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Mobile Internet Usage among Adolescents and Young Adults in Iran: A Sociological Survey

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Abstract

This article aims to study the phenomenon of the tendency of adolescents and young adults to the mobile Internet as a social issue in the information era. The phenomenon of the Internet and the mobile Internet has risen in the developed counties as a consequence of increase in the development of electronic communication networks and it has many functions for individuals, family and society. This paper is derived from a survey research in 2013 on the status of this phenomenon in Iran. The statistical population of this research is the adolescents and young adults from 13 to 22 years old in Isfahan who have access to the mobile Internet. The sample population is 193 and the results indicate that there is an intense tendency to the mobile Internet in Iran. This seems normal in comparison with the developed countries. Also, according to the results of the study, 90.3% of adolescents and young people have mobile phones and mobile Internet and have access to the Internet mostly via the Irancell SIM cards and mobile Wi-Fi (they do not use Rightel due to the prohibition of senior clergies). Due to the easy access, the mobile Internet is their favorite. More than browsers, they use online games and social networks (especially Facebook). According to this study no social impairment (eg. Internet addiction, lack of accountability, educational impairment, social isolation, etc) because of the adolescents' tendency to the mobile Internet was observed in them.

Keywords: Mobile Internet, Curiosity, Confidence, Religion, Adolescent, Young adults.

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Introduction

It could be claimed that the Internet is the largest system which has been designed and implemented so far. This large global system was formed in late 1960s, focusing on cooperation and multilateral access to resources and computational skills and the feasibility of an interdisciplinary interaction between sciences and engineering. The Internet turned to a public and universal network since mid-90s. Today's human dependence on such a technology in such a short time is considered as the beginning of a modern era in knowledge production and sharing.

The development of ICT in the modern world has become one of the most important technological tools for many other industries, such as electronics, mechanics, aerospace, etc. This technology has crossed the boundaries of science and industry and has entered in the field of humanities. This penetration in the paradigms of this field has created a new perspective of combining the technology with these sciences. These changes define specific characteristics of new cultures, and also, the production, distribution and feedback variables of the messages of this culture have their own tools. This tool, beyond geographic boundaries, has provided the basis to move from the "industrial" society toward the "information" society.

In the course of postmodernism with the synergism in computer programs, the intensity of influence and overlap of this process in culture and humanities has reached the highest levels during the life of this technology. In fact, nowadays, IT technology determines the boundaries of "wisdom" and measures the development of the countries and its performance has extended from the elite class to the everyday life. Global communication networks and the Internet, which relate closely with the transfer of cultural concepts, like an intertwined system, with messaging to all parts of the world, accomplish their media mission.

On the other hand, the unilateral information flow and the controlled distribution of this technology has almost become a challenge in the process of preservation of cultures and people's national and personal privacy which plays a significant role in the course of globalization and establishment of a precedent culture in the countries. The entrance of information processing in this system and its transform into a hypermedia, has turned the Internet into a strategic tool with multiple applications in the context of global policies that has led to a great revolution in the dimensions of virtual spaces. This revolution, with the arrival of mobile phones followed by the development of the mobile Internet, especially among adolescents, has become more evident.

The importance of the Internet in today's world

The use of multiple media such as the Internet and the attractions of this global media shows their importance and special status. According to the World Bank report, by 2015, almost a half of the world population (44%) access Internet (The Word Bank, 2016).

