Before forming the hypothesis of the study, it is worth-while to review the related literature. These researches, which have help the researcher in planning, defining and delimiting the problem, forming the hypothesis of here own in providing a comparative data to evaluate and interpret the significance of its finding, need special attention. The psychological determinant cover the factors like stress, personality type and parental rearing.

There are some studies related to the present concept, which are given below:

- It has found that addiction is influenced by a complex interacting network of Biological, Psychological and social variables (Barnes 1977 & Campbell 1983). Some Psychological factors are positively correlated with computer addiction (Ping Sun, J.B. Unger 2005).

Wang, Zhou, Lu (2011) studied several risk factors for problematic internet and computer use such as high study related stress, poor relationship with teachers and students and conflict in family relationship.

Shepherd and Edelman (2005) conducted this research to examine the relationship between internet and anxiety and suggested that
internet is related to anxiety as a way to cope with social anxiety, general anxiety and social fear.

A online survey was conducted among 250 subjects and found that subjects used internet as a way of escaping from problems or relieving a dysphonic moods (feeling of helplessness, guilty, anxiety, depression and stress) (Young 1996).

Two of the researchers (Whitty and Melaughlin 2007) studied the relationship between loneliness and internet on 150 undergraduates, and analysed that those adolescents who scored higher on loneliness were more likely to use internet for computer based entertainment.

Internet helps to cope with illness, psychological and emotional problems and help to minimize isolation and distress (Rashed 2000).

A study suggested that loneliness has been associated with increased internet use as a way to modulate negative moods. 277 undergraduate internet users were selected by loneliness scale. Lonely individual used the internet and e-mail more and more likely to use internet for emotional support. (Morahan Martin, Phyllis Schumacher 2003).

A study examined the relationship between risk taking behaviour academic self efficacy and problematic internet use in 567 adolescents, and found that risk taking and academic self- efficacy emerged as significant predictors of problematic internet use (Hodaci 2012).
Nancy Shield & Jeremy Kane 2012 examined the relationship between frequency of internet use and several social and psychological variables and academic achievement drug use among 215 students of university, result showed significant relationship between internet use and a quality relationship with parents. Drinking and drug abuse were related to internet use. Grade points was both positively and negatively associative with Internet use but positive association between grade points and visiting sexual sites.

On online survey of 96 adults showed that based on young's (1998) scale for the internet addiction test 40% of the sample could be classified as average internet user, 52% as problematic over user and 8% as pathologically addicted to internet. Addicts and overuser spending more time online activities, more socially anxious and emotionally lonely, and gaining greater support from internet social network (Hardie, Tee 2007).

An online survey conducted by Giffith (2004) compare adolescents and adults online game players significant patterns emerge among adolescent gamer. They were more male, in this study more player were adolescent than adults.

Bakken & et.al 2009 found 4.1% of females and 19% of male among a group aged 14 to 19 were classified as having computer and internet addiction and they use the computer to avoid stress or responsibility.
A study examined that communication and messaging was most favourite activity by the students of public school, entertainment such as first, gaming second, music and movies to the third and information and research least interesting activity (Nazir S Hawi 2012).

Results revealed that positive significant relation between extraversion and internet dependency, Extrovert individual have strong needs for communication and hence make more use for computer and internet as a communication tool (Hall 2005, Gombar & Vas 2008, Gil de Zuniga 2010).

Rahmani, Lavaioni (2011) conducted a study to predict internet dependency by sensation seeking and big five personality factors and gender. 179 students were selected and results revealed a positive significant relation between internet dependency and sensation seeking but a negative significant relationship between internet dependency with agreeableness and conscientiousness. But their were a positive correlation between internet dependency with extroversion.

In this study 16 PF is used to examine the personality of 259 internet dependents, and dependents were classified based upon modified DMS4 criteria for pathological gambling. Dependents ranked high in terms of selfreliance, emotional sensitivity and reactivity, vigilance, low self-disclosure and confarmist characteristics (Kimberly Young Rodgers 1998).
Engelberg & Sjöberg 2004 investigated the relation interpersonal skill, personality and emotional intelligence were related to the extent of usage of internet, result showed that use of internet was related to loneliness and adherence to idiosyncratic values and also its poorer balance between work and leisure and emotional intelligence. Big five personality dimensions were also included in the study, no link was found between personality and internet and suggested the frequent user tend to be lonely and to have deviant values and some lack of social and emotional skills.

