



Determining The Internet Risk Awareness of The Parents

Fatmanur Betül Uçar ¹  Ahmet Naci Çoklar ² 

¹ Necmettin Erbakan University, Institute of Education Sciences, Konya, Türkiye

atasbetul8@gmail.com

² Necmettin Erbakan University, Ahmet Kelesoglu Educational Faculty, Department of Computer Education and Instructional Technologies, Konya, Türkiye

ahmetcoklar@hotmail.com

Article Info

ABSTRACT

Article History

Received: 05/06/2022

Accepted: 08/11/2022

Published: 31/12/2022

Keywords:

Parents,
Internet risks,
Awareness,
Internet safety.

Internet, personal computers, phones, tablets, etc. emerges as a communication network that provides global communication with smart technological devices. Although the Internet has introduced many innovations into our lives, it also contains some risks. This research was carried out to determine the internet risk awareness of parents. For this purpose, the interview form was used. In addition to the questions revealing the descriptive characteristics of the parents in the form, there are questions about whether there are problems encountered in the internet environment and what measures are taken for the problems encountered. In this direction, 20 parents of students studying at a private college in Konya were interviewed. Qualitative research method was used. In the study in which content analysis was used, it was determined that all of the parents used smart phones and used the internet for less than 3 hours a day. In addition, it was concluded that the majority of parents have social media accounts. In the research, it has been determined that none of the parents have encountered any health-related problems on the internet, but some parents have encountered problems in the social media usage process, communication, bankin"ng and trade areas on the internet. In the research, it was determined that the parents resorted to security measures such as "uninstalling the application on the phone, not accepting notifications from unknown accounts, applying to cyber security, keeping privacy settings up-to-date, blocking the person, changing the password" for the problems they encountered during the social media usage process. In the research, it has been determined that the parents who encounter problems with communication on the internet resort to "blocking uncontrolled advertisements, blocking offers from unknown accounts, keeping information safe and not accepting messages from unknown accounts". In the research, it has been determined that the parents who encounter problems with banking transactions on the internet resort to security measures such as "contacting the bank, installing an antivirus program on their phone, taking other measures regarding banking transactions, and calling the bank by not entering their account". Finally, in the research, it has been determined that the parents who encounter problems related to commerce or shopping transactions on the internet resort to security measures such as "complaining to the authorities about the problem, choosing reliable sites, checking whether the sites are 3D reliable, and switching to virtual card application".

Citation: Uçar, F.B. & Çoklar, A. N. (2022). Determining the internet risk awareness of the parent. *Journal of Teacher Education and Lifelong Learning*, 4(2), 87-98.



"This article is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/) (CC BY-NC 4.0)"

INTRODUCTION

When the characteristics of the communication tools are examined, it is seen that the internet has a very different, inclusive and more detailed structure than the traditional mass media. On the Internet, the sound system of the radio, the features of the pictures, text and graphics in the newspapers, the features of the television images and sounds are all available. Internet; It provides the individual and social development of users in areas such as education, health, child development, communication and communication (Deng, Xu, Zeng & Qi, 2019). Thanks to the advantages it provides, it can be stated that the internet is an important part of life today. On the other hand, besides the stated benefits of the Internet, it is sometimes stated that it causes social deviation and lack of physical exercise in children in the developmental age (Latkovikj & Popovska, 2019; Yuhanna, Alexander & Kachik, 2020). In this case, users need to take preventive measures by understanding the positive and negative aspects of the internet (Yıldırım, 2014).

The age we live in is called the information age. One of the most important obligations of this age is to follow the technological development closely and adapt to it. Today, the phenomenon of globalization has entered all areas of our lives, the existence of the internet has made the globalizing world smaller and has become an important part of our lives. The internet, which has become an important part of our lives, has become a tool that can be good in the hands of good people and bad in the hands of bad people (Yıldırım, 2014; Usta, 2017).

Unlike other mass media (such as TV, magazines, and newspapers), the content provided on the Internet is generally available to the public free of charge and without any control process (Aslanidou & Menexes, 2008). In this case, it should not be forgotten that the internet offers many opportunities, but there are some online risks and dangers that may have negative effects (Zırhlıoğlu, 2011; Livingstone, Ólafsson, & Staksrud, 2013; Livingstone & Helsper, 2013; Padır, Eroğlu & Çalışkan, 2015; Odabaşı, Çoklar & Kabakçı, 2007; Toraman & Usta, 2018).

