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Research Article

EFFECTS OF THE INTERNET ON MARRIAGE AND CHOICE: THE CASE STUDY SOMALIA

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Abstract

This study explores effects of the internet on marriage and choice introducing that the internet has a positive effect on marriage and choice. In order to collect the opinion of the people participating in this study, we used an online questionnaire, all the questions were close-ended questions. The Internet may make it possible for people to choose partners from a wider variety of backgrounds, such as those who share their interests and values but are older or less educated Most of the people who answered or participated in this study believe that online dating is better than old dating. also, all the people who participated in the study agreed to believe that the internet has an effect on marriage and choice making which is positive.

The study suggests to a study that why people are afraid to visit websites intended for marriage and why people didn't like to get married on websites.

Keywords: Mate selection, Internet, marriage, online dating, social networks.

INTRODUCTION

The Internet has the power to reorganize social networks, potentially resulting in the expansion of weak links or the introduction of people to their best friend or spouse. While many individuals look to the Internet as a place to meet others, others are afraid of unwelcome or unwanted approaches in chat rooms or on social networks. Cyberspace is not the utopian playfield some have made it out to be. However, there is evidence that many people are meeting new people online and that these individuals occasionally go on to meet in person. Because of developments in data and correspondence, as well as the necessity to communicate data globally, the Internet was created. Because it is thorough, swift, and developing quickly, it has developed into a reliable system for correspondence. It has changed the world into a more connected, global metropolis where information is shared at a faster rate. There are several ways that people use the internet. These techniques include email, texting (IM), browsing websites, participating in online debates, writing blogs, using social media, and sending web-based SMS. The world wide web is a tool for research, commerce, education, entertainment, etc. There is no denying that it is a location where people gather to conduct business, exchange thoughts and perspectives on the world of business, research political and social concerns, and gain access to more diverse data.

In this article, I examine data from a nationally representative longitudinal study of American couples followed for 6 years, from 2009 to 2015(Rosenfield, 2017).and a large online panel of married couples, all of whom used the Internet, in Australia, Britain and Spain, where data collection was recently completed(Dutton et al., 2009).

The study looks at the incidence and trends of online dating and marriage in Somalia. It focuses on who meets online and how marriages might be changing in the network society as a result. As surveys are undertaken in other nations and the study is expanded to include other features of couples, these findings will be further explored.

In the modern era, the urge to find a romantic partner endures, as does the sense that doing so can be difficult. For as long as humans have recognized the urge to form romantic relationships, they have also recognized that finding an appropriate partner can be challenging and that sometimes it is useful to get some help. But as a result of the Internet's creation, widespread use, and current

ubiquity, the resources available for addressing these difficulties have altered significantly. current research data, the Internet is now accessible to about 30% of the 7 billion people living on our world(Finkel et al., 2012). Despite the positive coverage, user feedback, and anecdotal evidence,

Online dating allegedly has a high deceit rate. This According to contemporary survey study reports, belief that 86% of people who used internet dating believed others distorted their physical characteristics, and by the introduction of websites with a focus on revealing internet dating fraud(Hancock et al., 2007).

Up to 93.6% of users of these websites interacted with one another online, and 26.3% of these interactions were romantic in nature. With the introduction of online dating services and social media, these love partnerships established online have increased exponentially over the past few years. social networking sites (SNS) that are devoted to launching partnerships and encouraging human companionship. Websites that facilitate online dating and matchmaking, like Match.com, eHarmony.com, and Zoosk.com have all been successful at sparking love affairs.

One in 10 Americans claim to have used a mobile dating app or website to discover their partners, and up to 66% of these online daters have actually gone on a date after meeting someone they met online. Online dating has led to committed relationships and weddings in addition to relationship beginnings. According to new research funded by eHarmony.com, one in three marriages today start online(Paul, 2014).

Some of the many benefits of meeting people online include: (a) a large pool of potential dating partners to choose from, increasing the likelihood of finding a better match; (b) discovering like-minded individuals who share similar values and interests; and (c) developing closeness in relationships. Due to these distinct advantages, online dating is now more successful than conventional offline dating.

