Perception about Parents and Self-Presentation as Predictors of Internet Addiction

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present study was to see whether perception of parents and self-presentation can predict Internet Addiction. This study examined the perception of parents by an individual in the dimensions of warmth, involvement and autonomy support for father and mother and self-presentation in the dimensions of ability- and attempt-to-act among a sample of 142 participants (male (68) and female (74)), age ranging from 18 to 32 years. Results indicated that overall, warmth, involvement and autonomy support of both father and mother, respectively and ability- and attempt-to-act do contribute significantly for predicting Internet Addiction. However, specifically involvement of father correlates negatively to Internet addiction and warmth of father and attempt-to-act in self-presentation correlates positively to Internet Addiction.

Keywords: Perception of Parents, Self-Presentation, Internet Addiction, Involvement, Warmth, Attempt-To-Act

The use of internet has dramatically increased in recent years. It has become the necessity in the modern life. Today one can do everything through internet, like meeting new people, sending different kinds of information, shopping, business deals, travelling, buying tickets, etc. Internet has become a part of our life just like eating and sleeping. But where there is almost negligible work done without using the internet, the same has led to an addiction. Though some argue that the word “addiction” can only be used for a chemical substance, it can be also used for any type of addiction. Internet, being the platform, where there can be vast information of anything, lure people to use it to explore their areas of interest. However, people end up using it for all purposes, regardless of their areas of interest such as browsing without any specific purpose. The term “internet addiction” was coined by Dr. Ivan Goldberg (1995) for pathological compulsive internet use. Although there is no standardized definition of Internet addiction, there is acknowledgement among researchers that this phenomenon does exist. As Griffiths (1998) notes, “excessive use of the Internet may not be problematic in most cases but the limited case study evidence suggests that for some
individuals, excessive Internet use is a real addiction and of genuine concern”. Internet-related behaviours have different terminologies according to different pioneers, for example, Internet addiction (e.g., Chou and Hsiao, 2000; Young, 1996a), Internet Addiction Disorder (Goldberg, 1996), Internet pathological use (e.g., Davis, 2001; Morahan- Martin and Schumacker, 2000), or Internet dependency (e.g., Scherer, 1997). But in the present study we are going to stick to the term Internet Addiction. Internet Addiction is “a psychological dependence on the Internet, regardless of the type of activity once logged on”, as defined by Kandell (1998). With over 460 million internet users, India is the second largest online market, ranked only behind China. According to Internet Live Stats, it has been seen that in 2016, 34.8% of the total population have access to Internet at home via any device type and connection. Furthermore, men dominated internet usage in India with 71% to women’s 29% (The Statistics Portal). With this growing Internet use Internet Addiction is a common problem that is being seen among individuals. With its easy reach, individuals access Internet through Smartphone, computers at home and workplace, etc. using it for different purposes both formal (related to workplace) and informal (related to personal needs). This Internet Addiction may be affected by several factors like personality, loneliness, social support (Hardy & Tee, 2007), parenting styles (Moazedian, Taqavi, Hosseini Almadani, Mohammadyfar, & Sabetimani, 2014), shyness, locus of control (Chak & Leung, 2004), self-esteem (Aydm & San, 2011), anxiety, depression and self-efficacy (Lee, Lee, Paik, Kim & Shin, 2001), etc.

**Perception about Parents**

Parents sometimes are unable to provide more time to their kids. The quality of parenting has been a more important factor for the child. The parenting style is represented by how the parents respond and demand to their children. Parenting styles are broader pattern of parenting practices. There are various theories on what are the best ways to rear children depending upon the time parents are willing to invest in their child. Each child needs an ear to hear them and parents are the best ears they can get at a very younger age. Whenever a child expects love and warmth, it is firstly their parents who can provide them so. It matters how parents give time to their kids in a way that they feel connected to them. Parents should give their children the freedom to decide what they want to do. However, how much autonomy support and freedom do the parents give to their children to take their own decision and supporting them in their decision is a matter of concern. Further how much the parents are involved with their child also is an important factor in parenting style. According to Baumrind (1966), there are three types of parenting styles, authoritarian parenting, permissive parenting and authoritative parenting. To which Maccoby and Martin (1983) later added the uninvolved parenting style. The styles are described further:

