

Golden Research Thoughts



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Abstract:-

The main purpose of this study was to computer addiction among of arts group,commerce group and science group male and female students.To compare the computer anxiety of government and private school students and another purpose of this study was to compare the computer anxiety of male and female students. Present study was survey type in nature.Random sampling method was used for present study.Total number of students were 353 including both male and female.Data were collected through computer addiction scale which was prepared by researcher itself.The data were analyzed by one way analysis of variance(ANOVA) and t-test.The result

demonstrated that no significance difference was found between the mean computer addiction of arts group,commerce group and science group male and female students.And no significance difference was found between the mean computer addiction of government and private school students.Lastly also no significance difference was found between the mean computer addiction of male and female students.

Keywords:

computer Addiction, Higher Secondary,

COMPUTER ADDICTION AMONG HIGHER SECONDARY STUDENTS

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INTRODUCTION :

Computer addiction is a disorder in which the individual turns to the computer in order to change his moods, reduce his tension, nervousness, and also wants to be free from every sort of disturbance. Any kind of addiction is harmful and can cause damage and disruption to our daily life. Computer addiction covers various areas, like Online Games, Chat, Email, Online Shopping, Online Pornography and Social Networking. All these different types of computer addiction can also be harmful physically, mentally, and emotionally. Now days, people have started developing some bad habits regarding using computers. They only have access to gambling services through a computer. Not only such people spend countless hours playing online poker, but they often lose thousands of dollars while playing. As with any addiction, steps can be taken to treat this problem. Limiting the amount of time spent on the computer or playing video games is a simple step. If a computer is on all the time at home, individuals can switch it off. Guidelines for children suggest allowing no more than one hour per night on the PC or playing video games. This form of addiction is said to be on the increase. More and more people are spending time in cyberspace in a virtual world of their own making. If not treated, this condition can lead to diminished social skills and deterioration in the addict's quality of life.

CONSEQUENCES OF COMPUTER ADDICTION

Modern age is the age of science and technology. In this present age every one moving forward and have almost an electronic device at home. Technology has taken a good place in day to a day life. Now a day's there are very much use of computers in each and every home and various benefits are taken to computers. Presently parents often buy computers for their children's educational resource. Adolescents who often seek fun activities around them, they use computers play various games, often chat with their friends. Due to this they are getting very much attracting towards computers. And before they know it they are addicted to the computers. Many teenagers use the computers very much and neglect outside activities. And they don't seem realize that sitting in front of the computer is harmful at all. The electromagnetic waves from the computer-screen make our brain cells get stiffen every second. Human eyes can also lose its focus and get dehydrated easily because the ELF, VLF, RF and MICROWAVE (types of injurious electromagnetic waves). These harmful waves can cause headache, drop in eyesight, a brain tumor and leucosis in the worst case. Moreover, sitting in front of computer without exercising makes the teenager unhealthy.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Various researches have been conducted on computer addiction and internet addiction. These are described in given below

Jalalinejad,(2012), studies The Relationship between Internet Addiction and Anxieties in the Universities Students Hillarie, Cash & Alexander W.(2012), studies Internet addiction. Kate and Rabacio,(2010), studies The Effects of Computer Addiction to the Academic Performances of Mapua Institute of Technology First Year Students. Ahmad,(2011), studies Internet Addiction and Depression, Anxiety and Stress. Young & Kimberly.(1996). Psychology of computer use: Addictive use of the internet Willington, J.J.(1988). Computer education in secondary school. There is a need to conduct study upon computer addiction. The researcher have suggest some ways for removing the problem of computer addiction among students.

OBJECTIVE

- To compare the computer addiction of arts group, commerce group and science group male students.
- To compare the computer addiction of arts group, commerce group and science group female students.
- To compare the computer addiction of government school and private school students.
- To compare the computer addiction of male and female students.

HYPOTHESES

- There is no significant difference in mean computer addiction of arts group, commerce group and science group male students.
- There is no significant difference in mean computer addiction of arts group, commerce group and science group female students.
- There is no significant difference in mean computer addiction of government school and private school students.
- There is no significant difference in mean computer addiction of male and female students.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

“COMPUTER ADDICTION AMONG HIGHER SECONDARY STUDENTS”

METHODOLOGY

Present study is survey type in nature

SAMPLE

Random sampling method was used for present research. In this present study 353 students were

selected including male and female. 177 students were selected from Private higher secondary schools and 176 students were selected from Government higher secondary schools.

TOOL

Self constructed tool (Computer Addiction Scale) was prepared by researcher to assess computer addiction among students. the tool consists of 15 statements, 10 statements were positive and 5 statements were negative. Each statement had three point rating scale against it. Yes, No & Undecided. Each student was requested to read the statement and put a tick on one of the given alternatives according to their choice.

PROCEDURE OF DATA COLLECTION

The data were collected from the selected schools. Permission from the principals was taken from each Hr. Secondary schools. The principals were convinced about the importance of this research, in order to establish rapport with the students they were first introduced about objectives of present research. After that the researcher administered Computer Addiction scale on the students. The students were given minutes and students were convinced that this was not any exam but only questionnaires for essential data. Permission was given to start filling the questionnaire. At last all questionnaires were collected from the student by the researcher.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Data have no meaning itself if not analyzed and interpreted. The analysis of data means studying the tabulated material in order to determine the inherent facts or meanings. The detailed interpretation of objectives from the collected data is described in given below.