At the University of Western Sydney Nepean in the outer Western Suburbs of Sydney, Australia, sixty interviews were conducted as part of the undergraduate course "Relationship Studies." Following training in interviewing skills, an open-ended, semi structured interview schedule was given to the students. They were each told to speak with a friend who routinely uses the Internet and is at least 17 years old. The taped interviews were to be verbatim transcribed by the students after that. These transcripts were subsequently delivered to Monica Whitty, the subject organizer,

along with consent forms, for analysis by both authors. Participants were questioned about the online communication tools they use, such as newsgroups, email, and chat rooms. They were further questioned regarding the kinds of relationships they develop, the conversations they have, their level of honesty, and how these relationships relate to relationships they have offline. This essay focuses on data derived from conversations about chat rooms. There were 28 male interviews and 32 female interviews out of the 60 transcripts that were submitted and examined. Ages of the participants ranged from 17 to 51, with a mean of 23. evidence that relationships that start on the Internet frequently go offline(Whitty & Gavin, 2001).

Online dating has expanded quickly. Only 2% of American singles used internet personals services in some capacity in 1999. In order to find a companion, one in four single people turned to online dating services in 2002, and the industry generated $304 million in revenue. Internet dating was a $1 billion industry in 2008; according to projections made, it will continue to expand at a 10 percent average yearly rate until 2013(Sautter et al., n.d.).

Internet-using married couples in Australia, Britain, and Spain were surveyed online. Through online panels of Internet users in each of the three nations, samples of married couples were collected. 14,607 married people in total were contacted to participate in the poll. Couples were contacted and requested to participate in the study once the first partner had finished the questionnaire. In Australia, 29% of respondents responded, compared to 40% in Britain and 33% in Spain. No one could identify the individuals from their responses, even their partner or outside parties. At any time during the survey, participants had the option to leave and request that their personal information be deleted from the database. None of the participants asked to have their data deleted. Following completion of the survey by both partners, couples were given an incentive. We were able to gather probability samples of married couples who utilized the Internet in each nation through this technique, including 920 married couples in the UK, 748 couples in Australia, and 1002 couples in Spain. This article focuses mostly on data collected on who meets online and how this might be reconfiguring marriages in the network society. The three nation surveys explore a number of other issues, such as how married couples use the Internet inside their relationships(Dutton et al., 2009).

Data and Methods

This study collected data through online surveys who used the Internet in Somalia. The samples were obtained through online panels of Internet users in the country. A total of 175 individuals were approached to answer the survey. The response rate of married was 23.4% while unmarried respondents was 74 % which shows the most respondents ware unmarried and 2.6% ware divorced. The participants were mostly believed that the internet has an effect on marriage and choice.

Table 1 Age of the people who responded

		Frequency	Percent
	18-25	134	76.6
	25-35	29	16.6
	35-50	11	6.3
	50 and above	1	.6
	Total	175	100.0

In the table " above, we explain the age of the people who responded to our research on "THE EFFECT OF THE INTERNET ON MARRIAGE AND CHOICES". The total number of people who responded to the survey was 175. 137 of the total number of people who responded to the study were aged 18-25, which is 77%. This means that the majority of people who responded to the study we conducted on "THE EFFECT OF THE INTERNET ON MARRIAGE AND ELECTIONS" are young people.

The second group that gave the most response to the study I did on "THE EFFECT OF THE INTERNET ON MARRIAGE AND CHOICE" is between the ages of 25 and 35. This makes the total number of people who responded to the study is 29 people as a percentage of 16.6%.