1. Authoritarian Parenting where the child blindly obeys the parents due to stern discipline from the very beginning. Also they try to control their children through punishment which in turn takes away the parental affection and the child learns to understand only the language of punishments.
2. Permissive Parenting where the parents and more filled up with emotional warmth and want to let their children do as they wish without enforcing rules.
3. Authoritative Parenting where the parents expect the kids to meet certain standards of behavior but also gives them the freedom to think for themselves for their own betterment.

4. Uninvolved Parenting which is similar to permissive parenting. But the difference lies in the fact that they fail to enforce the standards for their students. Also this type is not at all nurturing and warm. They only provide food and shelter to their children without any emotional support.

However, perception about parents is the way children perceive their parents to be. Perception about warmth, autonomy support and involvement given by the parents will be can be important factors predicting any unwanted behaviour of an individual. Warmth indicates the love provided to the individual by father and mother, autonomy support indicates the amount that the parents provides the individual with support for him/her to take decisions and involvement indicates the aspect where the parent gets involved with the activities of the individual. However, it is to be noted that it is the perception of the individuals and not merely what the actual scenario is.

It has been found in researches that supportive parental monitoring decreases the tendency of an individual to get addicted to the internet. Parental monitoring had been found to be a major inhibitor of internet addiction and assistance of parents prevents overdependence on online relationships (Lin, Lin, & Wu, 2009). In a study the perceived parenting styles were examined as predictors of internet addiction among adolescents. Significant results were revealed depending on the level of internet addiction. Adolescents partially addicted towards internet perceived the parenting style to be more democratic than non-addictive adolescents; while adolescents with partial symptoms of internet addiction perceived their parents to be more protective-demanding and authoritarian. However, no relation between Internet addiction and democratic parenting style was found. Protective demanding parenting styles and authoritarian parenting styles were found to be positively relating to Internet Addiction. Powerful predictors of internet addiction were protective demanding parenting styles and authoritarian parenting style. Further, warm relationships within the family decreases the use of internet, while low kindness in the family structure raises the level of internet usage (Dogan, Bozgeyikli, & Bozdas, 2015). It has been found that when parenting is unhealthy, internalization and continuing the values given by parents becomes problematic, and risks of pathological use of internet increases (Ryan & Lynch, 1989). When parents use active and restrictive mediation, online risks are found to reduce, depending on the degree of warmth and support in the family environment (Chng, Li, Liau, & Khoo, 2015). Contradictorily, in another study it was seen that adolescents who were restricted in using the internet were 1.9 times more likely to have internet Addiction than those who were not restricted (Wu, Wong, Yu, Fok, Yeung, Lam, & Liu, 2016). Further when among young adolescents is the parents have control over their child then it has been found that they become less inclined in taking risks in Social Networking Sites (Shin & Ismail, 2014). Many concerns in adolescence, such as substance use, abnormal risky behaviour, precocious sexual intercourse, and addiction towards internet have been associated with lower levels of parenting monitoring, lack of
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discipline in the family, family violence, and/or ineffective parenting style (Park, Kim, & Cho, 2008), indicating that warmth, involvement and autonomy support of parents to be an important criteria for internet addiction. In another study, the parenting warmth and parenting control were also found to be predictors of Internet addiction. Parental warmth was referred to as responsiveness or support which related to positive affiliation, communication regard or unconditional love expressed by the parent toward the child (Kalaitzaki & Birtchnell, 2014). Further, Davis (2001) indicated that a lack of parental support was likely to be linked in problematic Internet use by children. Without proper restrictions and parental involvement in the use of internet in the family, most adolescents are likely to have difficulty in balancing time spent on online gaming and networking (Xiuqin et al, 2010). It has been found that internet addicted children’s parental rearing style- emotional warmth is low and over involvement is high (Xiuqin et al, 2010). In a study by Li, Garland & Howard (2014) the youth who had internet addiction were seen to be dissatisfied with their families, less organised, had more conflict with parents and perceived their parents to be less supportive, warm and involved that the non-internet addiction youth. Hence, parental autonomy support, warmth and involvement are an important aspect that indicates that the individual is not overusing the internet.