Problems encountered in the internet environment in research; sharing photos, personal e-mail addresses and other information with others, meeting strangers on the Internet, visiting pornographic web pages, cyberbullying and violence. In the study of Gündüz (2015), cyberbullying, online and offline communication with strangers, online fraud, unwanted and inappropriate content, hatred, violence, racism, sharing of private information, etc. It has been noted that the problems are the most frequently encountered problems on the Internet. Livingstone, Haddon, Görzig, and Ólafsson (2010) conducted a study on 9-16 year olds in 25 countries, found that 14% of children have encountered pornography on the Internet in the last 12 months, 6% have received ugly and harmful content, and 30% have never met people. conclusion has been reached. It can be emphasized again that the Internet contains many dangers for children and it is important for families to take precautions. In order to take precautions for their children, it has been considered important and researched that families determine the risks in different areas on the Internet and the precautions they take in the context of their experiences.

Despite the possibilities it offers, the Internet is a technology that should be used safely and consciously. There are various preventive measures against the negative effects and dangers that users may encounter online (Canbek & Sağıroğlu, 2007). According to a study conducted by Ogur et al. (2017), it was stated that internet users take precautions such as not approving the requests of strangers to add friends, deleting messages from the problematic person and blocking the person, adjusting their privacy settings, and stopping sending. In Aksoy's (2019) research, it was determined that most of the internet users take precautions against the problems they encounter while using the internet, such as using anti-virus software on their computers and using software to monitor the websites visited.

There has been a significant increase in internet usage in recent years, both in terms of usage and user profile (Okyere, 2022; Wan, Lighthall & Paulson, 2022). Individuals from all walks of life, from children to the elderly, use the internet. While the impact of social media plays an important role in this

increase, such as the digital transformation in areas such as education, health and commerce, the change and increase of communication channels (Hunsaker & Hargittai, 2018; Matthews, Nazroo & Marshall, 2019), the COVID-19 global pandemic also influenced this increase (Bilodeau, Kehler, & Minnema, 2021). Parents have important responsibilities regarding their children's internet use (Odabaşı et al., 2007). There are studies on internet risks and precautions taken by families (Khurana, Bleakley, Jordan & Romer, 2015; Byrne Lee, 2011; Livingstone et al., 2010). However, Griffioen and Sinopoli (2021) stated that the internet has developed and includes new opportunities and risks with its features. On the other hand, it is stated that this situation is affected more especially after the COVID process (Wan, Lighthall & Paulson, 2022). In this respect, the recent internet risks of families were considered important and investigated in the study.

In connection with the explanation above, the problem of this study is “What is the internet risk awareness level of parents?” formed in the form. What kind of problems does the family face in this regard and what measures can be taken? It is thought that the research is important in terms of seeking answers to questions such as:

The purpose of this research is to determine the internet risk awareness of parents and the precautions they take for risks. In line with this purpose, answers were sought for the following sub-objectives:

- What are the problems faced by families in the process of using social media?
- What measures are taken against the problems experienced during the use of social media?
- What are the problems faced by families for communication purposes?
- What measures are taken against the problems experienced for communication purposes?
- What are the problems faced by families in the field of banking?
- What measures are taken to address the problems experienced in the field of banking?
- What are the problems faced by families in the field of trade or shopping?
- What measures are taken against the problems experienced in the field of trade or shopping?
- What are the problems faced by families regarding their health status?
- What measures are taken for the problems experienced in the field of health?

The desire of people to search better and faster increases the expectations and searches on the internet and provides a smooth structure. For this reason, the internet creates a new communication environment by separating interpersonal communication and mass communication. Today, people can use personal computers and hundreds of computers with international capabilities. In a sense, the Internet is the sum of networks and provides instant access to information from anywhere in the world.

In recent years, the internet has started to play a very effective role in the socialization of individuals, in the relationship between individuals and the social environment, and in social life (Castells, 2005). While there are evaluations emphasizing the positive effect of the Internet, there are also evaluations emphasizing its negative effects. Some researchers (Okyere, 2022; Yuhanna, Alexander & Kachik, 2020) have stated that the internet has negative effects such as weakening social relations in society, revealing a group of people who live computer life and ignore the environment. Some other researchers (Latkoviki & Popovska, 2019; Gündüz, 2015) define the internet as a new dimension of social interaction. According to them, internet users can easily establish relationships that they cannot establish in normal life with interactive tools, and can make friends from all over the world in an environment where there are no borders (Karaca, 2007).