while 11 people, equivalent to 6.3 percent of the total people who responded to the study, were between the ages of 35 and 50. while one person among the people who responded to the study was 50 and older. The chart below shows the distribution of respondents to the survey.
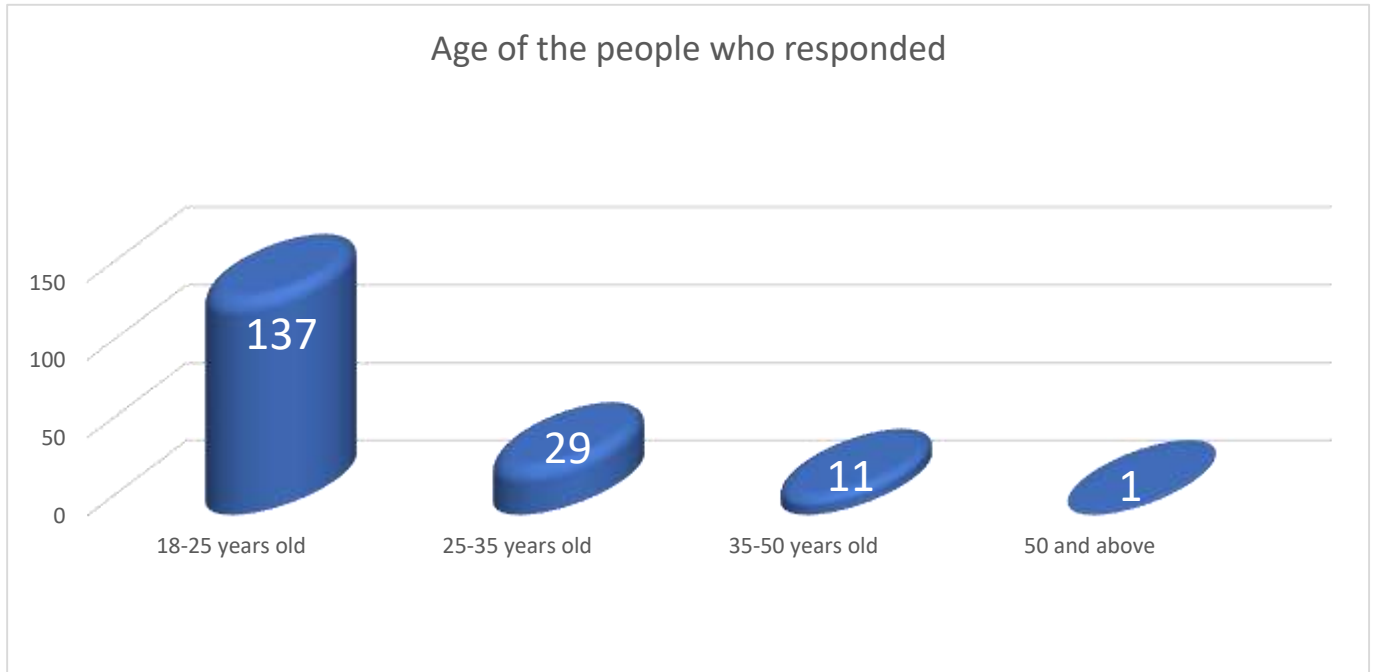
Figure 1 Age of the people who responded

Table 2 Marital Status of the people who responded

		Frequency	Percent
	Unmarried	129	73.7
	Divorced	4	2.3
	widowed	1	.6
	Married	41	23.4
	Total	175	100.0

In table 2 above we explain the Marital Status of the people who responded to the study we did on

"THE EFFECT OF THE INTERNET ON MARRIAGE AND CHOICES".

According to the table above, the largest number of respondents were unmarried people, which is

129 people and the total number of people who responded was 175 people, a percentage of 73.7%.

The number of married people who took part in this study is 41 people, which is 23.4%, which represents the second largest number of people who responded to this research that they are married people.

Other people who died or were divorced who participated in this study reached 5 people which means 4 people who have been divorced before. The percentage of people who responded to the study is 2.3% while one person was widowed.
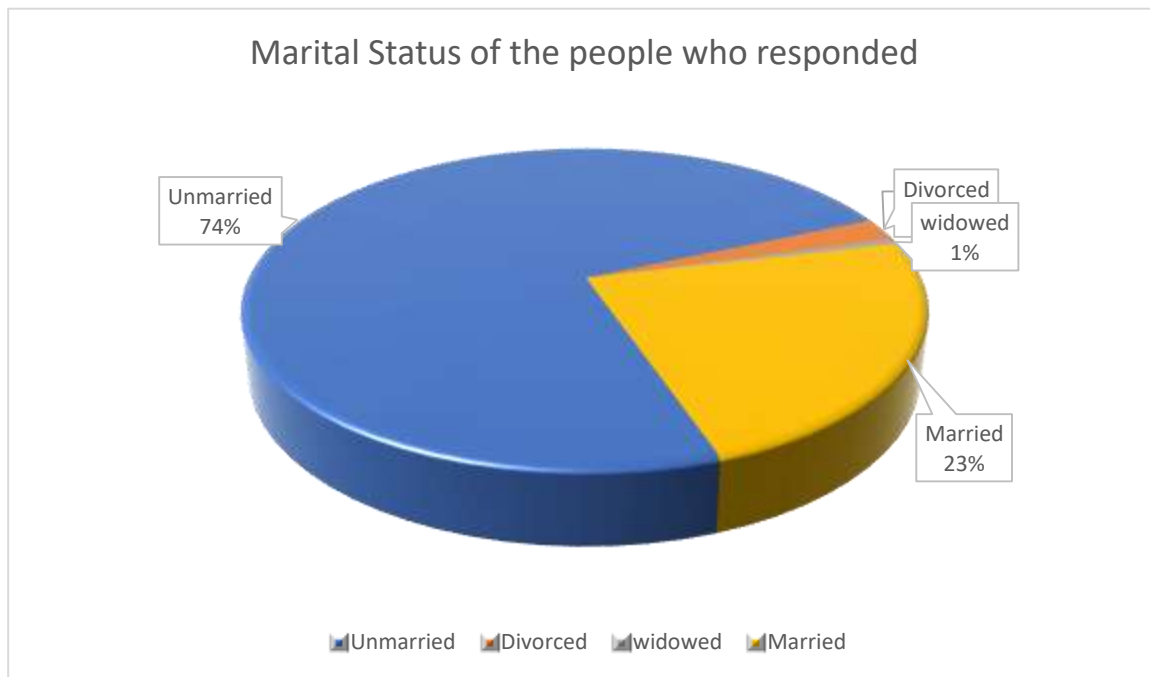

