Internet Addiction and Anti-Social Internet Behavior Among Students of Social Sciences of University of Punjab

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Abstract:

There is a growing consciousness about the existence of a new psychiatric disorder Internet Addiction. Recently there has been much concern all over the world regarding a relationship between Internet addiction and antisocial internet behavior. Present study was an attempt to investigate the relationship between Internet Addiction and Antisocial behavior of students. This research attempted to find out perceptions and practices of antisocial internet behavior (ASB) among University students of Social Sciences Departments in Punjab University, Lahore, Pakistan. The objectives of the research were: (1) to assess the antisocial internet behavior among university students especially regarding aggression, bullying, violence with in relations and harassment; (2) to see the perception of University students about the prevailing of anti-social internet behavior, and to determine the relationship between University environment and antisocial internet behavior among University Students. The universe of the present study comprised university students. A sample of 105 students was selected from Social Sciences Departments, University of the Punjab Lahore. Self-administered questionnaire was used as a tool for data collection. Respondents were from B.S; M.Sc. and M.Phil. Programs were selected for data collection. Most of the respondents belonged to age group 20 to 22 and 23 to 26. Findings of the research reveal that university environment and peer relations play a significant role in developing anti-social internet behavior among University Students. Result shows that most of the students agreed that they have internet addiction but the present study did not show significant relationship between internet addiction and antisocial internet behavior. This research also unfolds the fact that antisocial internet behavior among university students is not only dependent on kind of individual, but it is greatly influenced by process and interactions arising from University environment. However, more studies are needed on the subject to understand the nexus of university environment, internet addiction and anti-social internet behavior among students.

Key words

Key words are Internet Addiction, Anti-social Internet Behavior, Aggression, Bullying, Violence, University Environment.

Objectives of the study

1. To see internet addiction among university students

2. To see the relationship between internet addiction and antisocial internet behavior of youth. (students of social sciences departments, University of Punjab, Lahore).

3. To evaluate the antisocial internet behavior of university students on the aggression, bullying, violence of peer relations and harassment

4. To see the perception of university students about the prevalence of antisocial behavior

5. To determine the relationship between student's environment, peer relation and development of antisocial internet behavior among students.

Material and Methodology

Regarding the history of internet; the research projects of the United States of America for its military agencies to build stout fault-tolerant and disseminated computer network gave birth to it in 1960s. The research was funded by the National Science Foundation. It generated global contribution in advancement of the new networking technologies and opened new horizons for worldwide network and gave rise to the phenomenon of globalization revolutionizing

almost every aspect of in the last decade of 20th century according to the survey conducted 2009, approximately one fourth of the world's population utilizes the services of the internet.

Internet is a collaboration of more than hundreds of thousands internet connected networks. Private, individual, as well as various organizations, such as government agencies, school, research facilities, corporation and libraries in more than hundred countries use the internet. This extraordinary communication system came into being in 1969 (Forouzan 2004, P. 16).

A computer network helps to communicate with each other for the purpose to share valuable information. The Advance Research Project Agency (ARPA) funded design of the Advance Research Projects Agency Network (ARPANET) for the United States Department of defense (DOD). It was the pioneer functional computer network in the world. Advancement of the network commenced in 1969 on the bases of designs started in the 1960s (Mustafa 2008).

In these days, hardly a day passes without the newspaper and other mass media possessions coverage a new or continuing crisis of serious international concerns in one or other part of the world. This condition might generate negative social behaviors in society (Basabe& Ros,2005; Huff, 2003 & McMichael, 2004 and Smelser, 2000). Negative social behavior, anti-social behavior and unwanted social behaviors are the normally used term for such type of social disorder. The major negative social behaviors consist of verbal abuse, noise nuisance, harassment of passers-by, criminal damage, vandalism, symbols graffiti, engaging in the bullying behaviors enlarge groups, racial abuse, assault, smoking or drinking alcohol while underage, stuff misuse, joyriding, begging, prostitution, throwing weaponry, motor vehicles crime etc. (Duncan; Michael & Jack, 2002; Eddy & Reid, 2002, Norris, 2003; Crime Concern 2003 & Millie, 2006).

1. Introduction

The present research was an attempt to examine internet addiction among university students. Students of Social Sciences Departments University of The Punjab, Lahore. (youth of Pakistani society). In so doing, the major focus was to see the relationship between internet addiction and depression among students if any. The interest in the present study stems from the extension of the model of addiction from

substance to behaviors. Addiction has widely been understood in term of the use of drugs or other external forces that affected the brain's chemical responses. But recently it has been brought to the attention of the people of the world that similar kind of affects can also be produced by technology. The extension of the model of addiction from substances to the behaviors is controversial (Morahan-Martin 2005).

Technology has not only changed the nature of problem people are having but has also changed the way we treat them. It has been recognized and diagnosed by experts all over the world that technology is addictive and one of the most revolutionizing technologies is the internet. With the onset of internet, debate started about the positive and negative use of internet and its repercussions for the users and the society at large. Excessive and meaningless use of internet was termed as internet addiction. It could be the outcome of depression and vice versa. Various researches for example (Young 1997; Hendrick 2010) have showed significant relationship between internet addiction and depression.

Conceptually, the diagnosis is a compulsive-impulsive spectrum disorder that involves online and/or offline computer usage (Dell'Osso et al. 2006)

There are three sub types of internet addiction disorder (Block 2007):

1.   Excessive gaming

2.   Sexual Preoccupations

3.   E-mail/text messaging

Various researches (for example, Block 2007; Beard and Wolf 2001) indicated that all of the variants who abuse internet share the following four components:

1. Excessive use; often associated with the loss of sense of time or a neglect of basic drives.

2. Withdrawal; including the feelings of anger, tension, and/or depression when the computer is inaccessible.

3. Lack of tolerance; including the need for better computer equipment, more software, or more hours of use.

4. Negative repercussions; including arguments, lying, poor achievement, social isolation and fatigue.

2. Objectives

To see internet addiction among university students**,** To see the relationship between internet addiction and antisocial internet behavior of youth. (students of social sciences departments, University of Punjab, Lahore). To evaluate the antisocial internet behavior of university students on the aggression, bullying, violence of peer relations and harassment. To see the perception of university students about the prevalence of antisocial behavior. To determine the relationship between student's environment, peer relation and development of antisocial internet behavior among students.

3. Literature Review

This chapter converses the literature concerning to internet use, internet addiction as well as antisocial behavior in adolescence. The initial section introduces the background of the internet addiction, identifies internet use worldwide and also identifies the prevalence of internet addiction. On the contrary second portion of the chapter discusses the Influence of internet addiction on interaction with parents, friends and relatives'impact on daily life, Anti-social behavior of adolescence, Pornographic and aggressive material, Illegal downloading, Definition of online gambling, Impact of online gambling, Conceptual Framework, Factors that may influence internet use and Impact of internet addiction.

Background of the Internet

It has been found that internet was instigated in the early 1960s and with the passage of time it grows swiftly and became a mainstream tool of communication (Moschovitis, 1999), since the time of establishment there has been an outstanding intensification in the internet, it grows functionally, capacity, accessibility and also the convenience. These remarkable upgrading have encouraged maximum people to use it more frequently, due to its wonderful growth internet have become an influential application in the modern society. According to a survey in the year 2010, approximately 28.7% population of the world used the internet services (Status, 2010)

Nature of Internet Users

Most of the researchers have hunted to comprehend the reasons that people who frequently used the internet ultimately, they become addicted to the internet. Only those people become an internet addiction who fulfills their personal needs and wishes by using the internet, needs may include the sense of belonging, self-actualization achievement, it may also sexual images, pornographic materials and dialogues (Suler, 2000). Similarly, another study by Chou Chou& Tyan, explore that internet addiction users practice more personal satisfaction as well as pleasure in escaping by the help of online communications. It also has been suggested by the research that the nature of documented which the IA user's tale that the internet is a comforting, pleasant, enjoyable and is thrilling opportunity for the social exchange (Schumacher, 2000). Hence, the people who are addicted to the internet, they have been found to express more satisfaction, happiness and satisfaction during the use of internet and its interaction as compare to the normal internet users. In the old studies it was generally discussed that when users involve using the internet abundantly it is known as internet addiction (Suler, 2000). But modern study indicates that the excessive use of internet without valid purpose, which create disturbance and also the mismanagement in the routine of user, it is known as internet addiction, in other words internet addiction is the brain disease which is uncontrollable as well as it is needless behavior (Murat, 2011)

The word addiction originates from the Latin word "addicere" which means "bound to". In the ancient studies the concept of addiction was used as a non-specific reference for the different social behaviors, but mainly word addiction was linked to the alcohol abuse behavior. The term addiction has been defined and re-defined many times over the years, conventionally addiction is the physical and the psychological reliance on the psychoactive substances for example alcohol, tobacco heroin, which cross the blood brain barriers and after its digestion the chemical milieu of the brain alter for specific time. And now some researchers reveal that addiction is the abnormal psychological dependency on various things like gambling, food, sex, pornography, games, computer, internet, watching TV (Doyle, 2008) The phrase internet addiction has been proposed by Goldberg (1995).This term was used for the pathological compulsive use of the internet (G, 2000).