Self-Presentation

During interactions in social situations people continuously exchange information about themselves through verbal and non-verbal cues. The way they present themselves is self-presentation, which refers to people’s attempt to present themselves as to control or shape how others (called the audience) view them. It involves expressing oneself and behaving in ways that create a desired impression. When people engage in verbal and non-verbal behaviours that appear to reflect the way they think about themselves, they are engaging in the act of self-presentation. The same acts may be interpreted in different ways, as necessary for effective and congenial social interaction, or as a means of more accurately conveying one's true feelings to others (Davitz, 1964). This term “self-presentation” originated from the writings of Erving Goffman (1955, 1959) who metaphorised social interaction with theatrical performance. He used this metaphor to describe individuals as "on stage" while interacting with others, and being conscious of what they say and how they behave during this interaction. Self-presentation though mostly taken in negative light, for self-satisfying reasons can also be interpreted in positive light as necessary party of effective and congenial social interaction, or as a way of conveying one’s true feelings to others accurately (Davitz, 1964). There are many people who present themselves in a fake way, which they are actually not, to the world for different reasons. The reasons may vary, which can be something which is related to the negative side too, for example, bullies and people who present themselves to be weak. What matters is that those people do not present themselves in the way they actually are, for reasons best known to them. The situation a person is in makes individual present himself/herself in different manner. Individuals sometimes present their true self, sometimes they attempt to act and sometimes they are able to act, which are the various levels of self-presentation (the word act here implies exhibition of desirable image, that is, control and
shape how others view them). For this the individual constantly has to be aware of the situation around him/her or the way others are attributing his acts.

Self-presentation is centrally involved in management of impression and the projection of an identity that is created online (Schlenker, 1980). Research suggests that the use of social networking site (SNS) by youths involves probation and bestowal of different facets of the self (Manago, Graham, Greenfield, & Salimkhan, 2008), and this may be related to the main task of identity construction (Subrahmanyam & Smahel, 2011). Identity construction is at its peak during adolescence (Erikson, 1968), research suggests that it is not until late adolescence and young adulthood that individuals make some revelatory attempts in compacting their sense of self (Kroger, 2006). According to some researchers, emerging adults (ages 18–29), further examine many aspects of their identities (e.g., personal identity; Schwartz, Zamboanga, Wang, & Olthuis, 2009), combine them into a coherent self, and duplicate meaningful and realistic self-images (Arnett, 2005). Online self-presentation takes place mostly through social media profiles at the primary level. Lots of social media sites allow users to create a profile and visually display connections to their social network (boyd and Ellison, 2007). These profiles represent a change in the way internet users present themselves. Earlier in several interactive sites, it was not uncommon for users to invent different and imagined personas and names (Bechar-Israeli, 1995; Nakamura, 1995). However, now almost all popular platforms encourage users to provide true personal information. Thus people presenting their “real identity” on the sites through their usernames, photographs, and other information that they are supposed to provide about themselves (Zhao et al., 2008). Teenage boys were seen to post fabricated information more often than girls (Lenhart and Madden, 2007b). Valkenburg et al. (2005) found gender differences in the kinds of information male and female teenagers attempted to act in online interactions. Boys pretended to be more macho, whereas girls pretended they were older and tried to give the impression of being more beautiful. In another study it was found that those girls who thought themselves to be “smart” or “kind” were like to present themselves as “funny” or “social” on social networking sites, and girls with low self-esteem were likely to present themselves as “sexy” and “crazy” than those with high self-esteem (Carmon, 2010). Back et al. (2010) found that though teens may appear to distort their self-presentation and act in situations but their control over the profile description being affected by their personality subconsciously.