Nowadays, in the context of communication technology and Internet, information has got an ineffable speed and has swept the time and place and does not tolerate any obstacle on its way. The adolescents, who are the main players and the leading riders of this wave, need to recognize and be recognized more than any other times. Recognizing the real and practical needs of this generation needs to study the various aspects of the influencing and impressionable factors of this new communication technology. The access to information and communication technologies is calculated by the help of Digital Access Index (DAI) where variables such as level of education, the cultural importance, technological infrastructures, the accessibility and its range, the quality of telecommunication services etc. are studied. According to the Digital Access Index of 2002, Iran stayed among "medium access" countries and ranked eighty-seventh country with index 0.43 (International Communication Union, 2003). Therefore, in the world of information technology, a kind of digital gap is observed, that is the distance between people who benefit from this technology and those who do not have access to it. These inequalities in digital literacy, on the one hand will create reduction of information and a backward from modern science in the developing countries, and on the other hand, causes this medium to be only available to the owners of information technology and result in a kind of information feudalism. In this case, only a few can have access to the Internet feed and as a result, the gap between the developing and the so-called developed countries widens more and more. Statistics regarding purchasing products online would be a good indicator to show this gap. Accordingly, the largest space occupied in the online purchasing belongs to developed countries such as the UK, the US, Germany, Sweden and so on; on the other hand, developing countries find no place in higher ranks (United Nations Information Economy Report, 2015: 17-18).

This process has been able to become a vital tool in this area along with the globalization policies. Globalization with sweeping the cultural boundaries delineates a new form of the human society. The virtual space of the Internet, as a smaller example, is a figure of the globalization of human knowledge and information. As time shows, the Internet and other information technologies force the world to accept it; and this issue is done, regardless of geographic boundaries, remoteness or proximity, or language. Therefore, today the Internet does not belong only to specific layers of societies, but has entered the everyday life of the people and all age groups benefit from it regarding their need and view. One of these groups are the adolescents around the world who have made a large number of Internet users.

Theoretical definitions

Mobile Internet

The mobile Internet refers to the accessibility of devices such as the mobile Internet, tablet, laptop, and any device by which the Internet can be accessed without restrictions of time and space.

The Internet is a tool that like any other tool has positive and negative aspects and our judgment about it depends on the type of use. This phenomenon, despite the numerous opportunities which provides us, such as the access to the information necessary for development and production of knowledge, also poses threats to us; and since most users of it are adolescents and young, the improper use of it can threaten the dynamic and efficient force, and ultimately the country's governance system.

Since adolescents and young people constitute an important part of human assets in society, social-cultural changes of this generation has the potential to cause changes at other levels of society. Therefore, understanding how they use the Internet and mobile phone capabilities and are affected by it, will become a big concern. The Internet, as one of the most efficient universal media for international communication and interaction, has a decisive role in the transmission of culture and information. It has gained many times more speed by the arrival of the mobile Internet and the easy access to it among adolescents and young people, who more than any class of society, are eager to communicate and exchange culture and the require diversity.

In relation to the use of this technology, the countries of the world are divided into two categories of producer and consumer. Nowadays, young people have the biggest share in the use of this medium; and in turn, the Internet technology has positive and negative effects on adolescents which are considerable to study. The period of adolescence coincides with puberty, a critical life stage. In the period of puberty, many changes occur in the adolescent's personality dimensions, each of which could somehow affect him and even change his personality.

Family pedagogy

There are 4 types of families pedagogically:

1. Tough family (strict and authoritarian parents)
2. Tolerant and easy family
3. Discrete family (distracted family)
4. Democratic family (healthy family).

Family Religion

Religion or the individual's belief path refers to the specific way in understanding the ideological issues, especially the Imamate, the origin of differences in which is the justification of rational preliminaries or the interpretation of the divine book.

Confidence

Confidence means having a positive assessment of oneself. It is a vision that permits an individual to have real and positive self-image. People who are confident trust their abilities. They generally feel that they have control on their lives and believe that in a reasonable range, they are able to do the things they want and they make plans. Having confidence does not mean that the person is able to do everything. Individuals with confidence have realistic expectations. Even when some of their expectations are not met, they retain their positive attitude and accept themselves. The Coppersmith self-esteem questionnaire has 58 questions that describe individual opinions or reactions.

Curiosity

This article sees curiosity as a passion. According to Freud, curiosity is the thirst for knowledge. In fact, according to Lavenstin, curiosity is the feeling of deprivation in that one finds a gap in his knowledge and is motivated to search for the information that will improve this sense of deprivation.