In this study, it has been considered important and researched what problems parents face and what kind of security measures they take for this, especially on the internet, which has increased usage after the COVID process.

METHOD

In this part of the research, the model of the research, the study group, the data collection tool used, the collection and analysis of the data are included.

Research Model

The study was carried out in the case study pattern, which is one of the qualitative research methods. Case studies are observed phenomena related to a single field in a certain time period or time (Gerring, 2007).

Participants

The participants of the research are the parents of the students in a private college in Konya. 20 parents, who are engaged in banking and commercial transactions on the Internet and use social media intensively, participated in the research. Participants were determined by convenience sampling method. Personal characteristics of the parents are presented in the table below (Table 1).

Table 1. *Personal characteristics of parents*

	Gender	Age	Marital Status	Monthly Income Level (TL)	Level of Education
X1	F	38-43	Married	4251 and more	Postgraduate
X2	F	32-37	Married	4251 and more	High School Graduate
X3	F	38-43	Married	4251 and more	Bachelor's Degree
X4	M	44 and over	Married	4251 and more	Bachelor's Degree
X5	F	38-43	Married	4251 and more	Bachelor's Degree
X6	F	38-43	Married	4251 and more	Postgraduate
X7	M	32-37	Married	4251 and more	Bachelor's Degree
X8	F	32-37	Married	4251 and more	Associate Degree
X9	M	38-43	Married	4251 and more	Postgraduate
X10	F	32-37	Married	4251 and more	Bachelor's Degree
X11	M	32-37	Married	4251 and more	Bachelor's Degree
X12	F	38-43	Not Married	4251 and more	Bachelor's Degree
X13	F	32-37	Married	Less than 2750	Bachelor's Degree
X14	F	38-43	Married	4251 and more	Postgraduate
X15	F	32-37	Married	4251 and more	Bachelor's Degree
X16	F	44 and over	Married	4251 and more	Bachelor's Degree
X17	F	38-43	Married	4251 and more	Bachelor's Degree
X18	F	32-37	Married	4251 and more	Postgraduate
X19	F	32-37	Married	4251 and more	Associate Degree
X20	F	32-37	Married	4251 and more	Postgraduate

When Table 1 is examined, it can be said that most of the participants are female, married and between the ages of 30-40. Table 2 shows the estimations of the parents' use of smartphones and their duration and social media usage.

Table 2. *Smartphone and social media usage situations*

Parents	Smartphone Usage	Daily internet usage time (hours)	Social media Usage
X1	Yes	Less than 3	Yes
X2	Yes	Less than 3	Yes
X3	Yes	Less than 3	No
X4	Yes	Between 5-6	Yes
X5	Yes	Less than 3	Yes
X6	Yes	Between 3-4	Yes
X7	Yes	Less than 3	No
X8	Yes	Between 3-4	Yes

X9	Yes	Less than 3	Yes
X10	Yes	Less than 3	Yes
X11	Yes	6 and more	Yes
X12	Yes	Between 3-4	Yes
X13	Yes	Between 3-4	Yes
X14	Yes	Between 5-6	Yes
X15	Yes	Less than 3	Yes
X16	Yes	6 and more	Yes
X17	Yes	Less than 3	No
X18	Yes	Between 3-4	Yes
TX19	Yes	Less than 3	Yes
X20	Yes	3-4 saat arası	Yes

It was determined that all the parents participating in the study used smart phones and half of the parents had a daily internet usage time of less than 3 hours (Table 2).

Research Instruments and Process

In this study, a semi-structured form was used to collect data. The reason for choosing the interview technique in the study is that it is an effective method used to understand the internet risk awareness level of the parents and how they understand the internet world and the risks they face (Salman Yıkmış, 2020). Another reason is the belief that with this method, parents will be more comfortable and can express themselves better.

There are two sections in the form. In the first part, there are questions about gender, age, marital status, monthly income level. In the second part, there are questions to determine the internet risk awareness of the parents and the measures taken against these risks. The topics and the areas affected by the internet were determined by asking two experts working as computer teachers. These questions are about whether there are problems in the fields of communication, banking, commerce or shopping and health in the process of using social media and on the internet, and if so, what kind of measures are taken. In the study, the opinions of two different field experts were taken during the preparation of the interview form. The semi-structured form was examined while it was being developed by two experts working in the field of computer and instructional technology education, and necessary corrections were made after this review. A preliminary pilot study was conducted with a parent for a trial purpose, and corrections were made after this interview. The interview with this parent was not included in the research analysis process. The interviews with the parents, which lasted for about 15-20 minutes, were recorded on tape, and the interview data were transcribed.

