

The Effect of Internet Usage on Relations between Members of the Iranian Family in Tehran City

Lida Norouzi (1)
Anahita Arbabi (2)
Maryam Jamali (2)

(1) Department of Psychology, Ahvaz branch, Islamic Azad University, Ahvaz, Iran.

(2) Department of Psychology, Qazvin Branch, Islamic Azad University, Qazvin, Iran.

Correspondence:

Lida Norouzi,

Email: lidanorouzi54@gmail.com

Abstract

Iran has a society which is highly driven by religious cultural values. Religion and culture have both been apparent sustenance to shape every area of Iranian's daily life at individual, familial and societal levels. The instituting of modern technology, particularly the internet, has a decisive impact on the traditional and structural nature of Iranian's family life. This study has examined such impact on families. This is an exploratory study employing quantitative data. Around 50 families from different parts of Tehran (such as Saadat Abaad, Gheytarieh, Shahriar, Dibagy and Shahrak Gharb) have been recruited by purposive sampling, and their views and experiences on how the use of modern technology influences their life, were collected. The findings suggested that internet use has produced a low husband-wife relationship in family life. Findings also suggest that there was a low relationship between siblings in a family. The internet use had also effects on Iranian families' traditional culture and beliefs.

Key words: internet usage, Iran, family, relationship, culture

Introduction

Societies in the Persian Gulf have been undergoing radical changes in various aspects of people's lives. Families are passing through a rapid transition that affects functions and relationships among members. The internet is a powerful tool that has shaped the performance of various fields including communication, business, politics, and education. There is no doubt that the Internet is virtually everywhere and has dramatically altered the way we live. It is rapidly growing not only in the industrialized countries but also in the developing world. As a result, the role of the internet in our daily lives has expanded rapidly to the degree that many of us have become dependent on it, if not addicted to it (1). As is the case elsewhere in the world, the use of the Internet has become an important element of life in Iran, opening doors to allow people to interact freely. While any technology can be put to good or bad use depending on the user, many Iranian's families use their computers for multiple purposes in an effort to search out materials they need or are interested in without major challenges. Because relationships among family members are essential to the maintenance of kinship family ties and reflect respect, compassion, and love, it will become increasingly important to re-examine the impact of the internet usage on Iranian families. This study delves into the effect of Internet usage on the family relationships in Tehran city, focusing on relationships between spouses, parents, children, and between the children themselves.

The statement of the Problem

The family is a dynamic social system that has structure, functions, roles and authority patterns. The way the system operates and adapts to change affects the relationships within it, and it is affected by external and internal factors. The Internet is one of several important factors that affect relationships among the family members. Hence, this study attempts to highlight this new technology that has entered most households in order to study the effect of internet usage on relationships among the members of Iranian families.

The Aim of the study

This study aims to study the effect of internet usage on relationships among the members of Iranian families including relations between spouses, their children, and the children themselves. It also will provide through recommendations, optimal ways to deal with this new technology.

Objectives

This study will determine the effect of internet usage on the family relationships, family's budget and children's educational achievement, incorporating its positive and negative effects, religiously, morally, and socially. This can be done through the recognition of certain social and economical characteristics of the research group, studying the nature of internet usage in Iranian families' place, time, period of usage, within individual or collective applications, reasons for usage, and most-visited websites on the net, identifying the level of organizing the internet's usage and the amount of monitoring imposed by the user and members of his family.

Research Questions

The study has the following three research questions to derive answers to satisfy its objectives

1. What is the nature of using internet by members of the family?
2. What are the effects of internet usage in shaping relations of members of family?
3. What are the effects of internet usage on other areas of daily life of family members?

Review of Literature

The family is a social system that has "a collective identity," which is the "result of shared recollections of togetherness that are created as family members spend time together in shared meals, games, and chatting" (2). Communication is "a symbolic, transactional process or the process of creating and sharing meanings" (3) and it plays a significant role in the relationship between individuals for the functioning of a family or household. Families that spend time together "in common activities enjoy a higher quality of communication" (2). Family communication is essential to any family and household as it "plays a significant role in the relationship between family leisure and family functioning" (3).

The internet is a new form of online interaction that enhances "offline relationships" (4). Furthermore, Smith et al. (2009) found that the internet is a way of increasing "interaction with family members and closeness to friends." In saying this, however, the frequency of daily internet use by adolescents plays a vital role in the quality of their relationships with parents and friends (5). Mesch (2006) found that adolescents who have low internet usage had better relationships with parents and friends than those who have high internet use (2). A great number of studies on internet Usage have handled and recycled factors like time and age. Studies of (6) and (7) analysed such factors respectively. The Social context and how its variables impact family relations have been less seldom analysed.