The most common use of the mobile Internet among adolescents and young adults:

1. Using the diverse information on the networks (in order to do scientific and research activities and have access to books and library resources)
2. Joining social networks
3. Filling the gap of loneliness
4. Communicate with virtual and real friends
5. Communicating with others through verbal, written and visual contexts (chat, email, phone calls)
6. Utilizing the radio and television programs
7. Distance education (homeschooling)
8. Filling the spare times
9. Visiting specific sites
10. Reading and sending e-mails and messages
11. Communication.

The social effects of the Internet on adolescents and young people

Since the early 90s, many different researches and studies on the Internet and its impact on human behavior have been conducted. Today, the Internet is an important issue for many countries, in particular developing countries, including Islamic countries.

Awareness of the consequences of the Internet, and along with it, taking into account the appropriate strategies for correct use and preventing or reducing its negative potential consequences are of great importance. In our today's society the tendency to the Internet and using it is so common that most of the households have a personal computer and family members spend a large part of their time using the Internet.

The Internet is especially appealing among all social groups such as women and men, young and old, illiterate and literate. Development of Internet, like any other innovation, has led to the creation of variations in different aspects of life and it has become inevitable, so that without it life becomes difficult for those accustomed to it. The unique features of the Internet including provocative content, ease of access, convenience and ease of working with computers, low cost and provocative vision, all cause a large turnout of people, especially adolescents around the world.

Adolescence is a period of life in which the first experiences of life in the most critical period in human development occurs: futurism, revolutionism and rebellion, love, sex, education, future job and confirmation of identity, all are formed during this period. Perhaps this is why the attention to the psychology of adolescence in the past decades has been more important, in particular in countries where youth population has been increasing. According to official statistics, adolescents make up about thirty percent of the young population of Iran. However, not only are there not enough experts in clinical psychology and counseling proportionate to this population, but still their status and role in the adolescents' mental health process is not clear.

Prior to the release of Ericsson's ideas, these youths were considered delinquents. As in this age, the adolescent seeks independence and identity; so at that time, these adolescents showed behaviors in this regard which appeared abnormal for people who were unaware of the characteristics of this period, and they considered it as antisocial behaviors and behaviors against others.

The sociological theories of the Internet

Communication technology and its impact on the social and personal relations have attracted the attention of many scholars and experts in human sciences, such as sociologists, anthropologists and psychologists. Some of these theoreticians who believe in a kind of determinism have suffered from disillusionment and fascination versus technology. Also, some with totally negative view see the problems confronting modern humanity as a result of

his "omniscience" and insatiable thirst to the technological development. Believers in the era of postmodernism such as "Mark Poster" and "Jean Baudrillard" believing in the specialization and flexibility of technology believe that the intelligence community today is different from the traditional society. Neo-Marxist thinkers such as "Herbert Schiller" and "David Harvey" believe that, despite the fact that nowadays information has become a key parameter for modern society, still, the relations of the previous communities (after feudalism) are dominant on the information society.

Fatalistic view

In this view, technology is considered as the driving factor in history. The technical events cause changes in the society and are considered the essential condition for social organization. "Marshall McLuhan" expresses that medium is the message and the media are the channels of communication and the primary cause of culture change. In his opinion, the media can affect family relationships, workplaces, schools, universities, politics, health and even religion.

Fundamental theory

In this view, technology is seen as a means of service to users. In this thought, technology is neutral and does not have any value content, and people can use or misuse it according to their goals.

Ideal/anti ideal theory

Despite the fact that communication technologies always bring a sociocultural challenge for the future of society, if the control of the evolution of society is taken into account, the utopian and anti-utopian technology possibilities will form as well. Idealists hope in future possibilities, but anti-idealists fear the future of human life and technology. Therefore, with the attitude of "technology aversion," they suggest that instead of wasting energy in their relationship with technological devices, people should try to work together to improve the socialization process for doing things.

