

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 reputed university of India, Lucknow. They were screened through Internet Addiction Test developed by Dr. 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

Index Terms - 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. Identity Correlates, for example, a material impression of void, getting exhausted effectively, insecure mental self-view increments 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 issue, low confidence, impulsivity and low Emotional Intelligence.

In Current situation the predominance of Internet compulsion in youth could be a genuine emergency as commensurate as 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 feeling (Jalaleddin Hamissi, 2013).

Web get to be 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 web (Jamili, 2005).

This may expedite hopeless harms to our national capital i.e. young people. Accordingly, doing research in such 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.

1.1 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERNET ADDICTION AND PERSONALITY CORRELATES
Based on identity viewpoint, The Five-Factor Model (FFM) is a expansive arrangement of identity characteristics.

The model isolates the human identity into a progression of five dimensional qualities. The main attribute, neuroticism, reflects passionate dependability (Muscanell and Guadagno, 2011) and mirrors a man's inclination to encounter mental pain and large amounts of this quality are related with affectability to risk (Muscanell and Guadagno, 2011). Extraversion, the second attribute, mirrors an inclination to be agreeable and ready to encounter positive feelings and speaks to a person's level of friendliness and cordiality (Muscanell and Guadagno, 2011).

The third factor, receptiveness to involvement, speaks to a person's ability to consider elective methodologies, be mentally inquisitive, and appreciate creative interests. Suitability, the fourth factor, is another part of relational conduct, mirroring a propensity to trust, thoughtful, and helpful. The fifth measurement, good faith mirrors how much an

individual is sorted out, steady, trustworthy cautious, and shows poise (Muscanell and Guadagno, 2011).

Web fixation has been generally characterized as wild and harming utilization of the Inter-net, and adroitly confined as an enthusiastic indiscreet wonder, one of those in the range of drive control issue as examined in the writing (Beutel et al. 2011)

In their audit on the impacts of web and cell phone on passionate insight, Brenly, Aubrist and Karbonel (2009) found that ill-advised utilization of web and cell phones cause the tenacity in enthusiastic knowledge. Likewise, more mental issue was seen among the general population who are influenced to web and cell phone dependence.

1.2 INTERNET ADDICTION LEADS TO PRONESS TOWARDS PSYCHIATRIC ILLNESS

Black et al. (1999) endeavored to analyze the statistic, clinical highlights and mental comorbidity in people announcing impulsive PC utilize. They detailed spending in the vicinity of 7 and 60 h for each week on superfluous PC utilize (mean = 27 h for every week). About half of the members met the criteria for current issue with the most widely recognized being substance utilize (38%), state of mind (33%), tension (19%) and insane confusion (14%). About 25% of the example had current depressive issue (discouragement or dysthymia). Results demonstrated that eight members (38%) had no less than one issue with the most well-known being impulsive purchasing (19%), betting (10%), arsonist tendencies (10%) and urgent sexual conduct (10%). Three of the members announced physical manhandle and two detailed sexual mishandle amid adolescence.

Different outcomes demonstrated that 11 members met the criteria for no less than one identity issue with the most successive being fringe (24%), narcissistic (19%), and against social (19%) scatter. Maybe it was because of the delicate idea of this specific examination that there were few members. Be that as it may, alert is prompted when deciphering the outcomes. Different investigations have hypothesized connections between Internet compulsion, timidity and consideration shortage hyperactivity issue. Lavin, Marvin, McLarney, Nola and Scott (1999) likewise tried sensation-chasing and Internet reliance in understudies (n = 342). Of the aggregate members, 43 were characterized as reliant and non-wards.

Wards had a lower score on the Sensation Seeking Scale, which negated their theory.

It has been clarified by expressing the wards had a tendency to be agreeable in their Internet utilization however not to the point of sensation chasing, as it varied from the conventional idea. Youthful and Rodgers (1998) analyzed the identity attributes of people who were viewed as subject to the Internet utilizing the Sixteen Personality Factor Inventory (16 PF).

1.3 CURRENT SCENARIO OF WORLDWIDE INTERNET ADDICTION

In spite of the fact that identity and individual motivational variables have been the focal point of most past research on Internet dependence, there might be a social inclination toward the person in the elements related with Internet compulsion. Individualistic societies regularly found in the West (e.g., North America, Western Europe, and so forth.) see the basic unit of spotlight on the individual, while collectivist societies (e.g., Asian societies) see the normal unit of spotlight on connections or gatherings. Along these lines, albeit singular needs and identity may even now be critical variables anticipating Internet enslavement, it is similarly essential to take a gander at the effect of ecological components, for example, parental relationship, for Internet addicts in collectivist societies. In particular, hazardous family components might be related with Internet habit (Mike Z. Yao 2014).