Family life with an eye to internet Use over a two-year period was screened by Kraut R et al (8). It was found that interaction was the main purpose both mothers and fathers and their children opted for. This had happened less often before the people had the facility available at home. Although the outcome might show an impact on familial relationships in a subsequent study, this concern didn't continue to persist (8). In another study of Orleans and Laney (7), at the age of 8-17, 32 children were observed with their parents. They scarcely communicated as they used their computers three times with sessions of no less than one hour of time. Children communicated together in as much as 65% of the time they went online. Different sexes used the computers differently: females used the computer instrumentally while use by males was more integrative (7).

In a study by Livingstone (9), it was found that only 6% of parents were concerned with their children's use of computers and the internet. Parents were far more concerned with other concerns and standards. Findings show that parents were more concerned with other threats to their children's well-being than with computer and internet use; 6% but around 50% of the parents were reported to have rules for internet use. Differently, children have only around half of those restrictions. This signifies the necessity for closer observation and data to explain the behavior of both parties inside the households.

The contextual nature of parent's internet concerns compared with their concerns with other aspects of life illustrates the importance of studying the Internet in context to provide a more complete understanding of how the technology fits with other aspects of family life. When the Internet is studied in isolation, it is easy to misunderstand how it fits with other aspects of family life and might distort its significance and influence. These studies provide a glimpse into the variety of ways that the internet may affect relationships in families. Whether they have a positive or negative impact on family interactions is a complicated question that requires more research and the consideration of what and how household technologies, namely, the internet might affect issues such as family communication, and socialization in general.

Social actualities of family life lend themselves to having better understanding of whether or not internet use can have any impact on family relations, and if any, whether similar impact(s) have certain trends and if they influence family communication and socialization in general. Another important research trend is whether this facility can help family members; communication between members, distant or inbound members, order generations, social problems such as divorce, doing office work or even household education.

It's time to start to explore questions relevant to household relationships such as maintaining relationships with distant and inbound family members, doing family work and education for a better understanding of modern family socialization. It is time to consider the ways family members

employ the internet in all family affairs. New internet users seem to confirm that the internet might be relevant to withdrawal from socialization (10). This actuality returned to normal after a period of 2-3 years of use.

In another study with a different sample, the same researchers added more variables and a wider spectrum of social measures. This time, findings showed that the number of close and distant social contacts as well as the in-person communication with family and friends increased. The result fostered the assumption that the facility had a positive impact on the maintenance of social networks.

In support of this, other researchers have concluded that the internet does maintain social relations. Internet users at home were reported to use it for friend and family communication. Moreover, and in another study, interpersonal relationships were reported to be the why behind sending and receiving e-mail messages (11). The number of those who used this facility for this end was twice as many as those who used it for business or information. Franzen (12) reported social relations were better maintained due to the same application. Nearly two thirds had more friend and family communication once they had their e-mails functioning (6). The internet fostered familial communication (13).

Overall, these findings suggest that the internet has positive effects on family members' ability to maintain socialization outside the parameter of people's own families.

Methodology

This is an exploratory study that embarked using quantitative data. To garner rich data, to meet the research objectives and answer the research questions viably, this research design is essential for this study. The basic aspects pertaining to the methodology of this study are: research population, research area, sampling, data collection and data analysis, as described in this chapter.

Research population

The research population of this study is families living in Tehran. These families are structured in a basically tradition manner. However, they are today increasingly becoming users of modern technology to fulfill their needs. This use of technology has been apparently impacting their oldest traditional family life today in the region.

Sampling

Some two hundred (200) families were included in this study. They were recruited from Tehran. A purposive sampling was employed to recruit them. Apart from this, separate recruitment criteria were also applied during their selection. The criteria were one or both members of a spouses unit (husband or wife) must use the Internet and at least one of their children (if they had any) must also use the internet.

Rational for sample

The researchers found that the purposive sampling was sufficiently viable for this study. This is because this sampling was widely recognized in social sciences as a most efficient tool to derive reliable and rich data and articulate the real picture and gravity of any issue/phenomenon in the society (Dolores & Tongco, 2007).

Data collection

Data were collected from all 200 participants in the study by questionnaires. Three types of questionnaires were set by the researchers themselves. Type 1 was for the husband, Type 2 for the wife and Type 3 for the children. All three types of questionnaires were distributed to respective participants and data was collected. Participants were asked to freely share their experience of internet usage in daily life. Type one questionnaires found 178 of 200 husbands to be internet users. Type two questionnaires showed that 133 of 200 wives were internet users. Meanwhile, Type 3 questionnaires suggested that out of 200 children in families, 187 were serious internet users.

Data analysis

The data were analysed with a computer-guided analytical system. The Statistical Package of Social Science (SPSS) program was applied to ensure descriptive statistics (such as arithmetic mean, standard deviation, frequency distribution and percentages as a method to display basic variables. Apart from this, Berelson's coefficient of correlation and Chi-square test were also applied to present, manage, and protect data in the study.