Public space theory

Based on this theory, which was formed in England in the late 19th century and insisted to expand the public space, a sort of social autonomy independent from the state emerged. Regarding "Habermas", the media have the most important role in the public space, and among them, the Internet is a global medium in which all the knowledge and ideas are shared. Everyone can freely express his opinions and no one is superior over the other. The theory of Habermas on the Internet can be analyzed such that in this medium, people can best work together to exchange information in all fields and this is the perfect example of his theory of "communicative action." Unlike other media, there is no dependence in hegemonic and ideological terms on the Internet and the argument tool that is freedom and equality is fully observed (Sarookhani, 2006: 33-35).

Research hypotheses

1. The family parenting style is related to the tendency of adolescents to the mobile Internet.
2. The family religion is related to the tendency of adolescents to the mobile Internet.
3. The tendency of adolescents to the Internet is related to increasing confidence in them.
4. The curiosity of adolescents is a factor for their tendency towards the mobile Internet.

Previous Studies

In 2010, in a study, Inseong Lee et. al worked on measuring the cultural characteristics of the mobile Internet users at the individual level. Their purpose was to measure the cultural development among the users of the information technology such as the Internet. They revealed that culture plays an important role in the development and use of the information technology. This measurement was done based on online interviews in 7 countries. The results show the validity and reliability of the measurement (Lee, 2010).

In 2005, June Lu et. al worked on personal innovations, social influence and the use of wireless Internet services through mobile technology. These researchers focused on the relationship between the usefulness of the technology and its ease of use. In this study, the behaviorism and individual psychology researchers commented that the environmental impacts and the potential personal traits (curiosity and intelligence) are important factors in the adjustment of individuals with the technology. They modeled relationship of individuals with technology in the non-working fields between some hidden structures, like willingness to accept wireless mobile technology, social impacts and personal innovations. They finally concluded that there is a strong causal relationship between the social impacts, personal innovations, perceptual beliefs, ease of use and usefulness of technology (Lu et al., 2005).

In 2004, the Japanese man named Kenichi Ishii examined the use of the Internet via mobile phone in Japan. This study showed that 40 percent of the Japanese use the mobile Internet. The mobile Internet services talk about the sociocultural factors of the people and see the use of the mobile Internet according to the culture of the people. The result was according to cultural factors specific to the Japanese. It finally found that the Japanese are not much impressed by devices, but they influence the devices by their culture. Also in this paper, the Internet is compared with PC. The results show that the mobile Internet consumes much less time than PC, and because of this has many fans (Ishii, 2004).

In 2013, Wan-Ying Lin et. al in a study with the topic: "from wired to wireless" studied the use of the mobile Internet by adolescents. These researchers conducted the study in five electronic cities in East Asia. According to this study, 90% of adolescents use the Internet, and almost 90 percent of them surveyed in the study use the mobile Internet.

Through factor analysis, three dimensions of adolescent use of the mobile Internet were found. They include:

1. Task-based activities
2. Seeking information and learning
3. Leisure activities

Most adolescents use the mobile Internet for recreation and pleasure, in particular, playing games and listening to music. They are less likely to use it for more complex purposes such as petition, to vote or buying. These researchers also concluded that the mobile Internet has not replaced the PC Internet, but just expanded its activities (Lin, 2013).

In the U.S, a report was made from a number of adolescent girls and boys with their parents. The purpose of the report was to assess the level of parental appeasement from having the Internet, the mobile Internet and mobile phones available for adolescents and also to compare having the Internet with having TV. In the interview, parents were chosen with different jobs. According to the report, using Facebook, chatting with friends, using YouTube, downloading movies and music, searching and playing online were common among all of them. They entered the Internet mostly for fun and relaxing, and they liked especially the Internet which was always available to them, such as the Internet mobile phones. They also considered having the mobile Internet as a sign of their parents' confidence in them and were happy about it. The parents of these adolescents each used the Internet for a specific purpose (viewing the online news, searching job topics, etc.); and the levels and ways of usage in parents and adolescents were not associated to each other at all.

