People are becoming more and more callous to society, other living things, and other difficulties as a result of their unneeded and excessive internet use. In the postmodern world, it has developed into a serious illness. It is causing a wide range of psychological illnesses and personality traits in users all over the world.

Keywords: Internet Addiction, Mental Health, Behavior, Social Isolation, Emotional Problems.

INTRODUCTION
INTERNET ADDICTION

The "Centre for Internet Addiction," established by Dr. Kimberly Young in 1995, defines Internet Addiction as any compulsive online behavior that interferes with a user's normal way of life and places stress on those who are close to him or her, whether they be family members, friends, or coworkers. The term "online compulsivity" and "the internet dependency" are other names for it.

Dr. Ivan Goldberg proposed the idea of "Internet addiction" for "pathological obsessive internet use" in 1995. Internet addiction is often defined as "an uncontrollable need for excessive internet use, devaluation of time spent offline, extreme anxiety and hostility in the case of deprivation, and increasing deterioration of social and family life." A person who is addicted to the Internet will typically spend several hours online and prefer to connect with others virtually versus actually meeting and interacting with them in person (Young, 2004).

According to Black et al. (1999), obsessive computer use might have negative social, professional, financial, or legal repercussions. According to Shaw and Black (2008), internet addiction is characterized by excessive or poorly managed preoccupations, desires, or behaviors related to computer use and internet access that cause impairment or suffering. According to Amanda Heller's

proposed definition of Internet addiction, the term "addiction" would explain everything and nothing if it included all satisfied cravings, including those for heroin and expensive handbags. A general definition of internet addiction is "the inability of the individual to control their internet use, leading to significant distress and/or functional impairment in daily life."

COMPONENT OF INTERNET ADDICTION

According to the internet addiction component model, there are six major components of online addiction (Griffiths, 2005)

Salience: Addicts are constantly thinking about their previous and forthcoming internet activities. Therefore, it controls their thoughts, feelings, and behavior.

Withdrawal: When an addict's internet connection is abruptly cut off and reduced, they experience uncomfortable feelings. Users experience anxiety and depression while they are offline. Other than that, prominent signs of this type of component include anxiety, impatience, and boredom.

Tolerance: The user wishes to extend the amount of time they spend online. A person who is addicted also wishes to engage in an increasing number of online activities.

Mood modification: Addicts who depend on the internet to feel good cannot function without it. After using the internet, the person is happy. Internet and online activities serve as a coping mechanism for addicts. Without internet, they fret and believe life is dull, meaningless, and devoid of fun. So that's how people utilize the internet to lift their spirits.

Relapse is defined as the propensity to exhibit the same pattern of addictive behavior, resulting in the recurrence of addictive behavior even after controlling it for a long period of time.

Conflicts: Due to the amount of time spent online, the internet makes it difficult to complete all critical tasks, including family, personal, and official job. Because of internet addiction, kids' academic achievement, employees' job performance, and relationships with friends and family all suffer.

TYPES OF INTERNET ADDICTION

One of the leading authorities on internet addiction is Dr. Kimberly Young. She has written numerous books, academic papers, and articles about internet addiction. The six categories of internet addiction have been discussed by her.

Cyber-sexual addiction: It has to do with online porn. It goes without saying that internet addiction exists. It includes a variety of online sexually explicit actions. These kinds of behaviors cause issues in sexual and romantic relationships in real life. It has been demonstrated that engaging in sexual activity online might be dangerous for an addicted person.

Addiction to online relationships: The user is connected to their virtual buddies. They put their internet pals before their interpersonal connections. Even if they are not sexual in nature, these relationships are damaging and have a detrimental impact on the internet user. As opposed to actual pals, the addicted person spends more time online and on social media with friends.

Online gambling, online gambling, online auctions, and obsessive online shopping are all examples of activities that fall under the category of "Net Compulsion." These habits also contribute to workplace troubles with money and employment. The hooked person always participates in online financial activity. Therefore, excessive online buying, bidding, gaming, and gambling are examples of net obsession.

Information overload: The internet offers a wealth of information on all subjects. The user can quickly search the Internet for any kind of information. However, sometimes the search for information turns into an addiction to information overload. These habits lower a person's ability to be productive at work. When looking for any kind of information, the user always turns to the internet.

Computer dependency: Online and offline gaming are both included in the term "computer game addiction." Due to their extensive use of computers in their offices, both online and offline, some employees suffer from computer addiction. Children and young users of computers and the internet are also susceptible to computer addiction.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
STUDY AREA
Selected colleges at Visakhapatnam.
DATA COLLECTION OF THE STUDY
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 700 subjects, Through the use of the testing inventories, the group was chosen at random.

The current study's objective was to compare internet addiction and mental health among students in the different colleges. 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 Internet 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.

The questionnaire for mental health was created by D.J. Bhatt and Gita R. Gida and utilized in this study to gather data. Thus, 700 subjects who were chosen at random from various institutions and neighborhoods in the Visakhapatnam District will serve as the study's respondents. The whole sample consists of 700 subjects.