Findings and Discussion

The findings of the study were split into five major categories based on data derived from all participants. They include: socio-economic demographic characteristics of participants, the nature of internet usage, the internet's influence on families, advantages and disadvantages of internet usage for families and the statistical correlation between the research variables.

Social and Economical characteristics of the Research Group

- 54.5% of the fathers were between the ages of 40-50, and 45.5% of mothers were between the ages of 30-40. Children were aged between 15 and 20; they represented 42% of the total participants.
- Regarding the education status of participants, 52% of fathers, 49% of mothers, and 47.7% of children were holders of a degree.
- Among participants, 65% of fathers and 48.5% mothers were public employees.
- Regarding their income level, 31% of families had a monthly income of RO 1,000-1,500, while 39% of them received above RO 1,500 monthly.

The Data Related to the Internet

- 78.5% of families had at least one computer connected to the internet. All families had a unique place for the computer in their homes.

- 92.1% of fathers, 98.5% of mothers, and 97.9% of children listed the home as their prime internet access point.
- 35.4% of fathers, 18% of mothers, and 32.6% of children had a private computer connected to the internet. Meanwhile, the findings showed that 78.6% of fathers, 85.7% of mothers, and 80.3% of children used the internet in the company of others.
- The findings suggested 77.5% of fathers, 88% of mothers, and 68.4% of children used the internet 3 hours per a day, while the usage among 73.6% of fathers, 75.2% of mothers, and 75.9% of children was an unspecified period of time.
- Findings also indicated that most respondents just surf the web jumping from one page to another. Using e-mail came next. It became clear that the primary reason for the internet usage was entertainment, and secondly education. The most visited web sites by our research group were news sites, following online forums.
- According to findings, half of families were organizing the usage of the internet and monitor the user enough.

Influence of the Internet on the Family

Findings suggested:

- 92.4% of husbands reported low relations with their wives and this inadequate relation was experienced by 69.1% of wives with their husbands. Meanwhile, 6.8% of husbands and 23.6% of wives felt that the influence of the internet is average. And on the other side, 0.7% of husbands and 7.3% of wives thought that the influence was high.
- When it came to parents-child relations, the report from 78.6% of the parents and 89.8% of children was that the internet had not influenced their relationships in any way. However, 17.1% of the parents and 8.9% of children felt its influence to be significant. Findings showed that a low percentage of subjects felt the internet impacted the relationships between the parents and children, with just 4.2% of parents and 1.2% of children responding in this manner.
- For the relationships between children and the family, 84.8% of children responded that the internet's effect on their relationships with siblings was low. Meanwhile, 12.4% of them felt that the effect was average. A high level of internet use was reported among just 2.7% of them.
- Financially, 39% of husbands, 38.5% of wives, and 44.5% of children felt that internet usage had no effect on the family budget.
- For the impact of internet usage on their children's education, 67.9% of fathers, and 63.1% of mothers found neither positive nor negative influence.

Advantages and Disadvantages of the Internet

Advantages

Findings of the study showed that the internet granted better access to educational information. However, such information was mostly unrelated to curriculum. Many of the respondents claimed the internet provided them with good opportunities to interact with other people around the world who have the same interest of communicating. Respondents also stated that the internet was a vehicle for them to purchase what they wanted and sell what they had. It was, according to respondents, serving them to acquire

further knowledge on multiple aspects in their daily life, such as religion, culture, tourism, important locations, and different people around the world. For respondents, the internet has been a powerful tool to disseminate important information and circulate different media news and reports on every area of life. Most respondents completely agreed that the internet gives its users the ability to find information without any supervision.

Disadvantages

About half of the respondents (46% husbands, 49% wives, and 52.5% children) complained that the internet was being used to access unpopular or unethical things like pornography. Another half of respondents (55.5% husbands, 63.5% wives, and 67% children) on the other hand reported that some people employ the internet to have relations with the opposite sex. In both cases, the percentages are comparatively high in society which is driven by religious values, beliefs, social norms, and people's behaviours.

A relatively high number of respondents viewed the internet as influencing Iranian society's religious values and ethical principles negatively. According to a considerable number of respondents (24.7% husbands, 15.8% wives, and 35.8% children), the internet use was discouraging people from performing their religious obligation on time. For example, as a result of internet use, people were forgoing their prayers at their local mosque, which is an obligation in Islam.

The Statistical Correlation between the Research Variables

Although studying the relations between some independent variables and the effect of internet usage on family relations as dependent variables, the findings showed:

- There was a spiritual correlated relation between the sex of the couple and the effect of internet usage on the relationship.
- There was a correlation between the period of time the husbands spend online and the effect of internet usage on the relationship between the couple.
- There was a correlation relation between the period of time children spend online and the effect of internet usage on relations between parents and children from the parents' point of view.
- There was an inverse correlation between the level of organizing the usage of the internet and the amount of monitoring imposed on the children from the parents' point of view.

