Abstract

At present, the topic of addictive behaviour on the Internet is a highly discussed topic. In conjunction with it, young adults are increasingly emerging as a vulnerable group, specifically individuals entering university. Students of different learning backgrounds also have different hobbies in the online world. Drug experiments often take place during this period. The main objective of this research was to determine the prevalence of addictive behaviour on the Internet and the use of addictive substances in two completely different university disciplines. Another objective was to find out whether there are any differences in the results of the respondents and whether there are some connections in the phenomena studied.

The research was conducted at the Faculty of Philosophy of the Charles University and the Faculty of Electrical Engineering at CTU. For the purposes of this research, a questionnaire was selected, the questionnaire comprised of these standardized questionnaires: a Griffith questionnaire, selected questions from the European School Study on Alcohol and Other Drugs, the CAGE Questionnaire, the CAST questionnaire and the EIUS questionnaire by Škařupová. Respondents were first selected by means of deliberate purposeful selection. The next step in selecting the research file was deliberate selection through institutions.

The research group consisted of students of humanities and technical specialization of Bachelor's study, namely 80 (44,9 %) students of the Faculty of Psychology, Charles University and 98 (55,1 %) students of the Cybernetics and Robotics Department of CTU FEL. Thus, the research population consisted of 178 respondents aged 18-27. Questionnaires were distributed directly to the students in the classroom. The data was then recoded into IBM SPSS and described using descriptive statistics and mathematical-analytical statistics. It was found that 4 students (2,2 %), according to Griffiths, and 15 students (8,4 %), according to Škařupová, were found to be at risk of addictive behaviour on the Internet. However, addictive behaviour has not been confirmed by any student. The results did not show significant differences between selected disciplines or contexts of the phenomena under investigation, which may be due to a small research group.

Keywords: addictive behavior, internet, process addiction, addictive substances, drugs, college students