The necessary permissions were obtained from the Necmettin Erbakan University Social and Human Sciences Scientific Research Ethics Committee and the Ministry of National Education to carry out the research.

The approaches and terms used for validity and reliability in qualitative research differ according to researchers. For example, the terms credibility, transferability, reliability and verifiability should be used for validity (Creswell, 2018). Importance was given to credibility and transferability in ensuring the validity of the study. In addition, attention was paid to the impartiality of the researchers in the process of obtaining the comprehensibility of what the parents said and the credibility of the data that allows searching for patterns among what they said, and the opinions expressed in this context were controlled by participant confirmation (Merriam, 2013). In order to ensure the external validity of the study, the method of the study, the sample selection and the processing process including the characteristics of the participants were presented in detail in order to transfer the study to similar studies (Merriam, 2013; Creswell, 2018). The answers obtained from the interviews were coded as X1, X2, X3...X15 according to the participants. The results obtained in the interviews were confirmed by the participants. The answers given after the coding were tabulated.

Data Analysis

In the analysis of the data, frequency distributions were included to reveal the personal characteristics of the participants, and content analysis was used in the analysis of the answers given to the interview questions. Content analysis is a research technique used to draw repeatable and valid conclusions from data about its content (Yıldırım & Şimşek, 2011). The Miles-Huberman model was used as a basis for the content analysis used in the analysis of the data obtained in the study. This model aims to provide a conceptual basis for the recognition of the data set that researchers frequently collect in the data analysis obtained for qualitative data analysis and the application problems arising from the lack of methodology (Baltacı, 2017). The analyzes made by the two researchers were compared and the similarity rate was calculated as 89%.

Ethic

The research was carried out with the permission of the ethics committee of Necmettin Erbakan University, Social and Human Sciences Scientific Research Ethics Committee, dated 10.09.2021 and dated 2021/468.

FINDINGS

In the study, firstly, the problems faced by the participating parents in the social media and the security measures they took were investigated, and the results are given in Table 3.

Table 3. *Encountering problems in the process of using social media and the security measures taken*

Have you encountered any problems in the process of using social media?		If Your Answer Is “Yes”, What Kind of Security Measures Did You Take for This Problem?
X1	Yes	I uninstalled apps
X10	Yes	I try not to open notifications from places I do not know or do not know.
X12	Yes	I resorted to cyber because my account was stolen. Afterwards, I was more careful with the accounts I opened.
X15	Yes	In order to be protected from fake and troll accounts, I keep the privacy settings up-to-date and use the blocking feature frequently.
X16	Yes	I block the person
X18	Yes	I changed the password
X20	Yes	While using the Instagram application, from time to time, you receive a private message about the Instagram rule violation and ask for a password. For this problem, I blocked the message account and reported it to the instagram application.

Table 3 shows the results about whether any problems were encountered in the process of using social media. This section also includes the results of what kind of security measures are taken in case of encountering a problem in the process of using social media. Accordingly, it is seen that 7 of the parents encountered problems in this area (X1, X10, X12, X15, X16, X18 and X20), while the other parents did not encounter any problems.

Considering the precautions taken by some parents who encountered the problem.

I uninstalled apps (X1),

I try not to open notifications from places I do not know or do not know (X10),

While using the Instagram application, from time to time, you receive a private message about the Instagram rule violation and ask for a password. For this problem, I blocked the message account and reported it to the instagram application. (X20)

Based on the findings, it can be stated that parents who encounter any problems in the process of using social media exhibit a conscious attitude towards it. In this process, it is seen that the parents mostly resort to the prevention method. It is obvious that social media will face various problems in this field with the increase in its place in human life. It is seen that there are users who encounter problems such as the violation of private life, sharing of private information, exposure to unwanted advertisements.

Table 4. *The situation of encountering any problems in the field of communication in the internet environment and the security measures taken*

Have You Encountered Any Problem Regarding “Communication” on the Internet?		If Your Answer Is “Yes”, What Kind of Security Measures Did You Take for This Problem?
X9	Yes	I block uncontrolled ads
X10	Yes	I don't know how to take a security measure
X12	Yes	I got offers from people I don't know. I block people I don't know.
X15	Yes	I keep my information safe, I do not accept messages from people I do not know on social media.