From the review of literature it can be ascertained that when it comes to the parenting styles or perception about parents, it has been seen that they greatly affect Internet Addiction. There had been mixed results in the studies. Perception about protective-demanding and authoritarian parenting, that is, perception of greater involvement of parents and less warmth had been found to be leading to Internet Addiction in some researches while others show them to be reducing the tendency to get addicted towards Internet. Unhealthy parenting, lack of discipline, lower level of parental monitoring, had been found to increase the tendency towards Internet addiction, thus indicating perception about warmth, involvement and autonomy support to be important factors of Internet addiction. In self-presentation it has
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mostly been seen that individuals using social networking sites tend to fake themselves online and try to show themselves to be someone what they are actually not in order to impress people. Based on this review of literature the following objectives can be framed where the dimensions of self-presentation are unexplored previously in studies, indicating the research gap.

Objectives
1. To study that perception about autonomy support of mother predicts Internet Addiction.
2. To study that perception about involvement of mother predicts Internet Addiction.
3. To study that perception about warmth of mother predicts Internet Addiction.
4. To study that perception about autonomy support of father predicts Internet Addiction.
5. To study that perception about involvement of father predicts Internet Addiction.
6. To study that perception about warmth of father predicts Internet Addiction.
7. To study that ability-to-act in self-presentation predicts Internet Addiction.
8. To study that attempt-to-act in self-presentation predicts Internet Addiction.

Hypothesis
1. Perception about autonomy support of mother will significantly predict Internet Addiction.
2. Perception about Involvement of mother will significantly predict Internet Addiction.
3. Perception about Warmth of mother will significantly predict Internet Addiction.
4. Perception about Autonomy support of father will significantly predict Internet Addiction.
5. Perception about Involvement of father will significantly predict Internet Addiction.
6. Perception about Warmth of father will significantly predict Internet Addiction.
7. Ability-to-act in self-presentation will significantly predict Internet Addiction.
8. Attempt-to-act in self-presentation will significantly predict Internet Addiction.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design
The research design used is within group, and the study is a correlational in nature since it is showing the relationship between the domains of perception of parents and Internet Addiction and domains of self-presentation and Internet Addiction.

Sample
The sample size taken is 142, age ranging from 18 to 32, including both male and female candidates (in ratio 34:37) from whom an online consent was taken. The sampling technique used was convenient sampling since an online form was created and distributed through different social networking sites.

Psychological Tools
The tools that were used are:
1. Internet Addiction Test (IAT) –Young (1998) : This questionnaire consists of 20 items that measures mild, moderate and severe level of Internet Addiction.
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Respondents rate the items on 5-point Likert scale (1= Rarely, 2= Occasionally, 3= Frequently, 4= Often, 5= Always, and 0= Does not Apply). The scale shows good to moderate internal consistency (alpha coefficients 0.54 to 0.82). Thus, the scale was found to be both reliable and valid. The scoring is according to the marked option and then the total score gives the level of addiction towards internet.

2. **Perceptions of Parents Scale (POPS)- College- Student Scale – Robbins (1994):** It assesses the degree to which the children perceive their parents to provide warmth, autonomy support and involvement. It consists of 42 items (21 for mother and 21 for father) measuring warmth, autonomy support and involvement of each of them. It is a 7- point Likert scale. The scale is also found to be reliable and valid. The scoring is done based on the marking and some items had reversed scoring. Mother and father have separate scores.

3. **Self-Presentation Scale – Ackerman (1979):** It measures the ability-to-act and attempt-to-act by an individual on a two-point scale of true and false. This scale was developed by modifying the Self-Monitoring Scale by Snyder. The reliability indices are 0.53 and 0.67 for ability- and attempt-to-act scales, respectively. The test was also found to be valid. Scoring is done based on the scoring key.

**Statistical Techniques**
The statistical analysis to be done by
1. Descriptive Statistics- Mean, Standard Deviation, Skewness and Kurtosis
2. Inferential Statistics- Regression.

**Procedure**
The data collection was done by distributing the questionnaire through different social networking sites. Since the research is based on internet addiction, so it was preferred that the people using internet in their day to day life provide the researcher with their data. After the collection of data was over the data was scored and entered in excel and the analysis was done using the software SPSS. Finally, the result was interpreted and discussed and the conclusion drawn.