POPULATION
Data from both primary and secondary sources would be gathered. Individuals and internet use would be considered primary sources, whereas articles from presented papers, scholarly journals, and web pages from the internet would be considered secondary sources. The information gathered, presented, and compared in order to derive conclusions about the importance and priority of both these studies. Also revealed are the causes of addiction. In the study, statistical methods like ratios, percentages, arithmetic averages, trends, etc., wherever necessary, are to be employed for meaningful analysis and for producing accurate suggestions based on the findings. The study's conclusions will be supported with tables and graphs.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Ho1: There is no significance difference of Internet Addiction based on Interaction for types of faculty and Area variables.

TABLE:1- INTERACTION FOR TYPES OF FACULTY AND AREA VARIABLES ON INTERNET ADDICTION

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

Significance levels df2 =0.05=3.00 /0.01=4.63

TABLE: 2 -TABLE FOR INTERACTION OF TYPES OF FACULTY AND AREA VARIABLES ON INTERNET ADDICTION

Sr. N0.	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

The Interaction F for Types of faculty and Area factors on Internet 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 Internet Addiction score.
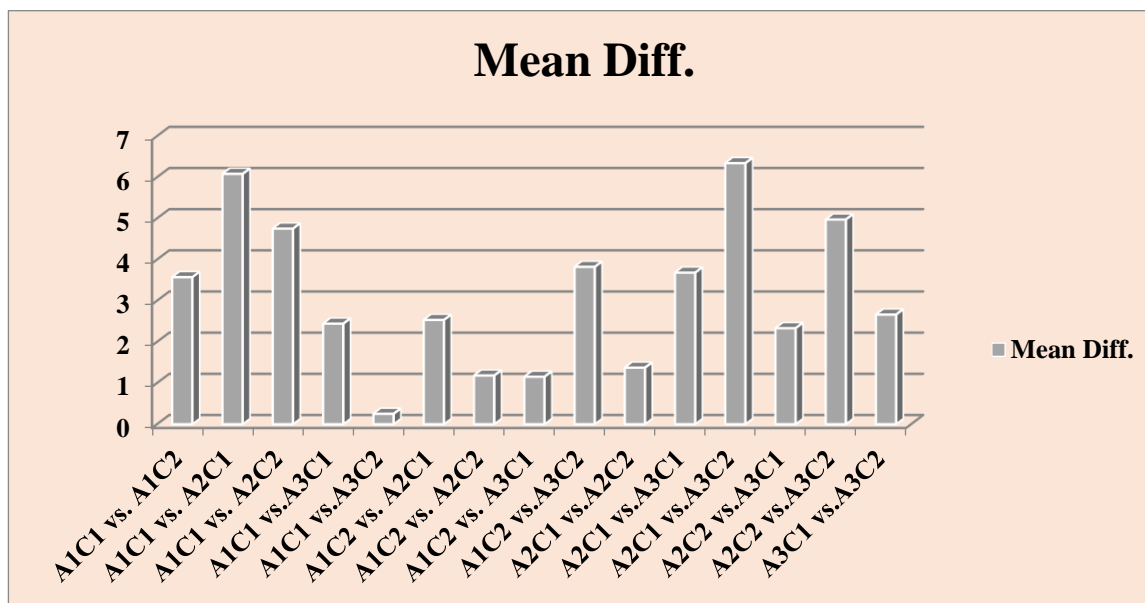

FIGURE:1- TABLE FOR INTERACTION OF TYPES OF FACULTY AND AREA VARIABLES ON INTERNET ADDICTION

The L.S.D. for interactions between the categories of faculty and area factors on Internet addiction is shown in table No. 4.3.12 and figure No. 05. 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 Internet Addiction, the A1C1 vs. A3C2 (Arts rural students vs. Science urban students) mean difference was 0.25 at its lowest.

Ho2: There is no significance difference of Internet Addiction based on Interaction for Sex variables and Area variables.

TABLE:3 INTERACTION F FOR SEX VARIABLES AND AREA VARIABLES ON INTERNET ADDICTION

Variables	B_1 (Male students)	B_2 (Female students)	F	Sig.
Rural students (C_1)	48.34	42.94	**0.19**	**N.S.**
Urban students (C_2)	46.83	40.75		

Sig. levels df_2 =0.05=3.85 / 0.01=6.66

TABLE:4- L.S.D. TABLE FOR INTERACTION OF SEX AND AREA VARIABLES ON INTERNET ADDICTION

Sr. No.	Pairs	Mean Diff.	Significance
1	B_1C_1 vs. B_1C_2	0.48	N.S.
2	B_1C_1 vs. B_2C_1	5.43	0.01
3	B_1C_1 vs. B_2C_2	5.57	0.01
4	B_1C_2 vs.B_2C_1	5.86	0.01
5	B_1C_2 vs. B_2C_2	6.05	0..01
6	B_2C_1 vs. B_2C_2	0.18	N.S.

