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DISCUSSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The main objectives of the study were to understand the internet addiction wise differences in terms of personality factors namely, neuroticism, openness to experience, agreeableness, extroversion, and conscientiousness self concept and mental health in terms of Somatization, obsessive-compulsive, interpersonal, sensitivity, depression, anxiety, hostility, phobic anxiety, paranoid ideation, and psychoticism. The gender wise and nationality wise differences were also studied in terms of personality factors, self concept and the factors of mental health.

5.2 COMPARISONS AMONG INTERNET ADDICTED AND NON-INTERNET ADDICTED STUDENTS ON PERSONALITY FACTORS, SELF CONCEPT AND MENTAL HEALTH

The hypothesis number one stating that “Internet addicted students would score high on neuroticism, extroversion and agreeableness and low on openness and conscientiousness and they would also have poor self-concept and poor mental health (higher score on somatization, obsessive-compulsive, interpersonal, sensitivity, depression, anxiety, hostility, phobic anxiety, paranoid ideation, and psychoticism) compared to non-internet addicted students.” was partially supported.

The results of One-way ANOVA (Table 4.2a) revealed that internet addicted students (M=23.15) had higher score on neuroticism compared to non-internet addicted students (M= 15.08). This result was in the similar direction as that of the finding reported by Weaver (2000), Hamburger & Ben-Artzi (2000), Tuten & Bosniak (2001) and Hall (2005). Hall (2005) found that people who benefited the most from Internet use and those who are internet addicted, they are high on neuroticism. Those People who score high on neuroticism are more likely to have feelings of guilt and to be tensed and anxious compared to those who are low on neuroticism. Therefore, it can be supposed that those who are high on neuroticism may be especially tended to use the net for getting release from nervousness and anxiety. According to Weaver (2000) the people who are
predominantly neurotic are more likely to use specific kinds of media for killing time and relaxation incentives.

On the basis of this framed hypothesis it can be said non-internet addicted students (M=30.94) had higher score on extroversion than internet addicted students (M=23.25). This result was in the similar direction as that of the finding reported by Similarly Landers & Lounsbury (2006), and Kunimura and Thomas (2000). They reported that negative relationship between extroversion and internet addiction. In contrast Gombor and Vas (2008) found positive relationship between extroversion and radical use of internet in Israeli men. This result was in the contrast to direction the that of the finding reported by Levin & Stokes (1986), Pearce & Rubin (1998) and Hall (2005). Hall (2005) found that people high on extraversion and people with more social support were the ones who benefited the most from Internet use. According to Levin & Stokes (1986) extroverts tend to have stronger needs for communication and therefore, use of the Internet mostly as a communication tool.

Similarly, it was also found that non-internet addicted students (M=28.01) had higher score on Openness than internet addicted students (M=24.2). The obtained result was supported by Tuten and Bosnjak (2001) and Correa et al. (2010). It was reported that low level of openness to experience has been related to internet dependency. People who are prone of addictive behaviors, begun to neglect their work and social life, to lose their self control and to substitute the real world with the online space and believe that their life outside the net is empty and joyless.

The findings of the One-way ANOVA (Table 4.2a) showed that non-internet addicted students (M= 31.71) had higher score on Agreeableness than internet addicted students (M= 23.7). The obtained result was supported by Landers & Lounsbury (2006). According to that study total Internet usage was negatively related to the Big Five traits such as agreeableness.

The results of one-way ANOVA (Table 4.2a) noted that non-internet addicted students (M=34.96) had higher score on conscientiousness than internet addicted students (M=29.6). The finding of the present study was supported by Landers & Lounsbury (2006). Landers & Lounsbury (2006) found that total Internet usage was negatively
related to the Big Five traits such as conscientiousness. Furthermore, research results showed that those who are internet addicts obtain lower scores in being conscientious index. (Analysis showed a significant difference between the two groups of addicted and non-added in conscientiousness index). The results confirm several studies which all show high levels of wasting time, lack of restraint, disorder and using drugs in internet addicts. Of such research, the following can be stated: Davis Research (2004), Lee and Chang (2004), Rasmussen (2000), Babington (2000), Benjamin and Joshua Ferraro (1999), Yang (1996) are in agreement with present finding. One of the obvious signs of internet addiction is lack of restraint and wasting long time (Yang, 1996).

The new information technologies have been developed rapidly in less than two decades between the mid-1970s to mid-1990s throughout the world and today have become an integral part of life. One of the essential tools of the global network of computer revolution is internet. Many disadvantages and demerits of it are not yet clearly defined because of very rapid expansion of these technologies and it needs to be examined very largely. Internet like all other technologies has numerous positive and negative points. The benefits of this network allows fast access to information, communication and breaking down of barriers and limitations of communicate (Katz and Speed 1997) and the disadvantages of using these spaces, social isolation (Tirkel 1996) reduce altruistic behavior (Chambers, Asion 1987) addiction and loss of social relationships (Darkin and et al,2002).

The results of one-way ANOVA (Table 4.2b) indicated that non-internet addicted students had higher scores on self-concept than internet addicted students. This result was supported by Kaplan (2002), Tovar and Fabian (2001), Armstrong (2000), Chak & Leung (2004), Jenaro (2007), Yang & Tung (2007), and Stieger & Burger (2010). It was found that Internet addiction have been high correlation with shyness, low self-esteem, low self-concept, and lack of emotional and social skills.

Self-Concept had a very close relation with individual’s self-image of himself as well as consistency manner. This means that positive image of one’s body causes a valuable feeling for the person and reciprocally the image that has been altered in any
way will lead to changes in the sense of being valued. Diseases, treatments or related complications can lead to changes in self-image and self-esteem. This fact is very apparent in chronic diseases due to their long and unpredictable nature.

Stieger & Burger (2010) found that the phenomenon of damaged self-concept could also be found amongst people suffering from Internet addiction. Generally, those persons who have low self-control obtain lower scores in their self-control index and are more susceptible to addiction because these people cannot organize their own actions and external factors that coordinate them. According to Aorzak (2000), the world of computers which is a very attractive world that provides an environment much larger than other environments. It stimulates them to find the surprising plans and to create the amazing scenes of biophysics, and stirring, adventurous, attractive topics and consequently, the thrill-seeking and sensation seeking of individual diversity. Finally, someone who has poor self-control cannot resist the temptation to assimilate and become immersed in this virtual world and spend long hours of their time on the internet.

Internet addiction people had less communication with outside environment and other groups, and most of the time they approach with the internet, and they are having less face to face interaction and they are having tendency towards isolation. Therefore the results showed that they are having low mental health and self concept.

Larose (2001) argues that when an individual is in contact with internet, he/she will have much fun and entertainment and constantly receive positive reinforcement. Consequently, this will increase following contacts in which he/she will find anything seek in internet. Because of these issues new demands and new priorities will come to the mind of the user. He/she constantly demands and meets them like a chain. Thus, the user follows other topics by a continuous positive reinforcement from internet. In fact, this is computer which guide and control that person. The user will not notice the passage of time and when it comes to know it is the long time that he/she is working with computers. This time is much more than when they had the intention of using the internet means that the virtual world draws him/her more in itself as the individual control over his/her decision and plan to work with computers will be weaker.
The results of one-way ANOVA (Table 4.2c) revealed that internet addicted students had higher scores on Somatization, Obsessive-compulsive, Interpersonal-sensitivity, Depression, Anxiety, Hostility, Phobic anxiety, Paranoid ideation and Psychoticism than non-internet addicted students. It signifies that internet addicted students had poor mental health than that of non-internet addicted students. Previous studies by Kim and et al., (2005), Kaplan (2002), Tovar and Fabian (2001), Sanders et al., (2001), Yang (1999), Yang et al., (1998), Peter and Gann (1998), related that there was high score on withdrawal and depression among internet addicted participants.

There is positive correlation between mental health and negligence. Also, there is positive correlation between mental health and excessive use of internet. Students with personalities characterized by dependence, shyness, depression and low self-esteem had a high tendency to become addicted.

As it was observed in the previous chapter, the hypothesis of present study was confirmed which refers to the internet users who use internet addictively have shown low rate of mental health compared to other users and are prone to diseases and depression.

This result is in tune with numerous studies that showed high rate of withdrawal and depression among internet-addicts. Kim and et al (2005), Kaplan (2002), Tovar and Fabian (2001), Sanders and et al (2001), Yang (1999), Yang and et al (1998), Helen Peter and David Gann (1998) are the researchers who have strongly justified and supported the present hypothesis. For mental health in life, a person should be able to create an environment to assert power and prosperity of his/her capabilities. Those individuals who are retiring and nervous in life are deprived of having and creating this environment. Consequently, they have to escape from the problems associated with them to the virtual computerized world.

Analytically, it should be stated that the psychological and cognitive experience of an individual plays an important role on his/her addiction to internet. For example, those people who are shy, lonely, bored and depressed are more likely to be suffering from mental disorders (Tovar and Fabian,2001), because these people see the world of computers more attractive than the reality of their daily lives. In addition, a shy person who has the power to assert himself/herself in the outside community can make for
himself/herself a virtual identity in a virtual environment and be in contact with different people in different ways to communicate. Consequently, he/she feels a high and valuable self-esteem (Kaplan, 2002). Thus, internet is a way to escape or relieve feelings of helplessness, anxiety and depression. A patient who cannot establish or maintain a positive relationship in the real world can communicate effectively in the virtual world with virtual identity that makes for himself/herself. Furthermore, when he/she received the first reinforcement, he/she will continue this trend (Aorzak, 2001). So, low rate of mental health in internet addicted users in comparisons with others is justifiable and decisive because of their specific personality structure, introversion tendencies and withdrawal.

The obtained results considering this hypothesis is confirmed by the results of several studies which all show the highest rates of physical symptoms, anxiety and insomnia, poor social functioning, depression (symptoms), mental health disorders in internet addicts. Among them are Aorzak (2004), Aorzak (1999), Lee and Chang (2004), Young (2003), Fabien and Torre (2001), Babington et al (2001), Sanders and et al (2000), Putnam (1999), Kennedy and Souza (1998), Kimberly and et al (1998), Tirkel (1998) pointed addiction. As it can be seen in all the above studies, show that low mental health of addicted users to internet has been approved compared to other users.

In this perspective, mental health includes physical symptoms, anxiety and insomnia, social dysfunction and depression. An Internet addict spent hours of their time on the computer. As a result, all types of physical problems will be appearing such as back pains, headaches, dry eyes (due to constantly close staring at a computer screen) pain due to movement of the fingers and typing and so on. Also, since the person has lost control of the time in this virtual world, he/she may spend several hours a night. Consequently, insomnia is of common problems in internet addicts (Aorzak, 2004).

