

Parents Role in Addiction of Their Children Based on Using of ICT Tools

Samah Mohamed Sami Hemdan

Department of Housing And Institutions,
Faculty of Home Economics - King Abdul Aziz University

sabdelghani@kau.edu.sa

Abstract

Modern ICT tools are among the most important data of the modern era, which have acquired a great deal of attention from children, adolescents and young people in Saudi society in their various social, economic and cultural strata, which have different effects on their human, cultural, social and emotional behavior. , And the ways of thinking about dealing with the variables of life, which have serious implications and effects on the broad individual, family and community.

The purpose of this research: is to reveal the relationship between the role of parents in their children's addiction to the use of ICT tools and the study variables (number of children in the family and between the educational level of the husband and the number of children in the family) Statistical significance between the role of parents in the addiction of children to use ICT tools and the study variables.

The most important results were:

The relationship between the role of parents in child addiction and the use of ICT tools and the study variables (number of children in the family, husband and wife education level, average family income, mother's work). The existence of statistically significant differences between the role of the parents in the children's addiction to the use of information and communication technology tools and the variables of the study mentioned above.

Keywords: *Role of parents - addiction - children - addiction to the use of ICT tools - ICT tools*

1. Introduction

Modern ICT tools are among the most important data of the modern era, which have acquired a great deal of attention from children, adolescents and young people in Saudi society in their various social, economic and cultural strata, which have different effects on their human, cultural, social and emotional behavior. , And the ways of thinking about dealing with the variables of life, which have serious implications and effects on the broad individual, family and community.

Many studies have indicated that our children are socially ignorant because of the isolation resulting from their addiction to the use of modern ICT tools such as tablets, tablets, electronic games, etc. Most families may pay their children unconsciously, Increase social isolation; by giving them games and computers that are not suitable for the age stages they go through, without realizing the impact of the long hours spent by children with these devices as they age, especially in terms of health; they affect The natural growth and nutrition and lead to cases of nutrition and depression AFS and isolation and the convergence of social unity and

affect their academic level has intensified its impact on younger children with the length of time we enacted using her and ends with mental disabilities.

The research problem is the widespread use of ICT tools, a range of interactions and new and growing patterns of negative behaviors have been widely used in society. Studies have shown that addiction to the use of ICT tools leads to loss of self-control, neglect of personal status, Poor interaction between parents and children, lack of communication in the social environment, psychological isolation, spread of tension, anxiety, frustration, withdrawal and self-isolation, coldness of feelings, alienation and isolation to the path of drug addicts; He lives in the virtual reality, and certainly this affects his real life, makes it more difficult and complicated, and makes him hates his real life.

Parents may inadvertently contribute to the arrival of their children to this result by encouraging them unconsciously from the earliest age to turn to the use of these devices in a way that expands and gradually increases to the status of the above and hence came

The current research problem which is determined in answering the following questions:

- Is there a relationship between the role of parents in the addiction of children to the use of ICT tools and the variables of the study (number of children in the family and between the educational level of the husband number of children in the family - the level of education for husband and wife -
- Are there statistically significant differences between the role of parents in child addiction to the use of ICT tools and the variables of the study (number of children in the family and between the educational level of the husband and the number of children in the family?

The current research aims to reveal:

- The relationship between the role of parents in child addiction to the use of ICT tools and the variables of study (number of children in the family and between the educational level of the husband number of children in the family - the level of education for husband and wife - average family income - mother's work)
- Differences of statistical significance between the role of parents in child addiction to the use of ICT tools and the variables of the study (number of children in the family and between the educational level of the husband and the number of children in the family - the educational level of husband and wife.

Research assumption:

- There is a correlation between the role of parents in child addiction to the use of ICT tools and the variables of the study (number of children in the family and between the educational level of the husband number of children in the family - the level of education for husband and wife - average income of the family - mother's work).
- There are statistically significant differences between the role of parents in child addiction to the use of ICT tools and the study variables (the number of children in the family, the educational level of the husband, the number of children in the family, the educational level of husband and wife, average family income).

2- Methodology

This research follows the descriptive analytical method.

2.1 Search Limits

Objective: To study the correlation between the role of fathers in child addiction to the use of ICT tools and the relationship between the variables of this research (number of children in the family and between the educational level of the husband and the number of children in the family).

The statistical differences between children's addiction to the use of ICT tools and the relationship between the variables of this research (the number of children in the family, the educational level of the husband, the number of children in the family, the level of education for husband and wife, average household income, mother's work).

- Human Boundaries: The research included 250 families of different educational and economic levels who have children using ICT tools such as mobile phone, tablet, Ipad over 5 hours a day.
- Spatial boundaries: - Research has been applied in Saudi Arabia to families living in urban areas.
- Time limits: - This research is applied in the first semester of the academic year 1439-1439.

2.2 Research Tools

Search tool included is Questionnaire "The role of parents in the addiction of their children to use ICT tools." *(By the Researcher)*

This questionnaire was prepared according to the theoretical framework of the research and in light of the procedural definition; the questionnaire may be of two parts:

Part 1: Includes preliminary data for the research sample.

Part 2: It included (20) words that measure the role played by parents in pushing their children to addiction to the use of ICT tools

The questionnaire accuracy: Means the ability of the questionnaire to measure what is being measured.

