Emotional Intelligence, Parenting Style, and Internet Addiction in Indonesian Muslim Student

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Abstract— **This study aims to examine the effect of emotional intelligence and parenting, gender and duration of internet use on internet addiction. The sample of this study involved 266 participants who were selected using a non-probability sampling technique, namely accidental sampling. The measuring instruments used consisted of the Internet Addiction Test (IAT) by Young (1998) to measure internet addiction, the Emotional Intelligence Test (MSCEIT) by Mayor, Salovey, Caruso (2003) to measure emotional intelligence; and the Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ) by Buri (1991) to measure parenting patterns. Test the validity of the measuring instrument using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and to test the research hypothesis using multiple regression analysis techniques. The results showed that there was a significant effect of emotional intelligence, parenting parents, gender and duration of internet use on internet addiction with an R square value of 22.1%. The remaining 77.9% is influenced by variables outside the study. In detail, the dimensions that have a significant effect on internet addiction are managing emotions, authoritarianism, gender, and duration of internet use. Meanwhile, other dimensions in this study, such as understanding emotions, facilitating emotions, understanding emotions, authoritative, and permissive did not have a significant effect on internet addiction..**

Keywords— Internet Addiction, Emotional Intelligence, Parenting Style

I. INTRODUCTION

A survey conducted by Asosiasi Penyelenggara Jasa Internet found that internet users in 2017 reached 54.68% of the total population in Indonesia. Specifically, 143.26 million of the 262 million Indonesians are internet users. Unlike the previous year, in 2016 there were 132.7 million are internet users. The data shows that internet users in Indonesia is increasing every year (APJII, 2017 [1]).

In the dictionary of the American Psychiatric Association (APA) it is explained that by using the internet, individuals try to always be connected on the internet anywhere and anytime. In general, for individuals the internet helps to improve well-being and quality of life. But for some people who on the other hand, the internet can bring them into a state that seems to satisfy DSM-IV definition of mental disorders (APA, 2000 [2]).

There are studies that find that the number of students who experience internet addiction are slightly higher than to that found in the general Internet user population (J.Morahan-Martin & Schumacher, 2000 [3]; Shao et al., 2018 [4]).

The risks from the problem of using the internet are now getting serious attention. Internet users who are addicted are vulnerable to many harmful risks. First, internet addiction can cause users to lack sleep, experience visual disturbances, and decrease work efficiency (Coniglio, Muni, Giammanco, et. al., 2007 [5]). Second, there is a lot of unhealthy information on the internet, such as pornography, violence and so on, which can affect mental health (Lim et al., 2015 [6]). Third, internet addiction makes people spend more time online and reduce daily social activities (Chou et al., 2017 [7]). Fourth, internet addiction can cause somatic diseases such as neurasthenia, decreased vision, lack of concentration and sleep disturbances (Shao et al., 2018 [8]).

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Internet addiction

Internet addiction as a psychological dependence on the internet which is characterized by the inability of individuals to control their time using the internet, feel the virtual world is more interesting than real life, and experience disturbances with social relationships (Young, 1998 [9]). According to (Young, 1998 [9]) internet addiction consists of six criteria, there are salience, excessive use, neglect work, anticipation, lack of control, and neglect social life.

B. Factors that influence internet addiction

Several internal factors that influence internet addiction are age (Lin et. al., 2009 [10]; Wu & Lee et. al., 2015 [12]), neuroticism (Wu & Lee et. al., 2015 [12]), emotional intelligence (Oskenbay, et. al, 2015 [13]; Saraiva, et. al., 2018 [14]), gender (Tsai et.al., 2009 [15]; Lin, Ko, Wu, 2011 [16]; Muller et. al., 2013 [17]; Mottram & Fleming, 2009 [18]; Randler, et. al, 2014 [19]), resilience Cleck & Blendy, 2008 [20]; Robertson at. al., 2018 [21]), parenting style (Koo & Kwon, 2014 [22]), self esteem (Ko et. al., 2007 [23]), shyness and loneliness (Ang, et. al, 2012 [24]; Odaci & Celik, 2013 [25]; Tokunaga & Rains, 2010 [26]), and time for internet use/duration (Greenfield, 1999 [27]; Young, 1998 [28]; Nalwa & Anand, 2003 [29]).

III. METHODS

A. Participants

The sample in this study is an active undergraduate student at one of the state Islamic universities in Indonesia who uses the internet for non-academic and non-work daily activities. The total of samples as many as 266 people.

B. Measurements

In this research the measurement of internet addiction by Young (1998 [30]). This measuring instrument consists of 20 items with a cronbach alpha of 0.916. To measure emotional intelligence, the researcher uses a measuring instrument developed by Mayer et. al., (2003 [31]), namely Mayer Salovey Caruso Emotional Intelligence Test (MSCEIT) which consists of 28 items. To measures parenting style, the researcher uses a measuring instrument developed by Baumrind (1991 [32]), namely Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ). This measuring instrument consists of 30 items with three dimensions, there are pemissive, authoritarian, and authoritative, with Cronbach alpha 0.60, 0.70, and 0.66.