Through investigating the relation between some independent variables and the period of time spent online as dependant variables, results show:

- There was a correlation between the users' sex and the period of time they spend online.
- There is an inverse correlation between the age of fathers and mothers and the period of time they spend online.
- There was a direct correlation between the children's age and the time they spend online.
- There was an inverse correlation between fathers' educational level and the period of time they spend online.

- There was a direct correlation between children's educational statuses and the period of time they spend online.
- There was a direct correlation between the family's monthly income and the period of time the fathers spent online.
- There was a correlation between the level of organizing the usage of the internet and the amount of monitoring imposed on the children and the period of time they spend online.

By studying the correlations between the level the family's monthly income as an independent variable and the level of organizing the usage of the internet and the amount of imposed monitoring as a dependent variable, the following result emerged.

- There was inverse correlation between the family's monthly income and the level of organizing the children's usage of the internet and the amount of monitoring imposed on them.

Conclusion

Since the emergence of the internet, the effect of the internet for Iranians has become apparent. This study reveals some of the effects of internet usage on relations between members of the Iranian family, focusing on relationships between spouses, parents, children, and the children themselves. Overall, findings from the study show that half of the families had at least one computer connected to the internet. Findings also indicated that most respondents just surf the web, jumping from one page to another. Using e-mail came next. It became clear that the primary reason for the Internet usage was entertainment, and secondly education. The most visited web sites by our research group were news sites, following online forums. Findings of the study showed that the internet granted better access to educational information. However, such information was mostly unrelated to curriculum. The respondents claimed the internet provided them with good opportunities to interact with other people around the world who have the same interest of communicating. Respondents also stated that the internet was a vehicle for them to purchase what they wanted and sell what they had. It was, according to respondents, serving them to acquire further knowledge on multiple aspects of their daily life, such as religion, culture, tourism, important locations, and different people around the world. For respondents, the internet has been a powerful tool to disseminate important information and circulate different media news and reports on every area of life. Most respondents completely agreed that the internet gives its users the ability to find information without any supervision.

About half of the respondents complained that the internet was being used to access unpopular or unethical things like pornography. Another half of respondents on the other hand reported that some people employ the internet to have relations with the opposite sex. In both cases, the percentages are comparatively high in a society which is driven by religious values, beliefs, social norms, and people's behaviours.

References

- 1- Katz JE, Rice RE. Social consequences of Internet use: Access, involvement, and interaction. MIT press; 2002 Aug 30.
- 2- Mesch GS. Family relations and the Internet: Exploring a family boundaries approach. *The Journal of Family Communication*. 2006;6(2):119-38.
- 3- Smith KM, Freeman PA, Zabriskie RB. An examination of family communication within the core and balance model of family leisure functioning. *Family Relations*. 2009;58(1):79-90.
- 4- Wellman B, Haase AQ, Witte J, Hampton K. Does the Internet increase, decrease, or supplement social capital? Social networks, participation, and community commitment. *American behavioral scientist*. 2001;45(3):436-55.
- 5- Smith KM, Freeman PA, Zabriskie RB. An examination of family communication within the core and balance model of family leisure functioning. *Family Relations*. 2009;58(1):79-90.
- 6- Howard PE, Rainie L, Jones S. Days and nights on the Internet: The impact of a diffusing technology. *American Behavioral Scientist*. 2001;45(3):383-404.
- 7- Orleans M, Laney MC. Children's computer use in the home: Isolation or sociation?. *Social Science Computer Review*. 2000;18(1):56-72.
- 8- Kraut R, Mukhopadhyay T, Szczypula J, Kiesler S, Scherlis B. Information and communication: Alternative uses of the Internet in households. *Information Systems Research*. 1999;10(4):287-303.
- 9- Livingstone S. young people and new media. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage. 2000.
- 10- Kraut, R., Patterson, M, Lundmark, V., Kiesler, S., Mukophadhyay, T., & Scherlis, W. (1998). Internet paradox: A social technology that reduces social involvement and psychological well-being. *American Psychologist*, 53, 1017-1031.
- 11- Stafford L, Kline SL, Dimmick J. Home e-mail: Relational maintenance and gratification opportunities. *Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media*. 1999;43(4):659-69.
- 12- Franzen, A. Does the Internet make us lonely? *European Sociological Review*. 2000;16: 427-438.
- 13- Fox S, Rainie L, Larsen E, Horrigan J, Lenhart A, Spooner T. Wired seniors: a fervent few, inspired by family ties. Washington, DC: The Pew Internet & American Life Project; 2001 Sep 9.