Content accuracy: In order to verify the authenticity of the tool, it was presented to (7) arbitrators and specialists who are acquainted with and interested in the subject of this study from faculty members at King Abdul Aziz University and Majmaa University and then taking their suggestions and their approval into the questions, the questions that were agreed by two arbitrators and more on their deletion.

2.3 Internal Consistency

Sincerity was calculated using internal consistency by calculating the correlation coefficient (Pearson correlation coefficient) between the score of each statement and the total score of the questionnaire (parents' role in child addiction to technology and communication tools). The following table illustrates this

(The role of parents in the addiction of children to the tools of technology and means of communication)

Table (1) Correlation coefficients between the score of each statement and the total score of the questionnaire

م	correlation	SIG	م	Correlation	SIG
-1	0.758	0.01	-11	0.938	0.01
-2	0.613	0.05	-12	0.715	0.01
-3	0.894	0.01	-13	0.826	0.01
-4	0.925	0.01	-14	0.793	0.01
-5	0.726	0.01	-15	0.608	0.05
-6	0.857	0.01	-16	0.888	0.01
-7	0.641	0.05	-17	0.746	0.01
-8	0.801	0.01	-18	0.862	0.01
-9	0.626	0.05	-19	0.909	0.01
-10	0.772	0.01	-20	0.817	0.01

Table 1 shows that all correlation coefficients are at the level of (0.01 - 0.05) for the approach of the correct one, which indicates the validity and consistency of the terms of the questionnaire.

2.4 Constant Coefficients

The accuracy of the test in the measurement and observation, and the inconsistency with the same, consistent and consistent with the information we provide on the behavior of the examinee, the ratio between the degree variation on the scale that indicate the actual performance of the examinees, and was calculated by : Alpha Cronbach, Split-half , Guttman

Table (2) the stability factor values for the questionnaire of the role of parents in the addiction of children to the tools of technology and means of communication.

Questionnaire	Alpha coefficient	Mid retail	Guttman
Stability of parents' role in child addiction to technology and communication tools	0.875	0.927 – 0.833	0.860

Table 2 Shows that all values of stability coefficients (alpha, fragmentation, diameters, gitemen) are at 0.01, indicating the stability of the scale.

3. Research Concepts

Parents: - Gathering a father and a mother and they are individuals who have children and work to raise them and have duties towards their children as they have rights to them.

Addiction to the use of ICT tools and devices: Scientists pointed out that people who use ICT tools and devices more than 40 hours a week, equivalent to more than 5 hours a day.

Information and communication technology tools: - All electronic devices and devices used in the dissemination of information and communications, such as tours - tablets - computers - computers.

4. The Theoretical Framework of the Research

It included the following two main axes:

4.1 The first axis

The role of parents for upbringing their children:

Sons and daughters are the greatest blessings on the human beings, so it is important to get a healthy education qualify them to build their lives and their future on sound foundations, make them useful people for themselves and their homeland.

Today's healthy education is a strong challenge for most parents, because of the difficulty of living, the high responsibilities of life and the lack of time. It has been and is the most difficult task for many years of fatigue and misery. Raising children and caring for them is a comprehensive care based on good and good education. It establishes an active and interdependent society that is capable of building and building a true and cohesive entity. Islam in turn highlighted the issues of caring for children and nurturing them. The difference is that the generation must work to spread the good and save humanity from the depths of error and the burden of this letter of difficulties and challenges. Several of the variables that surrounded the community and led to the existence of strong challenges faced by parents in the formation such as the misuse of the tools of information technology and communications and The consequences of the serious problems and problems that affect the effective influence on our Arab societies. "Including the appearance of physical, social and moral diseases", Parents should be careful about evaluating their children and legitimizing their use of ICT tools and giving them all possible alternatives that make them feel satisfied and reluctant to use these devices.



4.2 The second axis

Addiction to the use of ICT tools:

ICT tools have become an essential component of the human, social, economic, political, and cultural system. In light of the transformations and developments of knowledge in this era, we can't underestimate the importance or positives of its use in our time. But at the same time it has great damage we face and our children face the dangers of addiction to use, as many of the Western and eastern countries of the increasing rates of percentages of the addicts of its users.

The use of ICT tools is the inability to resist and abandon their use while leaving the necessary tasks in life without completion. The scientists have stated that if the person exceeds 40 hours per week (5:30 to 6 hours) almost daily in the use of ICT tools, it reached the level of mental and psychological addiction.

This addiction has a very important and obvious effect on many children. It causes malnutrition; because children do not share the family in most meals, so they eat on their own the junk food that has a very negative impact on their health, and also weakens their vision dramatically; as a result of exposure to the fields of electromagnetic radiation short-frequency emitted from those devices during Recent studies published in multiple medical sites have shown that the resulting flash from the high and varying levels of lighting in the animation in tablet and laptop games causes epileptic seizures in children, Vibratory computer games will continue to grow and increase in children, as they may be associated with arm tremor.

The use of these devices for periods of more than 5 hours a day to convergence and social isolation and lack of communication with family members, and thus the loss of many of the social skills and cognitive, emotional and educational. Where sitting in front of these devices to the isolation of the child since childhood and reality, and be non-social, and the reason that he lives with all his emotions and emotions with the games, and enter the virtual world to be a hero of the heroes, and when comparing the mind between the worlds natural and virtual choose the world most fun for him, The virtual world; live and enjoy it, and stay away from the real world, these games make the sons of asocial love themselves only, and are interested in fulfilling their need to play, without looking at others; unlike the collective games in which the port calls their friends to play with them and even hoped them, Developing their social and cooperative side, making them constructive and gaining the spirit of teamwork as a member of a team.