There is prove that in Asian societies, familial connections are related with Internet compulsion. For example, in a Chinese example, the condition of the connection between the individual and his or her folks may have a heading on a person's inclination toward high Internet use. Other family-related factors, for example, family attachment and soundness have been appeared to assume a part in Internet dependence in a Korean example, proposing that, particularly for young people, without a steady and open family condition may intensify Internet utilize (Mike Z. Yao 2014).

Contrary child rearing style or conduct and familial unsettling influences assume a critical part in individuals being dependent on the Internet. Ko et al. discovered that the rise of Internet enslavement could be anticipated by low family working.

For example, comes about because of Park et al's. Examination demonstrated that for Koreans, family correspondence, family union, family savagery introduction, and child rearing dispositions were related. In like manner, living in a solitary parent family was essentially connected with Internet habit. Albeit without a parent may have negative outcomes for Internet enslavement, conceivably in light of an absence of assets, even inside two-parent families, the nature of the connection amongst parent and the kid is a critical factor in Internet habit.

As indicated by Huang et al., youngsters whose guardians are overinvolved, dismissing, and show lacking passionate warmth will probably create Internet fixation issue.

2. METHODS

AIM: To understand the relation between internet addiction, personality correlates and emotional intelligence among late adolescents.

RATIONALE: The presentation of web is a progressive creation in history of humankind, however its expanding use has begun indicating negative outcomes. Web abuse can be an indication of Internet enslavement and can influence both social and wellbeing parts of clients' lives. Teenagers may create tricky practices, substantial manifestations, consideration deficiencies, and animosity. The effect may make clients lose enthusiasm for this present reality; their whole feeling may stay limited to the Internet. The loss of control, genuine impedance in regular day to day existence (at school or at work) and a consistent reliance are a portion of the side effects to recognize individuals with Internet reliance. Identity Correlates, for example, feeling of void, getting exhausted effectively, temperamental mental self-portrait increment the inclination for Internet compulsion as these individuals may utilize Internet all the more regularly for different purposes like gaming, surfing, correspondence, smut, digital harassing, hacking. Studies have discovered that needy web clients rank high as far as the sentiment of depression, full of feeling issue, low confidence, impulsivity and low Emotional Maturity. The ramifications of this examination is to make late young people be more mindful about their personality emergency in their specific age, explain them about

the contrary adapting through web habit and teach them about better fundamental abilities including being all the more candidly wise

OBJECTIVE:

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.

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.

SAMPLE: 17 –22-year-old, understudies of AIBAS, Reputed university of India, Lucknow.

SAMPLE SIZE: 30 (5 males, 25 females)

INCLUSION CRITERION:

For Control Group:

- Individuals who are helpful for the examination and the individuals who give their assent.
- Individuals between ages 17 to 22 years.
- Minimum Education: At slightest twelfth Standard passed.
- Using Internet through advanced cells or workstations or PCs
- Individuals scoring zero to gentle levels of habit in Internet Addiction Test

For Experimental Group:

- Individuals who are helpful for the investigation and the individuals who give their assent.
- Individuals between ages 17 to 22 years.
- Minimum Education: At slightest twelfth Standard passed.
- Using Internet through PDAs or workstations or PCs
- Individuals scoring moderate to extreme levels of dependence in Internet Addiction Test

EXCLUSION CRITERION:

For Control Group

- Acutely bothered people who might neglect to grasp the undertaking.
- Individuals not willing to give assent.
- Individuals determined to have some other mental ailment.

For Experimental Group

- Individuals scoring zero to mild levels of fixation in Internet Addiction Test

TOOLS:

1. Internet Addiction Test: Internet Addiction Test (IAT) is the principal dependable and substantial measure of addictive utilization of Internet, created by Dr. Kimberly Young. It comprises of 20 things that measures mild, moderate and extreme level of Internet Addiction.

2. Cattell's 16 PF Personality Questionnaire: The most recent edition of the Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire (16PF), released in 1993, is the fifth edition (16PF5e) of the original instrument. The self-report instrument was first published in 1949; the second and third editions were published in 1956 and 1962, respectively; and the five alternative forms of the fourth edition were released between 1967 and 1969. The 16PF Fifth Edition contains 185 multiple-choice items which are written at a fifth-grade reading level. Of these items, 76% were from the four previous 16PF editions, although many of them were re-written to simplify or update the language.

3. Multidimensional Self-Report Emotional Intelligence Scale-Revised (MSREIS-R): This self-report stock is produced by Pandey and Anand (2008). This scale depends on the Mayer and Salovey's capacity model of enthusiastic knowledge. The scale comprises of 51 questions which speaks to 4 components of enthusiastic insight.

