

PRONENESS TO INTERNET ADDICTION AND AGGRESSION OF SELECTED HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN METRO BANGKOK

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The purpose of the study was to investigate the relationship between proneness to internet addiction and aggression of selected high school students in metro Bangkok. The bio-social variables of the study were year (of study), gender, time spent on the internet (daily) and preferred activity on the internet. The relationship between proneness to internet addiction and the bio-social variables and the relationship between aggression and the bio-social variables was also determined.

The cross-sectional survey sampling technique was used in this research. Cluster sampling was used to obtain a sample size of 275 respondents from the secondary school of Bangkok Patana International School, Bangkok, Thailand. In addition to the bio-social factors questionnaire, two instruments, the Aggression Questionnaire and Davis Online Cognition Scale were employed to obtain the pertinent information from the respondents of the study. The major findings of the study are as follows:

1. 195 respondents (70.9%) obtained scores that were indicative of proneness to internet addiction.
2. A significant relationship was found between aggression and the bio-social factor 'gender' of the respondents. Male respondents were physically more aggressive than female respondents.

3. A significant relationship was found between proneness to internet addiction and the bio-social factors 'year' and 'preferred activity on the internet' of the respondents. A comparatively greater number of respondents showed proneness to internet addiction in Years 7 and 8. Most respondents with scores indicative of proneness to internet addiction chose chatting as their preferred activity on the internet.
4. A significant positive relationship was found between proneness to internet addiction and aggression at the .05 significance level.
5. A significant positive relationship was found between proneness to internet addiction and physical aggression at the .05 significance level.
6. A significant positive relationship was found between proneness to internet addiction and hostility at the .01 significance level.

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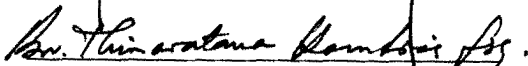


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