The researchers pointed out that the games played by children on these devices may make a violent son; because of the scenes of violence, murder and blood, some studies have shown a close relationship between the violent behavior of children, watching clips and games of violence on his smart devices. Some studies have shown that excessive play negatively affects the child's mind; he may be mentally disabled if he is addicted. Studies have indicated that the addiction of children to these games is a real addiction to the same symptoms of real drug addiction

5. Field study and application of study tools Description of Study Sample

The sample consisted of (250) families of different parents in the variables of education and economic levels (average household income) and in the work of the wife and the number of children in the family

5.1 Educational level of parents

Table (3) and Figure (1) show the distribution of the research sample according to the educational level of the parents.

Table 3 shows distribution of the members of the research sample according to the variable educational level of the parents.

Educational level of parents	father		mother	
	Number	percentage	Number	percentage
middle School certificate	63	%25.2	71	%28.4
Secondary certificate or equivalent	82	%32.8	78	%31.2
Degree / Master, Ph.D	105	%42	101	%40.4
total	250	%100	250	%100

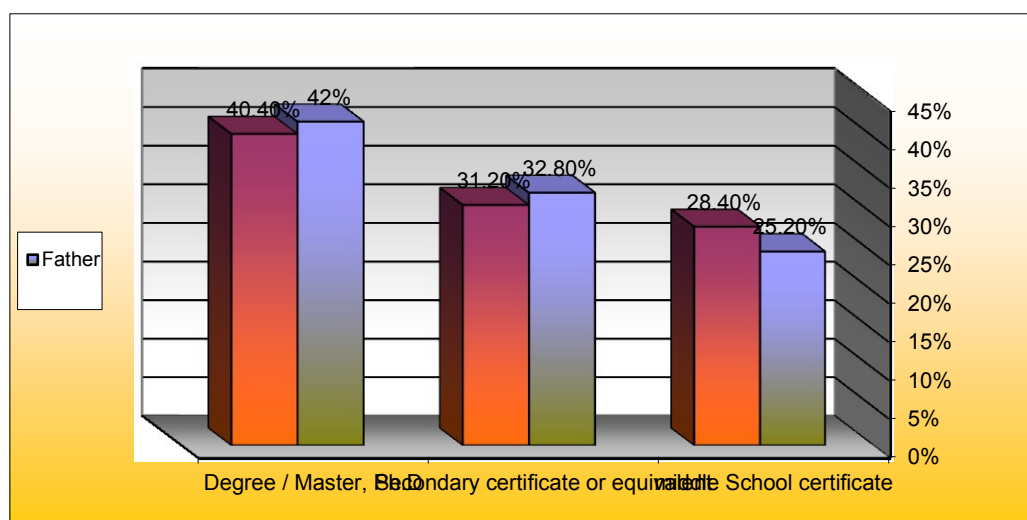


Figure 1. shows the distribution of the members of the research sample according to the variable educational level of the parents

It is clear from Table (3) and Figure (1) that 105 in the sample of the study obtained the university degree / Master, PhD by 42%, followed by 82 fathers with a secondary certificate or the equivalent of 32.8%, and comes in third place 63 fathers on the average certificate by 25.2%. It also shows that the highest percentage of the educational level of mothers in the sample of the study was 40.4% for the holders of the university degree / master, Ph.D., followed by mothers with a secondary certificate or equivalent by 31.2%, followed by mothers who have the certificate Average by 28.4%

5.2 Mother's work

Table (4) and Figure (2) show the distribution of the research sample according to the work variable.

Table 4 shows distribution of the members of the research sample according to the variable of work

The work of mother	Number	percentage
work	144	%57.6
do not work	106	%42.4
total	250	%100

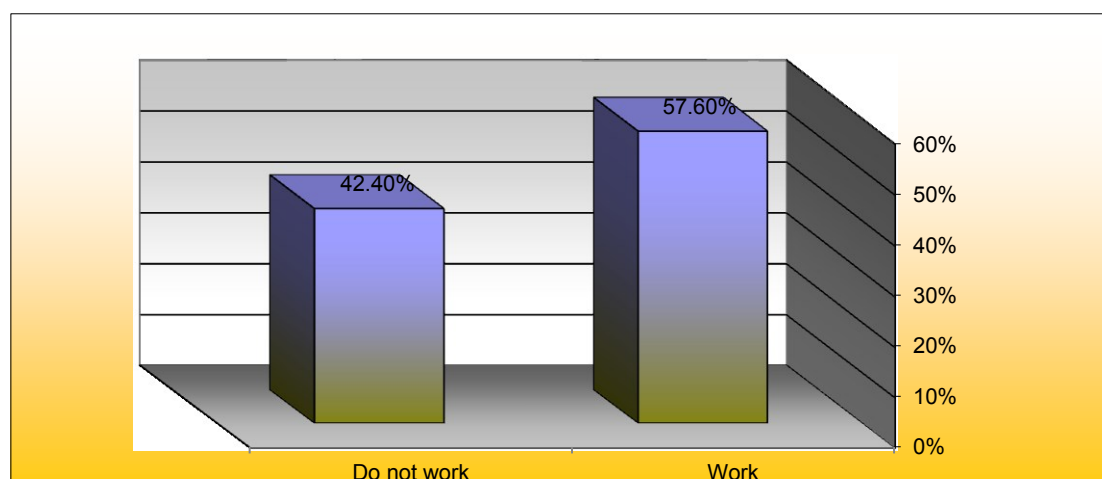


Figure 2 shows the distribution of the members of the research sample according to the variable of work

Table (4) and Figure (2) show that 144 members of the research sample were employed at 57.6%, while 106 of the sample members were not working at 42.4%.