Alongside the issues, a person spend high cost and longtime as addicted to internet. As a result, social relations of the individual are reduced severely and he/she will face occupational and academic problems. Sanders and et al (2001) are of pinion that that individual cannot do its job properly due to insomnia and all these issues will create anxiety for the person means that the person in the virtual world is worried and anxious because he/she is forced to lie to friends and acquaintances about their time. In addition,
when he/she has no contact with internet, the thought that what is happen in internet is going to hurt him (Babington and et al, 2001). So, all these factors indicate that internet addiction or non-addiction to internet is at work in mental health factors.

5.3 COMPARISON AMONG IRANIAN AND INDIAN STUDENTS ON PERSONALITY FACTORS, SELF-CONCEPT AND MENTAL HEALTH

The hypothesis number two stating that, “Iranian students would score high on neuroticism, extroversion and agreeableness and low on openness and conscientiousness and they would also have poor self-concept and poor mental health (higher score on somatization, obsessive-compulsive, interpersonal, sensitivity, depression, anxiety, hostility, phobic anxiety, paranoid ideation, and psychoticism) compared to Indian students.” was partially supported.

The results of One-way ANOVA (Table 4.3a) revealed that Indian students (M= 21.3) had higher score on neuroticism compared to Iranian students (M= 17.5). The result of this study is similar to the study by Navabakhsh & Fathi (2008), Marzabadi (2011) and Moulavi et al. (2010). Similarly, it was observed that Indian subjects have been found to obtain scores higher than Iranian on Neuroticism as well as on most facets of Neuroticism.

On the basis of the One-way ANOVA table (Table 4.3a) it can be said that Iranian students (M= 29.4) had higher score on extroversion than Indian students (M= 24.7). This result was very similar to the finding of other research who found that Iranian students had higher scores on extroversion than Indian students (Nademi and Rezvani, 2006; Aurang, 2004; Dargahi, 2003; Ferraro et al., 2007; Kirk et al. 2007; Nalu, Print and Anand, 2003; Navabakhsh & Fathi, 2008; Marzabadi, 2011; and Moulavi et al. 2010).

Referring to the One-way ANOVA table (Table 4.3a) it can be stated that there is no significant nationality wise difference on the measure of Openness among internet addicted and non-internet addicted students. This result was in contrast with that of the findings reported by Nademi and Rezvani (2006), Aurang (2004), Dargahi (2003), Ferraro et al., (2007), Kirk et al., (2007), Nalu, Print and Anand (2003) Navabakhsh &
Fathi (2008), Marzabadi (2011) and Moulavi et al (2010). It was noted that Iranian students had higher scores on openness than Indian students but according to the present study there was no any significant differences between Iran and Indian in Openness.

The result of this study signifies that Iranian students (M= 29.9) had higher score on Agreeableness than Indian students (M= 25.4). The results in the present study was supported on the recent studies by Nademi and Rezvani (2006), Aurang (2004), Dargahi (2003), Ferraro et al., (2007), Kirk et al., (2007), Nalu, Print and Anand (2003), Navabakhsh & Fathi (2008), Marzabadi (2011) and Moulavi et al (2010). According to their study it was noted that Iranian students had higher scores on agreeableness than Indian students.

The findings of the One-way ANOVA table (Table 4.3a) showed that Iranian students (M= 34.9) had higher score on conscientiousness than Indian students (M= 29.6). This result was partly similar on the previous studies by Nademi and Rezvani (2006), Aurang (2004), Dargahi (2003), Ferraro et al., (2007), Kirk et al., (2007), Nalu, Print and Anand (2003), Navabakhsh & Fathi (2008), Marzabadi (2011) and Moulavi et al. (2010). It was noted that Iranian students had higher scores on conscientiousness than Indian students.

Research findings indicated that people who had internet addiction and Indian subjects have more psychoneurosis and psychosis problems than Iranian subjects. The obtained research results are in tune with research studies of Nademi and S. Rezvani (2006), Aurang (2004) Dargahi (2003), Ferraro et al (2005), Meyer Kirk and et al (2007) Benyard and et al (2005) Meyer Kirk and et al (2006), Nalu, Print and Anand (2003) and Baser and Kessler (2002). By analyzing the confirmation of the above hypothesis, it can be argued that regarding the fact that these people are temperamentall neurotic, due to the negative feelings, do not have the capability for compatibility with the environment. Probably, these people have irrational thoughts; have less power to control impulse and stressful environmental conditions. In the real world, many people afraid to express their opinion feelings, emotions, beliefs and needs, and their fears. Such people tend to be introspective and to avoid communication. When they are in the virtual world and when they are online, they are able to express their demands without fear of disapproval or
rejection of others. People who spend many hours of their day using internet try to act and behave similarly dealing with others and in different situations. Consequently, they have less flexibility than ordinary people. Lifestyle changes in order to pass time by internet, the reduction of physical activity, neglecting individual health and insomnia or sleep deprivation or changes in sleep patterns in order to survive in the internet take an individual away from their surroundings and environment. Ultimately, the virtual world of internet will reduce his/her palatability and enjoyment every day in proportion to his involvement.

The results of one-way ANOVA (Table 4.3b) revealed that Iranian students had higher scores on self-concept than Indian students. The result in the present study was supported by Nasiri (2004) and Nademi and Rezvani (2006). According to Nasiri (2004), Iranian citizens have a high level of self-concept compared to other parts of Asia. Nademi and Rezvani (2006) found that Iranian students have a good academic self-concept among other Asian countries.

The results of one-way ANOVA (Table 4.3c) indicated that Indian students had higher scores on Somatization, Interpersonal sensitivity, Depression, Anxiety, Hostility, Phobic anxiety and Psychoticism than Iranian students. The result in the present study was supported on the previous studies by Nasiri (2004) and Nordin, Talib and Yaacob (2009).

People and nations have always been enthusiastic to be aware of others’ educational methods and practices and praise the good behaviors and try to strengthen them. Culture plays an important role in shaping our treat with others. We must know what is known as truth in our social behaviors is the truth for other people of other cultures or not? Despite significant differences in the social behavior of people belonging to different cultures, there are also significant similarities essentially. Iranian and Indian civilizations have ancient common shared cultural and social activities. These two Asian countries have historically strong ties in spite of different religious institutions.

The obtained results are in tune with Mohammadi (2005) which expresses the differences in personal features between Hindi and Iranian teachers. Mohammadi (2005)
argues that the average neuroticism variable of Iranian teachers had a more favorable condition than that of Hindi teachers and that can be explained in this way that better economic conditions and better facilities can help prevent pressures and job stress. In Mohammadi (2005), there was no difference between openness and agreeableness found between Hindi and Iranian teachers. He explains that since India is a multi-religion nation and there are different sects and religions, the country's culture invite them to be friendly citizens with their fellows, so they have learned to adapt themselves to all situations.

Thus, Indian students had poor mental health. Nordin, Talib and Yaacob, (2009) found that Indian students had higher levels of depression stress and anxiety as compared to Iranian students. The difference in internet addiction between the Iranian and Indian is perhaps due to the fact that social and group relations among Iranian are more than that of Indians because most of the Iranian students are coming from middle class and they are having more freedom to interact with others and therefore they have more tendency to improve their relationships with others. Therefore, in the present study results showed that Indian students were more prone to depression and low mental health.

Furthermore, since the rate of internet addiction is higher for Indians than Iranians, it can be also noted that this is due to the fact that Indians are better English speakers than Iranians. So, they can use and enjoy the internet world and its attractions. Therefore, internet addiction has been reported in most of the Indians than Iranians.

5.4 COMPARISON AMONG MALE AND FEMALE STUDENTS ON PERSONALITY FACTORS, SELF CONCEPT AND MENTAL HEALTH

The hypothesis number three stating that, “Female students would score high on neuroticism and agreeableness and low on extroversion, openness and conscientiousness and they would also have poor self-concept and poor mental health (higher score on somatization, obsessive-compulsive, interpersonal, sensitivity, depression, anxiety, hostility, phobic anxiety, paranoid ideation, and psychoticism) compared to male students. “ was partially supported.

The results of One-way ANOVA (Table 4.4a) revealed that female (M= 20.7) had higher score on neuroticism compared to male (M= 18.1). This result was in tune with
that of the findings reported by Costa, Terracciano & McCrae (2001). According to them, women have been found to obtain scores higher than men on Neuroticism. According to Costa et al (2001), women have higher Neuroticism than male. The one facet of Neuroticism in which women do not always obtain higher scores than men on anger.

On the basis of the One-way ANOVA table (Table 4.4a) it can be said that male students (M= 28.4) had higher score on extroversion than female students (M= 25.7). This finding is partly supported by Costa; Terracciano & McCrae (2001). This finding indicated that women have higher warmth (an extraversion facet) while men often report higher assertiveness level (a facet of extraversion).

Referring to this study it can be stated that female students (M= 5.95) had higher score on Openness than male students (M= 5.24) but this difference was not significant. This finding of the present study was supported by Costa; Terracciano & McCrae (2001). According Costa (2001) there was no significant gender differences are typically found on Openness/Intellect at the domain level, likely due to the divergent content of the trait. According to Costa; Terracciano & McCrae (2001) women had higher openness to feelings.

The findings of the One-way ANOVA table (Table 4.4a) show that there is no significant gender wise difference on the domain of Agreeableness among students. This finding of the present study was contradicted to Feingold (1994) and Costa; Terracciano & McCrae (2001). According to Costa; Terracciano & McCrae (2001) women had higher Agreeableness. Women consistently score higher than men on Agreeableness (Feingold, 1994; Costa et al., 2001). Women tend to score higher than men on Warmth, Gregariousness, and Positive Emotions, whereas men score higher than women on Assertiveness and Excitement Seeking (Feingold, 1994; Costa et al., 2001).

The One-way ANOVA table (Table 4.4a) signifies that there was significant gender wise difference on the measure of Conscientiousness among students. it was observed that male students (M= 33.9) had higher score on conscientiousness than female students (M= 30.6). This finding of the present study was supported by Benet-Martinez &
John (1998), Armstrong et al., (2000). Also this finding of the present study was contradicted to the study by Feingold, 1994; Costa et al., (2001). It was found women score somewhat higher than men on some facets of Conscientiousness.