**RESULT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table no.: 5.1 – Showing descriptive statistics for the criterion variable, Internet Addiction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Descriptive Statistics</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Deviation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skewness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurtosis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table no.: 5.2 Showing descriptive statistics for the domains of the predictor variable, Perception of Parents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Descriptive Statistics</th>
<th>Autonomy Support of Mother</th>
<th>Involvement of Mother</th>
<th>Warmth of Mother</th>
<th>Autonomy Support of Father</th>
<th>Involvement of Father</th>
<th>Warmth of Father</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>46.16</td>
<td>33.96</td>
<td>34.35</td>
<td>44.76</td>
<td>29.62</td>
<td>31.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Deviation</td>
<td>9.29</td>
<td>6.71</td>
<td>7.01</td>
<td>10.35</td>
<td>7.72</td>
<td>7.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skewness</td>
<td>-.742</td>
<td>-.717</td>
<td>-1.084</td>
<td>-.616</td>
<td>-.106</td>
<td>-.385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurtosis</td>
<td>.128</td>
<td>-.220</td>
<td>.567</td>
<td>.221</td>
<td>-.725</td>
<td>-.747</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table no.: 5.3 Descriptive statistics for the domains of the predictor variable, Self Presentation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Descriptive Statistics</th>
<th>Ability-to-act</th>
<th>Attempt-to-act</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>5.58</td>
<td>6.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Deviation</td>
<td>2.92</td>
<td>3.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skewness</td>
<td>.263</td>
<td>.074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurtosis</td>
<td>-.732</td>
<td>-.511</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table no.: 5.4 – Table showing the regression coefficient (R), R square, Adjusted R square

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R</th>
<th>R square</th>
<th>Adjusted R square</th>
<th>Standard error of the estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.482</td>
<td>.233</td>
<td>.186</td>
<td>14.20246</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the above table it can be seen that the regression coefficient (R) value is found to be .482, the R square value is found to be .233 and adjusted R square value being .186 with a standard error of estimate as 14.20246. From the R square value it can be interpreted that 23.3% variability in the criterion variable is due to the predictor variables. That is, the role played by the predictor variables (perception of parents and self presentation) in predicting the criterion variable (internet addiction) is 23.3%.

Table no.: 5.5 showing F-test Value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regression</td>
<td>8129.894</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1016.237</td>
<td>5.038</td>
<td>.000*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residual</td>
<td>26827.402</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>201.710</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>34957.296</td>
<td>141</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at the 0.001 probability level

In the above table it can be seen that the value for F-test is 5.038 with the level of significance being .000 which indicates that the relationship between the predictor variables (autonomy support, involvement, warmth of mother and father, respectively, and ability-to-act and attempt-to-act in self presentation) and the criterion variable (internet addiction) is statistically significant.
Table no.: 5.6 Table showing the correlation, t-test values and Significance level for all the domains of the predictor variables Perception of Parents and Self Presentation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Predictor Variables</th>
<th>Standardized Coefficients (Beta)</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Autonomy Support of Mother</td>
<td>.053</td>
<td>.394</td>
<td>.695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Involvement of Mother</td>
<td>-.040</td>
<td>.341</td>
<td>.734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warmth of Mother</td>
<td>-.266</td>
<td>1.819</td>
<td>.071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autonomy Support of Father</td>
<td>.003</td>
<td>.024</td>
<td>.981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Involvement of Father</td>
<td>-.274</td>
<td>2.255</td>
<td>.026*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warmth of Father</td>
<td>.356</td>
<td>2.304</td>
<td>.023*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ability-to-act in Self Presentation</td>
<td>-.107</td>
<td>-1.238</td>
<td>.218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempt-to-act in Self Presentation</td>
<td>.381</td>
<td>4.550</td>
<td>.000*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at the 0.05 level of significance