Figure 2 Marital Status of the people who responded

In the picture above, we have shown in a figure the people who participated in our study "THE EFFECT OF THE INTERNET ON MARRIAGE AND CHOICES".

Table 3 Educational background

		Frequency	Percent
	High School	35	20.0
	Bachelor degree	116	66.3

	Master Degree	18	10.3
	PhD	6	3.4
	Total	175	100.0

In the table above, we are talking about the educational background of the respondents. The total number of respondents to the study we conducted on "THE INFLUENCE OF THE INTERNET ON MARRIAGE AND ELECTIONS" was 175 people. 116 people with a bachelor's degree were 66.3% of the total.

The second largest number of people who responded to the study were high school students with 35 people compared to the total number of people who responded which is a percentage of 20% percent.

The number of people with a Master Degree who participated in this study is 18 people, which is equivalent to 10 percent when measured by the percentage of people who participated in this study. Also, the number of people with a PhD degree is 6, which is 3.5%.
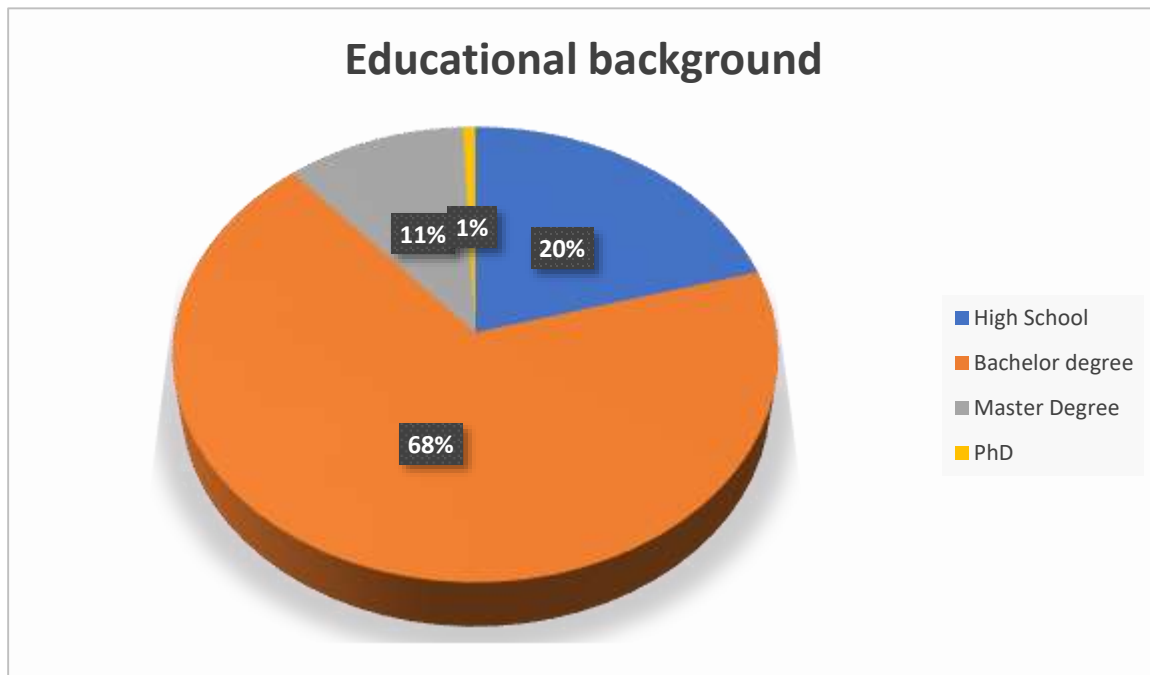