In a study it is examined that potential personality predictors of internet addiction on 868 student and found 49 were addicted to the internet as defined by high internet addiction test score. Students addicted to the internet showed higher Neuroticism score, higher psychoticism score and lower lie scores than their normal peer before their addiction. There result suggest that the risk personality traits of internet addiction include neuroticism, psychoticism and immaturity (Dong, Jwang and Yang 2012).

Investigation was made by Xiuqiu, Huimin, Ying, Ran (2010) to compare the personality profile of adolescent male with and without internet addiction disorder (IAD) and to determine is IAD associated with specific parental behaviour and resulted that higher score in obsessive compulsive, interpersonal sensitivity, depression, anxiety, hostility and paranoid ideation. EPQ profiles of internet adolescents with IAD showed that internet dependent individual tend to exhibit
a significantly lower degree of extraversion and a significantly higher degree of psychotism when compare with the control group. The adolescents with IAD generally rate both maternal and paternal rearing practices as lacking in emotional warmth being over-involved rejection and punishment (mother only). These finding suggest that the influence of parenting style and family function are important factors in the development of internet dependency.

In this investigation, the relationship among internet addiction and internet use, parental rearing patterns and personality factor is examined on 455 students of junior middle schools. It was found that the addict group showed a significant relation to negative parental rearing pattern such as rejection, punishment, interfere and overprotection. Regression model of internet addiction indicates that the most powerful predictor is rejection, of parental, rearing patterns then over protection and significant difference existed in factor Q, Q3, C of 16 PF between IAD and Non IAD group (Zhan 2004).

A study examined the relation between escape from self, interpersonal relationship and internet games among 1136 junior high school students. Internet gaming addiction was significantly correlated with poor peer relationship, parent child relationship, poor parental supervision and found adolescents become addicted to internet games in a attempt to escape from self and reality (Kwon, Chung and Lee, 2011).

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In this article it was analyzed by Jia, Guanhua, Huang (2010) that personality characteristics and parental rearing style contribute to be internet addiction disorder. 42 vocational students completed MMPI and Egna Minner kardoms, uppfostarn scale and found that parental rearing style is more significant than teen's personality on internet addiction behaviour. Variety of personality factors plays secondary and cooperating role among the development of internet addiction behaviour.

Sook Kim and Kyunghee Kim 2 (2009) examined the relation between parents related factor and internet game addiction among 739 students of elementary schools from different classes i.e. 4, 5, 6 and found significant internet game addiction difference by gender, grade, expense of internet cafe, religion, school records, place where students played, duration and frequency of game play and most significant factor were both parent's attitude to child nurturing and mother's supervision.

A survey conducted, on 1639 High School students in China, using young's Internet Addiction Test and found 6% of the respondent were addicted to internet addiction include family dissatisfaction and experience to stressful life events, by Lam, Peng, Mai, Jing (2009).

Yang & Tung (2007) compared difference between Internet addicts and Non Internet addicts on 1708 high school's students by using young's Internet addiction test and found 13.8% of 1708 valid
responses were addicts. They also discovered that Internet addicts spent many hours online than Non addicts.

Researchers investigated a relationship between computer game addiction and aggression, self control, norcissistic personality on 1471 user and found that certain psychological characteristic such as aggression, self-control and narcissistic personality traits are associated with online computer game addiction (Kim, Namkoog, Ku, Kim, 2007).

Con, Su, Lin, Gao (2007) found that there was positive correlation between impulsivity and internet addiction.

Researchers found that adolescents have lot of fun by using computer activities. Addicts appear to be pleasurable, entertaining interactive and relaxed at the time of using computer (Chou C, Chou J, Tyan 1995).

This investigation is conducted on 216 the students of 6th, 7th and 8th class to study the time and purpose of computer addiction and internet addiction and found that the boys use more and as they grown old, their purpose of internet use seem to change as well as their daily computer use amounts increase, 6th graders were more into online gaming and 8th graders were spent more time on chatting (Sipal and Bayhan 2010).