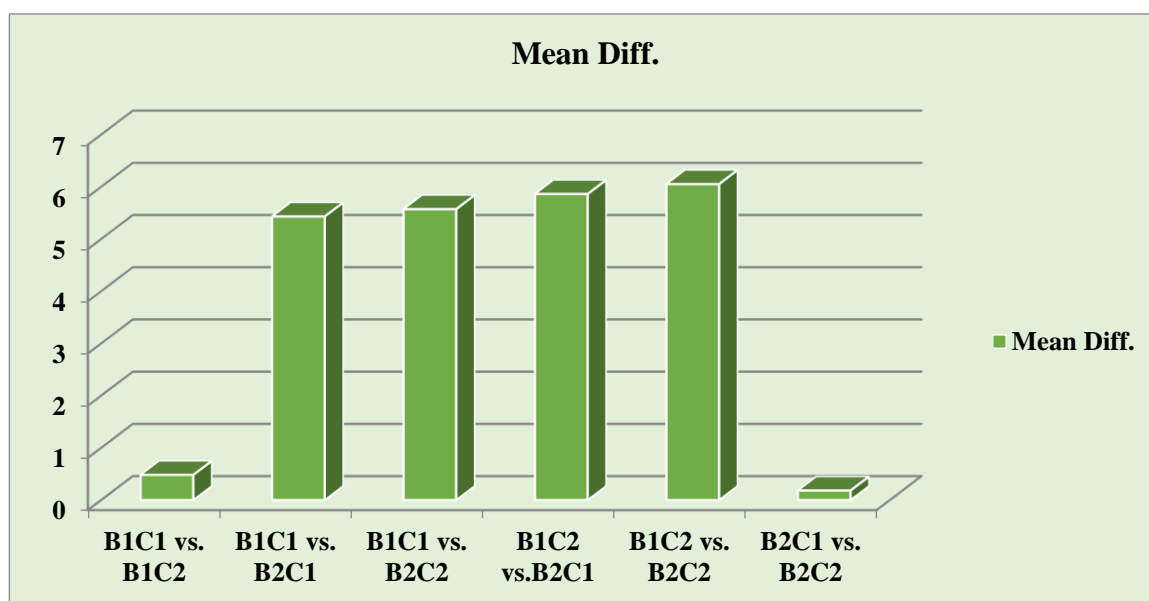Sig. levels for L.S.D. 0.05=3.77/ 0.01=4.89

FIGURE: L.S.D. TABLE FOR INTERACTION OF SEX AND AREA VARIABLES ON INTERNET ADDICTION

The Interaction F for Sex Variables and Area Variables on Internet Addiction F value was 0.013, which was not significant at 0.05 levels, as could be seen from table. It can be concluded that there was no significant mean difference between the Sex factors, Area variables, and their Internet Addiction score. As a result, the Ho6 was not rejected at 0.05levels.

The results of the interaction between the Sex variables and Area variables on Internet addiction are shown in Table, which also stated that the majority of pairs are significant at 0.01 levels. The largest mean difference between male urban students and female rural students (B1C2 vs. B2C1) was 6.05, indicating a significant difference. Internet addiction had the smallest mean difference between B2C1 and B2C2 (female rural students versus female urban students) of 0.19

CONCLUSION

This section includes a comprehensive summary of the study's findings, recommendations for additional research, and its conclusions.

The current study's objective is to examine Internet addiction and mental health among students in the faculties of arts, commerce, and science. Therefore, a 3x2x2 factorial design has been used here based on the sample.

Two examinations were given to faculty members of the arts, sciences, and commerce separately for this study. The Internet Addiction Test, created by Kimbal Young and adapted by Mittal Vekariya, is included in this research questionnaire along with a personal data sheet. The Mental Health Questionnaire was created by Dr. D.J. Bhatt and Gita R. Gida. Ask them to thoroughly read and follow subjects before attempting to complete a questionnaire based on your research. After the data was collected, an analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to determine whether there was any

difference in significance between the main effect and internal interaction of the students in the Arts, Commerce, and Science faculties. The LSD (least significant difference) was then used to determine whether there was any difference in significance between the main effect and internal interaction of the students in these three faculties. Finally, the correlation between Internet addiction and mental health was determined using the r test. Research Findings

The study's findings led to the following conclusions:
1. Internet Addiction differs significantly depending on the types of faculty characteristics.
2. Internet Addiction differs significantly depending on the sex characteristics.
3. Based on Area factors, there is no statistically significant difference in Internet Addiction.
4. Internet addiction based on interaction for various sorts of faculty and sex characteristics does not differ significantly.
5. Internet Addiction does not differ significantly based on the types of Faculty and Area variables that are interacted.
6. Based on the interaction of the Sex and Area variables, there is no statistically significant difference in Internet Addiction.
7. Based on the interactions of the different forms of faculty, sex, and area variables, there is a significant variation in internet addiction.
8. Based on the different types of faculty characteristics, there are significant differences in mental health.
9. The relationship between Mental Health and Sex Variables is Significant.
10. Based on Area factors, there is a significant variation in Mental Health.
11. There is no statistically significant difference in mental health according to the interaction between faculty type and sex characteristics.

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