



Relationship Between Internet Addiction and Social Intelligence in Students of Shirvan College of Nursing

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The Internet is one of humanity's recent achievements. It is one of the most accessible media in the world and is very attractive and popular. However, this attraction sometimes causes excessive use of it, which is now known under the term "Internet addiction." In addition to the many benefits that using the Internet gives us, its addiction has many harmful consequences, including academic and psychological. Therefore, the present study was conducted to investigate the relationship between Internet addiction and social intelligence in Shirvan nursing faculty students.

Methods and Materials: The current research is a cross-sectional descriptive study of the correlation type, conducted with the participation of 200 students studying at Shirvan Nursing School. The samples were randomly selected from among the students. The research tools included questionnaires to measure informed satisfaction, demographic characteristics, Kimberly Young's Internet addiction, and Tet's social intelligence. After the data were provided to the research samples, they were collected and analyzed with the statistical software SPSS version 19. Statistical tests included independent t-tests, variance analysis, chi-square analysis, and Pearson correlation.

Results: In the present study, the average score of social intelligence was 24.6 ± 4.2 , and the average score of Internet addiction among students was 35.5 ± 12.4 . The present study observed an inverse and significant relationship between Internet addiction and social intelligence ($R = -0.21$; $p = 0.002$). Also, in the current study, a direct and significant relationship was seen between Internet addiction and academic semesters ($R = 0.2$; $p = 0.003$). In the current study, a significant relationship was found between parents' living conditions and Internet addiction ($p = 0.04$), but no significant relationship was found between parents' living conditions and social intelligence ($p = 0.52$).

Conclusion and Discussion: The findings generally indicate an inverse relationship between Internet addiction and social intelligence. Internet addiction as behavioral and educational researchers pay attention to social harm and must pay attention to solving this problem, which should be done by those in charge of education and culture and the correct use of this technology in society.

Citation:
Bazazkahani H, Izanlou M, Hamedi A, Saeedi Kia A, Azari Y. Relationship Between Internet Addiction and Social Intelligence in Students of Shirvan College of Nursing. *Iranian biomedical journal* 2024; 28(7): 409.

Keywords: Intelligence, Internet, Students