The objective of the study of Velezmaro, Lacefield and Roberti 2010 was to investigate whether sensation seeking and perceived
stress would predict abuse of the internet on 140 college students. Results of stepwise regression analysis revealed that disinhibition and total perceive stress were predictive of internet abuse.

Aydm and Sari 2011 examined the role of selfesteem on adolescent's internet addiction. Result showed that general self esteem, social selfesteem, family selfesteem and total selfesteem were significant predictors of internet addiction.

Researchers designed to explore the risk factors of internet addiction in 1360 freshmen of university in Tiwan and found that positive relationship between internet addiction and male gender, those who had poorer social support and mental health morbidity had a high probability of Internet addiction (Tsai, Cheng and et.at. 2009).

Researchers investigated the relationship between recent stressful life events, personality traits, and perceived family functions and internet addiction in 892 college students. Subjects were classified into three categories (non addicts, mild IA and Sever IA) using Chen IA test. The results indicated that compared with non-addicted subjects, subjects with severe IA (9.98%) had lower family functioning, lower extraversion, higher neuroticism and psychoticis, more stressful life events and subjects with mild IA (11.21%) had higher neuroticism and more health and adaptation problems. Neuroticism, health and adaptation problems were potential predictors of IA. These finding highlight the role of personality traits
and life stress and their interactions in students by **Yan, Liu, Sui (2013)**.

**Yang, Guan, Tang, Wang (2012)** selected 130 boys from the Higher Vocational College, used daily life stress questionnaire, social support rating scale and chinese Internet Addiction scale, as well as product moment correlation and hierarchical regression method to study the relationship between daily life pressure and internet addiction disorder and found that for higher vocational college boys, there is significantly positive correlation between daily life stress and internet addiction.

In this investigation, the relationship between Internet addiction with anxiety and personality Type A and B is examined on 330 (girls and boys) students in Urmia University. It was found that personality types A and B are not significant predictors of internet addiction. The result of regression analysis is showed the anxiety and gender are significantly predict internet addiction (**Sepebrian, Loft 2010**).

This study examined the differential effects of parental behavioural control (solicitation and restriction) and psychological control (guilt induction, love withdrawal and authority assertion) on adolescent's problematic Internet use on 694 chinese adolescents (M.age = 13.67 years). It was found that parental restriction was negatively associated with PIU, whereas love withdrawal was positively associated with PIU by **Li, Li, Newman (2010)**.
Some researchers (Lavoie and Pychyl 2001) have found that
the internet is used by same as a mean of stress reliefer.

A study is conducted by Wyatt and Phillips (2005) on 295
working male and found that extroverts spent more time in sending
e-mails.

This study was designed to build an optimum and significant
prediction model to predict internet game addiction related to various
factors, especially parents related factors. Data was collected on 1318
students studying in elementary middle and high school and results
showed the causative factors of internet game addiction were school,
siblings, economic status, parents ability to use internet, occupation
(mother), trust, expectation regarding adolescent's study (mother)
supervision (both parents) and rearing attitude (both parents) by

Zhang, Li, Sun (2006) examined the psychological characteristics
of junior middle school students with internet addiction on 85
students tested by EPQ and resulted significant difference existed
in factors P.E.N.L. of EPQ between the students with IDA & those
without and concluded the psychological characteristics of junior
school students with IAD are significantly abnormal.

In this study the researcher attempted to identify predictors of
internet addiction based on sullivan's interpersonal theory and
internet addiction literature. Results showed that in internet addiction
interpersonal relationship, the parents child relationship and social anxiety all influence internet addiction (Liu, Kuo, 2007).

Bozoglan, Demirer, Sahin (2013) investigated the relationship among loneliness, self esteem, life satisfaction and internet addiction on 384 university students (114 males & 270 females) from 18 to 24 years. It was found that loneliness, self-esteem and life satisfaction were related to internet addiction. Loneliness was most important variable associated with internet addiction.

Jang & Kim (2012) purpose a study to determine which of the following factors influence children's online communication: Parent-Child Communication (PCC) social-self efficacy (SSE) and unwillingness to communicate (UTC) on 425 elementary school students in South Korea and found that children's interactive online communication is influenced by their characteristics of interpersonal communication resulting from open parent-child communication.