In comparison of the Internet with the TV, all of them considered the Internet as better, because they did not have to be its audience and constantly look at it just in certain hours and that they could get to their work. But the Internet was readily available in leisure times, especially during idle walking. Also, parents considered the Internet as a cause of flourishing the creativity of growing adolescents, because it always wants the user to answer the queries and the adolescents have to think to answer these questions, and therefore, their creativity grows.

Research Methodology

In this study, a survey method was used. The study population consisted of adolescents and young adults between the ages of 13-22 years in Isfahan who had access to the mobile Internet. Among them, a sample size of 250 was considered. Sampling was done in two ways. In the first method, using cluster sampling, a total of 93 people in the mentioned age group were selected by referring to secondary schools and high schools in Isfahan. In the second method, among schools, families and Internet cafés in the city of Isfahan, 157 users in the mentioned age group were randomly selected and interviewed and used in the research.

The assessment tool in this paper was a questionnaire. After the initial questionnaire was prepared, in order to ensure the validity of the statements made, by doing a pre-test with a 50 people sample, Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used, the results of which for each of the concepts and the combined indices were higher than 70 percent. Table 1 examines the relationship between different components with the tendency to the mobile Internet.

Table 1: Examination of the relationship between different components with the tendency to the mobile Internet

	Spearman coefficient		Gamma coefficient		Chi Square	
Variables	**significance level**	**value**	**significance level**	**value**	**significance level**	**value**
Family Educational Restrictions	0.9	.002	0.98	0.003	0.28	9.75
Family Religion	0.04	-0.2	0.04	-0.5	0.03	8.5
Confidence Building	0.001	0.34	0.002	0.41	0.01	19.89
Adolescent Curiosity	0.001	0.35	0.000	0.5	0.012	19.54

The first hypothesis explains the relationship between the family training restrictions and the tendency to the mobile Internet. Based on the results of the table analyzed with three tests of chi-square, gamma and Spearman, there is no relationship between family training and tendency to the Internet, there is no restriction between the family training restrictions and the tendency to the mobile Internet and the null hypothesis which indicates no relationship is confirmed (sig> 0. 05).

The second hypothesis explains the religious dimension of family and levels of adolescents' tendency to the mobile Internet. As follows by table results, this relationship is confirmed, indicating that the relationship has an inverse trend, which means that by increasing the levels of the religious dimension of families, the tendency of adolescents to the mobile Internet decreases; therefore, the hypothesis one is accepted (sig <0. 05).

The third hypothesis shows building confidence in adolescents because of using the mobile Internet. Based on the conducted analysis, as the level of their tendency to the mobile Internet increases, their self-confidence also increases. Therefore, this relationship is confirmed and the hypothesis one is accepted (sig <0. 05).

The fourth hypothesis examines the issue whether the adolescents' curiosity is effective on increasing the tendency to the mobile Internet. Based on these calculations, the adolescents'

curiosity is a factor influencing the increase in the tendency to the mobile Internet. This relationship is confirmed and the hypothesis one is accepted (sig <0. 05).

Descriptive Statistics

Table 2 shows the frequency distribution and population percentage in terms of the response to the level of weekly use of the mobile Internet and favorite features on the Internet.

Table 2: Frequency distribution and population percentage in terms of the response to the level of weekly use of the mobile Internet and favorite features on the Internet

Weekly use	Percentage	Frequency	Variables
	41.9	39	Often
	6.5	6	5 days a week
Favorite Features	32.3	30	online games
	14	13	Camera

The frequency distribution and the percentage of the study population in terms of response to the level of weekly use of the mobile Internet show that based on the data from this table, among the total sample, the variable "most of the time" with 39 people (41.9%) has the highest frequency and the variable "5 days a week" with 6 people (5.6%) has the lowest frequency.

Also, in terms of response to the favorite features on the Internet, the frequency distribution table indicates that of the total sample, the variable "online games" with 30 people (32.3%) has the highest frequency and the variable "camera" with 13 people (14%) has the lowest frequency.

Table 3 shows the distribution frequency in terms of response to the level of importance of the Internet, the primary purpose of using the mobile Internet, the main benefit of the mobile Internet.