The results of one-way ANOVA (Table 4.4b) showed that there was no significant difference between male and female on self-concept. This result was supported by the studies of Shavelson, Hubner and Stanton (1976). But most of the study agreed with differences between male and female in self concept; for example Kearney (1999); McMullin & Cairney (2004) and Kling et al (1999). Kling et al (1999) showed women have exhibited lower levels of self-esteem than do men.

Self-Concept of women and men is different in every society based on cultural variables and the roles that society considers for them. Similarly, the effect of problems and disease on Self-Concept of men and women is different as women due to their body image changes and men due to changes in their ability, performance and role have different Self-Concept levels. In addition, the adjustment mechanisms those play an important role in enabling patients to learn techniques, the deep and intimate family relationships along with strong religious beliefs in majority of people can be one of the effective factors preventing the loss of individual self-esteem.

Due to the highest percentage of independent women, they also feel that they impose costs on their families. These factors worsen the feelings of inadequacy and worthless, increasing the distance between the actual self and the ideal self and consequently lead to the loss of Self-Concept in women. With regard to the issue that Self-Concept of women is affected by weight changes and their relationship with others than men, anorexia can greatly affect their self-esteem.

Conducted studies show that women suffers from self-confidence, sense of power, control over personal life, vulnerability due to uneasy spirit, loss of many talents due to inferiority are all reasons that women have always been subjected to bitter experiences and literature which led her to believe that she cannot be enough qualified, valuable, strong and clear like men. However, this principle may not apply in the life of some women but such cases are rare.

The claim that bitter experiences of women have a direct relationship with the confidence is based on four principles:
1. Low Self-Concept of women is the result of male oppression and violence on women in cultures and patriarchal societies. The discrimination imposed on her due to her gender in different situations is the lateral aspect of the story. When the consequences and negative effects of this discrimination which deprived her from the social benefits and progress and makes her believe that she is not qualified and competent, she falls in deep sorrow and distress and she think that she is disgraced and worthless.

2. Lack of Self-Concept causes many mental problems and wounds for the present women. The attempts to cure these mental problems without trying to search their roots and causes will create other problems as well. For example, when a woman turns to polyphagia to solve her problems and sorrows temporary, may change her behavior, but low Self-Concept lies beyond main issues may probably encounters her with other serious problems.

3. Lack of Self-Concept in women and their countless mental concerns that created by made dominated society for them easy take away their self-confidence and performance. Consequently, passivity, lethargy, depression and anxiety will be replaced and this confusion does not allow her to focus and be creative. This condition helps others to look down on her and make him look more worthy cause to consider the plight of man.

4. The patriarchal culture and society long lasting to makes women understand that they are the second sex. For a woman who wants to regain a high value in a world that deliberately lowered it, the solution is to be relax to prevail her social, political and economic issues. They must strive all together to increase their value and to advance their society.

To promote their rights and to achieve their goals, they have to take their responsibility to prosecute peacefully along with cooperation and assistance requested by researchers and scientists. It is not true that the ego and confidence to get the bullies. This solution will not work to fight and to suppress men individually. This is useless and problematic. They have to walk along with man not be in front of them. The modern women can achieve their goals through mass media and obtaining sciences and
techniques to find a way for better living. It means that she can compete safely and avoid undermining and destructive competition to establish their aims. Creating hate and enmity will kill creativity and concentration and will raise uneasy conditions. Ideal society is a society in which all together try to improve their sense of responsibility and they just do not think of themselves. Of the other attractions that captivates women and makes them mad is too much attention to fashions and beauty. This is the cause of their inferiority complex and self-hate.

The results of one-way ANOVA (Table 4.4c) indicated that female students had higher scores on Somatization, Obsessive-compulsive, Anxiety, Hostility, Phobic anxiety and Psychoticism than male students; so female students had poor mental health. This result was very much similar with the results reported by Carstairs and Kapur (1976). They have found that women have more psychiatric morbidity compared to their male counterparts.

The results showed that Female scores were less than male on mental health. It shows that female are having low mental health and it can be due to lack of family support and living in the strange environment and less adaption with the new situation in the case of Iranian and also Indian female also are having less freedom to interaction with other groups and due to some restriction of social desirable compared with male.

In many developing countries, women complain about lack of privacy, confidentiality and information about options and services available (Vlassoff, 1994). Because gender interacts with other social determinants, women’s strain due to stressful life events is a consequence of their differential sensitivity to events. It is a result of role differences, rather than women experiencing more events. Women only have a higher risk following crises involving children, housing and reproduction, rather than those involving finances, work and their marital relationship (Nazroo, 2001). According to Vlassoff & Garcia, (2002), gender analysis improves understanding of the epidemiology of mental health problems, decisions and cure of these problems in under-reported groups, and also increases potential for greater public participation in health. Overlooking gender-based differences or gender bias could have drastic consequences. Doctors are more likely to diagnose depression in women compared to men, even when they have
similar scores on standardized measures of depression or present with identical symptoms.

Amin and Bentley concluded that gender inequalities, manifested through fertility, marriage, and work norms, violence in marital relationships, and poor psychological health, have resulted in rural Indian women accepting high thresholds of suffering and not seeking treatment for their symptoms (Amin & Bentley; 2002).

5.5 COMPARISON AMONG IRANIAN INTERNET ADDICTED AND IRANIAN NON-INTERNET ADDICTED ON PERSONALITY FACTORS, SELF CONCEPT AND MENTAL HEALTH

The hypothesis number four stating that “Iranian internet addicted students would score high on neuroticism and agreeableness and low on extroversion, openness and conscientiousness and they would also have poor self-concept and poor mental health (higher score on somatization, obsessive-compulsive, interpersonal, sensitivity, depression, anxiety, hostility, phobic anxiety, paranoid ideation, and psychoticism) compared to Iranian non-internet addicted students.” was partially supported.

The results of One-way ANOVA (Table 4.5a) revealed that there was significant internet addiction wise difference on the measure of neuroticism among Iranian students. It was noted that Iranian internet addicted (M= 23.15) had higher score on neuroticism compared to Iranian non-internet addicted (M= 12.03). This results was supported by the studies Taghavi (2001), Kakabaraii and Ravari (2007). According to Taghavi (2001), Kakabaraii and Ravari (2007) internet addicted students in Iran had the high rate of neuroticism compare to the non-internet addicted. Internet addicted had high anxiety and instability of emotion. On the basis of this study it can be said that there was significant internet addiction wise difference on the domain of Extraversion among Iranian students. It was observed that Iranian non-internet addicted (M= 34.16) had higher score on extroversion than Iranian internet addicted (M= 24.81). The results of this study was supported by the studies Taghavi (2001), Kakabaraii and Ravari (2007). It was found that internet addicted students in Iran had the low Extroversion, low activity, reserved, shy, withdrawn attitude of people.
Referring to the One-way ANOVA table (Table 4.5a) it can be stated that there was significant internet addiction wise difference on the variable of Openness among Iranian students. It was found that Iranian non-internet addicted (M= 28.16) had higher score on openness than Iranian internet addicted (M= 25.03). This results was similar by the studies Taghavi (2001), Kakabaraii and Ravari (2007). Taghavi (2001), Kakabaraii and Ravari (2007) found that internet addicted students in Iran had low Openness to experience for example they was narrow and common interests.

The findings of the table (Table 4.5a) showed that there was significant internet addiction wise difference on the measure of Agreeableness among Iranian students. It was noted that Iranian non-internet addicted (M= 35.35) had higher score on agreeableness than Iranian internet addicted (M= 24.62). This finding supported the studies carried out by Taghavi (2001), Kakabaraii and Ravari (2007). It was seen that internet addicted students in Iran have low agreeableness and they don’t have any target in their life compared to non-internet addicted students.

This study signifies that there was significant internet addiction wise difference on the domain of Conscientiousness among Iranian students. It was found that Iranian non-internet addicted (M= 37.10) had higher score on conscientiousness than Iranian internet addicted (M= 32.88). This study was supported by Taghavi (2001), Kakabaraii and Ravari (2007). According to Taghavi (2001) and Kakabaraii and Ravari (2007) in which internet addicted students in Iran have low conscientiousness and they are not frank, friendly and sociable. They tend to live alone with their computer. Abadi (2006) investigated the internet penetration in Iran, the upper and middle Asia in the Middle East. He has attained that Iranians have internet addiction more than other parts of Asia.

The results of one-way ANOVA (Table 4.5b) revealed that Iranian non-internet addicted had higher scores on self-concept than Iranian internet addicted. This result was supported by the studies Karimi (1998), Nasiri and Parvaneh (2001), Naderi, Delavar and Baharestan (2005), Nroomand (2010). Nasiri and Parvaneh (2001) found that internet addicted students in Iran had low self-concept and poor self-esteem. Nasiri and Parvaneh (2001) found "self-concept" as the cognitive part of the self, learnt and gained as the
result of the individual experiences. On the other hand self-esteem being the emotional evaluation of the "self is measured through the positive and negative characteristics.

Naderi, Delavar and Baharestan (2005) reported that almost half of the sample was Internet users of whom 73 were identified as addicts (%3.8). Based on the demographic information, 37 at-risk users as well as the same number of regular users and non-users were matched and then compared with the addict group. This comparison showed that the addicts were significantly lonelier than both the regular users and non-users while their self-esteem was significantly lower than that of the regular users. Although social deviances are the results of individual, social, economical, cultural factors, it is related to negative self-concept, low self-concept fitting as influencing factors on the attitudes of individuals towards social deviances in internet addicted participants.

The results of one-way ANOVA (Table 4.5c) showed that Iranian internet addicted students had higher scores on Somatization, Obsessive-compulsive, Interpersonal sensitivity, Depression, Anxiety, Hostility, Phobic anxiety, Paranoid ideation and Psychoticism than Iranian non-internet addicted. So Iranian internet addicted students had poor mental health. This results were supported by the studies of Yekta, Mayer and Daryadel (2003), Baradarian and Jahanikia (2005), and Kakabaraii and Davari (2007). According to Baradarian and Jahanikia (2005) internet addicted person had lower level of emotional intelligence and mental health than normal individuals. There was significant relation between emotional intelligence mental health in internet addicted and normal individuals. Yekta, Mayer and Daryadel (2003) found that was a significant positive relationship between internet addiction and low mental health.

5.6 COMPARISON AMONG INDIAN INTERNET ADDICTED AND INDIAN NON-INTERNET ADDICTED STUDENTS ON PERSONALITY FACTORS, SELF CONCEPT AND MENTAL HEALTH

The hypothesis number five stating that, “Indian internet addicted students would score high on neuroticism and agreeableness and low on extroversion, openness and conscientiousness and they would also have poor self-concept and poor mental health
(higher score on somatization, obsessive-compulsive, interpersonal, sensitivity, depression, anxiety, hostility, phobic anxiety, paranoid ideation, and psychoticism) compared to Indian non-internet addicted students. “ was partially supported.