5.3 Number of family members

Table (5) and Figure (3) show the distribution of households of the research sample according to the number of its members.

Table 5 shows distribution of families of the research sample according to the number of its members

number of family members	Number	percentage
persons 4Less than	84	%33.6
From 4 to 6 persons	109	%43.6
persons or more 7	57	%22.8
Total	250	%100

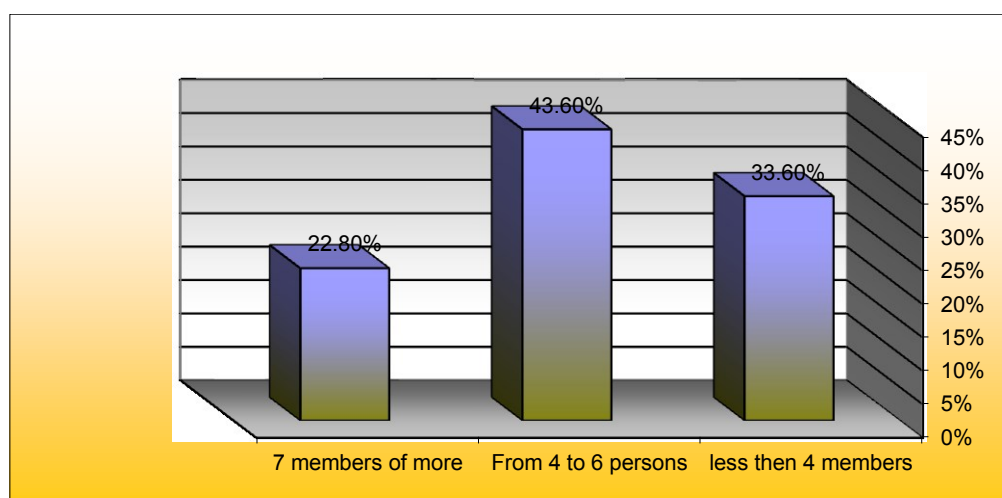


Figure 3 shows the distribution of families of the research sample according to the number of its members

It is clear from Table (5) and Figure (3) that 109 families with a sample of 4 to 6 individuals were 43.6%, followed by families with fewer than 4 members, 84 by 33.6% Households with a population of 7 or more "57" by 22.8%.

5.4 Monthly income of the family

Table (6) and Figure (4) show the distribution of households of the research sample according to the different income categories.

Table 6 shows distribution of families of the research sample according to different income categories

Monthly income of the family	Number	percentage
SR 5000 Less than	44	%17.6
10000pounds to less than 5000From	59	%23.6
15,000pounds to less than 10,000From	72	%28.8
20000pounds to less than 15000From	51	%20.4
From SR20,000 or more	24	%9.6
total	250	%100

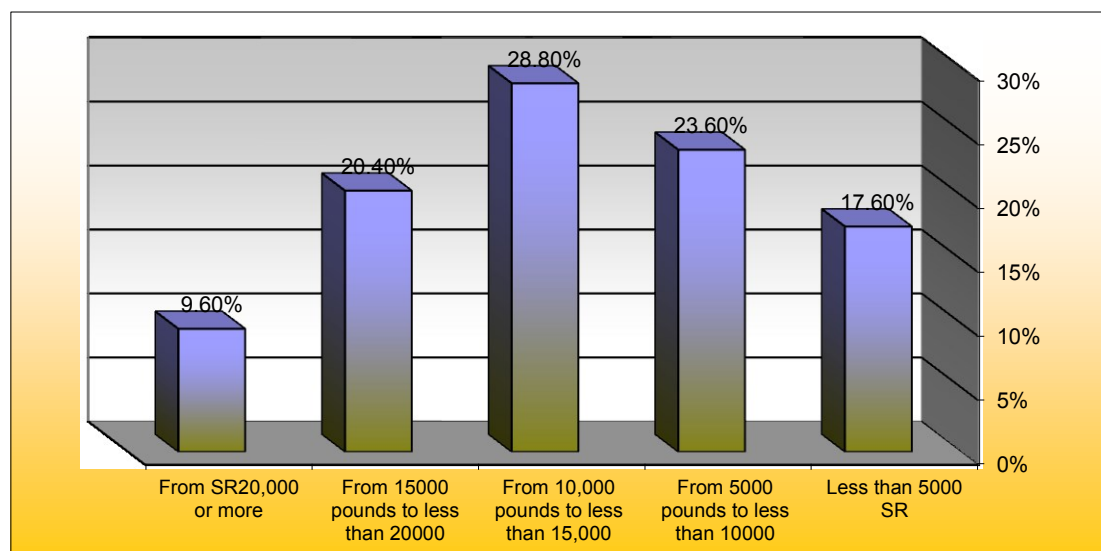


Figure 4 shows the distribution of families of the research sample according to different income categories

Table (6) and Figure (4) show that the largest categories of monthly income of households in the sample were in the category (from SR 10,000 to less than SR 15,000), followed by category (SR 5000 to less than SR 10,000) (28.8%, 23.6% and 20.4% respectively), followed by households with income (less than SR 5,000), at 17.6%, and finally families with income (from 20,000) Real and more) with a percentage of 9.6%

5.5 Application of the study tools:

The research tools were applied to (360) families. Households whose children do not use computers were excluded from (5) hours per day. At the top of this sample, 250

households were selected randomly, with search tools. Using the Spss.x computer program, the appropriate statistical analyzes were performed to extract the search results.