Prevalence of Internet Addiction

The prevalence of the internet addiction has been recorded in the numerous countries among the university students and also among school going students. Survey indicate wide range of internet addiction rates, from a low of 1% in Greece and rate is highest in the Italy where it is 36.7% (Milani, 2009). The Internet is most significant as it facilitates researchers, to seek information, for the workplace functions for the interpersonal communication etc. but

in this modern era, people also used it to indulge in pornography, unnecessary gaming, chatting for long time period, cyber bullying, gambling and cheating. It is also a fact that internet access is very easy and it is not too much costly even in the under developing countries like Pakistan, so its easy access is also major reason of the increment in internet users.

Addiction and Its Relevance to Internet Addiction

Internet addiction is based on the idea that any new expansion in the technology which has potential to negatively influence the on its users (Stem, 1999). The literature on the internet addiction has been focused on the three major approaches in order to comprehend the detailed behaviors related to the excessive use of the internet.

The first approach is substance dependence, second is pathological gambling and the third is newest technology addiction.

Theoretical Framework

The focus of this study is to explore the level of internet addiction and antisocial internet behavior among university students because of various factors like university environment, hostels environment, peer relation, personal factors, family issue, psychological factors and economic factors. The objective of this chapter is to elaborate the concept of antisocial internet behavior in the light of "Social Learning Theory" coined by Albert Baudura 1971. This will link the concept and empirical social facts of this theory to sociological grounds of antisocial internet behavior among university students. This chapter explains theoretical explanation of learning and conceptual explanation for the study, also argues that how antisocial internet behavior could lead to the cybercrimes like bullying, harassment, online gambling, pornographic material and other form of unwanted social behavior.

Social Learning Theory

In social learning system, new patterns can be acquired through experiences or by observing the others. The more rudimentary form of learning rooted in direct experience is largely governed by the rewarding and punishing consequences that follow any given action. People are repeatedly confronted with situation with which they deal in one way or another. It is commonly believed that responses are automatically and unconsciously strengthen by their immediate consequences. During the force of learning people note only profanes responses but they also observe the differential consequences accompanying their various actions (Bundara, 1971).

4. Material and methodology

This chapter deals with the research procedures and major concepts used in the present study. The aim of the study was to find out the perceptions of university students about internet addiction and antisocial internet behavior. The quantitative data was collected by survey, analyzed by using SPSS and Descriptive Statistical Method. It was adopted to find out the relationship between independent and dependent variable; further more frequencies were taken in order to test the hypothesis. This chapter is divided into three sections. First section describes sampling procedures, sampling size and techniques used in the present study. Second section deals with major concepts used in the present study. Third section deals with information and development coding procedures.

Quantitative Study

This study was quantitative in nature. A survey was carried out from a sample of 105 students of Social Sciences Departments the University of the Punjab. Questionnaire was used as a tool of data collection. The questionnaire comprised departmental environment scale, adolescent peer relation instruments, aggression scale, bullying, exposure to violence and violent behavior and harassment to measure antisocial internet behavior among Punjab University students. The quantitative data were analyzed by using the SPSS.

The major objective of the study was to analyze perceptions of the students about internet addiction and their antisocial internet behavior. Antisocial internet behavior and its application for the students is a multifaceted and complex issue to be comprehended. It involves the decision making of other members as well. Thus, the phenomenon is not only related to the student but also involves university environment studying in antisocial internet behavior system. Keeping in view the above-mentioned fact it was decided to adopt quantitative method for this study and to include other factors in this study to get a deeper insight in to the phenomenon being investigated. Study area Lahore is the capital of Pakistani province of

Punjab and second largest city in the country. It is the largest native Punjabi-populated city in the world and an important historical center of the country. There is a lot of heterogeneity in this city with a rich history dating back over a millennium; Lahore is main cultural center of Punjab and Pakistan. One of the most densely populated cities in the world, Lahore remains an economic, political, transportation, entertainment and educational hub (Wikipedia 2013)

The researcher used proportionate sampling technique for the selection of the site so University of the Punjab was selected for this purpose. The selection of this university was mainly based on proportionate not on simple random sampling. Following are the reason for selected Punjab University for collection of the data.

• Students having different socio-economic status were available in University of the Punjab.

• University of the Punjab easily accessible to the majority of the respondents for the researcher.

• Majority of the youth, out of the station also study in the University of the Punjab.

Geographical Area of Study

This study was conducted in the University of the Punjab. The researcher selected the behavioral sciences departments for this purpose.

Sample Size

A total of 105 respondents were selected for this site. The researcher visited the Punjab University social and behavioral sciences departments at the initial stage and gathered the initial information regarding the number of students per department.

Tool for Data Collection

The tool for data collection of this study was questionnaire/Interview guide. The researcher adopted the tool keeping in view the sensitivity and complexity of the topic. This was done to attain first-hand knowledge and more in-depth understanding of the topic. So, it is obvious that if you are interested in understanding the thoughts and reactions of someone about a topic. The researchers have to conduct the interview guides because it provided the complete understanding of a group or an individual's behavior.

As in present case the researcher wants to measure the impact of antisocial internet behavior of youth in present era.

• By adopting this researcher have the 100% completion rate.

• They were able to note the impulsive answers of the respondents.

• The researchers were also able to note the behavior of people.

• As they were conducting the quantitative research so they need to follow quantitative techniques survey methods.

Questionnaire Construction

The questionnaire construction for this research was prepared keeping in mind the following aspects.

Aspects Related to Content

• The researcher used soft words

• The wording was also easy so their respondents could understand it easily.

• They also tried to make it more specific in an order to avoid the lengthy questionnaire construction.

• There were no such words which hurt the feeling of respondents.

Aspects Related to the Layout

The layout of the questionnaire construction is simple. It is divided into more than five sessions. The first session of the questionnaire construction is about the demographic questions. And the other sessions deal with the objectives of the study. Each session contains questions pertaining to one objective of the current study.

Issues Face by the Researcher

• Some of the students refused to give consent to participate in the research.

• Most of the students were busy in their exams at that time.

• Some people were not familiar to this topic of research during data collection.

• Some people were responded as non-ethical and less interested.

Pre-Testing and Finalizing the Questionnaire

Pre-testing helps to indicate mistakes in the process of data collection. These mistakes can be removed by starting the actual research. That is why, after preparation of questionnaire, pretesting was done to remove the errors and ambiguities. For this purpose, data was collected from 10 student's initially five girls and five boys of ISCS Department of University of the Punjab so it was modified and made appropriate. The researchers found some irrelevant questions, which were not fulfilling the purpose of the research so those questions were eliminated. It was found that average frequency of each questionnaire period was 20 minutes. Certain mistakes were found in questionnaire which was removed after pre-testing. After all, questionnaire was prepared by using various techniques from previous researches. The final questionnaire was approved by the supervisor.

Data Analysis

The quantitative data was analyzed by using SPSS software. The researcher used best suited and appropriate statistical test to find out whether the hypothesis is accepted or rejected. The area in this research is perception of students about antisocial internet behavior. The researcher first acknowledged the broader theme in the data then they compare diverse theme with one another and reached at the broader explanation of cultural setting. The researcher tried to be focused in identifying factors for the current study. The researcher used the Descriptive Statistical Analysis to find out the frequency of each questions to check whether the hypothesis is accepted or rejected.