The above table shows us the Beta coefficients, t-test values and level of significance for the domains of the predictor variables perception of parents (autonomy support of mother, involvement of mother, warmth of mother, autonomy support of father, involvement of father and warmth of father) and self-presentation (ability-to-act and attempt-to-act). The correlation between autonomy support of mother and father (0.53 & .003), involvement and warmth of mother (-.040 & -.266) and ability-to-act in self-presentation (-.107) and Internet Addiction are non-significant in nature. There is a significant negative correlation (-.274) between involvement of father and the criterion variable (internet addiction), indicating greater involvement of the father lessening internet addiction. Also there is a significant positive correlation (.356) between warmth of father and internet addiction indicating increase in internet addiction with increase in warmth provided by the father. Further, in self-presentation there is a significant positive correlation (.381) between attempt-to-act and internet addiction, which indicates that internet addiction in people increases when the tendency of attempting to-act increases among people.

Thus, the hypothesis “Perception about involvement of father will significantly predict Internet Addiction”, “Perception about warmth of father will significantly predict Internet Addiction” and “Attempt-to-act in self-presentation will significantly predict Internet Addiction” are accepted.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of the present study was to study that perception of parents and self-presentation are predictors of Internet Addiction. The Perception of Parents scale has six domains, namely, Autonomy support, Involvement and Warmth, for mother and father respectively; and the Self-presentation scale had two domains, namely, Ability-to-act and Attempt-to-act. Each of these domains was tested so as to see whether they predicted internet addiction or not.

It was found that though all the variables (the perception of Autonomy support, Involvement and Warmth, for mother and father and Ability-to-act and Attempt-to-act in self-presentation)
as a whole predicted Internet Addiction, specifically, the perception about Involvement and Warmth of father and Attempt-to-act in Self-presentation predicted Internet Addiction.

1. **Hypothesis I: Perception about autonomy support of mother will significantly predict Internet Addiction.** This hypothesis was rejected since the t-test value (.395) was insignificant.

2. **Hypothesis II: Perception about Involvement of mother will significantly predict Internet Addiction.** This hypothesis was also rejected with the t-test value (-.341) being insignificant.

3. **Hypothesis III: Perception about Warmth of mother will significantly predict Internet Addiction.** It was rejected at 0.05 level of significance since the t-test value is -1.819. This indicates that the perception about autonomy support, involvement and warmth of mother does not predict Internet Addiction. This may be because for individuals of the age of 18 to 32 the perception about their mother does not affect them in using the internet because as in Indian culture mothers are mostly not involved in technological aspects used by the individuals. Further, in India the mothers of the age range that is considered here mostly are not much educated about the advantages and disadvantages of the internet and how it can be used by the individuals. Thus, the perception about the mother, not predicting Internet Addiction.

4. **Hypothesis IV: Perception about Autonomy support of father will significantly predict Internet Addiction.** This was further rejected with the t-test value being 0.24 which is insignificant.

5. **Hypothesis V: Perception about Involvement of father will significantly predict Internet Addiction.** The present hypothesis was accepted at the 0.05 level of significance having a t-test value of 2.255 and beta coefficient value of -.274 indicating that when the perception about involvement of father with the individual increases the internet addiction tends to decrease. This may be because when the individual perceives that the father gets involved with what his son/daughter does over internet or he is involved with the actions of his son/daughter the individual is likely to indulge less in unwanted behaviour, that is to use the internet in minimum amount. Hence, the individual decreases his usage of internet.

6. **Hypothesis VI: Perception about Warmth of father will significantly predict Internet Addiction.** This was also accepted at 0.05 level of significance. The t-test value being 2.304 and beta coefficient being .356, indicating that when the perception about warmth of the father increases the internet addiction tends to increase which means that when the individual perceives that the father provides the individual with more love, there are chances that the internet addiction for the individual will increase which may be because the individual thinks that the father is not strict about seeing him/her using internet very often and will not say anything about his/her excessive internet usage leading to addiction towards internet.

It has been found in researches that supportive parental monitoring decreases the tendency of an individual to get addicted to the internet indicating that parental monitoring, especially by father, is a major inhibitor of internet addiction (Lin, Lin &
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Wu, 2009). Also it has been seen that lack of involvement from parents positively predicted the pathological use of internet (Lei & Wu, 2007).