Researchers indicated some factors that could play an important role in Internet addiction IA in 4177 Iranian High School and Secondary School adolescents age 14-19 years were examined. Young's IA Test, general health questionnaire and family relationship questionnaire were used to gather data. Among the participants, 21.1% of the students were in some way victims of IA. Results showed familial relationships were most important factor related to IA, religious beliefs, moreover, was second most important factor. Level
of father’s education was more important than mother’s (Ahmadi & Saghofi 2013).

1,101 students were randomly selected from four schools to examine the prevalence of addictive internet use and analyzed the role of parental relationship. The rate of internet addiction was 13.5% compared to non-addictive user, addictive user were scored significantly lower on an parental relationship and significantly higher on hyperactivity impulsivity by Wa, Chen, Han & et.al. (2013).

This study sought to predict young adult’s use of social networking sites and addictive tendency toward the use of SNS from their personality and level of self-esteem on 201 university students, aged 17 to 24 year data was collected, multiple regression analysis revealed that the personality and self-esteem factors significantly predicted SNS and addictive tendency and resulted that extroverted and unconscientious individual reported high level of SNS and addictive tendencies (Wilson, Fornasier & et.al. 2010).

Hall (2005), Gombor & Vas (2008), Casta & Holland (1989) have reported that positive significant relation between extraversion and internet dependency has found on the basis of their studies.

Morgan and Cotton (2003) has conducted a survey on a college to determine the impact of internet activities on social support and well being and found that increased e-mail & chat room/messaging hours are associated with decreased depressive symptoms, while
increased internet hour for hopping, playing games, or research is associated with increased depressive symptoms.

**Campbell, cumming and Hughes (2006)** has taken online sample of 188 subject, and 27 subject of off line sample group to investigate the relation between internet and anxiety or depression and suggested that there was no relationship between time spent online and depression, anxiety or social fearfulness. Those who primarily used the internet for online chat believed that the internet is psychologically beneficial to them, but also believed that frequent internet users are lonely and that the internet can be addictive.

**Phillips (2006)** investigated the relationship between personality and mobile phones. In the present study used the NEO inventory and Coppersmith Self-Esteem inventory to predict the self report mobile phone use of 112 participants. In this study multiple regression found that people of low on aggredleness were more likely to use their mobile phone to play games.

**Ping Sun & et.al (2005)** conducted a survey on 2373 adolescents to search a relationship between internet and psychosocial variable, and found in his survey that depression, hostility was positively correlated with internet favoring and found less parental monitoring and more unsupervised time were positively related to e-mail use, k char room at home internet use.

**Galit et.al. (2002)** selected 40 subjects who were familiar with "chat" on internet to investigate the relation between internet and
personality. It has found that introverted and neurotic people locate their "real me" on the internet, while extroverts and non-neurotic people locate their "real me", through traditional social interaction.

**Hamburger et.al. (2002)** has taken a sample 89 participants to find the relation among internet use and feeling of loneliness and extroversion and neutoticism. It has found in to models (a) model which argues that internet leads to loneliness (b) model which argue that it is those people who are already lonely who spend time on the internet.

**Yen et.al. (2005)** conducted a study to investigate the association between psychiatric symptoms and internet. Total 2114 students were recruited for the study and found that attention deficit and hyperactivities disorder (ADHD) and hostility were associated with internet addiction only in males. ADHD symptoms and depressive symptoms are associated with internet addiction in female students.

**Cao and Su (2007)** conducted a survey on adolescents to know the personality of internet addict and non internet addict groups. It has found that internet addiction group had significantly higher score on EPQ subscale of neuroticist and lie than control group. The addict group had significantly higher scores on emotional symptoms, hyper activity and lower score on pro social behaviourer on SDQ scale.

**Giffiths (2000)** found in his study that the typical addicts are teenagers, usually male with a little social life or no social life and no self confidence.
Colwell et al. (2006) investigated the association among computer games, self esteem and gratifications of needs in adolescents. A questionnaire study was conducted among 120 adolescents. Results showed that playing computer games is equally popular with male and females but male spend more time on it for male positive correlation between self esteem and need gratification through playing computer games.

Voget (2000) conducted a study among college student in a souths lieviest college and found that computer user feel pleasure, gratification and stress relief at the time of computer use.

Anolli, Villani and Riva (2005) investigated a computer addict personality it has found addict were not an homogenous group but they needed also to be supported and encouraged and looking for independence.