Table 3: The distribution frequency in terms of response to the level of importance of the Internet, the primary purpose of using the mobile Internet, the main benefit of the mobile Internet

The importance of the Internet	Percentage	Frequency	Variables
	34.4	32	I use it because of my interests
	15.1	14	Does not matter
Using the mobile	41.9	39	To visit a particular website

Internet	0.8	10	To read the news
The main benefit of the mobile Internet	46.2	43	Availability
	3.2	3	Spending leisure time

The distribution frequency and the percentage of the study population in terms of response to the level of importance show that: according to the table data, of the total sample, the variable "because of my interests" with 32 people (34.4%) has the highest frequency and the variable "does not matter" with 14 people (15.1%) has the lowest frequency.

The distribution frequency of the study in terms of the primary objective of using the mobile Internet shows that: based on the samples obtained from the table, the variable "to visit a particular website" with 39 people (41.9 %) has the highest frequency and the variable "to read the news" with 10 people (8.10 %) has the lowest frequency.

Also, data of the above table indicates that the frequency distribution in terms of response to the main benefit of the mobile Internet shows that the variable "availability" with 43 people (46.2%) of the total sample, has the highest frequency and variable "spending leisure time" with 3 people (3.2%) has the lowest frequency.

Table 4 shows the frequency distribution in terms of response to the best advantage of the mobile Internet, the reasons for the mobile Internet usage, the reasons for not using the mobile Internet.

Table 4: The frequency distribution in terms of response to the best advantage of the mobile Internet, the reasons for the mobile Internet usage, the reasons for not using the mobile Internet

Advantage of the Internet	**Percentage**	**Frequency**	**Variables**
	35.5	33	Filling the leisure time
	14	13	Notice of Friends
The reasons for using the Internet	41.9	39	Using social networks
	1.1	1	Getting personal information
The reasons for not using the Internet	24.7	23	without need
	3.2	3	Boring

The distribution frequency and percentage of the sample population in terms of response to best advantage of the Internet show that the variable "filling the leisure time" with 23 people (35.5%) has the highest frequency and the variable "notice of friends" with 13 people (14%) shows the lowest frequency.

Data obtained from the total sample distribution frequency in terms of the response to the reasons for using the mobile Internet show that 39 people (41.9 %) of the respondents consider the use of the Internet for using social networks and 1 person (1.1 %) of the respondents consider getting personal information and blogging as the reason for their use of the Internet which include the highest and lowest frequencies obtained from the total sample, respectively.

Also, based on the data obtained from the total sample, the variable "do not need" with 23 people (24.7%) with the highest frequency and the variable "being boring" with 3 people (3.2%) with the lowest frequency indicate the reasons for not using the mobile Internet.

Table 5: Rhe first hypothesis

Variables	***Sig***	***Df***	***T***	**Average**	**Frequency**
Trust	0.000	91	-8.9	0.5	92
Curiosity	0.000	92	3.7	3.38	93

Hypothesis one: to evaluate the effectiveness of the “Hamrah Avval” Internet on creating confidence in the adolescents, the statistical T technique is used. Based on the above table, the frequency is 92 people and the average is 0.5, which is less than the suppositional average of 3. Being this average less than 3 reflects the negligible impact of the mobile Internet on creating confidence. The T value is -0.5. The significant level in this regard is Sig = 0.000. Therefore, because this T value is smaller than 0.05, this hypothesis is confirmed with 99% confidence.

Hypothesis one: to evaluate the effectiveness of the curiosity of adolescents on the tendency to the mobile Internet, the statistical T technique is used. According to the above table, the frequency is 93 people and the average is 3.38, which is more than the hypothetical value of 3. Being this average more less than 3 reflects the high impact of curiosity on the tendency to the mobile Internet and it is negligible in creating confidence. The T value is 3.7. The significant level in this regard is Sig = 0.000. Therefore, because this value is smaller than 0.05, this hypothesis is confirmed with 99% confidence.