7. **Hypothesis VII: Ability-to-act in self-presentation will significantly predict Internet Addiction.** This hypothesis is rejected since the t-test value is -1.238.

8. **Hypothesis VIII: Attempt-to-act in self-presentation will significantly predict Internet Addiction.** This hypothesis is accepted at the 0.000 level of significance indicating that attempt-to-act in self-presentation highly predicts Internet Addiction. It has been found that when the individuals make an attempt-to-act, their tendency to get addicted to the internet increases. This indicates that such individuals are likely to get addicted to the internet who attempt to manipulate their own actions so that their presentation of self is in accordance with what they try the audience (the person with whom he/she is communicating) to understand. This may be because individuals who are likely to use the internet more attempt to fake their self in order to put an impression that they desire on the person with whom he/she is communicating. Studies suggest that it is not until late adolescence and young adulthood that individuals make some revelatory attempts in compacting their sense of self (Kroger, 2006). According to some researchers, emerging adults (ages 18–29), further examine many aspects of their identities (e.g., personal identity; Schwartz, Zamboanga, Wang, & Olthuis, 2009), combine them into a coherent self, and duplicate meaningful and realistic self-images (Arnett, 2005).

**Implications**
The implication of the present research is that through this research we can see whether the perception of parents and the self-presentation of people can act as predictors of Internet Addiction. Depending on the results we can train parents in proper parenting styles and children in having a positive perception about their parents and also present themselves in genuinely as they are and do not make any attempt to manipulate others in what they should think about the individual, that is, train them in not indulging in faking themselves. Also interventions can be planned accordingly if any individual get addicted to the Internet.

**Limitations**
This Study had a few limitations -
1. The sample size was small.
2. The questionnaires were distributed only through some social networking sites and hence not covering a wide range of participants.

**Future Directions**
The study can be done using a larger sample and covering a wide range of participants using the internet. Also other predictor variables probably from social psychology like self-regulation, self disclosure, conformity / compliance, social inference, etc; or from positive psychology like humor, transcendence, vision, flow, etc; and other variables from different areas of psychology through which interventions can be designed for Internet Addiction. Further, the addiction for internet can be seen for specific areas through the predictor variables and gender differences can also be seen.
CONCLUSION

Hence, from the present study it was found that if involvement of the father increases then the addiction towards internet is likely to decrease for the present sample, and vice versa; and if warmth of father increased then the tendency of internet addiction is likely to increase, and vice versa. Further, in self-presentation when an individual makes an attempt to act then the tendency to get addicted to the Internet increases.

Summary

The purpose of the present study was to see whether Perception about Parents and Self-presentation can predict Internet Addiction. Internet Addiction here indicates the psychological dependence upon Internet regardless of the type activity logged on; Perception about Parents here indicates how an individual perceives his parents regarding the warmth and autonomy support provided and the involvement of the parent in the activities of the individual; and Self-presentation indicates the way an individual presents himself/herself so as to control or shape how others view them. The study examined the Perception about Parents by an individual in the dimensions of Warmth, Involvement and Autonomy support for father and mother with the help of Perception of Parents Scale and Self-presentation in the dimensions of Ability- and Attempt-to-act with the help of Self-presentation Scale among a sample of 142 participants (male (68) and female (74)), and age ranging from 18 to 32 years. The Internet Addiction Test was used to measure the Internet Addiction among individuals. A correlational research was undertaken with the help of regression analysis. The R square value was found to be .233 indicating that 23.3% of variances in the criterion variable, Internet Addiction were due to the present predictor variables. Descriptive analysis of the predictor and criterion variables were also done where mean, standard deviation, skewness and kurtosis were calculated. Results indicated that overall, Warmth, Involvement and Autonomy support of both father and mother, respectively and Ability- and Attempt-to-act do contribute significantly for predicting Internet Addiction, which was found through F-test. However, specifically Involvement of father correlates negatively to Internet addiction and Warmth of father and Attempt-to-act in Self-presentation correlates positively to Internet Addiction, which was found through the t-test values and the Beta coefficients.

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