Comparison of the Computer Addiction of arts group, commerce group and science group Male students

Table 1 summary of One Way Anova of objective first

S.No	Sum of squares	df	Mean squares	f	sig
Between group	23.216	26	.893	1.434	.094
Within group	92.761	149	.623		
total	115.977	175			

From the table 1, it is clear that the observed f-value for addiction is 1.434 with df 175, which is not significant at 0.05 level of significance. Thus the null hypothesis that "There is no significant difference in mean computer addiction of art group, commerce group and science male students of Baramulla district of J&K" is not rejected. Thus we can conclude that stream has no effect on addiction of male students.

Comparison of the Computer Addiction of arts group, commerce group and science group Female students

Table 2 summary of One Way Anova of objective second

S.No	Sum of squares	df	Mean squares	f	sig
Between group	19.843.727	20	.992	1.593	.060
Within group	97.151	156	.623		
total	115.977	176			

From the table 2, it is clear that the observed f-value for addiction is 1.593 with df 176, which is not significant at 0.05 level of significance. Thus the null hypothesis that "there is a significant difference in mean computer addiction of arts group, commerce group and science female students of Baramulla district of J&K" is not rejected. Thus we can conclude that stream has no effect on addiction of female students.

Comparison of the Computer Addiction of government school and private school students

Table 3 summary of independent sample 't' test of objective third

group	no	mean	S.d	t	df	sig
Government schools	176	32.3056	18.15824	.410	358	.682
Private schools	177	33.1444	20.62816			

From the table 3, it is clear that the observed t-value is .410 with df 358, which is not significant at 0.05 level of significance. Thus the null hypothesis that "there is no significant difference in mean computer addiction of government school and private school students of Baramulla district of J&K" is not rejected. Thus it can be concluded that the addiction score of students are independent of their schools.

Comparison of the Computer Addiction of male and female students

Table 4 summary of independent sample 't' test of objective fourth

group	no	mean	Sd	t	df	sig
Male	176	81.9167	6.84864	1.853	358	.065
Female	177	26.4667	12.12322			

From the table 4, it is clear that the observed t-value is 1.853 with df358, which is not significant at 0.05 level of significance. Thus the null hypotheses that "there is no significant difference in mean computer addiction of male and female students of Baramulla district of J&K" is not rejected. Thus it can be concluded that the addiction score of students are independent of their schools.

FINDINGS

- No significant difference was found in mean computer addiction of arts group, commerce group and science group male students.
- No significant difference was found in mean Computer Addiction of Arts group, Commerce group female students.
- No significant difference was found in mean computer addiction of government school and private school students.
- No significant difference was found in mean computer addiction of male and female students.

DISCUSSION

- The first objective of the study was to compare the computer addiction of arts group, commerce group and science group male students of Baramulla district of J&K. The finding reveals that there was no significant difference in mean computer addiction of arts group, commerce group and science group female students of Baramulla district of J&K. The fact behind this may be that the present age is the age of competition and technology and every group feels the pressure of this competition. This may be due to increasing or explosion of knowledge and more dependence on books rather than internet sources for up to date knowledge so every group were equally affected.
- The second objective of the study was to compare the computer addiction of arts group, commerce group and science group female students of Baramulla district of J&K. The finding reveals that there was no significant difference in mean computer addiction of arts group, commerce group female students of Baramulla district of J&K. In J&K every female spends more time in their houses. Computer facilities are available in their home also but maximum there are joint families in Kashmir that is why females cannot get more chance to use computers even at home and also females are bound under some restrictions that is why during their leisure time they used perform household work than work on computer so this may be the reason of this finding.
- The third objective of the study was to compare the computer addiction of government school and private school students of Baramulla district of J&K. The findings reveals that there was no significant difference in mean computer addiction of government school and private school students of Baramulla district of J&K. The types of school basically related with the financial arrangement of schools not related with facilities and trained teachers. In J&K both types of schools have lack of facilities and trained teachers because financial support is not proper and due to hilly region and geographical difficulties these facilities are not in reach of students and school too. Students could not get sufficient chances in schools belongs both types of schools. So this may be the reason of this finding.
- The fourth objective of the study was to compare the computer addiction of male and female students of Baramulla district of J&K. The findings reveal that there was no significant difference in the mean computer addiction of male and female students of Baramulla district of J&K because now days each student whether it is male or female are moving forward. Absence of availability of facilities are there. They are not very much concern about computers in order to reduce their isolation they used face book and whats-app in their daily life in order to gaining information about cricket, news, jobs and wants free from distress, nervousness and tension so this may be the reason of this finding so they have more inclination towards mobile rather than computer. In case of female students due to lack of computer facilities and family condition they may not have addiction of computer.

DELIMITATIONS OF STUDY

- The study was restricted to District Baramulla only.
- The sample consisted of 352 students only.
- The field of operation considers only six Hr secondary schools only.
- The survey consisted of 11th & 12th classes only.
- In the present research two tools computer anxiety rating scale and computer addiction scale was only used.
- The study was delimited to rural and urban areas only.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

The objective wise following techniques were used-

- To compare the computer addiction of arts group, commerce group and science group male students of Baramulla district of J&K one way ANOVA was used.
- To compare the computer addiction of arts group, commerce group and science group female students of Baramulla district of J&K one way ANOVA was used.

- To compare the computer addiction of government school and private school students of Baramulla district
- To compare the computer addiction of male and female students of Baramulla district of J&K independent sample “t” test was used.

CONCLUSION

From the above discussion it indicates that research have come to the point that. Each and every student is far away to computers. According the results of the same research. No significance difference was between the mean computer addictions among the streams, no significance difference was found between both the schools government and private schools. And also the results demonstrated that there was no significance between the mean computer addiction of male and female students. In last it indicates that all the hypotheses were accepted.

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