The results of One-way ANOVA (Table 4.6a) revealed that there was significant internet addiction wise difference on the measure of neuroticism among Indian students. It was noted that Indian internet addicted students (M= 24.55) had higher score on neuroticism compared to Indian non-internet addicted students (M= 18.13). The result of this study was supported by the studies of Gombor & Vas (2008) and Suresh Kumar & Sayadevi (2009). Kumar & Sayadevi (2009) reported that positive relationship between neuroticism and internet addiction among Indian students.

On the basis of this study it can be said that there was significant internet addiction wise difference on the domain of Extraversion among Indian students. It was seen that Indian non-internet addicted students (M= 27.73) had higher score on extroversion than Indian internet addicted students (M= 21.70). This result was similar by the studies of Gombor & Vas (2008) and Suresh Kumar & Sayadevi (2009). It was reported that negative relationship between extroversion and internet addiction in Indian students.

Referring to the One-way ANOVA table (Table 4.6a) it can be stated that there was significant internet addiction wise difference on the variable of Openness among Indian students. It was observed that Indian non-internet addicted students (M= 27.87) had higher score on agreeableness than Indian internet addicted students (M= 23.53). The finding of the present study cannot be supported by any other studies. The result of Kumar & Sayadevi (2009) signifies that there is no relationship between openness and internet addiction in Indian students.

The findings of this study showed that there was significant internet addiction wise difference on the domain of Agreeableness among Indian students. It was noticed that Indian non-internet addicted students (M= 28.07) had higher score on openness than Indian internet addicted students (M= 22.79). This study is similar to the study by Gombor & Vas (2008) and Suresh Kumar & Sayadevi (2009). Kumar & Sayadevi (2009) indicates that negative relationship between agreeableness and internet addiction in Indian students.
The One-way ANOVA table (Table 4.6a) signifies that there was significant internet addiction wise difference on the variable of Conscientiousness among Indian students. It was found that Indian non-internet addicted students (M= 32.28) had higher score on conscientiousness than Indian internet addicted students (M= 26.50). This study was supported by the studies of Gombor & Vas (2008) and Suresh Kumar & Sayadevi (2009). Kumar & Sayadevi (2009) said that negative relationship between conscientiousnesses with internet addiction in Indian students.

The results of Suresh Kumar & Sayadevi (2009) indicates that among the 100 students 70% of the sample could be classified as average internet users, 27% as problem over-users and 3% as pathologically addicted to the internet. The type of student’s internet usage was chatting (42%), e-mailing (30%), Academic work (13%), Cybersex (5%), Gaming (3%) and other applications (7%).

Researchers have explored the links between excessive internet use and a variety of factors, including demographic characteristics such as gender (Amichai-Hamburger & Ben-Artzi 2003), personality traits such as neuroticism and extraversion (Wolfradt & Doll 2001), emotional states such as loneliness and anxiety (Caplan 2003; Moody 2001; Shepherd & Edelmann 2005; Yao-Guo et al. 2006), inadequate social support networks (Cummings et al. 2002; Kraut et al. 2002) and specific types of internet activities (Widyanto & McMurran 2004).

In a highly digitized era, people can hardly live without computers and the Internet. While we are admiring the conveniences and advantages brought by the Internet, there is growing concern about problematic Internet use and whether this can lead to an addiction. In the psychological field, the concept “Internet addiction” has been used to explain uncontrollable and damaging use of the Internet. Further analysis revealed that just two factors, a neurotic personality and high levels of perceived support from online social networks, predicted degree of excessive internet use. Over-users were found to be younger and less experienced in computer use than the average or addicted users.

The results of one-way ANOVA (Table 4.6b) revealed that Indian non-internet addicted had higher scores on self concept than Indian internet addicted. This result was supported by the studies of Kraut et al.’s (2002) and Kumar & Sayadevi (2009). Several
studies suggest that personality factors may underpin the relationship between internet use and emotional health. For example, Kraut et al.’s (2002) study showed that the personality factor of extraversion mediated the relationship between internet use and emotion. Those classed as extraverts tended to benefit from internet use, with frequent users showing lower levels of negative affect, less loneliness, and greater self-esteem. More introverted frequent users tended to have a contrasting pattern of greater loneliness, negative affect and lower self-esteem.

The results of one-way ANOVA (Table 4.6c) showed that Indian internet addicted students had higher scores on Somatization, Obsessive-compulsive, Interpersonal sensitivity, Depression, Anxiety, Hostility, Phobic anxiety, Paranoid ideation and Psychoticism than Indian non-internet addicted. So Indian internet addicted had poor mental health. Kumar & Sayadevi (2009) reported low mental health among internet addicted students in India. This result can be in tune with those of Caplan 2003; Moody 2001; Shepherd & Edelmann 2005; Yao-Guo et al. 2006 as they found that internet addicted students have problems regarding emotional states such as loneliness and anxiety.

Several studies have shown links between internet use and loneliness (Matsuba 2006; Morahan-Martin & Schumacher 2003). Shaw and Gant (2002) found that greater internet use was associated with a decrease in loneliness and an increase in perceived social support. Cummings et al. (2002) also found a social support benefit, with active participation in an online newsgroup associated with social networking benefits such as finding people with similar experiences, and developing a stronger community orientation. In contrast, Engelberg and Sjoberg (2004) found frequent use of the Internet to be associated with greater loneliness, poorer social adaptation and emotional skills.

5.7 COMPARISON AMONG IRANIAN INTERNET ADDICTED AND INDIAN INTERNET ADDICTED STUDENTS ON PERSONALITY FACTORS, SELF CONCEPT AND MENTAL HEALTH

The hypothesis number six stating that. “Iranian internet addicted students would score high on neuroticism and agreeableness and low on extroversion, openness and
conscientiousness and they would also have poor self-concept and poor mental health (higher score on somatization, obsessive-compulsive, interpersonal, sensitivity, depression, anxiety, hostility, phobic anxiety, paranoid ideation, and psychoticism) compared to Indian internet addicted students.“ was partially supported.

The results of one-way ANOVA (Table 4.7a) revealed that there is no significant nationality wise difference on the personality variable of neuroticism among internet addicted students. This finding of the present study was not supported by any study.

On the basis of the One-way ANOVA table (Table 4.7a) it can be said that there was significant nationality wise difference on the personality measure of Extraversion among internet addicted students. It was seen that Iranian internet addicted (M= 27.73) had higher score on extraversion than Indian internet addicted (M= 24.81). This hypothesis was partly supported by study of Nasiri (2008). It was found that Iranian internet addicted students are more extraversion compared to other Asian countries.

Referring to this study it can be stated on the personality variable of Openness, it was noted that there is no significant nationality wise difference (F (1, 198) = 3.103, p<.080) on Openness among internet addicted students. The finding of this study was not supported by any revise.

The findings of this study show that there was significant nationality wise difference on the personality measure of Agreeableness among internet addicted students. It was noted that Iranian internet addicted (M= 28.7) had higher score on agreeableness than Indian internet addicted (M= 24.62). This assumption was some similar with the study by Nasiri (2008). He found Iranian internet addicted had high Agreeableness compare to another Asian country.

The One-way ANOVA table (Table 4.7a) signifies that there was significant nationality wise difference on the personality domain of Conscientiousness among internet addicted students. It was noted that Iranian internet addicted (M= 32.76) had higher score on conscientiousness than Indian internet addicted (M= 30.82). This finding of the present study was partly supported by study of Nasiri (2008). He found Iranian internet addicted had high conscientiousness compare to another Asian country.
Internet use is a more common problem in Asia. Internet use in Asia has increased rapidly and has become a major part of daily life. However, the advancement of internet technology not only brings benefits, but also negative results. Of these negative aspects, excessive internet use is increasing dramatically. Internet addiction is called addiction disorder, pathological internet use, excessive internet use, and compulsive internet use (Kim, 2008).

The difference in internet addiction between the Persian and Indian people is perhaps due to the fact that social and group relations among Iranian are more than that of Indians. So, the Iranians search for friends and their peer groups to fill their world but the social relation among Indians is less. Therefore, they are more prone to depression and less mental health. They turn to Internet virtual world to fulfill the shortages of their real world. The study also noted that the sample has been used in this research is limited to the Iranian students studying in India only. Moreover, this issue should be considered that families with middle to high income and culturally distinct from the others send their children to study abroad. And therefore, personality characteristics and self-concept may be higher in these people than in other groups.

Furthermore, since the rate of internet addiction is higher for Indians than Iranians, it can be also noted that this is due to the fact that Indians are better English speakers than Iranians. So, they can use and enjoy the internet world and its attractions. Therefore, internet addiction has been reported in most of the Indians than Iranians.

The results of one-way ANOVA (Table 4.7b) revealed that Iranian internet addicted had higher scores on self-concept than Indian internet addicted. The obtained results are not supported by any research due to the lack of previous studies in this regard.

Self-Concept had a very close relation with individual’s self-image of himself as well as consistency manner. This means that positive image of one’s body causes a valuable feeling for the person and reciprocally, the image that has been altered in any way will lead to changes in the sense of being valued. Diseases, treatments or related complications can lead to changes in self-image and self-esteem. This fact is very apparent in chronic diseases due to their long and unpredictable nature.
The results of one-way ANOVA (Table 4.7c) showed that Indian internet addicted students had higher scores on Somatization, Interpersonal sensitivity, Depression, Anxiety, Hostility, Phobic anxiety and Psychoticism than Iranian non-internet addicted. So Indian internet addicted students had poor mental health. The obtained results are not supported by any research due to the lack of recent studies in this regard.

5.8 COMPARISON AMONG IRANIAN NON-INTERNET ADDICTED AND INDIAN NON-INTERNET ADDICTED STUDENTS ON PERSONALITY FACTORS, SELF CONCEPT AND MENTAL HEALTH

The hypothesis number seven stating that “Iranian non-internet addicted students would score low on neuroticism and agreeableness and high on extroversion, openness and conscientiousness and they would also have good self-concept and mental health (lower score on somatization, obsessive-compulsive, interpersonal, sensitivity, depression, anxiety, hostility, phobic anxiety, paranoid ideation, and psychoticism) compared to Indian non-internet addicted students. “ was partially supported.