Conceptualization and Operationalization

Conceptualization is the process of formulation of the concepts. Conceptual and operational definition of the concept is also presented in this chapter. The researcher discusses the concepts are used, operates the concepts and the hypothesis of the study. The different concepts and variable of the study is discussed. Both the depended and independent variables of the study are discussed in this chapter.

Concepts

Following are the concepts that are concerned in the research question and in the objective of the study and which need to be addressed in this research.

• Internet addiction

• Antisocial internet behavior

• Cyber bullying

• Violent behavior

• Harassment

• Illegal downloading

• Online gambling

• Cheating behavior

• Obsessive thoughts

• Pornographic material

Conceptual Definitions of the Concepts

Now the research presents the conceptual definitions of the concepts. Internet Addiction "Internet addiction is characterized by excessive or poorly controlled preoccupations, urges or behaviors regarding computer use and internet access that lead to impairment or distress. Internet addiction has been associated with dimensionally measured depression and indicators of social isolation. Psychiatric co-morbidity is common, particularly mood, anxiety, impulse control and substance use disorders".(Martha Shaw, Donald W. Black) "Internet addiction is described as an impulse control disorder, which does not involve use of an intoxicating drug and is very similar to pathological gambling. Some Internet users may develop an emotional attachment to on-line friends and activities they create on their computer screens. Internet users

may enjoy aspects of the Internet that allow them to meet, socialize, and exchange ideas through the use of chat rooms, social networking websites, or "virtual communities. (Virtual addiction" David N.)

Anti-Social Behavior

"Internet behavior is a kind of social behavior. In fact, (Maetal) have proposed the Positive Association Hypothesis which states that "There is a positive association between the Internet behavior and daily social behavior." In other words, positive Internet behavior is supposed to positively associate with positive daily social behavior, and negative Internet behavior is positively associated with negative daily social behavior. Use the internet in a negative what is known as antisocial internet behavior which includes cyber bullying, online gambling, cheating behavior etc.". (Ma HK, Li SC, POW JWC)

Cyber Bullying

"Cyber bullying is the use of cell phones, instead messaging, email, chat rooms or other social networking sites such as face book and twitter to harass, threaten or intimidate someone."

"Cyber bullying is bullying that takes place using electronic technology. Electronic technology includes device and equipment such as cell phones, computers, and tablets as well as communication tools including social media sites, text messages, chat and websites."

Examples of cyber bulling includes mean text messages or emails, rumors send by emails or posted on social networking sites and embarrassing pictures, videos, websites or fake profiles.

Hypothesis

The review of the literature and theoretical framework generate the following hypothesis for our research.

1. University environment is associated with internet addiction and antisocial internet behavior among university students

2. There is relationship between internet addiction and anti-social internet behavior

3. My research is based on final hypothesis, "there is relationship between university environment, internet addiction and antisocial internet behavior among university students.

5. Results

Findings and Analysis of Data

The present chapter deals with the analysis of the data gathered to accomplish the present study. This chapter is divided into two sections. First section presents information about socio-economic profile of the respondents. Second section presents descriptive statistics on the major concepts used in the present study.

Socio-Demographic Information of the Respondents (N=105)

Table 4.1 shows that there were 105 students recruited to the study among them 44.8% belong to the age group of 20-22 years old, 39.0% belong to the age group 23-26 years old, 16.2% belong to the age group 27 & above years old. The data shows that majority of the respondents belong to the age group 20-22 years old. The selected respondents belong to Sociology, Coal Technology, Gender Studies and Space Sciences Departments in University of the Punjab Lahore. Out of them 34.3% belong to Sociology department, 27.6% belong to Coal Technology department, 21.0% belong to Gender Studies and 17.1% belong to Space Sciences. In our 105-sample size, 43.8% belong to BS, 43.8 belong to M.sc and 12.4% belong to M.Phil. program. In our proportional sampling 61.0% belong to urban area and 39.0% belong to rural area. In our 105-sample size, the parental education of respondents is 12.4% are illiterate, 31.4% are Metric, 28.6% are intermediate, 19.0% are graduate and 8.6% are Master & above.

Table: 5.1 percent distribution of respondents by their demographic characteristics

Categories	f%
Age of Respondents	
20-22	44.8%
23-26	39.0%
27& above	16.2%
Gender	
Male	52.4%
Female	47.6%
Parental Education	
Illiterate	12.4%
Metric	31.4%
Intermediate	28.6%
Graduate	19.0%
Master & above	8.6%
Discipline	
BS	43.8%

M.sc	43.8%	
M.Phil.	12.4%	
Department		
Sociology	34.3%	
Coal Technology	27.6%	
Gender Studies		
Space Sciences	21.0%	
	17.1%	
Background		
Urban	61.0%	
Rural	39.0%	

Availability of Internet connected devices

Table 2 presents information about percent distribution of respondents by usage of internet connected devices. The data shows that almost all the respondents were using various internet connected devices. It is interesting to note that a substantial proportion of the respondents had their own laptops or internet connected cell phones. It may be argued that most of the students could have laptops from Chief Minister's Youth Initiative Scheme. However, possession of internet connected cell phone could be attributed to cheaper prices of cell phones along with net packages available in Pakistan. However, the data clearly indicates that the respondents had access to internet.
This table shows that 48.6% students are connected with their laptop which is the maximum value of this Table and 9.5% students are connected with other devices which is the minimum value of this Table.

Table: 5.2 Respondents were using internet connected devices

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Pc	12	11.4	11.4	11.4
	Laptop	51	48.6	48.6	60.0
	cell phone	32	30.5	30.5	90.5
	all of these	10	9.5	9.5	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Internet Usage by Respondents

Table 3 presents information about percent distribution of number of hours spent on internet by the respondents per day. The data shows that almost all the respondents used internet at least 2 hours per day. It is interesting to note that a substantial proportion of the respondents told that they used internet 1-5 hours per day. It may be argued that most of the students used the internet in this specific time (1-5 hours) because they had not involved in other healthy activities and they wanted to spend more time on internet while the other students who told that they used the internet rarely because of the involvement of other healthy activities. Such as doing exercise, spending time with peers etc.

This table shows that 53.3% students spend 1-5 hours on the internet which is the maximum value of the Table and 3.8% students spend 10-15 hours on the internet which is the minimum value of the Table.

Table: 5.3 How many hours respondents were spending on the internet

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	rarely	32	30.5	30.5	30.5
	1-5 hours	56	53.3	53.3	83.8
	6-10 hours	13	12.4	12.4	96.2
	10-15 hours	4	3.8	3.8	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

First Thing Respondents Had Done on Internet after Waking Up

Table 4 presents information about percent distribution of first activity of respondents after waking up. The data shows that almost all the respondents had showed their interest in inter connected activities after waking up. It is interesting to note that a substantial proportion of the respondents told that they were habitual to check their phones for the messages after waking up because of their highly connected relation with their love ones while other respondents told that after waking up they used the internet for other purposes may be for study purposes.

This table shows that 60% students check cell phones for messages when they wake up which is the maximum value of the Table and 9.5% students use internet for other purposes which is the minimum value of the Table.

Table: 5.4 The first thing respondents were doing on the internet, after waking up

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	check your phone for messages	63	60.0	60.0	60.0
	login to check your Facebook status	16	15.2	15.2	75.2
	use internet for academic purpose	16	15.2	15.2	90.5
	use internet for other purpose	10	9.5	9.5	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Activities of Respondents Had Done on Internet Mostly

Table 5 presents information about percent distribution of respondents' activities which they had done mostly on the internet. The data shows that almost all the respondents had involved in different activities on internet. It is interesting to note that a substantial proportion of the respondents had showed their interest in social activities because of highly trend in our society to update their Facebook status at regular basis while other respondents told that they had just done academic activities on internet which could be searching something for study purposes.

This table shows that 40% students involve in social activity on the internet which is the maximum value of the Table and 9.5% students use internet for other activities which is the minimum value of the Table

Respondents Updating Their Facebook Status
Table: 5.5 Type of activity respondents were doing on the internet mostly?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	academic activity	28	26.7	26.7	26.7
	social activity	42	40.0	40.0	66.7
	entertainment activity	25	23.8	23.8	90.5
	for other activity	10	9.5	9.5	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Table 6 presents information about percent distribution of respondents about how many times they were tweeting or updating their Face book status in a week. The data shows that almost all the respondents had interested to update or tweet their Facebook statuses. It is interesting to note that a substantial proportion of the respondents had told that they updated their Facebook statuses few times in a week while other respondents told that they updated their Facebook statues at daily basis.

