INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULT
CHAPTER - V

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

On the basis of the results drawn from data, hypotheses are checked interpreted one by one as under:

Hypothesis 1: Academic stress would be significantly higher in computer addicts.

From the table of critical ratio and mean it has been clearly seen that academic stress is significantly higher in computer addicts in comparison to computer non addicts. Computer addict adolescents feel more academic stress like high competition in studies, examination stress, disinterest in attending classes, inability to understand the subjects, maladjustment with school, teachers and other students especially parental expectation and pressure to get good grade in exams. Academic stress is a chronic stressor for the adolescents. When they could not fight with stress they choose some coping strategies like computer and become addict to computer. Some studies reveal that computer related activities are a way of escaping from stress and distress (Young 1996, Rashed 2000, Vogt 2000), Chang and Manlaw (2008) confirmed poor academic performance is predictive cause of internet addiction. Lam, Peng, Mai (2009) supported this study that academic stress related variables were associated with internet addiction.
Hypothesis 1(a): Academic frustration would be significantly higher in computer addicts.

With regard to the result table, it has been found that academic frustration is significantly higher in computer addicts. Computer addicts became more upset by one or multiple things either directly or indirectly related to school, class, homework exams, test and other academic activities. Frustration is related anger, disappointment and confusion and arises from perceived resistance to fulfilment of adolescent’s will. Adolescents become compulsively obsessed with computer to forget their frustration. Young (1996) found that when adolescents feel more frustration they go to computer to forget their frustration. Ko, Yen, Yen, Chen (2008) supported that adolescent especially male use internet to avoid their frustration.

Hypothesis 1(b): Academic conflict would be significantly higher in computer addicts.

According to this study it has been found that academic conflict is significantly higher in computer addict group. Computer addict adolescents face more academic conflicts. Adolescents feel arousal of two or more strong academic motives that cannot be solved together. Academic conflicts are often unconscious in the sense that adolescents cannot clearly identify the source of stress. This situation motivates the adolescents to use computer as a way to cope with conflicting situation.
**Hypothesis 1(c): Academic pressure would be significantly higher in computer addicts.**

In the present research work the computer addicts have higher academic pressure in comparison to computer non-addict adolescents. Academic pressure means that there is a range of pressure, adolescents feel derived from a need for perfection, worry for grades, parental pressure, competition, sports, and future education.

School especially, public schools follows rigorous curriculum and rigid pattern of study and put an immense pressure on adolescents. Adolescents do not get exposure of outside world, they are always seen in different types of pressure like exams, test, assignments, homework pressure.

At last, adolescent use computer as an easy accessible outlet to flight from their academic pressure.

**Hypothesis 1(d): Academic anxiety would be significantly higher in computer addicts.**

From the critical glance at the result table, it is clear that academic anxiety is significantly higher in computer addicts than in computer non-addicts. Adolescents experience fear, worry, uneasiness and dread related with study, exam, career, result and relationship with teachers and student when Adolescent feels helpless to fight with the problem they turn to computer to dodge the painful
experience. Shepherd and Edelmannh (2005) said that adolescents use internet to cope with social and general anxiety. People use internet as a way of escaping from problem or relieving a dysphonic mood like feeling of helplessness, guilty and anxiety (Young 1996).

**Hypothesis 2: The presence of Type A personality is significantly higher in computer addicts.**

The critical glance at result table concludes that Type A personality is not significantly higher in computer addicts as compared to computer non addicts. As we know that Type A personality is marked by exaggerated hurry, impatience, hostility, competitiveness. In this study computer addicts having Type A personality typically eats fast, talk fast, walk fast and look very alert but these things do not help to move to computer. Sepebrain & Loft (2010) positively support this study that personality type A and B are not significant predictors of internet addiction.

**Comparison of B type personality.**

With respect to the results it can also be concluded that there is no significant difference between both groups addict and non-addicts's Type B personality. We can say that Type B personality also do not affects usage of computer.

**Comparison of Total personality.**

Research done by Sepebrain and loft (2010) confirmed that Type A and Type B personalities are not significant predictors of computer
addiction. This study positively supports that the total (of Type A and Type B) personality is not significantly higher in computer addicts as compared to computer non-addicts. Personality factors play secondary and cooperating role in the development of internet addiction behaviour (Ru, Jia, Huang 2010).

So it can be concluded on the basis of result table that Type A personality is not significantly higher in computer addict adolescents.

**Hypothesis 3**: Faulty parental would be significantly higher in computer addict.

Research done by Ping Sun and Unger (2005), confirmed that faulty parenting style is related to computer addiction. This study positively supports that faulty parental rearing is significantly higher in computer addicts as compared to computer non-addict adolescents. Due to faulty parental rearing an adolescent feels emotional, social and intellectual insecurity. This condition is itself very stressful so they turn to computer to get emotional support and attention from social sites. Zhan (2004) supports that poor parental rearing is related to computer internet addiction. Comparatively, computer non-addict adolescents feel proper physical, emotional, social support from parents and parents guide adolescents to fight with the problems.

**Hypothesis 3(a)**: Rejection would be significantly higher in computer addicts.

From the present study, it is also found that parental rejection
is a cause of computer addiction. Computer addicts experience emotional and physical rejection, denial of love and affection, lack of interest and failure to spend the time with them from their parents. This lonely feeling turns the adolescent to the computer to forget this problem and get support because computer never rejects them. Xiugin (2010) positively supports that influence of rejection style parenting is an important factor of internet dependency.