C. Analyse

The construct validity test used confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) using Lisrel 8.7 software. To find out the contribution given to these variables, the researcher used multiple regression analysis, using SPSS 22.0.

D. Hypotesis

H1 : There is a significant influence of the emotional intelligence of internet addiction.

H2 : There is a significant influence of the parenting style of internet addiction.

IV. RESULT

A. Validation tests

In the construct validity test of the internet addiction scale, the researcher used a one-factor approach to 20 items. Based on the results of the CFA analysis, the unfit model was obtained with a Chi-Square value = 868.73, df (degree of freedom) = 170, P-value = 0.00000, and RMSEA (Root Mean Square Error of Approximation) = 0.125. After modification of the model 44 times, the value of Chi-Square = 150.91, df = 126, P-value = 0.06456, and RMSEA = 0.027, which means this model is fit. All items are valid (t-value > 1.96).

B. Multiple regression test

Model	R	Change Statistics		
		R Square	F Change	Sig. F change
1	.470a	.221	8.080	.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), durasi, gender, perceiving, permisif, otoriter, managing, otoritatif, facilitating, understanding.

The variables contributed 22.1% to the variant of internet addiction. The contribution is significant with a sig F change value of 0.000 (sig < 0.05).

The reasearcher seen the regression coefficients of each variables. If the Sig. <0.05, means that the variable has a significant effect on internet addiction. The result of each variables can be seen in table below :

Model	R	Change Statistics		
		R Square	F Change	Sig. F change
1	.470a	.221	.586	.445
2	.154b	.024	5.756	.017
3	.252c	.063	11.107	.001
4	.323d	.104	11.912	.001
5	.376e	.141	11.181	.001
6	.376f	.141	.024	.876
7	.398g	.158	5.286	.022
8	.453h	.206	15.231	.000
9	.470i	.221	5.160	.024

a. Predictors: (Constant), perceiving; b. Predictors: (Constant), perceiving, facilitating; c. Predictors: (Constant), perceiving, facilitating, understanding; d. Predictors: (Constant), perceiving, facilitating, understanding, managing; e. Predictors: (Constant), perceiving, facilitating, understanding, managing, authoritharian; f. Predictors: (Constant), perceiving, facilitating, understanding, managing, authoritharian, authoritative; g. Predictors: (Constant), perceiving, facilitating, understanding, managing, authoritharian, authoritative, permissive; h. Predictors: (Constant), perceiving, facilitating, understanding, managing, authoritharian, authoritative, permissive, gender; i. Predictors: (Constant), perceiving, facilitating, understanding, managing, authoritharian, authoritative, permissive, gender, duration

CONCLUSION

The researcher concludes that internet addiction are influenced by both dimensions of moral identity by 13.9%.

DISCUSSION

This study aims to examine the effect of emotional intelligence, parenting style on internet addiction. Based on the results of this study, the variables of emotional intelligence, parenting syle have a significant effect on internet addiction.

The variable managing emotions has a significant effect on internet addiction, with the direction of the coefficient being negative. So he lower the managing emotions in students, the higher the internet addiction. These results are in line with the Che at research. al. (2017 [33]) which shows that managing emotions have a significant effect on internet addiction with a negative coefficient.

The variable of authoritarian parenting style has a significant effect on internet addiction, with the direction of the coefficient being positive. So the higher the authoritarian parenting, the higher the internet addiction. The results of this study are in line with Tao et. al., 2010 [34] which states that authoritarian parenting style shows significant results in influencing internet addiction. This is also in line with research conducted by Moazedian et. al., 2014 [35] which shows that there is a significant effect of authoritarian parenting style on the high level of internet addiction.

The gender variable has a significant effect on internet addiction, with the direction of the coefficient being positive, which means that men are more likely to be addicted to the

internet. This result is in line with previous research which found that men are more likely to be addicted to the internet than women (Dogan, Bozgeyikli, & Bozdas, 2015 [36]; Uzun, Unal, & Tokel, 2014 [37]).

The variable of internet use which includes the average daily duration of internet use in students has a significant effect on internet addiction, with the direction of the coefficient being positive. That is, the longer the duration of internet use, the higher the internet addiction. These results are in line with research conducted by Robertson Yan, & Rapoza, 2018 [38] which shows that internet use has a significant effect on internet addiction. In the research of Robertson et. al. there are two variables, namely the duration of internet use and gender which are used as control variables in analyzing the regression and confirming the significant predictors of resilience to internet addiction.

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