This table shows that 39% students update your status few times in a week which is the maximum value of the Table and 8.6% students update your status daily which is the minimum value of the Table.

Table: 5.6 Respondents were tweeting or updating their Facebook status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Daily	9	8.6	8.6	8.6
	few times in a week	41	39.0	39.0	47.6
	multiple time in a week	16	15.2	15.2	62.9
	almost never	39	37.1	37.1	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Use of Internet by Respondents

Table 7 presents information about percent distribution of respondents for which purpose they were using internet mostly. The data shows that almost all the respondents were interesting to use the internet for different purposes. It is interesting to note that a substantial proportion of the respondents told that they were using the internet for pleasure because they feel good in the company of their friends on social sites while the other students told that they were using the internet to reduce the frustration because of their parental pressure, peer pressure and circumstances etc.

This table shows that 38.1% students use internet for Pleasure which is the maximum value of the Table and 13.3% students use internet to reduce frustration which is the minimum value of the Table.

Table: 5.7 Respondents were using the internet mostly for……….

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	for time pass	27	25.7	25.7	25.7
	for pleasure	40	38.1	38.1	63.8
	to reduce frustration	14	13.3	13.3	77.1
	for other purposes	24	22.9	22.9	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Respondents Stayed Online on Facebook

Table 8 presents information about percent distribution of respondents to stay online longer than they intended. The data shows that almost all the respondents had interested to stay online. It is interesting to note that a substantial proportion of the respondents told that sometimes they were staying online longer than they intending because of interaction with others on social sites and their academic purposes also involved in it while other respondents told that often they were staying online longer than they intending because of continuous discussion with friends.

This table shows that 51.4% students sometimes stay online longer than they intended which is the maximum value of the Table and 15.2% students often stay online longer than they intended which the minimum value of the Table

Table: 5.8 Respondents were staying online longer than they intend

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	18	17.1	17.1	17.1
	Sometime	54	51.4	51.4	68.6
	Rarely	17	16.2	16.2	84.8
	Often	16	15.2	15.2	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Respondents Neglected Household Work

Table 9 presents information about percent distribution of respondents about how much they neglect household chores to spend more time online. The data shows that almost all the respondents were somehow neglecting household chores to spend more time online. It is interesting to note that a substantial proportion of the respondents told that they never neglect the household chores to spend more time online because they could balance their work easily while the other respondents told that they often neglect household chores to spend more time online because of continuous usage of internet they do not focus on house hold chores.

This table shows that 41.9% students never neglect household chores to spend more time online which is the maximum value of the Table and 4.8% students often neglect household chores to spend more time online which is the minimum value of the Table.

Table: 5.9 Respondents were neglecting household chores to spend more time online

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	44	41.9	41.9	41.9
	Sometime	31	29.5	29.5	71.4
	Rarely	25	23.8	23.8	95.2
	Often	5	4.8	4.8	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Impacts of Internet Addiction on Respondent's Academic Performance (C.G.P.A)

Table 10 presents information about percent distribution of negatively impact academic performance of the respondents by internet addiction. The data shows that almost all the respondent's academic performance (CGPA) was negatively affecting by the internet addiction. It is interesting to

note that a substantial proportion of the respondents told that their academic performance (CGPA) was sometime effecting by the internet addiction because it may be possible that these students could manage their study hours easily while other respondents told that their CGPA were rarely affecting by the internet addiction.

This table shows that 38.1% students sometime has negative impact on the academic performance like CGPA due to use of internet which is the maximum value of the Table and 14.3% students often has negative impact on the academic performance like CGPA due to use of internet which is the minimum value of Table.

Table: 5.10 Internet addiction was negatively affecting the academic performance of respondents like CGPA

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	30	28.6	28.6	28.6
	Sometime	40	38.1	38.1	66.7
	Rarely	20	19.0	19.0	85.7
	Often	15	14.3	14.3	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

4.11 Impacts of Internet Addiction on Respondent's Academic Performance (class participation)

Table 11 presents information about percent distribution of negatively impact academic performance (class participation) of the respondents by internet addiction. The data shows that almost all the respondent's academic performance (class participation) had negatively impact by the internet addiction. It is interesting to note that a substantial proportion of the respondents had argued that their academic performance (class participation) had sometime affected by the internet addiction because it may be possible that these students could manage their class activity easily while other respondents argued that their class participation had often affected by the internet addiction.

This table shows that 34.3% students sometime has negative impact on the academic performance like class participation due to use of internet which is the maximum value of Table and 8.6% students often has negative impact on the academic performance like class participation due to use of internet which is the minimum value of Table.

Table: 5.11 Internet addiction was negatively affecting the academic performance of the respondents like class participation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	36	34.3	34.3	34.3
	Sometime	36	34.3	34.3	68.6
	Rarely	24	22.9	22.9	91.4
	Often	9	8.6	8.6	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Impacts of Internet Addiction on Respondents Academic Performance (teacher student relationship)

Table 12 presents information about percent distribution of negatively impact academic performance (teacher student relationship) of the respondents by internet addiction. The data shows that almost all the respondent's academic performance (teacher student relationship) was negatively affecting by the internet addiction. It is interesting to note that a substantial proportion of the respondents told that their academic performance (teacher student relationship) had never affected by the internet addiction because it may be possible that these students could manage their class activities easily while other respondents told that their class participation was often affecting by the internet addiction.

This table shows that 48.6% students never has negative impact on the academic performance like teacher student relationship which is the maximum value of the Table and 9.5% students often has negative impact on the academic performance like teacher student relationship which is the minimum value of the Table.

Table: 5.12 Internet addiction was negatively affecting the academic performance of the respondents like teacher student relationship

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	51	48.6	48.6	48.6
	Sometime	24	22.9	22.9	71.4
	Rarely	20	19.0	19.0	90.5
	Often	10	9.5	9.5	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Impacts of Internet Addiction on the Basis of Gender

Table 13 presents information about percent distribution of high usage of internet by male respondents than female respondents. The data showsthat almost all the respondents were agreeing that male respondents use internet more as compare to the female respondents. It is interesting to note that a substantial proportion of the respondents told that male use more internet than female while other respondents told that often male respondents are highly addictive to internet than female students.

This table shows that 33.3% students sometime agree that male students are highly addictive to internet than female students which is maximum value of the Table and 19.0% students never and often agree that male students are highly addictive to internet than female students which is minimum value of the Table.

Table: 5.13 Respondents were agreeing that male students are highly addictive to internet than female students?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	never	20	19.0	19.0	19.0
	sometime	35	33.3	33.3	52.4
	rarely	30	28.6	28.6	81.0
	often	20	19.0	19.0	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Impacts of Internet Addiction on Respondents Academic Performance (assignments submission)

Table 14 presents information about percent distribution of negatively impact academic performance (submission of assignments on time) of the respondents by internet addiction. The data shows that almost all the respondent's academic performance (submission of assignment on time) were negatively affecting by the internet addiction. It is interesting to note that a substantial proportion of the respondents told that their academic performance (submission of assignment on time) had sometimeaffected by the internet addiction because it may be possible that these students could manage their class activities easily that's why their academic performance (submission of assignment on time) sometimes effected while other respondents told that their submission of the assignment were often affecting by the internet addiction.

This table shows that 41.0% students sometime have negative impact on the academic performance like not submitting assignment on time which is the maximum value of the Table and 8.6% students often have

negative impact on the academic performance like not submitting assignment on time which is the minimum value of the Table.

Table: 5.14 Internet addiction was negatively affecting the academic performance of respondents like not submitting assignment on time?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	36	34.3	34.3	34.3
	Sometime	43	41.0	41.0	75.2
	Rarely	17	16.2	16.2	91.4
	Often	9	8.6	8.6	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Interaction with Parents, Friends and Relatives Effect by Internet Addiction

Table 15 presents information about percent distribution of respondents' interaction with their parents. The data showsthat almost all the respondents were agreeing that they had limited interaction with their parents due to use of internet because they spent more time on internet than their parents while other respondents told that they were not agreeing with this because these respondents told that they could manage their social life as well as personal life easily.