In Table 4, the results regarding whether any problems are encountered regarding communication processes in the internet environment are given. This section also includes the results of what kind of security measures are taken in case of communication related problem. Accordingly, it is seen that 4 of the parents encountered problems in this area (X9, X10, X12 and X15), while the other parents did not encounter any problems.

Considering the precautions taken by the parents who encountered the problem;

I block uncontrolled ads (X9)

I don't know how to take a security measure (X10)

I got offers from people I don't know. I block people I don't know(X12)

Based on the results obtained, it can be stated that the parents are conscious of not sharing everything about their private life during the internet usage process and what the limits of their sharing are.

Table 5. *The situation of encountering any problems in the field of banking in the internet environment and the security measures taken*

Have You Encountered Any Problem Regarding “Banking” Transactions on the Internet?		If Your Answer Is “Yes”, What Kind of Security Measures Did You Take for This Problem?
X11	Yes	I contacted the bank and gave the information. I installed antivirus on my phone. I took other precautions regarding banking transactions.
X17	Yes	I couldn't get into my account. I called the bank.

Table 5 shows the results of whether any problems related to banking transactions are encountered in the internet environment. This section also includes the results of what kind of security measures are taken in case of a banking-related problem. Accordingly, it is seen that 2 of the parents encountered problems in this area (X11 and X17), while the other parents did not encounter any problems.

Considering the precautions taken by some parents who encountered the problem.

I contacted the bank and gave the information. I installed antivirus on my phone. I took other precautions regarding banking transaction (X11)

I couldn't get into my account. I called the bank (X17).

In the context of the results obtained, the fact that the majority of the parents do not encounter any problems in the field of banking shows that they use the internet responsibly. In any case, it should not be forgotten that the main responsible for internet use is the user. In this area, it can be stated that the user's self-control for the sites that create bank content is important.

Table 6. *The situation of encountering any problems in the field of commerce or shopping on the Internet and the security measures taken*

Have You Encountered Any Problem Regarding “Trade” or “Shopping” Transactions on the Internet?		If Your Answer Is “Yes”, What Kind of Security Measures Did You Take for This Problem?
--	--	--

X1	Yes	I complained to the authorities
X8	Yes	We use reliable and well-known sites so that there are no fakes or faulty products.
X9	Yes	I pay attention to whether the sites are 3D or not.
X10	Yes	I prefer secure sites.
X15	Yes	Only shopping from trusted sites and paying attention to whether there is a 3D application while shopping with a card.
X17	Yes	I switched to security app.
X18	Yes	I started using virtual cards for shopping.

Table 6 contains the results regarding whether any problems have been encountered regarding commerce or shopping transactions on the internet. This section also includes the results of what kind of security measures are taken in case of a problem in the trade or shopping area. Accordingly, 7 of the parents encountered problems in this area (X1, X8, X9, X10, X15, X17, X18), while the other parents did not encounter any problems.

Considering the precautions taken by some parents who encountered the problem.

I complained to the authorities (X1)

We use reliable and well-known sites so that there are no fakes or faulty product (X8)

Only shopping from trusted sites and paying attention to whether there is a 3D application while shopping with a card (X15).

In the context of the results obtained, it can be stated that parents prefer an effective identity and data verification system against those who create commercial content. From this point of view, it is necessary to take state-based security measures of the trading site in commercial transactions to be made on the internet. In addition, it is necessary to prevent the personal information of users who are members of the site from being sold to different stakeholders.

Table 7. *Any problems related to health status on the internet and the security measures taken*

Have You Encountered Any Problems Regarding “Health” on the Internet?	If Your Answer Is “Yes”, What Kind of Security Measures Did You Take for This Problem?
-	-

In the Table 7, there are results regarding whether any health-related problems are encountered in the internet environment. This section also includes the results of what kind of security measures are taken in case of a problem in the trade or shopping area. Accordingly, it was concluded that all parents did not encounter any problems in this area. This result shows that parents are conscious about the processing of information on the internet, the accuracy of health-related news and related information. In other words, parents check and investigate the accuracy of the news in terms of information about their health status and the reliability of the advertiser source. This situation minimizes the damage of information pollution.