FACT 1 (capacity to express and evaluate feeling) comprises 17 things,

FACT 2 (capacity to use feeling) comprises 15 things, FACT 3 (capacity to oversee feeling in self) comprises 15,

FACT 4 (capacity to oversee feeling in others) comprises 9 things.

PROCEDURE:

People who gave their consent were chosen. Internet Addiction test was regulated to every one of the Individuals who were between the age range of 17 to 22 with at least 12th standard education who are able to follow instructions and utilizing Internet through cell phones, PCs, and so on. People with moderate to extreme levels on Internet Addiction Test were screened. 30 tests (5 males, 25 females) were chosen and the fundamental examination instruments i.e. Multidimensional Self Report of Emotional Intelligence scale (MSREIS) and Cattell's 16 PF were directed. Pearson's r Correlation was utilized to assess the relation between the factors of 16 PF, scores on IAT and facts of MSREIS – R.

3. RESULT

TABLE 1: SHOWING SOCIO – DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS OF PARTICIPANTS

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS	FRE QUE NCY	PERC ENTA GE %
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 – BUISNESS	8	26.7
MOTHER'S JOB – SERVICE	5	16.7
MOTHER'S JOB – BUISNESS	5	16.7
MOTHER'S JOB - HOME MAKER	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 - YES	30	100
PLEASURE FROM INTERNET - NO	0	0
IRRITATION IF NO INTERNET AVAILABLE - YES	30	100
IRRITATION IF NO INTERNET AVAILABLE - NO	0	0
MEDICAL HISTORY IF ANY -YES	3	10
MEDICAL HISTORY IF ANY -NO	27	90

Table 1 shows socio- demographic details of participants screened through Internet Addiction Test. All the participants (100%), are unmarried, using Internet mostly at night time, 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 father working as serviceman in government and private sectors and only 8 participants' father were businessman. 20 participants had mother working as Homemaker and 5 participants had mother 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 Bachelors of Technology (4th year). 10 participants used internet for surfing, 2 participants used internet for gaming and 18 participants used internet for communication. Only 3 had medical history. All the participants had confessed for the need of internet mostly at nighttime and confirmed that internet gave them pleasure and last but not the least, all the 30 participants got irritated when internet was not available.

TABLE 2 – SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY CORRELATES AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE LEVELS

16 PERSONALITY FACTORS	EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE TOTAL SCORES	FACT 1 (CAPACITY TO EXPRESS AND EVALUATE EMOTION)	FACT 2 (CAPACITY TO UTILIZE EMOTIONS)	FACT 3 (CAPACITY TO OVERSEE EMOTIONS IN SELF)	FACT 4 (CAPACITY TO OVERSEE EMOTIONS IN OTHERS)
FACTO A WARMTH	0.000147361	0.025268005	0.013431471	0.174642509	0.045051646
FACTOR B REASONING	0	-0.065010012	0.02080784	-0.188548127	0.1845607
FACTOR C EMOTIONAL STABILITY	-0.059602281	-0.096431573	-0.243208439	0.026264902	0.24003346
FACTOR E DOMINANCE	-0.030439118	-0.127393135	-0.264306797	-0.017350249	0.342464712
FACTOR F LIVELINESS	-.363*	-.421*	-0.349023243	0.325184858	0.024300579
FACTOR G RULE CONSCIOUSNESS	0.227564218	0.105916264	-0.028608397	0.104208347	0.174128095
FACTOR H SOCIAL BOLDNESS	-0.024003771	-0.221336278	-0.062494238	-0.093060102	0.360063079
FACTOR I SENSITIVITY	-0.078428368	-0.123936952	-0.015949179	-0.072260929	0.105729555
FACTOR L VIGILANCE	0.292632261	0.286364624	-0.054223684	0.2135273	-0.04209987
FACTOR M ABSTRACTEDNESS	-0.213623152	-0.0571583	-0.355147733	0.285367393	-0.181145104
FACTOR N PRIVATENESS	0.065873473	0.014171129	0.262167625	-0.069870742	-0.121373691
FACTOR O APPREHENSION	0.073281829	0.15643169	-0.021068764	0.142502514	-0.218985952
FACTOR Q1 OPENESS TO CHANGE	0.275390349	0.114745269	-0.023621472	0.318288837	0.03897472
FACTOR Q2 SELF RELIANCE	-0.153972984	-0.171885268	-0.251294518	-0.130073701	0.2144676
FACTOR Q3 PERFECTIONISM	-0.014038905	-0.027663549	-0.295135628	0.12651408	0.14080954
FACTOR Q4 TENSION	0.159698425	-0.00693508	0.153606064	0.128568307	0.019598045

*. 0.05 level of significance

** .01 level of significance

Table 2 shows Emotional Intelligence Total Scores has Correlation with FACTOR F (Liveliness) (- .363*). Emotional Intelligence Scale’s Sub-Domain FACT 1 Capacity to express and evaluate emotions is correlated to FACTOR F (Social Boldness) (- .421*). Emotional Intelligence Total Scores has Correlation with FACT 1 Capacity to express and evaluate emotions (+ .657 **). Emotional Intelligence total scores has Correlation with FACT 2 Capacity to utilize emotions (+ .532**).