6. Results interpretation and discussion

6.1 verifies the validity the first hypothesis:

First assumption: There is a correlation between the role of parents in the addiction of children to use ICT tools and the variables of study (number of children in the family and between the educational level of the husband number of children in the family - the level of education for husband and wife - average income of the family - the work of the mother).

To verify the validity of this hypothesis, a correlation matrix was created between the role of parents in child addiction to technology tools, communication methods and study variables. The following table shows the correlation coefficients

Table (16): The correlation between the role of fathers in the addiction of children for technology tools, means of communication and study variables.

Table 16 shows a direct relation between the role of parents in child addiction to technology tools and communication methods and some study variables at the level of 0.01, 0.05.

Study variables	The role of parents in the addiction of children of ICT Tools
Father education	0.718**
Mother education	0.904**
Work of the mother	0.185
number of family members	0.123
Monthly income of the family	0.622*

The higher the educational level of the father and mother, the greater the addiction of children to the tools of technology and means of communication, Of the family, the greater the addiction of children to the tools of technology and means of communication, while there is no relationship between the work of the mother and the role of parents in the addiction of children to the tools of technology and means of communication, and there is no relationship between the number of family members and the role of parents in the addiction of children to technology tools and means of Contact

6.2 verifies the validity of the second hypothesis

The second hypothesis: There are statistically significant differences between the role of parents in child addiction to the use of ICT tools and the variables of study (number of children in the family and between the educational level of the husband and the number of children in the family).

To test this hypothesis, a test (T) was applied to calculate the variance analysis of the scores of sample members in their role in child addiction to the following technology and communication tools and tables:

Table 7 differences in the average scores of the sample members in their role in addition Children of technology tools and means of communication depending on the variable work of the mother

The work of mother	MEAN	standard deviation	the sample	DF	T	SIG
work	54.125	3.559	144	248	13.038	For 0.01SIG at women workers
Do not work	38.317	2.067	106			

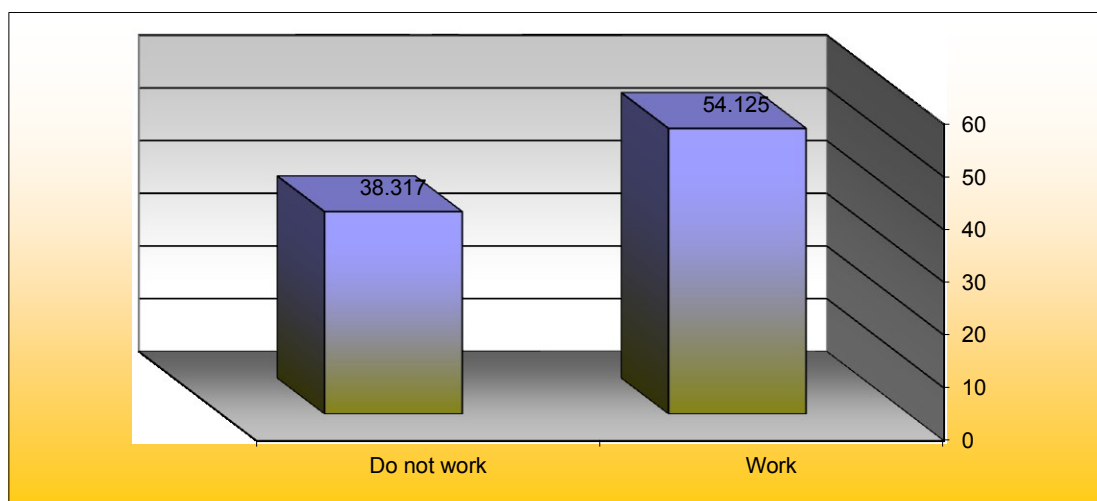


Figure 2 shows the distribution of the members of the research sample according to the variable of work

Table (7) and Figure (6) show that the value of T was 13.038, which is statistically significant at the level of (0.01) in favor of working mothers. The average working mothers reached 54.125, (38.317), indicating that working mothers have had a greater role in child addition to technology and communication tools than non-working mothers.

Table (8) Analysis of the variance of the scores of the sample in their role in the addition of children for technology and communication tools depending on the father's educational level

The educational level of the father	Sum square	Mean square	BF	F	SIG
Statistical function between groups	5646.331	2823.166	2	44.350	0.01SIG
Statistical function within groups	15722.983	63.656	247		
total	21369.314		249		

Table (8) shows that the value of (P) was (44,350), which is a statistically significant value at (0.01), indicating differences between the scores of the sample members in their role in the addition of children to the tools of technology and means of communication according to the variable level of education of the father, Direction of Significance The LSD test was applied for multiple comparisons and the following table illustrates this:

Table (9) LSD test for multiple comparisons: The educational level of the father	middle School certificate = 28.201	Secondary certificate or equivalent = 39.674	Degree / Master, Ph.D. = 50.661
middle School certificate	-		
Secondary certificate or equivalent	11.473**	-	
Degree / Master, Ph.D.	22.460**	*10.987*	-