CONCLUSION

The Internet environment has many positive effects such as providing children with fast and effective access to information, facilitating communication and online education opportunities. However, what should not be forgotten or ignored is that in addition to these positive effects, negative effects of the internet environment can also be seen (Canbek & Sağıroğlu, 2007). Individuals should use the internet by being aware of the potential risks in the internet environment (Bacon et al., 2008). The development of the Internet environment exposes families and schools to many risks (Recalde-Viana, Sádaba-Chalezquer, & Gutiérrez-García, 2015). This study was carried out to determine the internet risk awareness of parents. The following results were obtained in the research:

In the results obtained regarding the problems encountered by the parents participating in the research in the process of using social media, it was concluded that 7 of them faced problems and 13 of them did not encounter any problems. It has been determined that parents take security measures such as “uninstalling the application on the phone, not accepting notifications from unknown accounts, applying for cyber security, keeping privacy settings up-to-date, blocking the person, changing the password” for the problems encountered.

In the results obtained regarding the problems faced by the parents participating in the research regarding communication on the internet, it was concluded that 3 of them faced problems and 17 of them did not encounter any problems. It has been determined that parents take security measures such as “blocking uncontrolled advertisements, blocking offers from unknown accounts, keeping information safe and not accepting messages from unknown accounts” for the problems encountered.

In the results obtained regarding the problems that the parents participating in the research encountered regarding banking on the internet, it was concluded that 2 of them faced problems and 18 of them did not encounter any problems. It has been determined that parents take security measures such as “contacting the bank, installing a virus program on their phone, taking other precautions regarding banking transactions, and calling the bank by not logging into their account” for the problems encountered.

In the results obtained regarding the problems encountered by the parents participating in the research regarding the trade or shopping transactions on the internet, it was concluded that 7 of them had problems and 13 of them did not encounter any problems. It has been determined that parents take security measures such as “complaining to the authorities about the problem, choosing reliable sites, checking whether the sites are in 3D reliability and switching to virtual card application” for the problems encountered.

In the results obtained regarding the health-related problems faced by the parents participating in the research on the internet, it was concluded that all parents did not encounter any problems in this area.

DISCUSSION

In this study, the problems faced by parents during internet use and the preventive measures taken against these problems were investigated. In the findings obtained in the research, it was determined that some parents encountered some problems in the process of using social media. For these problems, it was noted that parents took security measures such as “uninstalling the application on the phone, not accepting notifications from unknown accounts, applying for cyber security, keeping privacy settings up-to-date, blocking the person, changing the password”. Social media sites are sites designed for adult use in general. Some sites have an age limit. In the study conducted by Burnukara and Uçanok (2010), it was determined that users resort to methods such as not dealing with incoming messages, changing the phone number they use, and changing their e-mail address regarding the risks encountered in the social media environment.

In another finding obtained in the study, it was determined that parents resort to security measures such as “blocking uncontrolled advertisements, blocking offers from unknown accounts, keeping information safe and not accepting messages from unknown accounts” in order to solve the problems they encounter regarding communication on the internet. In the study conducted by Arıcağ et al. (2012), it was determined that he resorted to methods such as notifying the site administrator of the problem he was experiencing, and preventing malicious people from communicating with them by blocking their accounts. In the study conducted by Ogur et al. (2017), it was determined that they resorted to measures such as not accepting friendship offers from strangers, deleting messages from problematic people and regulating their privacy settings. In Bayzan's (2016) study, it was stated that communication risks mostly arise as a result of communication between internet users and people they do not know. In particular, it has been determined that abusers who communicate with children sexually abuse and violate privacy

through online communication.

In another finding obtained in the research, it was determined that the parents resorted to security measures such as “contacting the bank, installing a virus program on their phone, taking other measures regarding banking transactions and calling the bank by not entering their account” in solving the problems they encounter regarding banking on the internet.

In the research, it has also been determined that the parents resort to security measures such as “complaining to the authorities about the problem, choosing reliable sites, checking whether the sites are 3D reliable, and switching to virtual card application” in solving the problems they encounter regarding commerce or shopping transactions on the internet. In the study conducted by Algür and Cengiz (2011) it was determined that the problems encountered by the participants in the internet environment were mostly in the areas of security of credit cards and non-compliance with the confidentiality of identity information. In the study conducted by Walrave et al. (2008), it has been determined that users are faced with risks such as incurring financial damage as a result of unrealistic company advertisements on the internet, and the capture of personal information via e-mail. In the study of Topçu et al. (2013), it was determined that users resort to these risks by applying the security settings of their accounts.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In line with the results obtained in this research, it can be recommended to conduct new studies on different provinces and sample groups. In addition, the views of parents were used in the study to reveal internet risk awareness. In future research, teachers and school administrators can be included in the research as other stakeholders of the subject and the subject can be examined in depth. In the study, qualitative analysis method was used to reveal internet risk awareness. In future research, comparison of internet risk awareness can be made according to various variables (such as gender, marital status and education level) by applying the survey method, one of the quantitative patterned methods. Trainings can be given to inform parents about the risks that may be encountered in internet use. It is thought that experience is important for parents' risk perceptions. Parents can be given different usage experiences and their experiences in risk and precautionary perceptions can be researched.