Figure 3Educational background

As we have mentioned in the Data and Methods above, in order to get accurate answers related to the study I was doing the research, I used an online survey. In general, the questions in my questionnaire were close-ended questions, which means that the respondents only had one short answer.

Table 4 Do you believe that the internet has an effect on marriage and choice?

		Frequency	Percent
	Yeas	143	81.7
	No	32	18.3
	Total	175	100.0

In the table above, we explain the responses to the question "Do you believe that the internet has an effect on marriage and choice?" which was part of one of the questions in the study we were doing, the majority of the people who answered yes. This means that the majority of people who participated in this study believe that the Internet has a strong influence on marriage and selection. This means that the people who responded to the study were 175 people, 143 of them said that the internet has a role in marriage and selection. while the remaining 32 people opposed it and denied that the internet does not affect marriage and selection.

Table 5 Do you believe that online dating is better than old dating

		Frequency	Percent
	0-19%	41	23.4
	20-39%	13	7.4
	40-59%	17	9.7

	60-79%	27	15.4
	80-100%	77	44.0
	Total	175	100.0

In the above table we explain the response to the question "Do you believe that online dating is better than old dating". The people who answered this question had the following parameters:

1:80-100%

2:60-79%

3:40-59%

4:20-39%

5:0-19% of all people chose one of the above measures. Most of the people who answered this question said that online dating is better than old dating. 40% of the total number of people who answered the question answered that way. So, there is a big change in the marriage relationship. Many people believe that online dating is better than old dating. And there is a change in the society when it comes to marriage.
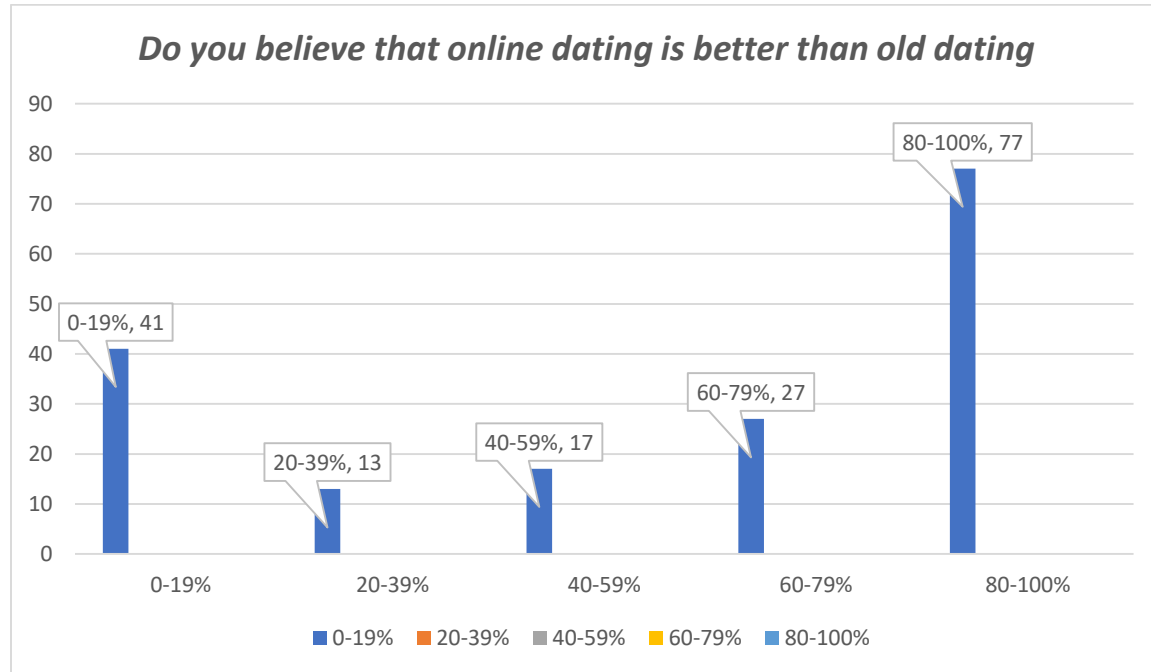
Figure 4 Do you believe that online dating is better than old dating