TABLE 3 – SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY CORRELATES AND INTERNET ADDICTION SCORES

16 PERSONALITY FACTORS	INTERNET ADDICTION TEST SCORES
FACTOR A WARMTH	0.1168343
FACTOR B REASONING	-0.02456682
FACTOR C EMOTIONAL STABILITY	0.067594632
FACTOR E DOMINANCE	-0.020502205
FACTOR F LIVELINESS	-0.211833677
FACTOR G RULE CONSCIOUSNESS	0.063922784
FACTOR H SOCIAL BOLDNESS	- 0.376*
FACTOR I SENSITIVITY	0.225357735

FACTOR L VIGILANCE	-0.252337771
FACTOR M ABSTRACTEDNESS	-0.199527503
FACTOR N PRIVATENESS	0
FACTOR O APPREHENSION	-0.087891241
FACTOR Q1 OPENESS TO CHANGE	-0.058167316
FACTOR Q2 SELF RELIANCE	0.090617583
FACTOR Q3 PERFECTIONISM	0.412*
FACTOR Q4 TENSION	-0.287670341

*. 0.05 level of significance

** .01 level of significance

Table 3 shows Internet Addiction Test Scores are correlated with FACTOR H (Social Boldness) (- .376*) and with FACTOR Q3 (Perfectionism) (+ .412*).

TABLE 4 – SHOWING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERNET ADDICTION SCORES AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE LEVELS

Column1	Column2	Column 3	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 3 CAPACITY TO OVERSEE EMOTIONS IN OTHERS

INTERNE T ADDICTIO N TEST SCORES 0.00182479 5	0.0773899 34	- 0.13208 4681	- 0.2138397 71	0.145835 257
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*. 0.05 level of significance

** . 0.01 level of significance

Table 4 showing correlations between Internet Addiction Test Scores and Emotional Intelligence Total Scores as well as 4 Sub- Domains scores of MSREIS-R.

4. DISCUSSION

The aim of the current study is to study Personality Correlates among Adolescents with Internet Addiction, to study Emotional Intelligence among Adolescents with Internet Addiction and to Study the Relation between Personality Correlates and Emotional Intelligence among Adolescents with Internet Addiction.

Previous researches have shown relation between Internet Addiction, Emotional Intelligence and Personality Factors. 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 be indulge in risk taking behaviours. Moreover, adolescents and late adolescents with dysfunctional and dysregulated Internet use 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 reaction to stressful situations.

5. SUMMARY AND 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 level of Internet Addiction and below average level 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 result are as follows:

1. 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 level of Extraversion trait.
2. 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 that is 53.3% of the total samples are showing moderate level of Anxiety trait.
3. 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.
4. 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 the four factors, tough poise is significantly increased in college population of late adolescents. The four factors namely Extraversion, tough poise,

anxiety and independence most correctly represents the clusters of personality.

Both introvert and extrovert personality may be prone towards Internet Addiction in Adolescents, Low Emotional Intelligence may lead to Internet Addiction in Adolescents. Introverts having Emotional Intelligence may be Addicted to Internet

6. LIMITATIONS

The Sample size taken was small, the number of male participants considered for the study were very less in comparison to the number of female participants and last but not the least, the data collected for the study was from only two institutions for late adolescents as per availability.

7. FUTURE DIRECTION

For future research purposes, the severity of these factors may be taken into account for personality profiling in connection with emotional maturity and internet addiction. These factors interpreted in this research are as follows, Low Extraversion, low tough poise, high anxiety and moderate independence may lead to personality development which are most prone to emotional immaturity and internet addiction. These factors as discussed above, May in turn lead to basically three types of personality disorders namely, borderline personality disorder, schizotypal personality disorder and anti – social personality disorder among others. Other contemporary researches in Iran, South Korea, Turkey and Spain indicates the possibility of above inferences. The researches related to current hypothesis have been conducted in India as well as in other countries as well indicating a definitive link between some type of personalities (borderline, schizotypal, anti-social) and various types of internet addiction (mobile addiction, social networking sites addiction, WhatsApp addiction, Facebook addiction, pornography addiction, internet gambling addiction, internet gaming addiction, internet shopping addiction, internet surfing addiction, etc

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