REFERENCES

- Aksoy, A. (2019). Ortaokul öğrencilerinin riskli internet davranışları ve güvenli internet kullanımı hakkında öğrenci ve ebeveyn görüşleri, *Yayınlanmamış Yüksek Lisans Tezi*, Marmara Üniversitesi, Eğitim Bilimleri Enstitüsü, İstanbul.
- Algür, S. & Cengiz, F. (2011). Türk tüketicilere göre online (çevrimiçi) alışverişin riskleri ve yararları, *Journal of Yasar University*, 22(6), 3666–3680.
- Arıca, O. T., Kınay, H., ve Tanrıku, T. (2012). Siber zorbalık ölçeğinin ilk psikometrik bulguları. *Hasan Ali Yücel Eğitim Fakültesi Dergisi*, 9(1), 101-114.
- Aslanidou, S., & Menexes, G. (2008). Youth and the internet: uses and practices in the home. *Computers & Education*, 51(3), 1375-1391.
- Bacon, M., Blood, L., Ault, M., & Adams, D. (2008). 4Kids. org: topical, searchable, and safe internet-based resource for children and youth. *Education Libraries*, 31(1), 46-50.
- Baltacı, A. (2017). Nitel veri analizinde miles-huberman modeli, *Ahi Evran Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi (AEÜSBED)* 2017, 3, (1), 1-15.
- Bilodeau, H., Kehler, A., & Minnema, N. (2021). *Internet use and COVID-19: How the pandemic increased the amount of time Canadians spend online*. Ottawa, ON, Canada: Statistics Canada= Statistique Canada.
- Burnukara, P. & Uçanok, Z. (2010). Ergenlerin bilgi ve iletişim teknolojileri kullanım olanakları ile sanal ortamda meydana gelen zorbalığa ilişkin betimsel bir inceleme. *Toplum ve Sosyal Hizmet Dergisi*, 21(2), 47-62.
- Byrne, S., & Lee, T. (2011). Toward predicting youth resistance to internet risk prevention strategies. *Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media*, 55(1), 90-113.
- Canbek, G., & Sağıroğlu, Ş. (2007). Çocukların ve gençlerin bilgisayar ve internet güvenliği. *Politeknik Dergisi*, 10(1), 33-39.
- Castells, M. (2005). Enformasyon çağı: ekonomi, toplum ve kültür I. cilt/ağ toplumunun yükselişi (Çev.: Ebru Kılıç), İstanbul: Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları.