The results of One-way ANOVA (Table 4.8a) revealed that there is significant nationality wise difference on the measure of neuroticism among non-internet addicted students. It was found that Indian non-internet addicted (M= 18.13) had higher score on neuroticism compared to Iranian non-internet addicted (M= 12.03). The result of this study is partly similar to the study by Navabakhsh & Fathi (2008), Marzabadi (2011) and Moulavi et al (2010). According to them, Indian subjects have been found to obtain scores higher than Iranian students on Neuroticism. However, the results are not supported by any researches due to the lack of previous studies particularly about non-internet addicted students.

On the basis of this study it can be said that there was significant nationality wise difference on the domain of Extraversion among non-internet addicted students. It was seen Iranian non-internet addicted (M= 34.16) had higher score on extroversion than Indian non-internet addicted (M= 27.73). The results in the present study was partly supported by Nademi and Rezvani (2006), Aurang (2004), Dargahi (2003), Ferraro et al.,
According to their studies, it was noted that Iranian students obtain higher scores on extroversion than Indian students. But, the findings cannot be supported by any other studies especially about non-internet addicted students.

Referring to the One-way ANOVA table (Table 4.8a) it can be stated that there is no significant nationality wise difference on the variable of Openness among non-internet addicted students. The obtained results are not supported by any research due to the lack of previous studies in this regard.

The findings of this study showed that there was significant nationality wise difference on the measure of Agreeableness among non-internet addicted students. It was noted that Iranian non-internet addicted (M= 35.35) had higher score on agreeableness than Indian non-internet addicted (M= 28.07). This result was partly similar with the research by Navabakhsh & Fathi (2008). It was noted that Iranian non-addicted had higher scores on agreeableness than another Asian country.

According to this study there was significant nationality wise difference on the domain of Conscientiousness among non-internet addicted students. It was noted that Iranian non-internet addicted (M= 37.10) had higher score on conscientiousness than Indian non-internet addicted (M= 32.82). Navabakhsh & Fathi (2008). It was found that Iranian non-addicted students obtain higher scores regarding conscientiousness than other Asian countries (like Afghanistan, Turkey, Tajikistan and India).

The results of one-way ANOVA (Table 4.8b) showed that Iranian non-internet addicted had higher scores on self concept than Indian non-internet addicted. The result in the present study was partly supported by Nasiri (2004) and Nademi and Rezvani (2006). They reported Iranian addicted had high self-concept compare to addict of other Asian countries (Afghanistan, Turkey, Tajikistan and India).

Conducted studies show that women suffers from self-confidence, sense of power, control over personal life, vulnerability due to uneasy spirit, loss of many talents due to
inferiority are all reasons that women have always been subjected to bitter experiences and literature which led her to believe that she cannot be enough qualified, valuable, strong and clear like men. However, this principle may not apply in the life of some women but such cases are rare.

The results of one-way ANOVA (Table 4.8c) indicated that internet Indian non-addicted students had higher scores on Somatization, Interpersonal sensitivity, Anxiety, Hostility, Phobic anxiety and Psychoticism than Iranian non-internet addicted. So Indian internet addicted had poor mental health. The result in the present study was supported on the previous studies by Ahmed Khan & Shirazi (2012).

The results of Ahmed Khan & Shirazi (2012) showed Indian students had higher mean scores and showed lower mental health in comparison to their Iranian counterparts. The results of Ahmed Khan & Shirazi (2012) showed there was no significant difference between Iranian and Indian male and female the results of two-way ANOVA on mental health showed that there is not a statistically significant main effect for gender and also, interaction effect of gender and country in mental health is not statistically significant. The obtained result was in tune with Mohammadi (2005) which expresses the differences in personal features between Hindi and Iranian teachers. Mohammadi (2005) argues that the average neuroticism variable of Iranian teachers had a more favorable condition than that of Hindi teachers and that can be explained in this way that better economic conditions and better facilities can help prevent pressures and job stress. In Mohammadi (2005), there was no difference between openness and agreeableness found between Hindi and Iranian teachers. He explains that since India is a multi-religion nation and there are different sects and religions there, the country's culture invite them to be friendly citizens with their fellows, so they have learned to adapt themselves to all situations.
5.9 COMPARISON AMONG FEMALE INTERNET ADDICTED AND FEMALE NON-INTERNET ADDICTED STUDENTS ON PERSONALITY FACTORS, SELF CONCEPT AND MENTAL HEALTH

The hypothesis number eight stating that “Female internet addicted students would score high on neuroticism and agreeableness and low on extroversion, openness and conscientiousness and they would also have poor self-concept and poor mental health (higher score on somatization, obsessive-compulsive, interpersonal, sensitivity, depression, anxiety, hostility, phobic anxiety, paranoid ideation, and psychoticism) compared to female non-internet addicted students.” was partially supported.

The results of One-way ANOVA (Table 4.9a) revealed that there was significant internet addiction wise difference on the domain of neuroticism among female students. It was observed that female internet addicted (M= 25.53) had higher score on neuroticism compared to female non-internet addicted (M= 16.002). These results were not similar by any studies.

On the basis of this study it can be said that there was significant internet addiction wise difference on the measure of Extraversion among female students. It was noticed that female non-internet addicted (M= 29.64) had higher score on extroversion than female internet addicted (M= 21.87). These results were supported by the studies of Kakabaraii and Davari (2007). According to Kakabaraii and Davari (2007) women Internet usage was negatively related to three of the Big Five traits such as extraversion.

Referring to the One-way ANOVA table (Table 4.9a) it can be stated that there was significant internet addiction wise difference on the variable of Openness among female students. It was found that female non-internet addicted (M= 27.51) had higher score on openness than female internet addicted (M= 23.58). This result was not supported by the any studies.

The findings of this study showed that there was significant internet addiction wise difference on the domain of Agreeableness among female students. It was observed that female non-internet addicted (M= 31.40) had higher score on agreeableness than
female internet addicted (M= 23.98). These results were supported by the studies of Kakabaraii and Davari (2007). It was found that women with high internet usage have negative relation with the Big Five traits such as agreeableness.

The present study signifies that there was significant internet addiction wise difference on the measure of Conscientiousness among female students. It was seen that female non-internet addicted (M= 33.41) had higher score on conscientiousness than female internet addicted (M= 27.93). These results were supported by the studies of Kakabaraii and Davari (2007). It was showed that women internet addicted had lower scores in conscientious index.

The results of one-way ANOVA (Table 4.9b) showed that female non-internet addicted had higher scores on self concept than female internet addicted. These results were supported by the studies of Narimani and Dehghan (2001) and Bahadori (2005).

Low Self-Concept of women is the result of male oppression and violence on women in cultures and patriarchal societies. The discrimination imposed on her due to her gender in different situations is the lateral aspect of the story. When the consequences and negative effects of this discrimination which deprived her from the social benefits and progress and makes her believe that she is not qualified and competent, she falls in deep sorrow and distress and she think that she is disgraced and worthless.

Lack of Self-Concept in women and their countless mental concerns that created by made dominated society for them easy take away their self-confidence and performance. Consequently, passivity, lethargy, depression and anxiety will be replaced and this confusion does not allow her to focus and be creative. This condition helps others to look down on her and make him look more worthy cause to consider the plight of man.

The results of one-way ANOVA (Table 4.9c) indicated that female internet addicted students had higher scores on Somatization, Obsessive-compulsive, Interpersonal sensitivity, Depression, Anxiety, Hostility, Phobic anxiety, Paranoid
ideation and Psychoticism than female non-internet addicted. So female internet addicted students had poor mental health. This result was supported by the studies of Kakabaraii and Davari (2007) and Benyamin, Nazemi and Biglari (2009).

5.10 COMPARISON AMONG MALE INTERNET ADDICTED AND MALE NON-INTERNET ADDICTED ON PERSONALITY FACTORS, SELF CONCEPT AND MENTAL HEALTH

The hypothesis number nine stating that, “Male internet addicted students would score high on neuroticism and agreeableness and low on extroversion, openness and conscientiousness and they would also have poor self-concept and poor mental health (higher score on somatization, obsessive-compulsive, interpersonal, sensitivity, depression, anxiety, hostility, phobic anxiety, paranoid ideation, and psychoticism) compared to male non-internet addicted students.” was partially supported.

The present study revealed that there was significant internet addiction wise difference on the measure of neuroticism among male students. It was noticed that male internet addicted (M= 22.17) had higher score on neuroticism compared to male non-internet addicted (M= 14.16). The result of this study was supported by the study of Kakabaraii and Davari (2007), Yang and Tung (2007) and Xiao et al. (2007). According to Kakabaraii and Davari (2007) male Internet usage was negatively related to four of the Big Five traits such as neuroticism.

On the basis of the One-way ANOVA table (Table 4.10a) it can be said that there was significant internet addiction wise difference on the variable of Extraversion among male students. It was observed that male non-internet addicted (M= 32.25) had higher score on extroversion than male internet addicted (M= 24.64). The result of this study was supported by the study of Kakabaraii and Davari (2007), Yang and Tung (2007) and Xiao et al. (2007). According to Kakabaraii and Davari (2007) male Internet usage was negatively related to four of the Big Five traits such as extraversion.

Referring to the present study it can be stated that there was significant internet addiction wise difference on the domain of Openness among male students. It was seen
that male non-internet addicted (M= 28.52) had higher score on openness than male internet addicted (M= 24.98). The result of this study was supported by the study of Kakabaraii and Davari (2007), Yang and Tung (2007) and Xiao et al (2007). According to Yang and Tung (2007) male Internet usage was low on openness.

The findings of this study showed that there was significant internet addiction wise difference on the measure of Agreeableness among male students. It was found that male non-internet addicted (M= 32.01) had higher score on agreeableness than male internet addicted (M= 23.43). The result of this study was supported by the study of Kakabaraii and Davari (2007), Yang and Tung (2007) and Xiao et al (2007). According to Kakabaraii and Davari (2007) male Internet usage was negatively related to four of the Big Five traits such as agreeableness.

The One-way ANOVA table (Table 4.10a) signifies that there was significant internet addiction wise difference on the variable of Conscientiousness among male students. It was noticed that male non-internet addicted (M= 36.51) had higher score on conscientiousness than male internet addicted (M= 31.45). The result of this study was supported by the study of Kakabaraii and Davari (2007), Yang and Tung (2007) and Xiao et al (2007). Kakabaraii and Davari (2007) found that men Internet usage was negatively related to four of the Big Five traits such as conscientiousness.

The benefits of this network allows fast access to information, communication and breaking down of barriers and limitations of communicate (Katz and Speed 1997) and the disadvantages of using these spaces, social isolation (Tirkel 1996) reduce altruistic behavior (Chambers Asion 1987) and addiction, loss of social relationships (Darkin and et al., 2002).