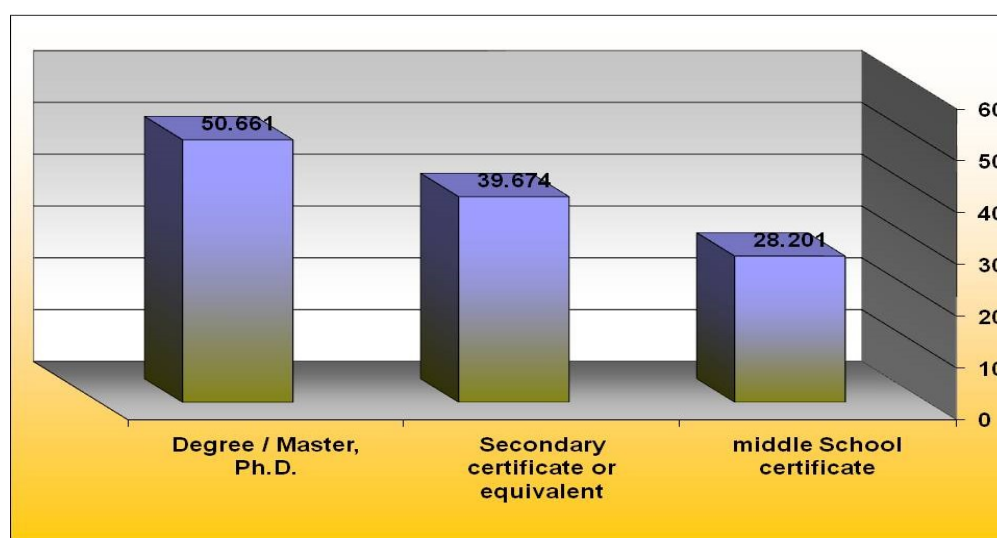


Figure 7 differences in sample scores in their role in child addiction to tools

Technology and means of communication according to the variable educational level of the father it is clear from Table (8.9) and Figure (7) that there are differences in the role of parents in the addiction of children to the tools of technology and means of communication between parents who have a university degree / master, doctorate and both parents who have "secondary school certificate or equivalent, Parents who have a university degree / master degree, Ph.D. at the level of significance (0.01), and there are differences between parents who have a secondary school certificate or equivalent and parents who have an intermediate certificate in favor of parents who have a secondary certificate or equivalent at the level of significance (0.01) In the first place are the parents of the harvest Lin has a university degree / master's degree, PhD, where their role in the addiction of children to the tools of technology and means of communication more, and then parents who have a secondary school certificate or equivalent in second place, and then parents who have the middle certificate in the last place.

Table (10) Analysis of the variance of the scores of the sample members in their role in the addiction of children For technology and communication tools depending on the mother's educational level

The educational level of the mother	Sum square	Mean square	BF	F	SIG
Statistical function between groups	5473.797	2736.898	2	33.952	0.01 D
Statistical function within groups	19911.120	80.612	247		
total	25384.917		249		

Table (10) shows that the value of (P) was (33.952), which is a statistically significant value at (0.01) level, which indicates differences between the scores of the sample members in their role in the addition of children to the tools of technology and means of communication according to the variable educational level of the mother, Direction of Significance The LSD test was applied for multiple comparisons and the following table illustrates this:

Table (11) LSD test for multiple comparisons

The educational level of the mother	middle School certificate = 38.200	Secondary certificate or equivalent = 40.519	Degree / Master, Ph.D. = 54.378
middle School certificate	-		
Secondary certificate or equivalent	2.319*	-	
Degree / Master, Ph.D.	16.178**	*13.859*	-

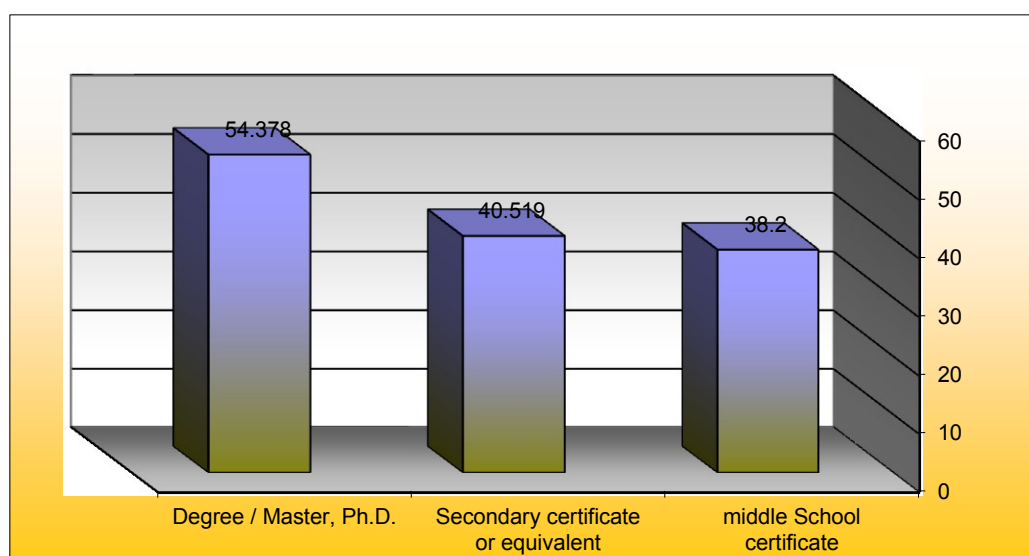


Figure 8 shows differences in sample scores in their role in child addition to tools Technology and means of communication according to the variable level of education of the mother