This table shows that 55.2% students agree that by the use of internet we have limited interaction with our parents which is the maximum value of the Table and 44.8% students disagree with this statement which is the minimum value of the Table.

Table: 5.15 Respondent were having limited interaction with their parents due to use of internet

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Agree	58	55.2	55.2	55.2
	Disagree	47	44.8	44.8	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Interaction with Parents, Friends and Relative's Effect by Internet Addiction

Table 16 presents information about percent distribution of respondents' interaction with their friends. The data showsthat almost all the respondents were showing disagreement with this statement that they were having limited interaction with their friends due to use of internet because they spent more time on internet with their friends while other respondents told that this statement is true may be for these respondents' friendships are not only internet connected relation they also may have friends who do not use internet but they have physical interaction.

This table shows that 65.7% students agree that by the use of internet we have limited interaction with our friends which is the maximum value of the Table and 34.3% students disagree with this statement which is the minimum value of the Table.

Table: 5.16 Respondents were having limited interaction with their friends due to use of internet?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Agree	36	34.3	34.3	34.3
	Disagree	69	65.7	65.7	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Interaction with Parents, Friends and Relatives Effect by Internet Addiction

Table 17 presents information about percent distribution of respondents' interaction with their relatives. The data showsthat almost all the respondents were agreeing that they had limited interaction with their relatives due to use of internet because they spent more time on internet than to meet their relatives while other respondents had showed disagreement with this statement because these respondents told that they could manage their social life as well as personal life easily. They also focus on their relations not only focus on internet.

This table shows that 52.4 %students agree that by the use of internet we have limited interaction with our relatives which is the maximum value of the Table and 47.6% students disagree with this statement which is the minimum value of the Table

Table: 5.17 Respondents were having limited interaction with their relatives due to the use of internet

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Agree	55	52.4	52.4	52.4
	Disagree	50	47.6	47.6	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Interaction with Parents, Friends and Relatives Effect by Internet Addiction

Table 18 presents information about percent distribution of respondents' choice to spend more time online over going out with others. The data showsthat almost all the respondents were showing disagreement with this statement because they were also interesting to move around with their friends rather to spend more time on internet while other respondents told that this statement is true that people spent more time on internet over going with others.

This table shows that 54.3% students agree that we choose to spend more time online over going out with others which is the maximum value of the Table and 45.7% students disagree with this statement which is the minimum value of the Table

Table: 5.18 Respondents were choosing to spend more time online over going out with others

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Agree	48	45.7	45.7	45.7
	Disagree	57	54.3	54.3	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Interaction with Parents, Friends and Relatives Effect by Internet Addiction

Table 19 presents information about percent distribution of respondents' online relationship with others. The data showsthat almost all the respondents were showing disagreement with this statement because they do not think that they can build any relationship online with others while other respondents told that this statement is true that people make online relationships very easily.

This table shows that 56.2% students agree that we form new relationships with others online which is the maximum value of the Table and 43.8% students disagree with this statement which is the minimum value of the Table

Table: 5.19 Respondents were forming new relationships with others online

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Agree	46	43.8	43.8	43.8
	Disagree	59	56.2	56.2	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Interaction with Parents, Friends and Relatives Effect by Internet Addiction

Table 20 presents information about percent distribution of respondents' face to face interaction with others. The data showsthat almost all the respondents were agreeing that it is easier to talk to people online than face to face interaction because they do not feel hesitation to talk others online which they feel when they talk face to face with others while other respondents had showed disagreements with this statement.

This table shows that 66.7% students agree that it is easier to talk to people online than face to face interaction which is the maximum value of the Table and 33.3% students disagree with this statement which is the minimum value of the Table

Table: 5.20 Respondents were thinking that it is easier to talk to people online than face to face interaction

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Agree	70	66.7	66.7	66.7
	Disagree	35	33.3	33.3	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Impacts of Internet Addiction on Respondents Daily Life

Table 21 presents information about percent distribution of respondents' thoughts that internet addicts are less healthy than non-addicts. The data showsthat almost all the respondents were agreeing that it is true that internet addicts are less healthy than non-addicts because internet addicts while using the internet do not take care of their diets and sleeping hours while other respondents were showing disagreements with this statement.

This table shows that 74.3% students agree that internet addicts are less healthy than non-addicts which is the maximum value of the Table and 25.7% students disagree with this statement which is the minimum value of the Table

Table: 5.21 Respondents were thinking that internet addicts are less healthy than non-addicts

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	78	74.3	74.3	74.3
	No	27	25.7	25.7	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Impacts of Internet Addiction on Respondents Daily Life

Table 22 presents information about percent distribution of respondents' thoughts that internet activities create the feeling of loneliness. The data showsthat almost all the respondents were agreeing that it is true that internet activities create the feeling of loneliness because they just dependent on social sites for the limited interaction with others they are totally cut off with their parents, relatives and surroundings which create the feeling of loneliness while other respondents were showing disagreement with this statement.

This table shows that 52.4% students agree that the internet activities create the feeling of loneliness which is the maximum value of the Table and 47.6% students disagree with this statement which is the minimum value of the Table

Table: 5.22 Respondents were agreeing that internet activities create the feeling of loneliness

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	55	52.4	52.4	52.4
	No	50	47.6	47.6	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Impacts of Internet Addiction on Respondents Daily Life

Table 23 presents information about percent distribution of respondents' thoughts that hostel students use more internet than other students. The data showsthat almost all the respondents were agreeing that it is true that internet students use more internet than other students because they have more access towards the internet and they have a lot of time to use the internet while other respondents were showing disagreement with this statement.

This table shows that 74.3% students agree that hostel students use more internet than other students which is the maximum value of the Table and 24.8% students disagree with this statement which is the minimum value of the Table

Table: 5.23 Respondents were thinking that hostel's student use more internet than other students

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	78	74.3	74.3	74.3
	No	27	25.8	25.8	99.0
					100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Impact of Internet Addiction on Respondents Daily Life

Table 24 presents information about percent distribution of respondents about impact of internet on hostel students is greater than other students. The data shows that almost all the respondents were agreeing that it is true that impact of internet on hostel students is greater than other students because they have lot of opportunities to use internet in hostel like Wi-Fi, PTCL broad casting and 3G networks and they are beyond the observation and investigation of their parents and other family members so they can use internet easily there. So according table 70.5 percent respondents were affecting due to more usage of internet and 29.5 percent of respondents were less effecting because they had few opportunities of networks and they are controlled by their family.

Table: 5.24 Respondents were agreeing that impact of internet on hostel students is greater than other students?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	74	70.5	70.5	70.5
	No	31	29.5	29.5	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Obsessive Thoughts of the Respondents

Table 25 presents information about percent distribution of respondents' obsessive thoughts about losing their control on their behavior by use of internet. The data shows that majority of the respondents lose their control on their behavior by continuous use of internet. It is interesting to note that a substantial proportion of the respondents were agreeing that sometimes it happens that they lose their control on their behavior because of social change may be these respondents watching different things on internet which may be against our social values and norms. Conflicting attitudes were developing in these respondents who lose their control on their behavior by use of internet while other respondents told that often they lose their control on their behavior because of internet. There are almost 60 percent people who lose their control on their behavior due to the usage of internet. And in this context the internet addict loses their stamina and they are out of senses. Table shows that 9 percent people mostly lose their behavior and 18 percent people rarely lose their control on their behavior.

Table: 5.25 Respondents were agreeing that internet addicts tend to lose their control on their behavior

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	never	11	10.5	10.5	10.5
	sometime	67	63.8	63.8	74.3
	rarely	18	17.1	17.1	91.4
	often	9	8.6	8.6	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Obsessive Thoughts of Respondents

Table 26 presents information about percent distribution of respondents' obsessive thoughts that they use the internet to get rid of aggressive feelings. The data shows that almost all the respondents were using the internet to keep them busy or making them happy. It is interesting to note that a substantial proportion of the respondents were agreeing that sometimes they used internet to get rid of aggressive feelings may be these respondents feel relax when they use internet while other respondents told that often they use internet to get rid of aggressive feelings.

This table shows that 43.8% students sometime use the internet to get rid of aggressive feelings which is the maximum value of Table and 3.8% students often use internet to get rid of aggressive feelings which is the minimum value of Table.