The results of one-way ANOVA (Table 4.10b) indicated that male non-internet addicted had higher scores on self concept than male internet addicted. The result in the present study was supported by Kaplan (2002) Tovar and Fabian (2001), Armstrong (2000), Chak & Leung (2004) Jenaro (2007) Yang & Tung (2007). Internet addiction
people are having less communication with outside environment and other groups, and most of the time they approach with the internet, and they are having less face to face interaction and they are having tendency towards isolation. Therefore the results showed that they are having low self concept.

The results of one-way ANOVA (Table 4.10c) showed that male internet addicted had higher scores on Somatization, Obsessive-compulsive, Interpersonal sensitivity, Depression, Anxiety, Hostility, Phobic anxiety, Paranoid ideation and Psychoticism than male non-internet addicted. So male internet addicted students had poor mental health. Previous studies by Kim and et al., (2005), Kaplan (2002), Tovar and Fabian (2001), Sanders et al., (2001), Yang (1999), Yang et al., (1998), Peter and Gann (1998), found that there was high score on withdrawal and depression among male internet addicted participants.

This result is in tune with numerous studies that showed up high rate of withdrawal and depression in internet-addicts. Among these research studies, the research studies of Kim and et al (2005), Kaplan (2002), Tovar and Fabian (2001) Sanders and et al (2001) Yang (1999), Yang and et al (1998), Helen Peter and David Gann (1998) can be cited.

In this perspective, mental health includes physical symptoms, anxiety and insomnia, social dysfunction and depression. An Internet addict spent hours of their time on the computer. As a result, all types of physical problems will be appearing such as back pains, headaches, dry eyes (due to constantly close staring at a computer screen) pain due to movement of the fingers and typing and so on. Also, since the person has lost control of the time in this virtual world, he/she may spend several hours a night. Consequently, insomnia is of common problems in internet addicts (Aorzak, 2004).

5.11 COMPARISON AMONG MALE INTERNET ADDICTED AND FEMALE INTERNET ADDICTED STUDENTS ON PERSONALITY FACTORS, SELF CONCEPT AND MENTAL HEALTH

The hypothesis number ten stating that. “Female internet addicted students would score high on neuroticism and agreeableness and low on extroversion, openness and conscientiousness and they would also have poor self-concept and poor mental health
(higher score on somatization, obsessive-compulsive, interpersonal, sensitivity, depression, anxiety, hostility, phobic anxiety, paranoid ideation, and psychoticism) compared to male internet addicted students.” was partially supported.

The results of the present study revealed that there was significant gender wise difference on the measure of neuroticism among internet addicted students. It was noted that female internet addicted (M= 25.53) had higher score on neuroticism compared to male internet addicted (M= 22.17). The research that found a significant difference in the risk of internet addiction among the men and women, the following can be indexed: Torre and Fabien (2002), Yang (2000). This result is partly similar to the study by Torre and Fabien (2002). They found female addicts are anxious and high on neuroticism.

On the basis of this study it can be said that there was significant gender wise difference on the mental health variable of Extraversion among internet addicted students. It was noticed that male internet addicted (M= 24.64) had higher score on extroversion than female internet addicted (M= 21.87). The result of this study was supported by the study of Torre and Fabien (2002), Yang (2000). The research that found a significant difference in the Extraversion among the internet addicted men and women, the following can be indexed.

Referring to the One-way ANOVA table (Table 4.11a) it can be stated that there is no significant gender wise difference on the domain of Openness among internet addicted students. This finding is support by the study Kim and et al (2005), Blasé and et al (2004) and Joshua et al. (1999), according to them both addicted men and women including have noted no difference in the openness.

The findings of this study showed that there was no significant gender wise difference on the measure of Agreeableness among internet addicted students. This finding can be supported by the study carried out by Kim and et al. (2005), Blasé and et al (2004) and Joshua et al. (1999). According to them, both addicted men and women have no difference in agreeableness.

The One-way ANOVA table (Table 4.11a) signifies that there was significant gender wise difference on the variable of Conscientiousness among internet addicted
students. It was seen that male internet addicted (M= 31.45) had higher score on conscientiousness than male internet addicted (M= 27.93). This result was similar by the study of Torre and Fabien (2002), Yang (2000). The research that found a significant difference in the conscientiousness among the internet addicted men and women, the following can be indexed.

Also, findings indicate that internet addiction in men is more than women. Conducted researches about gender differences in addiction show contradictory results. Some studies have reported significant difference between the sexes and some are reached to very different conclusions. Regarding the mentioned facts, it can be argued that the results of this study have confirmed in the viewpoint of some research and have not been confirmed from the perspective of some other researches. The research that found a significant difference in the risk of internet addiction among the men and women, the following can be indexed: Torre and Fabien (2000), Yang (2000). In contrast, other studies signify that internet addiction is equal in both men and women including Kim and et al (2005), Blasé and et al (2004), Hamburger (2000) and Joshua et al. (1999) have noted no difference in the two sexes.

Some researches point out that the differences in internet addiction knows are due to different types of using programs in internet. For example, most of eccentric men use entertainment websites (Hamburger, 2000). In contrast, women with high photic factor often use social and entertainment sites. However, other studies claim that women are more addicted to caffeine and men to alcohol and internet. There were also other researches that claim that gender is a determining factor in internet addiction and the self-concept is an important concept in this issue. Those who have negative self-concept are more susceptible for addiction. In contrast, people who have a positive self-concept are less suffered from this disorder (Kim and et al). What is important the rate of internet addiction in women is low in some communities probably due to the relationship of women with their little world of computers and internet? There is no significant meaningful difference in communities and classes in various academic working with internet. Blasé and et al (2001) believe that those who are regarded as internet addicts have lower rate of mental health means those who have used internet addictively have lower rate of mental health compared with to non-addicts group.
The results of one-way ANOVA (Table 4.11b) revealed that there was no significant difference between male internet addicted and female internet addicted on self-concept. The obtained result was not supported by any research due to the lack of recent studies in this regard.

The results of one-way ANOVA (Table 4.11c) showed that female internet addicted had higher scores on Obsessive-compulsive and Paranoid ideation than male internet addicted. So female internet addicted had poor mental health. This result was not supported by any research due to the lack of previous studies in this regard.

5.12 COMPARISON AMONG MALE NON-INTERNET ADDICTED AND FEMALE NON-INTERNET ADDICTED ON PERSONALITY FACTORS, SELF CONCEPT AND MENTAL HEALTH

The hypothesis number eleven stating that “Female non-internet addicted students would score high on neuroticism and agreeableness and low on extroversion, openness and conscientiousness and they would also have poor self-concept and mental health (higher score on somatization, obsessive-compulsive, interpersonal, sensitivity, depression, anxiety, hostility, phobic anxiety, paranoid ideation, and psychoticism) compared to male non-internet addicted students.“ was partially supported.

The results of One-way ANOVA (Table 4.12a) revealed that there is no significant gender wise difference on the domain of neuroticism among non-internet addicted students. The obtained results are not supported by any research due to the lack of previous studies in this regard.

On the basis of this study it can be said that there was significant gender wise difference on the measure of Extraversion among non-internet addicted students. It was observed that male non-internet addicted (M= 32.25) had higher score on extroversion than female non-internet addicted (M=29.64). The obtained results are not supported by any research due to the lack of recent studies in this regard.
Referring to the present study it can be stated that there is no significant gender wise difference on the variable of Openness among non-internet addicted students. This result was supported by the studies of Benet-Martinez & John (1998), Armstrong et al., (2000), Chak and Leung (2004). It was found that male non-addicts is high on openness.

The findings of the One-way ANOVA table (Table 4.12a) showed that there is no significant gender wise difference on the measure of Agreeableness among non-internet addicted students. The obtained results are not supported by any research due to the lack of previous studies in this regard.

Referring to the present study it can be stated that there was significant gender wise difference on the domain of Conscientiousness among non-internet addicted students. It was seen that male internet addicted (M= 36.50) had higher score on conscientiousness than female internet addicted (M= 33.41). The obtained results are not supported by any research due to the lack of recent studies in this regard.

Also, findings indicate that internet addiction in men is more than women. Conducted researches about gender differences in addiction show contradictory results. Some studies have reported significant difference between the sexes and some are reached to very different conclusions.

The results of one-way ANOVA (Table 4.12b) showed that there was no significant difference between male non- internet addicted and female non-internet addicted on self concept. This result was supported by the studies of Shavelson, Hubner and Stanton (1976). But most of the study agreed with differences between male and female in self concept. For example Kearney (1999); McMullin and Cairney (2004) showed that women have exhibited lower levels of self-esteem than do men.

The results of one-way ANOVA (Table 4.12c) revealed that female non-internet addicted had higher scores on Somatization, Anxiety, Phobic anxiety and Psychoticism. So female non-internet addicted students had poor mental health than male non- internet addicted. This result was very much similar with the results reported by Carstairs and Kapur (1976). They have found that women have more psychiatric morbidity compared to their male counterparts.
5.13 COMPARISON AMONG IRANIAN MALE AND IRANIAN FEMALE ON PERSONALITY FACTORS, SELF-CONCEPT AND MENTAL HEALTH

The hypothesis number twelve stating that. “Iranian female would score high on neuroticism and agreeableness and low on extroversion, openness and conscientiousness and they would also have poor self-concept and poor mental health (higher score on somatization, obsessive-compulsive, interpersonal, sensitivity, depression, anxiety, hostility, phobic anxiety, paranoid ideation, and psychoticism) compared to Iranian male.” was partially supported.

The results of One-way ANOVA (Table 4.13a) revealed that there was significant gender wise difference on the measure of neuroticism among Iranian students. It was observed that Iranian female (M= 20.58) had higher score on neuroticism compared to Iranian male (M= 14.60). This result was directly similar by the studies of Mehdipoor, Zareii and Moovlaie (2001); and Moosavi and Salimifar (2006). The findings of the research by Moosavi and Salimifar (2006) emphasize the mediating role of neuroticism factors in the relationship between gender and academic performance. Implications of these findings emphasizing the correlates of personality traits for improving academic performance are discussed.