- Creswell JW (2018) *Nitel araştırma yöntemleri: Beş yaklaşıma nitel araştırma ve araştırma deseni* (Çeviri Ed. M Bütün, SB Demir). Ankara, Siyasal Kitabevi.
- Deng, X., Xu, D., Zeng, M., & Qi, Y. (2019). Does Internet use help reduce rural cropland abandonment? Evidence from China. *Land use policy*, 89, 104243.
- Gerring, J. (2007). *Case study research: principles and practices*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Griffioen, P., & Sinopoli, B. (2021). Assessing risks and modeling threats in the internet of things. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2110.07771*.
- Gündüz, A. (2015). İnternet güvenliği üzerine 2000-2014 yılları arasındaki çalışmaların bir içerik analizi: riskler, risklere etki eden faktörler ve metodolojik yönelimler. *Yayınlanmamış Yüksek Lisans Tezi*, Atatürk Üniversitesi Eğitim Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Erzurum.
- Hunsaker, A., & Hargittai, E. (2018). A review of Internet use among older adults. *New Media & Society*, 20(10), 3937-3954.
- Karaca, M. (2007). Sosyolojik bir olgu olarak internet gençliği: Elazığ örneği. *Yayınlanmamış Doktora Tezi*. Fırat Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Elazığ.
- Khurana, A., Bleakley, A., Jordan, A. B., & Romer, D. (2015). The protective effects of parental monitoring and internet restriction on adolescents' risk of online harassment. *Journal of youth and Adolescence*, 44(5), 1039-1047.
- Latkovikj, M. T., & Popovska, M. B. (2019). Online research about online research: advantages and disadvantages. *E-methodology*, 6(6), 44-56.
- Livingstone, S., & Helsper, E. (2013). Children, internet and risk in comparative perspective. *Journal of Children And Media*, 7(1), 1-8.
- Livingstone, S., Haddon, L., Görzig, A., & Ólafsson, K. (2010). *Risks and safety on the internet*. LSE, London: EU Kids Online.
- Livingstone, S., Ólafsson, K., & Staksrud, E. (2013). Risky social networking practices among "underage" users: lessons for evidence-based policy. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*, 18, 303-320.
- Matthews, K., Nazroo, J., & Marshall, A. (2019). Digital inclusion in later life: cohort changes in internet use over a ten-year period in England. *Ageing & Society*, 39(9), 1914-1932.
- Merriam, S. B. (2013) *Nitel Araştırma: Desen ve Uygulama İçin Bir Rehber* (Çeviri Ed. S Turan). Ankara, Nobel Akademi.
- Odabaşı, F., Çoklar, A. N., Kabakçı, I. (2007). Yeni Dünya: İnternet-Ailelerin Yeni Dünyadaki Sorumlulukları Nelerdir? 8. *Aybastı-Kabataş Kurultayı*, 1-10.
- Ogur, B., Yılmaz, R. M., Göktaş, Y. (2017). An examination of secondary school students' habits of using internet. *Pegem Eğitim ve Öğretim Dergisi*, 7(3), 421.
- Okyere, C. Y. (2022). The effect of internet services on child education outcomes: evidence from poa! Internet in Kenya. *Journal of Development Effectiveness*, 14(1), 4-18.
- Padır, M. A., Eroğlu, Y. & Çalışkan, M. (2015). The investigation of relationships between subjective happiness, cyber bullying, and cyber victimization in adolescents. *Online Journal of Technology Addiction & Cyberbullying*, 2(1), 32-51.
- Recalde-Viana, M. Sádaba-Chalezquer, C. Gutiérrez-García, E. (2015). Telecommunications industry contributions to child online protection/aportaciones del sector de telecomunicaciones a la protección en línea del menor. *Comunicar*, 23(45), 179.
- Salman Yıkılmış, M. (2020). Nitel araştırmalarda e-görüşme tekniği. *Trakya Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi*, 22 (1), 183-197.
- Topçu, Ç., Yıldırım, A., & Erdur-Baker, Ö. (2013). Cyber bullying@ schools: what do turkish adolescents think? *International Journal For The Advancement Of Counselling*, 35(2), 139-151.
- Toraman, L. & Usta, E. (2018). A qualitative study on the problems encountered by secondary school students on the net. *Participatory Educational Research*, 5 (2), 80-94. doi: 10.17275/per.18.13.5.2
- Usta, E. (2017). University students' views about their cyberbullying behaviors and self-exposition. *J. Educ. Sci.* 8(22), 70-71 <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED577247.pdf>
- Walrave, M., Lenaerts, S., & De Moor, S. (2008). *Cyberteens@ risk? tieners verknocht aan internet*. Maar Ook Waakzaam Voor Risico's.
- Wan, X., Lighthall, N. R., & Paulson, D. (2022). Subjective markers of successful aging and change in internet use among older adults: The distinctive role of subjective health. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 127, 107064.

- We Are Social (2021). *Global internet usages*. Retrieved October 10, 2021, from <https://wearesocial.com/blog/2019/01/digital-2019-global-internet-use-accelerates>.
- Yıldırım, A. (2014). İnternetin görünen yüzü. *Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi Sosyal ve Ekonomik Araştırmalar Dergisi*, (3), 51-59.
- Yıldırım, A., & Şimşek, H. (2011). *Sosyal bilimlerde nitel araştırma yöntemleri* (8th ed.). Ankara: Seçkin Yayınevi.
- Yuhanna, I., Alexander, A., & Kachik, A. (2020). Advantages and disadvantages of online learning. *Journal Educational Verkenning*, 1(2), 13-19.
- Zırhlıoğlu, G. (2011). İnternet bağımlılığının CHAID analizi ile incelenmesi: Van İli Örneği. *Eğitimde ve Psikolojide Ölçme ve Değerlendirme Dergisi*, 2(4), 182- 190.