Table: 5.26 Respondents were agreeing that they use the internet to get rid of aggressive feelings?

		Freque ncy	Perce nt	Valid Perce nt	Cumulat ive Percent
Vali d	never	20	19.0	19.0	19.0
	someti me	46	43.8	43.8	62.9
	rarely	35	33.3	33.3	96.2
	often	4	3.8	3.8	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Obsessive Thoughts of the Respondents

Table 27 presents information about percent distribution of respondent's obsessive thoughts that they use the internet to show others that they are busy. The data shows that almost all the respondents were using the internet to keep them busy or make them happy. It is interesting to note that a substantial proportion of the respondents were agreeing that sometimes they used internet to show others that they are busy may be these respondents are not much interactive with others or they do not like to talk with others rather they like to sit alone and doing work on internet while other respondents told that often they use internet to show others that they are busy.

This table shows that 35.2% students sometime use the internet to show others that they are busy which the maximum value of Table is and 6.7% students often use internet to show others that they are busy which the minimum value of Table

Table: 5.27 Respondents were agreeing that they use internet to show others that they are busy

		Freque ncy	Perce nt	Valid Perce nt	Cumulat ive Percent
Vali d	never	34	32.4	32.4	32.4
	someti me	37	35.2	35.2	67.6
	rarely	27	25.7	25.7	93.3
	often	7	6.7	6.7	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Anti-Social Behavior of Respondents (Cyber Bulling)

Table 28 presents information about percent distribution of respondents' anti-social behavior that they had been bullied via e-mail or not. The data shows that some respondents had been bullied via e-mail. It is interesting to note that a substantial proportion of the respondents were agreeing that they never had been bullied via e-mail while other respondents told thatsomehow, they had been bullied via e-mail.

This table shows that 45.7% respondents never had been bullied via e-mail which the maximum value of Table is and 21.0% respondents somehow had been bullied via e-mail which the minimum value of Table

Table: 5.28 Respondents were agreeing that they had been bullied via e-mail

		Freque ncy	Perc ent	Valid Perc ent	Cumulat ive Percent
Val id	Freque ntly	23	21.9	21.9	21.9
	Rarely	12	11.4	11.4	33.3
	Someh ow	22	21.0	21.0	54.3
	Never	48	45.7	45.7	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Anti-Social Behavior of Respondents (Cyber Bulling)

Table 29 presents information about percent distribution of respondents' anti-social behavior that they had been bullied via e-mail or not in last two months. The data shows that all most all the respondents were agreeing that they had been bullied via e-mail in last two months. It is interesting to note that a substantial proportion of the respondents were agreeing that they had not been directly bullied via e – mail in last two months while other respondents told

that they had been bullied about once a week in last two months.

This table shows that 43.8% respondents never had been bullied via e-mail in last two months which the maximum value of Table is and 12.4% respondents somehow had been bullied via e-mail about once a week which the minimum value of Table.

Table: 5.29 Respondents were directly bullied someone in last two month

		Freque ncy	Perce nt	Valid Perce nt	Cumulat ive Percent
Vali d	i have not directly bullied	46	43.8	43.8	43.8
	it has happen ed once only	28	26.7	26.7	70.5
	about once a week	13	12.4	12.4	82.9
	several time	18	17.1	17.1	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Anti-Social Behavior of Respondents (Cyber Bulling)

Table 30 presents information about percent distribution of respondent's anti-social behavior that they find the effect of the e-mail bulling worse than traditional bulling. The data shows that all most all the respondents were agreeing that effect of the e-mail bulling is worse than traditional bulling. It is interesting to note that a substantial proportion of the respondents were agreeing that somehow, they find the effect of e-mail bulling worse than traditional bulling while other respondents told that frequently they find the effect of e-mail bulling worse than traditional bulling.

This table shows that 34.3% respondents somehow find the effect of e-mail bulling worse than traditional which the maximum value of Table is and 11.4% respondents frequently find this effect worse than traditional bulling which the minimum value of Table.

Table: 5.30 Respondents were finding that he effect of e-mail bullying worse than traditional bullying?

		Freque ncy	Perce nt	Valid Perce nt	Cumulat ive Percent
Vali d	frequen tly	12	11.4	11.4	11.4
	rarely	28	26.7	26.7	38.1
	someh ow	36	34.3	34.3	72.4
	never	29	27.6	27.6	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Anti-Social Behavior of Respondents (Cyber Bulling)

Table 31 presents information about percent distribution of respondents' anti-social behavior that were observing someone around them being a victim of cyber bullying. The data shows that only few respondents were observing someone around them being a victim of cyber bulling. It is interesting to note that a substantial proportion of the respondents were agreeing that rarely they observe someone around them being a victim of cyber bulling while other respondents told that frequently they had observed someone around them being a victim of cyber bulling.

This table shows that 36.2% respondents rarely observe someone around them being victim of cyber bulling which the maximum value of Table is and 20.0% respondents frequently observed someone around them being a victim of cyber bulling which the minimum value of Table

Table: 5.31 Respondents were observing someone around them being a victim of cyber bullying

		Freque ncy	Perce nt	Valid Perce nt	Cumulat ive Percent
Vali d	frequen tly	21	20.0	20.0	20.0
	rarely	38	36.2	36.2	56.2
	someh ow	23	21.9	21.9	78.1
	never	23	21.9	21.9	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Anti-Social Behavior of Respondents (Pornographic or Aggressive Material)

Table 32 presents information about percent distribution of respondents' anti-social behavior that were agreeing that they click on pornographic material.

The data shows that only few respondents were agreeing that they click on pornographic material. It is interesting to note that a substantial proportion of the respondents were agreeing that never they click on pornographic material while other respondents told that frequently they click on pornographic material.

This table shows that 57.1% respondents never click on pornographic material which the maximum value of Table and 7.6% respondents frequently click on pornographic material which the minimum value of Table

Table: 5.32 Respondents were agreeing that they click on the pornography advertisement

		Freque ncy	Perce nt	Valid Perce nt	Cumulat ive Percent
Vali d	frequen tly	8	7.6	7.6	7.6
	rarely	16	15.2	15.2	22.9
	someh ow	21	20.0	20.0	42.9
	never	60	57.1	57.1	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Anti-Social Behavior of Respondents (Pornographic or Aggressive Material)

Table 33 presents information about percent distribution of respondents' anti-social behavior that were agreeing that it is easier to see pornography material on internet than other sources. The data shows that only few respondents were agreeing that it is easier to see pornography material on internet than other sources. It is interesting to note that a substantial proportion of the respondents were agreeing that rarely it is easier to see pornography material on internet than other sources while other respondents told that frequently they find pornographic material easier on internet.

This table shows that 33.3% respondents find easier to see pornography material on internet than other sources which the maximum value of Table and 17.1% respondents frequently find easier to see pornography material on internet than other sources which the minimum value of Table.

Table: 5.33 Respondents were agreeing that it is easier to see pornography material on internet than other sources

		Freque ncy	Perce nt	Valid Perce nt	Cumulat ive Percent
Vali d	frequen tly	18	17.1	17.1	17.1
	rarely	35	33.3	33.3	50.5
	someh ow	28	26.7	26.7	77.1
	never	24	22.9	22.9	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Anti-Social Behavior of Respondents (Pornographic or Aggressive Material)

Table 34 presents information about the percent distribution of respondents by agreed that pornographic material over the internet should be monitored. The data shows that almost all respondents were agreed that the pornographic material on the internet should monitor. Because, the pornographic material has a negative effect on human being specially youngsters (male and female). There are a number of problems that are provoked by pornographic material like men's sexual violence against women, anti-women attitude, child sexual abuse and domestic violence. But some respondents show that pornographic material remains uncontrolled because they are liberal. They reflect that due to uncontrolled pornographic material the sexual harassment decreases. Because they think that people remove their frustration through pornographic material through the internet. The Table 34 shows that 72% students feel that pornographic material on the internet should be monitored, but 27% think that there is no need to control pornographic material on the internet.