Table (10.11) and Figure (8) show differences in the role of parents in the addition of children to the tools of technology and ways of communication between mothers with a university degree / master, doctorate and both mothers who have a "high school diploma or equivalent, intermediate certificate" in favor of Mothers who have a university degree / master degree, Ph.D. at the level of significance (0.01), while there are differences between mothers with a secondary school certificate or equivalent and mothers with intermediate certificate in favor of mothers with a secondary certificate or equivalent at the level of significance (0.05) Ranked first Mahat women with a university degree / MA, PhD, where he was their role in the addition of children to technology tools and means of communication more, then mothers with high school certificate or its equivalent in second place, then mothers with intermediate certificate in the last place.

Table (12) Analysis of the variance of the scores of the sample in their role in the addiction of children for technology tools and means of communication according to the variable number of family members

number of family members	Sum square	Mean square	BF	F	1 SIG
Statistical function between groups	5406.914	2703.457	2	30.773	0.01 D
Statistical function within groups	21699.075	87.851	247		
total	27105.989		249		

Table (12) shows that the value of (P) was (30.773), which is a statistically significant value at level (0.01), which indicates differences between the scores of the sample members in their role in the addiction of children to the tools of technology and means of communication according to the variable number of family members, Direction of Significance The LSD test was applied for multiple comparisons and the following table illustrates this:

Table (13) shows analysis of the variance of the scores of the sample in their role in the addiction of children for technology tools and means of communication according to the variable monthly income of the family

number of family members	Less than 4 members =₺56.409	From 4 to 6 members =₺35.812	7 members or more =₺33.039
Less than 4 members	-		
From 4 to 6 members	20.597**	-	
7 members or more	23.370**	2.773*	-

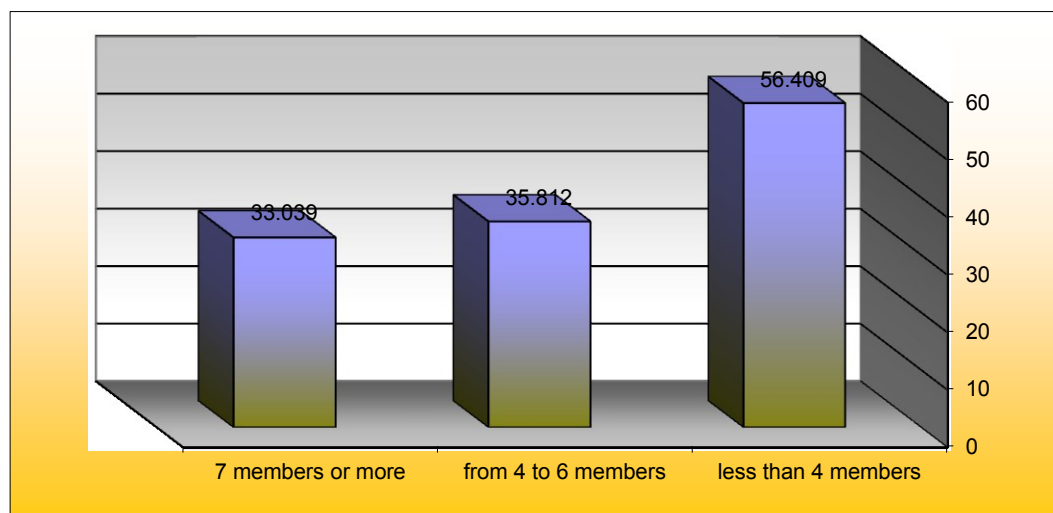
**Figure 9 differences in the grades of the sample members in their role in the addiction of children for technology tools and means of communication according to the variable number of family members**

Table (12,13) and Figure (9) show differences in the role of parents in the addiction of children to the tools of technology and ways of communication between families less than 4 individuals and each of the families "from 4 to 6 individuals, 7 individuals or more" 4 individuals at a level of significance (0.01), while there are differences between families from

4 to 6 individuals and families from 7 individuals and more for the benefit of families from 4 to 6 individuals at the level of significance (0.05) Their role in the addition of children to the tools of technology and means of communication more, and then families from 4 to 6 people in the second place, and finally families of 7 people and more.

Table (14) shows analysis of the variance of the scores of the sample in their role in the addition of children for technology tools and means of communication according to the variable monthly income of the family

Monthly income of the family	Sum square	MEAN square	DF	F	SIG
Statistical function between groups	5834.970	2917.485	2	61.036	0.01SIG
Statistical function within groups	11806.414	47.799	247		
total	17641.384		249		

Table (14) shows that the value of (P) was (61,036), which is a statistically significant value at level (0.01), which indicates differences between the scores of the sample members in their role in the addition of children to the tools of technology and means of communication according to the variable monthly income of the family, Direction of Significance The LSD test was applied for multiple comparisons and the following table illustrates this:

Table (15) LSD test for multiple comparisons

Monthly income of the family	low =32.913m	Median =44.836m	high =58.951m
Low	-		
Middle	11.923**	-	
high	26.038**	14.115**	-