On the basis of the present study it can be said that there was significant gender wise difference on the domain of Extraversion among Iranian students. It was found that Iranian male (M= 31.33) had higher score on extroversion than Iranian female (M= 27.64). This results were supported by the studies of Mehdipoor, Zareii and Moovlaie (2001); Shahrjerdi (2003) and Moosavi and Salimifar (2006). According to Shahrjerdi (2003) Extroversion is characterized by being outgoing, talkative, high on positive affect (feeling good), active, lively, sociable, easy going, carefree, dominant and in need of external stimulation. Extroverts, according to Eysenck’s theory, are chronically under-aroused and bored and are therefore in need of external stimulation to bring them up to an optimal level of performance. Introverts, on the other hand, are chronically over-aroused and edgy and are therefore in need of peace and quiet to bring them up to an optimal level.
of performance. They are calm, even-tempered, reliable, controlled, peaceful, thoughtful, careful, and passive.

Referring to this study it can be stated that there was significant gender wise difference on the variable of Openness among Iranian students. It was observed that Iranian female (M= 27.63) had higher score on openness than Iranian male (M= 25.56). This results were supported by the studies of Mehdipoor, Zareii and Moovlaie (2001); Shahrjerdi (2003) and Moosavi and Salimifar (2006). According to Shahrjerdi (2003) Iranian female is high on openness compare to Iranian male.

The findings of the present study showed that there is no significant gender wise difference on the measure of Agreeableness among Iranian students. This results were not supported by any study and it was obtained by the studies of Mehdipoor, Zareii and Moovlaie (2001); Shahrjerdi (2003) and Moosavi and Salimifar (2006). According to Shahrjerdi (2003) Iranian female is high on agreeableness compare to Iranian male.

The present study signifies that there was significant gender wise difference on the domain of Conscientiousness among Iranian students. It was Iranian female (M= 36.21) had higher score on conscientiousness than Iranian male (M= 33.77). This results were supported by the studies of Mehdipoor, Zareii and Moovlaie (2001); Shahrjerdi (2003) and Moosavi and Salimifar (2006). The findings of the research by Moosavi and Salimifar (2006) emphasize the mediating role of conscientiousness factor in the relationship between gender and academic performance. Implications of these findings emphasizing the correlates of personality traits for improving academic performance are discussed.

In general, results indicated that extroversion, compared to introversion was a prevalent trait of personality among all groups of students. These results were in congruent with the competitive educational system in Iran (Mehdipoor, Zareii and Moovlaie (2001). Social science students were more nervous compared to other students. This also might be due to the nature of social sciences that imposes no hope on students to have an appropriate job opportunity in their future, which in turn would deteriorate the
academic motivation of students in the current situation. With respect to motivational factors findings indicated that five factors including social solidarity, task involvement, striving for excellence, power and self reliance, out of eleven factors, were significantly different across different fields of study.

The results of one-way ANOVA (Table 4.13b) showed that there was no significant difference between Iranian male and Iranian female on self concept. These results were supported by the studies of Moosavi (2007). According to Moosavi (2007), the comparison of male and female students showed that female students have obtained scores than male students regarding self esteem variable. With respect to intrinsic motivation, male students in engineering and medicine colleges got higher grades than human sciences. However, the reverse of the results was true about male students in human sciences.

Iranian culture at the last time was male oppression but now it changed. Low Self-Concept of women was the result of male oppression and violence on women in cultures and patriarchal societies. The discrimination imposed on her due to her gender in different situations is the lateral aspect of the story. When the consequences and negative effects of this discrimination which deprived her from the social benefits and progress and makes her believe that she is not qualified and competent, she falls in deep sorrow and distress and she think that she is disgraced and worthless. The patriarchal culture and society long lasting to makes women understand that they are the second sex.

The results of one-way ANOVA (Table 4.13c) indicated that there was no significant difference between Iranian male and Iranian female on mental health variables. This results were supported by the studies of Mohamadi, Yekta and Farzaneh (2005); Ranjbar (2007).

It is expected in Iranian social culture that the group-orientation, cheerfulness and positive emotions should be the chief characteristics of women more than men. Moreover, women and girls are more inclined to their family life and their emotional behaviors are altruistic and they are more interested in the general prosperity. This can be the reason of girls’ high score of acceptance. That can be brought on the evolutionary
trend of most of women for raising children because the acceptability and applicability of women let them to be able gives to take care of their children in different conditions.

In determining these results of this study, it can be said that since the nature of risk is interactional, it is the interaction of people and their environments. Therefore, type of personality, gender and friendship are effective in risk-taking. Extrovert people are sociable, positive, energetic and active. These people seem to have a passion for fresh and engaging experience even with some degree of physical and social risks to be so curious, eager and courageous. Thus, extraversion is positively in relation to risk-taking.

Pleasant people are easygoing and generous ones. These people consider problems involving risks as simple. They are often contentious. They are different from other people in terms of the perception of safety. They are interested in being considered. Therefore, they like to do more dangerous and risky things. Thus, there is a significant positive relationship between taking risk and desirability. On the other hand, the risk is reduced one grows old because old people are more cautious to think more about lateral aspect of issues. They need more security and safety. They consider problems wiser and more realistic. The excitement will be reduced and they do not need to experience new things. Thus, the relationship between age and risk-taking is a significant negative relationship.

People with high levels of social presence as well as high personal courage have more desire to take risk. In addition, those who are at a higher level of dominance and leadership abilities, have higher desires for taking risk as well.

5.14 COMPARISON AMONG INDIAN MALE AND INDIAN FEMALE ON PERSONALITY FACTORS, SELF-CONCEPT AND MENTAL HEALTH

The hypothesis number thirteen stating that. “Indian female would score high on neuroticism and agreeableness and low on extroversion, openness and conscientiousness and they would also have poor self-concept and poor mental health (higher score on somatization, obsessive-compulsive, interpersonal, sensitivity, depression, anxiety, hostility, phobic anxiety, paranoid ideation, and psychoticism) compared to Indian male.“ was partially supported.
The results of One-way ANOVA (Table 4.14a) revealed that there is no significant gender wise difference on the domain of neuroticism among Indian students. This finding of the present study was not supported any research. And that was contradicted to the finding by McCrae R., Costa at. al. (2002), Terracciano and Mc Crae, 2001, Feingold 1994, Schmitt et al 2008, found that Neuroticism appeared to increase in girls and openness to experience increased in both boys and girls were stable (El-nabghal Fatal 2009). This result is an indication of change in the personality among women, it is basically due to change in role merging identities and overall exposure in society.

On the basis of the present study it can be said that there is no significant gender wise difference on the measure of Extraversion among Indian students. The finding of this approach was not supported any research. And that was contradicted to McCrae R., Costa et. al. (2002), Terracciano and Mc Crae, 2001, Feingold 1994, Schmitt et al 2008, increased in both boys and girls, while mean level of Extroversion was stable (El-nabghal Fatal 2009). This result is an indication of change in the personality among women, it is basically due to change in role merging identities and overall exposure in society.

Referring to this study it can be stated that there is no significant gender wise difference on the variable of Openness among Indian students. This finding of the present study was not supported any research. That was contradicted to McCrae R., Costa et al. (2002), Terracciano and Mc Crae, 2001, Feingold 1994, Schmitt et al 2008, openness to experience increased in both boys and girls was stable (El-nabghal Fatal 2009). This result is an indication of change in the personality among women, it is basically due to change in role merging identities and overall exposure in society.

The findings of the One-way ANOVA table (Table 4.14a) showed that that there is no significant gender wise difference on the measure of Agreeableness among Indian students. This result was not supported any research. And that was contradicted to McCrae R., Costa et al. (2002), Terracciano and Mc Crae, 2001, Feingold 1994, Schmitt et al 2008, found that Agreeableness appeared to increase in girls was stable.

The present study signifies that there was significant gender wise difference on the domain of Conscientiousness among Indian students. It was noted that Indian male (M= 31.75) had higher score on conscientiousness than Indian female (M= 27.58). This finding of the present study was supported by the Chandrashekhar S, G (2012). Results of
Chandrashekhar S, G (2012) indicate that boys in India were achievers, painstaking, competent, careful, orderly, hardworking, dutiful, reliable deliberate, workaholics, discipline, perfectionists thoroughness. Women in India have lower mean score on conscientiousness indicating that they are more laid back, less target oriented, unable to motivate themselves, and less successful.

Gender is one of the core aspects of human development that plays a profound role in shaping people and continues to impact throughout life. It also determines social status and roles played by individual in family and society. Further as we strive to reach an understanding of individuals through their personality, the role of gender in personality formation becomes evident. Unfortunately society blindly accepts adjectives associated with masculinity such as strong, rational, prudent, active, objective and femininity as weak, irrational, impulsive, passive, subjective, which is the indicator gender discrimination and bias existing in society. In addition decisions related to education, career, marriage and personal life have root in gender and gender wise personality adjustments are made regarding the same.

Gender is one of the core aspects of human development; it does not only play a profound role in shaping people but continues to impact throughout life. It determines individual's social status and roles played in family and society at large. As we strive to understand an individual through study of human personality, we cannot ignore the crucial role played by gender. Whatever the situation we find ourselves in, whether it is home, school, family, marriage, work or play our gender remains active and determines an extent and nature of involvement. Gender is like a stable and trait like component of identity, recent theories construes it as an ongoing enactment. Thus psychology of gender becomes very important (Fisher, 2002).

Gender roles are learned behaviors in society, community or in other social group. The social environments and condition around teach individual tasks, activities and responsibilities as male or female. Further in Indian context gender roles are affected by age, class, race, ethnicity and religion, and by the geographical economic and political environment (Sarkar, 2006). According to Henrietta Moore (1988), all acts in relation to our intentions and believes which are always culturally shaped and especially historically positioned (Linda. Mc Dowell 1999). Personality is rooted in the gender identity of an
individual. According to Bandura's Social learning theory (1977), boys and girls also learn by observing the behaviors of others called models of their own sex. Boys watch their fathers, male teachers and male peers and follow them. Girls watch their mothers, female teachers, and female peer models. Boys see their father work. Girls see mothers cook, over time even in the absence of direct reinforcement, these models provide a guide to behaviors that are masculine or feminine (cited in Larsen & Buss, 2005).

Results of Chandrashekhar (2012) indicate that boys in India were achievers, painstaking, competent, careful, orderly, hardworking, dutiful, reliable deliberate, workaholics, discipline, perfectionists thoroughness. Women in India had lower mean score on conscientiousness indicates that they are more laid back, less goal oriented, unable to motivate themselves, less driven by success. McCrae R., Costa et al. (2002), Terracciano and Mc Crae, 2001, Feingold 1994, Schmitt et at 2008, found that Neuroticism appeared to increase in girls and openness to experience increased in both boys and girls, while mean level of Extroversion, Agreeableness and conscientiousness were stable (El-nabghal Fatal 2009).This result is an indication of change in the personality among women, it is basically due to change in role merging identities and overall exposure in society.