**Hypothesis 3(b): Parental carelessness would be significantly higher in computer addicts.**

Parental carelessness is also higher in computer addicts as compared to computer non-addicts. Computer addicts face lack of concentration, lack of interest and lack of seriousness from their parents. Such careless attitude of parents spur the adolescent to the computer. Parental less monitoring and more unsupervised time are positively related to computer games, e-mail, chat room at home and internet use (Pin Sun 2005). Thus, we can say that parental carelessness is a causative factor of computer addiction.

**Hypothesis 3(c): Parental negligence would be significantly higher in computer addicts.**

With regard to the result, it is clear that parental negligence is significantly higher in computer addict in comparison to computer non-addicts. Addict adolescents who face parental negligence, have low self-esteem, poor, impulse control, loneliness and experience anxiety or depression. Children who suffer from such problems start
to search support outside the family, so they access to computer to release their feeling of loneliness, sadness and boredom, socially anxious and emotionally lonely people gain greater support from internet social network (Tee 2007). One more study shows that lonely individuals use computer for internet and e-mail for emotional support (Bozoglan 2013).

Hypothesis 3(d): Parental utopian expectation would be significantly higher in computer addicts.

Parental utopian expectation is also higher among computer addicts adolescents. It shows that the parents of addicts, expect very high quality of performance from them even beyond their capacities. Some parents use their children as a means of achieving their own ambition without considering their abilities and limitations. Such parents are over ambitious regarding their children. The very high, unrealistic and imaginary demand of parents regarding the performance of their children generate a pressure on their children and children use computer to forget their tension. Hing Keung (2011) resulted that adolescent live up to what is expected by the members of their primary group (e.g. family, school, etc.) and person close to them because they have a gang in cyberworld with common interest.

Hypothesis 3(e): Parental lenient would be significantly higher in computer addicts.

From the critical glance at the result table, it is concluded that parental lenient standard is significantly higher in computer addicts.
Due to lack of parental guidance regarding moral values, principles, ethics of life, adolescent moves towards computer activities and thus become computer addicts. Pin Sun (2005) studied that less parental monitoring and more unsupervised time were positively related to e-mail, computer games, chat room at home, computer internet use. This research deduced that parents of computer addict adolescents adopt very lenient standard of restriction for their children.

**Hypothesis 3(f): Parental freedom would be significantly higher in computer addicts.**

Kwon, Chung & Lee 2011 confirmed that poor parental supervision is an important variable to internet addiction. This study positively support that Parental freedom is higher among computer addict adolescents as compared to computer non-addict adolescents. Results manifests that addict children are free of restraints of parents in all matters. Infact, adolescents are sole decision maker of their activities. Even there is hardly any questioning by their parents and they disobey their parents without any fear of punishment. So much freedom provokes the children to depend on the computer. A study favours this research that mother's less supervision was a cause of computer and internet game addiction (Ki Sook 2009) comparatively, non-addict adolescent find proper discipline from their parents.

**Hypothesis 3(g): Faulty Role expectation would be significantly higher in computer addicts.**

At stated by the result table, parental faulty role expectation is
higher in computer addicts. Addicts adolescents are always confused and embarrassed because of unpredictable role expectation of their parents. Parents usually expect divergent and contradictory role from their children. The adolescents do not understand for certain what their parents are alike and what is expected to them. This situation is itself very confusing and stressful, so adolescents access the computer to runaway from parent's faulty expectation.

**Hypothesis 3(h)**: **Parental marital conflict would be significantly higher in computer addicts.**

Parental marital conflicts are also a causative factor of computer addiction among adolescents. Marital conflicts affect the adolescents as a witnesses of open marital conflict between their parents. This situation leads to anxiety, tension and affects the parent's ability to provide good atmosphere to rear the children. Xuiqui, Ying, Ran (2010) suggest that parental style and family function are important factors of internet dependency.

**Hypothesis 3.1** : **Faulty mothering would be significantly higher in computer addicts.**

At the critical glance on result table, it can be concluded that faulty mothering is higher in computer addicts as compared to computer non-addicts. Poor control, lack of emotional support, poor guidance, less sensitively. Less discipline, poor values of mother can be a predictive cause of computer addiction among adolescents.
Mother's job, trust, expectation regarding adolescent's study, supervision and rearing attitude are causative factors of computer, internet game addiction (Kim and Kim 2010). Comparatively, computer non-addicts' mothers play an important role in making them productive and imaginative.

**Hypothesis 3.2 : Faulty fathering would be significantly higher in computer addicts.**

With regard to the result table, it is clear that faulty fathering is higher among computer addict adolescents. Addict's experience rejection, carelessness, poor attachment, unhappiness with their fathers. Such attitude of fathers twist the adolescents to the computer and adolescent become compulsively obsessed with the computer to avoid the problems. Ahmadi & Saghofi (2013) found that father's education is an important factor of children's computer dependency.

**Hypothesis 4 : Academic stress would be positively correlated with Type A personality in computer addicts.**

The analysis of the relationship between Type A personality and Academic stress is found zero. It indicates that there is neither positive nor negative correlation between Academic stress and Type A personality in computer addicts.

**Hypothesis 5 : Academic stress would be positively correlated with parental rearing in computer addicts.**

There is negligible positive correlation between Type A behaviour
and parental rearing in computer addict groups. It shows that Type A personality and parental rearing has very less positive correlation with each other.

**Hypothesis 6**: Type A personality would be positively correlated with parental rearing in computer addicts.

The zero correlation is found between both groups academic anxiety and parental rearing among computer addict adolescents.

It short, it can be concluded that academic stress, and parental rearing are two significant variable of computer addiction among adolescents in present research work "A study of role of academic stress, Personality Type and Parental rearing on the increasing trends of computer addiction among adolescents". There is no significant role of personality type on computer addiction.

Academic stress, Personality type and parental rearing are found not positively correlated with each other.