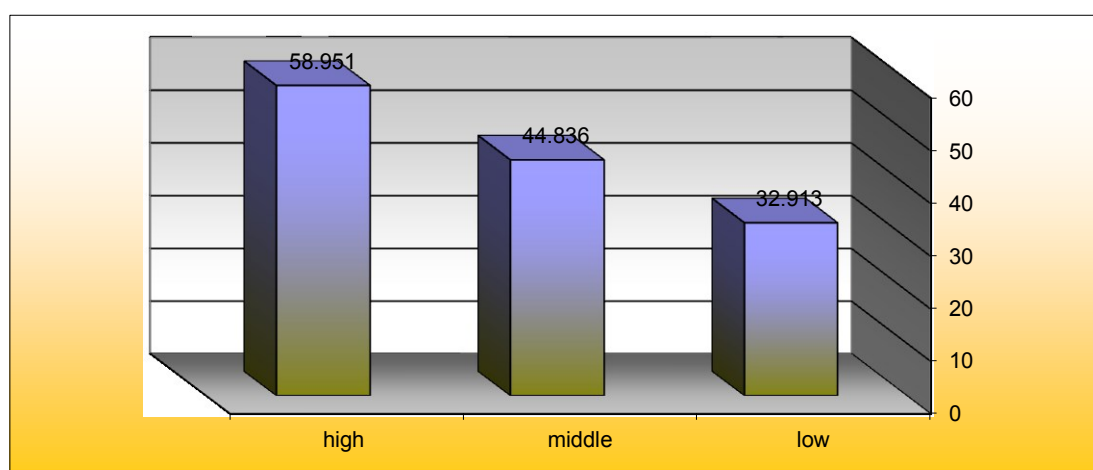


Figure 10 differences in the grades of the sample members in their role in the addition of children for technology tools and means of communication according to the variable monthly income of the family

Table (14.15) and Figure (10) show the differences in the role of parents in child addiction to technology tools and means of communication between high income families and both middle and low income families in favor of high income families at the level of (0.01). The differences between middle income households and low-income families favoring middle-income families at the level of (0.01), Households with high incomes were the first to have a greater role in children's addiction to technology and communication tools, followed by middle income families, and finally low-income families.

7. Conclusion and Results

- The existence of a relationship between the role of parents in the addiction of children to the use of ICT tools and the variables of the study (number of children in the family and between the educational level of the husband number of children in the family - the level of education for husband and wife - average income of the family - the work of the mother).
- There are statistically significant differences between the role of parents in child addiction to the use of ICT tools and the study variables (the number of children in the family, the educational level of the husband, the number of children in the family, the educational level of husband and wife, average family income).
- The need for further research in the role of families in the protection of children from the risk of addiction to the use of ICT tools because of the severe risks to them.
- Attention to the dialogue between parents and children because of its great importance in reducing the problems of children and thus reduce the hours used by the tools of information and communication technology.
- Parents note their personal behavior and the hours they spend in front of their children in the use of ICT tools and reduce them whenever possible to become a role model for them.
- Parents participate in playing with their children and encourage them to play group games and prefer mobility with their peers to reduce the time spent hours alone playing with ICT tools.
- Encouraging children to read and practice other identities such as sport and other productive activities and parents' interest in providing the time necessary for their children to participate.
- Replace gifts of ICT and electronic games for children whenever possible with other games that are appropriate for their age and allow family and peer members to participate with them.
- Determining the time period for children who are allowed to use ICT tools.
- Take into account the reduction of positive reinforcement or payment by parents to children without the intention of using ICT tools.
- -Ensure that children in early childhood are not used in the most limited use of ICT tools.

References

- [1]. Fayez Al-Majali (2007): The use of the Internet and its impact on social relations among university youth. Manara, vol. 13, No. 7,
- [2]. Basima Halawa (2011): The role of parents in social upbringing in children "Field study at Damascus University" - Faculty of Education - Damascus University - Journal of Damascus University - Volume 27 - Number 23.
- [3]. Abbas Sabti (2014): ways to treat addiction use of technology devices, tips and centers - the website of the country
- [4]. Fatima Said Ahmed Barakat (2009): Family Problems of Internet Addiction - 6th October University.
- [5]. D. Taus Wazi - A / Adel Yousif Khoja: The means of modern technology and its impact on communication between parents and children (Internet and mobile phone model) University of Qasidi Marabah / Ouargla.
- [6]. Ham al-Awaidhi (2016): - The modern means of communication and its impact on the family Al-Bayan Magazine,
- [7]. Emad Abdel Hamid and Mervat Abdel Hamid (2017): Child addiction to electronic games .. The key to mental illness - Dubai - <http://www.albayan.ae/health/features/2017-04-02-1.2903566>
- [8]. Osama Ibrahim (2013): Risks of technological devices on children's health - medical and health article in the medical website (28-2-2013). www.altibbi.com.
- [9]. Management of the Academy of Neeront (2017): E-addiction in children and adolescents causes and solutions. <https://neronet-academy.com>.
- [10]. Hussein Al-Mansoori (2016): Role of parents in raising children, Faculty of Education, Minia University.
- [11]. Study: Digital distraction in class is on the rise; :(2016) Leslie Reed 11-
- [12]. http://www.longwood.edu/2015releases_62426.html
- [13]. Brandon Laur (2015): Internet / Social Media / Mobile Device
- [14]. Family Collective Agreement:
<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/03634523.2015.1038727>