The results of one-way ANOVA (Table 4.14b) revealed that there was no significant difference between Indian male and Indian female on self concept.

Being in India one understands how important gender plays in their daily lives. Usually men are considered to be the higher authority and most of the time they are being obeyed. Even when a child is born, gender is the first thing that is looked at. If it's a boy everyone is usually elated, but if it's a girl then a little disappointed. But in today's context a lot of Indians are opening up and trying to get rid of the evil gender differences.

Williams and Best (1990) compared the self-concept of male and female in fourteen nation. In nations, like India and Malaysia where female are expected to stay at home in their roles as wives and mothers, female have the most negative most negative self-concepts, but in nations like England and Finland, where women are most active in the labor force and the status difference between women and men is less.
The results of one-way ANOVA (Table 4.14c) revealed that Indian female had higher scores on Somatization, Hostility, Phobic anxiety and Psychoticism than Indian male; So Indian female had poor mental health. Carstairs and Kapur (1976) reported that in India, women have more psychiatric morbidity compared to their male counterparts. This result was supported by the studies of Agrawal and Naidu (1988), Shirali and Bharti (1986), and Verma (1989), Carstairs and Kapur (1976), Kapur and Shah (1992), Daver (1999), Rodes (2001) and Davar (1999).

Several studies, again from India, have sought to investigate the differentials in the fate of mentally ill men and women. Typically, when a woman becomes ill, her own family becomes responsible for her care (SCARF, 1998). Whereas wives are generally expected to be the primary careers should their husbands become mentally ill, married women who become mentally ill are either sent back to their parental homes, deserted or divorced (Davar, 1999).

5.15 COMPARISON AMONG INDIAN FEMALE AND IRANIAN FEMALE ON PERSONALITY FACTORS, SELF-CONCEPT AND MENTAL HEALTH

The hypothesis number fourteen stating that “Iranian female would score high on neuroticism and agreeableness and low on extroversion, openness and conscientiousness and they would also have poor self-concept and poor mental health (higher score on somatization, obsessive-compulsive, interpersonal, sensitivity, depression, anxiety, hostility, phobic anxiety, paranoid ideation, and psychoticism) compared to Indian female.” was partially supported.

The present study revealed that there was significant nationality wise difference on the domain of neuroticism among female students. It was noticed Indian female (M=20.58) had higher score on neuroticism compared to Iranian female (M=20.95). The research results obtained are in tune with research studies of Nademi and S. Rezvani (2006), Aurang (2004) Dargahi (2003), Ferraro et al. (2005), Meyer Kirk and et al. (2007) Benyard and et al. (2005) Meyer Kirk and et al. (2006) , and Baser and Kessler (2002).
Referring to this study it can be stated that there was significant nationality wise difference on the measure of extroversion among female students. It was found that Iranian female (M= 27.63) had higher score on extroversion than Indian female (M= 23.87). The results in the present study was supported on the previous studies by Nademi and Rezvani (2006), Aurang (2004), Dargahi (2003), Ferraro et al., (2005), Kirk et al., (2007), Benyard et al., (2005), Kirk et al., (2006), Nalu, Print and Anand (2003) and Baser and Kessler (2002). Research findings indicate that people who had internet addiction and Indian subjects have more psychoneurosis and psychosis problems than Iranian subjects.

The findings of the One-way ANOVA table (Table 4.15a) showed that there is no significant nationality wise difference on the variable of openness among female students. This finding of the present study was not supported any research.

The present study signifies that there was significant nationality wise difference on the measure of agreeableness among female students. It was found that Iranian female (M= 29.37) had higher score on agreeableness than Indian female (M= 26.02). The obtained results in this research are in tune with research studies carried out by Nademi and S. Rezvani (2006), Aurang (2004) Dargahi (2003), Ferraro et al (2005), Meyer Kirk and et al (2007) Benyard and et al (2005) Meyer Kirk and et al (2006), and Baser and Kessler (2002).

The One-way ANOVA table (Table 4.15a) signifies that there was significant nationality wise difference on the domain of conscientiousness among female students. It was noticed that Iranian female (M= 33.77) had higher score on conscientiousness than Indian female (M= 27.58). The results in the present study was supported on the recent studies by Nademi and Rezvani (2006), Aurang (2004), Dargahi (2003), Ferraro et al., (2005), Kirk et al., (2007), Benyard et al., (2005), Kirk et al., (2006), Nalu, Print and Anand (2003) and Baser and Kessler (2002). Research findings indicate that people who had internet addiction and Indian subjects have more psychoneurosis and psychosis problems than Iranian subjects.
By analyzing the confirmation of the above hypothesis, it can be argued that regarding the fact that these people are temperamental neurotic personality characteristics, due to the negative feelings, do not have the capability for compatibility with the environment. Probably, these people have irrational thoughts; have less power to control impulse and stressful environmental conditions. In the real world, many people afraid to express their opinion feelings, emotions, beliefs and needs, and their fears. Such people tend to be introspective and to avoid communication.

The results of one-way ANOVA (Table 4.15b) showed that Iranian female had higher scores on self concept than Indian female. The result in the present study was supported on the previous studies by Nasiri (2004). It was found that Iranian female students have good interaction with others and they work out of home just like male students. However, Indian female students left their jobs and stay at home when they married and stay in their roles as wives and mothers. Thus, Indian female students have poor self-concept and poor self-esteem.

The results of one-way ANOVA (Table 4.15c) revealed that Indian female had higher scores on Interpersonal sensitivity, Anxiety, Hostility and Phobic anxiety than Iranian female; So Indian female had poor mental health.

Various studies on maternal depression conducted in south Asia have demonstrated that both partner violence and the culturally-determined value placed on boys (as compared with girls) influence maternal mental health. In particular, three cohort studies from India and Pakistan have reported a greater risk for post-natal depression in mothers who have a girl child, especially if the desired sex was a boy or if the mother already had living girl children (Patel, Rodrigues & de Souza, 2001; Chandran et al., 2002; Rahman, Iqbal & Harrington, 2003). This study is not agree with Ahmed Khan & Shirazi (2012). The results of Ahmed Khan, Shirazi (2012) showed there was no significant difference between Iranian and Indian male and female the results of two-way ANOVA on mental health showed that there is not a statistically significant main effect for gender and also, interaction effect of gender and country in mental health is not statistically significant.
It is expected in Iranian social culture that the group-orientation, cheerfulness and positive emotions should be the chief characteristics of women more than men. Moreover, women and girls are more inclined to their family life and their emotional behaviors are altruistic and they are more interested in the general prosperity. This can be the reason of girls’ high score of acceptance. That can be brought on the evolutionary trend of most of women for raising children because the acceptability and applicability of women let them to be able gives to take care of their children in different conditions.

5.16 COMPARISON AMONG INDIAN MALE AND IRANIAN MALE ON PERSONALITY FACTORS, SELF-CONCEPT AND MENTAL HEALTH

The hypothesis number fifteen stating that. “Iranian male would score high on neuroticism and agreeableness and low on extroversion, openness and conscientiousness and they would also have poor self-concept and poor mental health (higher score on somatization, obsessive-compulsive, interpersonal, sensitivity, depression, anxiety, hostility, phobic anxiety, paranoid ideation, and psychoticism) compared to Indian male.” was partially supported.

The results of the present study revealed that there is no significant nationality wise difference on the measure of neuroticism among male students. This finding of the present study cannot be supported by any other researches.

Referring to this study it can be stated that there was significant nationality wise difference on the variable of extroversion among male students. It was noted that Iranian male (M= 31.33) had higher score on extroversion than Indian male (M= 25.56). The result in the present study was supported on the previous studies by Aurang (2004), Dargahi (2003) and Nademi and Rezvani (2006).

The findings of the One-way ANOVA table (Table 4.16a) showed that there is no significant nationality wise difference on the domain of openness among male students. The result in the present study was supported by Dargahi (2003) and Nademi and Rezvani (2006).
This study signifies that there was significant nationality wise difference on the measure of agreeableness among male students. It was seen that Iranian male (M= 30.60) had higher score on agreeableness than Indian male (M= 24.84). The result in the present study was supported on the previous studies by Nalu, Print and Anand (2003) and Nademi & Rezvani (2006).

The present study signifies that there was significant nationality wise difference on the domain of conscientiousness among male students. It was observed that Iranian male (M= 36.21) had higher score on conscientiousness than Indian male (M= 31.75). The result in the present study was supported on the previous studies by Dargahi (2003) and Nademi and Rezvani (2006).

Research findings indicated that people who have internet addiction and Indian subjects have more psychoneurosis and psychosis problems than Iranian subjects. The obtained findings are in tune with research studies of Nademi and S. Rezvani (2006), Aurang (2004) and Dargahi (2003). By analyzing the confirmation of the above hypothesis, it can be argued that regarding the fact that these people have temperamental neurotic personality characteristics due to the negative feelings, they do not have the capability for compatibility with the environment. Probably, these people have irrational thoughts; they have less power to control impulses and stressful environmental conditions. In the real world, many people afraid to express their opinions, feelings, emotions, beliefs, demands and their fears. Such people tend to be introspective and to avoid interaction.

The results of one-way ANOVA (Table 4.16b) revealed that Iranian male had higher scores on self concept than Indian male. The result in the present study was supported by Nasiri (2004). It was found Indian male had poor self-concept.

The results of one-way ANOVA (Table 4.16c) showed that Indian male had higher scores on Somatization, Interpersonal sensitivity, Depression, Anxiety, Hostility, Phobic anxiety and Psychoticism than Iranian male; So Indian male had poor mental health.

The difference in internet addiction between the Iranian and Indian is perhaps due to the fact that social and group relations among Iranian are more than that of Indians because most of the Iranian students are coming from middle class and they are having
more freedom to interact with others and therefore they have more tendency to improve their relationships with others. Therefore in the present study results showed that Indian students were more prone to depression and low mental health.

This result is disagree with the results of Ahmed Khan & Shirazi (2012). They showed there was no significant difference between Iranian and Indian male and female. The results of two-way ANOVA on mental health showed that there is no statistically significant main effect on gender as well as interaction effect on gender and on country.

5.17 SUMMARY

This chapter explained in detail the result of present study. The results were discussed according to the other of the hypotheses. The relevant studies were provided to support and insight regarding the results. Overall, the present findings showed that there was significant internet addiction wise, nationality wise and gender wise difference in term of personality factors, self-concept and mental health.