REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this review of the literature is to analyze, review, and synthesize existing research regarding parental perceptions of the influence of social media and technology, especially relating to children's reading habits at home. Additionally, it explores the determination of special arrangements, routines, and rules within the home as well as the formation of family identity within the home environment. Objectives for this review of the literature are as follows.

1. To describe the current state of research regarding parental perceptions of the influence of social media and related devices on children's reading habits at home.

2. To draw conclusions based on existing research in order to guide the focus and design of this current study.

According to Hertlein's multitheoretical model, the ecological influences related to social media features (e.g., accessibility, acceptability, accommodation), the changes social media use brings with reference to family structure (e.g., redefinition of rules, roles, and boundaries), and the ones related to family processes (e.g., redefinition of intimacy, new ways of communicating, new rituals) are interconnected and interdependent. Thus, due to the spread of new ways of communicating and to the consequences they can bring with reference to the functionality and habits of the family (e.g., redefinition of roles and boundaries, new kinds of intimacy, communications, rituals, parents can have ambivalent perceptions about their impact on relationships and communications with their adolescent children. Consistently, studies about families, which include adolescents, brought ambivalent results too, ranging from higher social support to lower family cohesion and progressive isolation of family members within the same house.

Indeed, on the one hand, ICTs use can provide positive results in terms of family cohesion, adaptability, and open communications and can have a positive impact on family relationships too, by allowing family members to keep in touch, make plans in real-time, ensure children's safety as they allow communications in emergency situations, strengthen family ties, encourage parent–child interactions, and promote and facilitate discussions.

Moreover, ICTs and social media use could increasingly ensure what Castells defined as autonomy in security conditions, as they help parents in communicating with their children at any time, checking their movements in physical and online spaces.

On the other hand, the connectedness allowed by mobile devices and social media needs to be negotiated in times, spaces, and occasions where it is allowed, and the chances to perpetually communicate need to be modulated. A risk arising from the lack of modulation and negotiation about social media and mobile devices use, which could impact family relationships and dynamics, seems related to the phubbing phenomenon, i.e., ignoring someone in a social environment by paying attention to mobile devices instead (e.g., interrupting a meal while eating together to check the phone for messages or missed calls). Altogether, the arrangements needed to avoid these kinds of risks and modulating mobile devices use in times, spaces, and occasions could cause conflicts within families, as parents who are more worried about social media impacts can exert a greater control over their children's use, making adolescents get the perception of being hyper-controlled by their parents, that in turn can increase the level of conflict and aggressive communications. Moreover, as social media represents environments wherein different social norms and rules can be established and followed by adolescents out of their parents' control, this can make further risks arise if their use and its consequences is not adequately discussed among family members, as, therefore, adolescents' decision-making processes can be affected by those norms.

Tuckman (1975) revealed that use of technology such as Social Networking Sites through Internet is one of the most important factors which affects educational performance positively or adversely of the students.

Shah (2001) proposed that students are affected by the use of internet and this is determined by the type of internet usage. By the informative use of internet, they are positively affected while using as recreational usage of internet, they have drastic impact on them.

Trusov, Bucklin, and Pauwels (2009) noted that the Internet is no doubt evolution of technology but specifically social networks are extremely unsafe for teenagers, social networks become hugely common and well-known in past few years.

According to Kuppuswamy and Shankar (2010) social network websites grab attention of the students and then diverts it towards non-educational and inappropriate actions including useless chatting. Based on the above statement we can say that social networking sites may badly affect the academic life and learning experiences of the student.

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This research is conducted to explore the effect of social networking websites and its impact on academic life and learning experiences of students. As Kuppuswamy and Shankar (2010) explained that the social networks grabs the total attention and concentration of the students and diverts it towards non educational, unethical and inappropriate actions such as useless chatting, time killing by random searching and not doing their jobs. Students and teenagers mostly use social networks for time killing and sake of enjoyment but it has been analyzed that internet use for education purpose and any appropriate task including online tutorials, online lectures and education material downloading is very good but use of internet for only social network is very useless perhaps dangerous.

Asur, Sitaram, and Bernardo A. Huberman (2010) in their study demonstrated how social media content can be used to predict real-world outcomes. In particular, they use the chatter from Twitter.com to forecast box-office revenues for movies. The study also shows a simple model built from the rate at which tweets are created about particular topics that can outperform market-based predictors. It explains sentiments extracted from Twitter can be further utilized to improve the forecasting power of social media.

Biswajit Das and Jyoti Shankar Sahoo (2011) in their study identified the negative impacts of SNS on its users. The result shows that growth of social networking sites shows a significant change in the social and personal behavior of Internet users. People being immersed in virtual life and forgot about the physical world around them. It becomes a reason for anxiety and addiction. Though it has started to affect the daily activities of normal human beings, the popularity of SNS is not going to reduce in near future and has become an essential medium of communication and entertainment among the young adults.

Crowe and Adam (2011) in their study explained the power and purpose of social media as well as how social media systems have equalized capabilities for all levels and sizes of government. Moreover, the study also highlighted the social media systems that are being used as operational tools as well as what the future holds. Common implementation challenges are viewed at systematic approaches to applying social media in emergency management as a positive and valuable tool.

After my review of available research, I found three main threads that provide insight into this study. For purposes of this review, I divided the research into three main categories of focus: (a) influence of social media (b) reading and the home environment, and (c) parental perceptions of using social media by their ward.

2.1 Research Findings

After my review of available research, I found three main threads that provide insight into this study. For purposes of this review, I divided the research into three main categories of focus: (a) parent's perceptions of using social media by their ward. (b) safety measures. (c) parent's responsibilities in keeping their ward safe as opposed to community resources and support.