Table 6 Would you like to get married on a dating site

		Frequency	Percent
	Yeas	61	34.9
	No	114	65.1
	Total	175	100.0

In the table above we explain the response "Would you like to get married on a dating site" there is an amazing response most people give the answer no which means that people are still afraid and cautious about someone learned from websites for matrimony. More than 100 of the 175 people who responded answered no, that they did not like to get married on the Internet while 61 remaining ware liked and loved getting married from dating sites.

Table 7 Do you have a marriage relationship who started on the internet

		Frequency	Percent
	Yeas	51	29.1
	No	124	70.9
	Total	175	100.0

In the table above, we interpret the responses that came back from our question "Do you have a marriage relationship who started on the internet" that came from the study we were doing about the internet and its formation in marriage and selection.

The answer given by the people who took part in the study which reached 175 people, 124 of them answered that they didn't have a marriage relationship that started on the internet, which is a percentage of the total answer that was given 71%.

51 of the people who responded to the study responded that they had a relationship that started on the Internet. which makes 21% of the total respondents.

Table 8 Do you try to find someone to marry on social media yet?

		Frequency	Percent
	Yes	41	23.4
	No	80	45.7
	Maybe	54	30.9
	Total	175	100.0

In the table above, we are looking at the response they gave to the question "Do you try to find someone to marry on social media yet".

The response of the people who participated in the study we did on "THE EFFECT OF THE INTERNET ON MARRIAGE AND ELECTIONS" was as follows. 41 people out of the total number of 175 people who responded to the study answered yes, while 80 people answered no Also 54 of them tried, which means they tried but did not make a decision.

Average response to this question do you try to find someone to marry on social media yet? is that the people who responded to the study tried to make a marriage relationship on social media which means that they believe that they can find someone to marry.

Table 9 Have you tried visiting dating sites yet?

		Frequency	Percent
	No	115	65.7
	Yes	19	10.9
	Maybe	41	23.4
	Total	175	100.0

In the table above we explain how they answered "Have you tried visiting dating sites yet?" The question in our study "IMPACT OF THE INTERNET ON MARRIAGE AND CHOICES". Have you tried visiting dating sites yet? This question has three possible answers: yes, no or of course. 65.6% of respondents to the study did not visit the matrimonial websites by answering no. while the people who chose yes or of course reached 10% and 23%. The average answer given by the respondents of the study to this question is that they do not visit websites for marriage.

Table 10 Do you believe that you can find a wife/husband on the dating site?

		Frequency	Percent
	Yes	63	36.0
	No	63	36.0

	Maybe	49	28.0
	Total	175	100.0

above table 10 we explain the response from the question Do you believe that you can find a wife/husband on the dating site? The response from yes or no was the same which means that 63 people answered yes and 63 people answered no.

while also 49 people who responded to the study responded of course. If you look at the average percentage of this question, it is that more than 50% of them believe that they can find a wife or partner on the website.

Discussion

This study of effects of the internet on marriage and choice, it brings out that the people of Somalia have their understanding about the influence of the internet on marriage and the selection has become like this.

Most of the people who answered or participated in this study believe that online dating is better than old dating. also, all the people who participated in the study agreed to believe that the internet has an effect on marriage and choice making which is positive.

The respondents of the study when answering the question "Would you like to get married on a dating site" and the majority answered that they did not like it. This needs to be investigated as to why people do not want to get married on matrimonial websites. Respondents to this study also often try to learn about or find someone to marry on social media.

The conclusion and average of the study found that the Internet has an effect on marriage and choice but the question is the understanding and the way of use. In general, the people who responded to this study, mostly unmarried people, expressed their distaste and fear of visiting dating websites, citing the lack of trust in the Internet and the lack of properly designed websites in the country. which can coincide with people who need to marry each other.

The study suggests that why people are afraid to visit websites intended for marriage and why people didn't like to get married on websites.

Our preliminary findings from this study indicate that meeting online is likely to introduce people to others whom they would not be as likely to meet through other means. It opens people to more diversity in their choice of a partner, such as by introducing individuals with greater differences in age or education, but with more similar interests and values

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