Table: 5.34 Respondents were agreeing that pornographic material over the internet should be monitored

		Freque ncy	Perce nt	Valid Perce nt	Cumula tive Percent
Va lid	Yes	76	72.4	72.4	72.4
	No	29	27.6	27.6	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Anti-Social Behavior of Respondents (Cheating Behavior)

Table 35 presents information about the percent distribution of respondents by agreed that it is easier to deceive others online. It is interesting to note that the extensive proportion of the respondents showed that yes, it is easier to deceive others through internet than face to face cheating. Because, due to vast growing social websites on internet like face book, twitter, what's app etc provide opportunity to respondents to cheat others easily by fake identity. As in face to face interaction respondents cannot hide their identity so they cannot cheat others. But small proportion of the respondents shows that they never cheat others through internet. Because, they use social websites for useful work only. The table indicates that 55.2% respondents agreed that it is easier to deceive online than face to face interaction because on internet we hide our identity easily. But 16.2% respondents show that they cannot deceive online easily.

Table: 5.35 Respondents were agreeing that it is easier to deceive others online because you can hide your identity easilyon internet

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	17	16.2	16.2	16.2
	frequently	58	55.2	55.2	71.4
	somehow	26	24.8	24.8	96.2
	Rarely	4	3.8	3.8	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Anti-Social Behavior of Respondents (Cheating Behavior)

Table 36 presents information about percent distribution of respondents using internet to selling fake products. The significant proportion of the respondent's shows internet provide opportunity for sale of counterfeit goods. Because, today business like selling products through internet is common both on national and international level. This trend of online business creates issue of selling fake products. The above table indicates that 49.5 % respondents believe that people sale fake products on the internet. But 17.1% respondent shows that the internet is source of

selling counterfeiting products because they never observer or sale counterfeit goods through internet.

Table: 5.36 Respondents were agreeing that some people use internet for selling fake products

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	18	17.1	17.1	17.1
	frequently	52	49.5	49.5	66.7
	somehow	25	23.8	23.8	90.5
	Rarely	10	9.5	9.5	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Anti-Social Behavior of Respondents (Cheating Behavior)

Table 37 presents information about percent distribution of respondents by exchanging their photo with a secret mail correspondence. The data shows that most of the respondents never share their photos with secret mails. Because, sharing photos through the internet is not safe. When any respondent shares their photo on internet with secret mail or through any other website, anyone can download these photos which creates privacy problems. But some broadminded students share photos through internet due to their own interest. The data in above table shows the 47.6 % respondents never share their photos on internet but 28.6% respondents share their photos on internet.

Table: 5.37 Respondents were agreeing that they exchange their photos with a secret mail correspondence

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	50	47.6	47.6	47.6
	Frequently	30	28.6	28.6	76.2
	Somehow	19	18.1	18.1	94.3
	Rarely	6	5.7	5.7	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Anti-Social Behavior of Respondents (Cheating Behavior)

Table 38 presents information about percent distribution of respondents by arrangement to meet their secret email friends. The data shows that more than fifty percent respondents never try to meet with their secret email friends. Because, the friendship relation made through internet is not as strong as the friendship relation made in our daily life. People show low trust in friendship relation made through internet. That is why a significant proportion of the respondents never try to meet their secret email friends. A small proportion of the respondent makes arrangement to meet their secret email friend because they show more trust in relation made through internet.

Table: 5.38 Respondents were making any arrangements to meet with their secret e-mail friend

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	Never	53	50.5	50.5	50.5
	Frequently	24	22.9	22.9	73.3
	Somehow	18	17.1	17.1	90.5
	Rarely	10	9.5	9.5	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Anti-Social Behavior of Respondent (Cheating Behavior)

Table 39 presents information about percent distribution of respondents by become secretive when anyone asks them what they are doing online. The data shows that all most all the respondents become secretive when anyone asks them activity they doing online. Because, being a human, everyone has its own personal life that cannot be share with anyone. Therefore, most of the students become secretive when anyone tries to know about their secret life. It is interesting to note that there also some respondent who easily share their personal life with others. Therefore, they did not show secretive behavior when they are online.

Anti-Social Behavior of Respondents (Cheating Behavior)

Table 40 presents information about percent distribution of respondents by try to hide how long they were online. The data show that large proportion of the respondents try to hid their time they send online. Because, every one try to keep their personal

life separate. Not any soul want that other interfere in his or her personal life. Respondents did not want that people ask them what you are doing all the time online. Why are you using internet all the time. But, some student did not hid when any one ask them why are you using internet. Because, they use internet only when they have some important work. Therefore, they did not try to hide when they are online. If anyone asks them about the using of internet they gave valid reason about their activity online. Therefore they never hide how long they were online.

Table: 5.39 Respondents were trying to hide how long they have been online

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	34	32.4	32.4	32.4
	Frequently	23	21.9	21.9	54.3
	Somehow	27	25.7	25.7	80.0
	Rarely	21	20.0	20.0	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Anti-Social Behavior of Respondents (Cheating Behavior)

Table 41 presents information about percent

Table: 5.40.Reluctance of respondents on providing information about their online activities?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	41	39.0	39.0	39.0
	Frequently	27	25.7	25.7	64.8
	Somehow	26	24.8	24.8	89.5
	Rarely	11	10.5	10.5	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

distribution of respondents by illegally download music. The data shows that large proportion of the respondents never download music from the internet illegally because, they purchase music first than enjoy it. They never try to download music from any website. But small proportion of respondents was download music illegally because most of the website provides music free to download. Free to download music from any website is consider illegal. For example, In

Pakistan most of music like songs, dramas. Films etc are free to download. Therefore, some respondent download music illegally.

Table: 5.41 Respondents were illegally downloading music

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	1	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Yes	39	37.1	37.1	38.1
	No	64	61.0	61.0	99.0
	3	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Anti-Social Behavior of Respondents (Illegal Downloading)

Table 42presents information about percent distribution of respondents by reason of why download music illegally. The data shows that most of the respondents download music illegally from the internet because it is free to download. Some respondents gave other reasons also for downloading music illegally. The most specific reason of downloading music illegally is it is easy to download. Anyone can download music with music downloading software easily. Some respondents gave reason also that it is cheaper to illegally download music from the internet.

So, 21.9% students said that downloaded music illegally because it is cheaper. 41.9% students said they download illegally because it is free of cost.

Table: 5.42 Respondents were illegally downloading music then reason for this

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		1	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Cheaper	23	21.9	21.9	22.9
	Easy	28	26.7	26.7	49.5
	Its Free	44	41.9	41.9	91.4
	If other please specify	9	8.6	8.6	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Anti-Social Behavior of Respondents (Illegal Downloading)

Table 43 presents information about percent distribution of respondents by have they received illegal videos from the face book. The data shows nearly 50% of the respondent said they never received illegal videos on the Facebook. Because, most of the Pakistani students are morbid they did not like to share the bad experience of their life with others. They feel insulted if other considers them to involve any sort of illegal activities, that's why they hide any information related to illegal activities. Sometime they indulge in illegal activities like they received pornographic material on face book but they did not reveal this fact to any other. It also has been found that girls entirely hide such information few boys, though accept that they have received such videos on the face book but girls did not at all.

Table: 5.43 Respondents were receiving illegal videos on the face book

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	1	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Never	50	47.6	47.6	48.6
	Frequently	29	27.6	27.6	76.2
	Somehow	15	14.3	14.3	90.5
	Rarely	10	9.5	9.5	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Anti-Social Behavior of Respondents (Online Gambling)

Table 44 represents information about the percent distribution of respondents by having them observe gambling around them. Data indicates that mainstream of respondents has observed online gambling around them, because a large proportion of people have access to the internet and they enjoy the online gambling more, as the internet gambling venues such as casinos, bingos and sports venues are available easily. The primary reason for the people to prefer internet gambling are easy access to all sorts of gambling facilities, comfort and convenience of the internet, on the contrary people have abandoned the land-based gambling because it is time wasting and range of overall expenditure foe land-based gambling is much more. Due to these factors online gambling is more common today and maximum respondents said that

they frequently notice the online gambling around them.

Table: 5.44 Respondents were observing online gambling around them

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	1	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Yes	54	51.4	51.4	52.4
	No	50	47.6	47.6	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Anti-Social Behavior of Respondents (Online Gambling)

Table 45 demonstrate the information about the percent distribution of the respondents that gambling cause decrease in one's ambition. According to the valid percentage of data mainstream of the respondents respond that online gambling influence negatively the life of gamblers, because the interest of gambling de-track the people from their goal and ambition, they forget everything in order to win the game. Mostly the winning of the game become matters of life and death, they sacrifice everything for gambling even their family, goal, future, ambition and everything. In fact, gambling destroys the life of gambler entirely, hence the majority of the students said that online gambling is a hurdle for the achievement of ambition.

