

## ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate the effect of the excessive usage of internet on the information-seeking behavior of the postgraduate students. This applied study that uses the correlation method. The research population composed 184 which 77 were selected using the purposive sampling as the sample. The adapted questionnaire from Wanajak K (2011) was used for data collection instrument. The first part is the demographic profile and the second part is the use of internet in a long period of time. Based on the result of equality of variance, the score is 0.863 which is higher than the alpha level of 0.05, that means male and female are not statistically different from each other. That is the score of male and female are equal to each other. While, the equality of mean has a value of 0.888 which is greater than the alpha level of 0.05, that means the score of male and female are equal to each, and not statistically significant. This study showed that there is no significant difference between the level of usage of the students to the gender and the rate of the internet use.

*Keyword:* Excessive use of internet, Internet use, Usage level of internet

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## Chapter 1

### Problem and its Settings

#### Background of the study

The researcher's study is all about excessive usage of internet by the Senior high student's not just within the University of Mindanao but also in the other parts of the world. Our study may contain data and information from other country of what are the possible effect of excessive internet usage also their different reason why this respondents do excessive internet usage that may prone to internet addiction.

In the global aspects, there has been increased interest in the addictive potential of the Internet. The current study was an attempt to replicate common findings in the literature and provide more evidence for the existence of Internet addiction among students—a population considered to be especially vulnerable. A total of 371 British students responded to the questionnaire, which included the Pathological Internet Use (PIU) scale, the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12), a self-esteem scale, and two measures of disinhibition. Results showed that 18.3% of the samples were considered to be pathological Internet users, whose excessive use of the Internet was causing academic, social, and interpersonal problems. Other results showed that pathological Internet users had lower self-esteem and were more socially disinherited. However, there was no significant difference in GHQ scores. These results are discussed in relation to the methodological shortcomings of research in the area as a whole.