Conclusion

The present study deals with one of the new phenomena called the mobile Internet. Internet arrived in Iran in 1994, but since then, with the arrival of smartphones and subsequently the arrival of tablets and laptops, the mobile Internet has made a remarkable growth, especially

among adolescents and young adults. According to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, the number of users of the Internet and the mobile Internet just has become 25 times in the country in the last 6 years. Hence, the need for a scientific understanding of this growing phenomenon in Iran with regard to its consequences is inevitable.

The present study has tried to investigate the phenomenon of tendency to the mobile Internet and the consequences and factors affecting it among adolescents and young adults with a sociological perspective. According to the results of this study, 90.3% of adolescents and young adults surveyed have Internet equipped smartphones and connect to the Internet via Wi-Fi and mostly via MTN Iran cell SIM cards. The average daily connection duration of the respondents to the Internet is 30 minutes in each connection. According to Holmes, when the use of the Internet is less than 19 hours per week, then we say that a person normally uses the Internet.

In relation to the tendency of adolescents to the mobile Internet and the Internet, it should be noted that the Internet and smartphones by themselves are a neutral tool. But how people use it is important. If they are appropriately and positively used, this medium will lead to the development of the society. Otherwise, it will lead to numerous problems for society and its people. In other words, the World Wide Web and consequently the mobile Internet is a rapid network of communication with countless resources. The improper and excessive use of it among some people and sinking down the computer world and separating from the real world will change the benefits of the Internet into disadvantages.

In fact, now in many communities, the improper use of this tool among some users has caused a modern addiction in the era of communications and the computer revolution. According to the conducted research, the favorite features of the mobile Internet for the study subjects were browsers, online games, using the specific sites, easy access in searching for necessary information, reading emails and sending messages. The majority of these teenagers and young adults consider filling the leisure time among the best advantages of the mobile Internet.

About filtering in Iran, many people have considered it excessive and some believe that despite the proxy, no problem exists. The result of the conducted dialogue on filtering with adolescents and young adults, which included intelligent people and people with normal intelligence, was as follows: All teenagers and young adults (with high intelligence and normal intelligence) are eager to enter the filtered content. But in the meantime, people with high intelligence manage to open the blocked programs and after a while, they put it at the disposal of all of adolescents, and in the meantime, we see a variety of using the blocked sites. Thus it can be said that limitations will cause both curiosity and perversion. To provide the more detailed results of this study, a dialogue with adolescents and their parents was

performed. According to this dialogue, a high percentage of the parents considered the secrecy of their children as the reason for their tendency to the mobile Internet (although it was not true). This concern encouraged the parents to have surveillance or control over their children's mobile phone or Internet phone. In this regard, the following categories of the parents can be presented:

1. Families who want to control, but they are unable to (due to illiteracy).

2. Families who want to control, but they cannot (due to security locks).

3. Families who want to control and do control.

4. Families who do not want to control (carefree families).

5. Families who do not want to control (due to trust).

Categories of the opinions of adolescents and young adults about the mobile Internet:

1. Contrary to the parents who considered the secrecy of their children as the reason for their tendency to the mobile Internet, the studied adolescents and young adults considered the sole cause of this tendency as the ease of access to the Internet.

2. The Internet is a prerequisite for progress. Via the Internet, the information exchange (of any type) can be done easily.

3. The reason for the lack of development of Iran is that it does not have culture-building and information exchange. She has scientific secrecy and closes the ways of exchange (filtering).

4. Religion by no means hinders progress. And Islam is not the way have that advertised and taught. Imam Ali (AS) said: a Muslim should live in his own period. But our religious missionaries are still following the old thoughts. One of the leaders of Islamic Republic of Iran, Ayatollah Makarem Shirazi, is 90 years old and prohibits the Rightel video calling system, while video calling by programs without filtering is now easily possible. If Muslims were being developed along with technology, they could show the whole world their true religion.

According to the results of this study, most adolescents and young adults in the study have high levels of social responsibility. Also, most of the respondents have no social isolation, have high academic achievement, employment, social support, and finally, their sense of self-worth is high.

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