Table: 5.45 Respondents were agreeing that gambling caused decrease in one's ambition

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		1	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Yes	60	57.1	57.1	58.1
	No	44	41.9	41.9	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Anti-Social Behavior of Respondents (Online Gambling)

Table 46demonstrates the information about the percent distribution of the respondent by their involvement in the online gambling, the majority of the respondents said that they are not involved in online gambling. Because gambling is considered a negative act in the Pakistan and it is prohibited in open places, the people who are involved in gambling keep it secret.

They did not share anything about gambling due to the fear of penalization. Moreover, the gambler has low respect of Pakistani society, even the family and peer group of gambler dislike him and propel him from the group. Due to all these horrors the gambler hides their identity from everyone thus majority of the respondent have responded that they are not involved in any sort of online gambling.

Table: 4.46 Respondents were agreeing that they involve in online gambling

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		1	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Yes	27	25.7	25.7	26.7
	NO	77	73.3	73.3	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Anti-Social Behavior of Respondents (Online Gambling)

Table 47 represents the information about the percent distribution of respondents by their disappointment creating within them the urge to gamble. Mainstream of the respondents said that they did not involve in gambling even when they are disappointing. It has been discussed already that gambling is considered a negative act in Pakistani society even gambler hide themselves everything related to gambling from others. That is why respondent said that they did not like to involve in online gambling at the time of disappointment, they did some other sort of activity in order to release their frustration but did not gambling. Although the Low proportion of respondents said that they like gambling whenever they fade up from usual boring routine, they enjoy gambling and release frustration, but the majority of the respondent deny accepting it, and said that their disappointment did not urge the desire of gambling in them.

Table: 4.47 Respondents were agreeing that disappointments creating within them the urge to gamble

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		1	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Yes	39	37.1	37.1	38.1
	No	65	61.9	61.9	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

Anti-Social Behavior of Respondents (Online Gambling)

Table 48 shows the information about the percent distribution of the respondent; either they have considered self-destruction as the result of gambling. Maximum respondent said that their life influencing negatively as a result of gambling, because they lose everything when they lose game. Their blood relations leave them alone, their friends dislike to meet them, gambling loss property and all their wealth as well as they lose their dignity too. Thus, when they lose everything their own life destroy from all regard, even due to gambling they start a life of beggary. Due to all these facts gambling is forbidden in Islam, mainstream of the students agreed that gambling really causes self-destruction of the life of a gambler.

Table: 4.48 Respondents were considering self-destruction as a result of gambling

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		1	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Yes	57	54.3	54.3	55.2
	No	47	44.8	44.8	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

6. Summary

To sum this chapter, previous study explores that use of internet is most significant for the students to exist in this era of technology, but internet addiction has only negative impact on the life of people. It has been examined by the previous researchers that internet can modify the way of living can improve the relationships with people living far away, but use of internet is also a source of negative consequences. Excessive use can spoil

the relationship of user with family, friends and relative, also create communication gap with relations. Internet addiction also influences the academic score, physical as well as the mental health of students. Large number of interventions have been recommended by the researchers to address the negativities of internet addiction, but still use of these intervention needs more investigation in order to achieve more effectiveness.

7. Conclusion

This study sought to conceptualize the relationship between internet addiction and the perception about antisocial internet behavior among university students. The multidimensionality of the variables was analyzed with accuracy and taking in to account different aspects.

The first objective of the study was to check the level of internet addiction among the university students and find out the relationship between internet addiction and antisocialinternet behavior among students of social sciences, University of the Punjab Lahore. The second objective of the study was to assess the impact of antisocial internet behavior among university students on the aggression, bullying, violence of peer relation and harassment that in turn shapes and influences their perceptions about antisocial behavior of students. The quantitative analysis conducted to ascertain the relationship between the variables revealed that the independent variable has a positive association with the dependent variable perception about antisocial behavior of students. The analysis showed that perception about antisocial behavior of students can be expressed as a linear function of university environment whereby changing in the independent variable will lead to the changes in the dependent variables.

After going through the study and results of the data, the researcher has reached on the conclusion that, there is significant association between university environment and antisocial internet behavior among university students. Those who have peer relations and live in hostels environment in university, they learn internet antisocial behavior. The internet antisocial behavior has also a significant association with university environment.

Based on empirical data following conclusions can be drowned.

1. Almost every student studying in the Punjab University accesses internet for various purposes, like entertainment, studies etc. it can be said that internet has become as integral part of their everyday life.

2. Belonging to the village and city does not affect respondent's level of internet addiction and neither does their religion.

3. There is a significant level of association between sex of the respondents and their level of internet addiction. Males are found to be more internet addict than females.

4. This can be due to the reasons that males are prone to pornography addiction and they are more involve in online interactive game playing hence they spend more time online and consequently become addicts.

5. Level of education does not affect the level of internet addiction.

6. One of the significant findings of the present study was that there is the relationship between being day scholar or hostelite and internet addiction. Hostelite were found to be more internet addicts as their internet use is unchecked and they have far less supervision and restrictions than day scholars.

7. The data showed that majority of the respondents are average internet users and have control on their internet activity.

8. Data provided evidence that there are tendencies of internet antisocial behavior as well as internet addiction among university students but there is no significant relationship between internet addiction and anti-social internet behavior among students of social sciences university of Punjab.

Finally, we have concluded that there is a positive association between university environment and internet addiction but it does not mean that internet addiction leads to the students towards internet antisocial behavior. So, there is a negative association between internet addiction and internet antisocial behavior among university students.

8. Study Implications

A very useful benefit that can be attained from the completions of this research is that the study brought attention to the feelings and understanding of the students about internet addiction and internet antisocial behavior and the possible threats they perceive about internet antisocial behavior. This research may help in taking initiatives to solve the probable threats and reservations of the students about antisocial behavior and by doing so. Internet antisocial behavior of the students can be more useful and productive. Moreover, government and NGO's can utilize the insight gained into the student's perspective about antisocial behavior to take measures for rising the awareness in the rural areas particularly socialization such as campaigning in the rural areas and interacting with the people in order to allay their concerns and reservations. The outreach of internet antisocial behavior of students would be increase in this manner.

The literature shows a significant importance on the antisocial behavior of students. Hence, this research could be very useful for improving the understanding of internet antisocial behavior of students and could aware them to reduce it as possible.

The results of this study may also be beneficial to departments as the findings associated with this research can be useful to program administrators in modifying and developing programs and procedures more effectively facilitate the students even the management of antisocial behavior of students.

The findings of the current study are also suggesting that training programs can also initiated for students and management of the university in order to improve the environment of whole university specially in a society like Pakistan where the concept antisocial behavior of youth has not yet gained absolute acceptance.

9. Recommendations / Suggestions

On the basis of study limitations following recommendations are presented for future research. These suggestions can be very helpful for the future researches in the area of student's perceptions about internet addiction and antisocial behavior.

The future research should involve a large group of people to measure the relationship among internet addiction and internet antisocial behavior of youth. The sample of the respondents should also be increased for future study furthermore, the gender balance should be considered while conducting the future research i.e. both boys and girls should be studied at the same time for a more comprehensive understanding of the topic being investigated.

Future researches in this area should utilize different variables affecting the perception of the students about internet antisocial behavior of youth. Different social and historical background variables should also be studied to assess the perception about internet antisocial behavior of university students.

Researchers have made following recommendations for the future research:

•	Negative behaviors and university environment are diverse areas of the study which needs to be focus more in future studies. Independent research can be done upon both of the factors.

•	Another question they thought was important to include was a question directed towards the youth to find out what they are doing in life and if they are not doing anything the reasons why because some of the reasons might be an indication of a problem.

•	Future research can design interventions sufficient to address the size, nature and complexity of the problem

•	More study of the connection between internet addiction and previous mental and social disorder.

•	Empirical examination of healthy use as well as problem use.

•	More exploration of why the internet compare with other outlet is so attractive to some people

•	How our growing understanding of antisocial behavior can be used to benefit theory and practice in preventions.

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