Investigating the Effects of Social Networks on Family Relations from the Viewpoints of Teachers in 11th *Region* of Education Ministry

Mona Rahimi[1]
Soroush Fathi [*2]

Abstract

Today, the number of people using social networks is increasing. Meanwhile, the most important effect of these networks is on the quality of family members' relationships because it is considered as a tool that can be very effective on the relationships of family members with each other. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of social networks on family relationships. The purpose of this research is to investigate the purpose of the research, and the method of data collection is descriptive-correlational. To implement the research, 278 teachers in 11th region of education ministry were selected using the Cochran formula and were randomly selected as the statistical sample. The questionnaire was used as the main tool for collecting data. The results of statistical analysis showed that the use of mobile virtual networks has a significant effect on family relationships. So that the results of the regression analysis were determined, each of the components of "marriage", "reduction of daily activities", "distrust of parents towards children", "face-to-face communications of family members", "reduction of social contributions of family members" and "social isolation of family members" have a great deal of ability to explain and predict "family relationships" and other, that the variable "distrust of parents towards children", as compared to others, has the most impact on "family relationships"; so that this variable can explain about 27% of the changes in the quality of family relationships. It was also found that, in general, the use of "social networks" could predict 42 percent of "family relationships."

Keywords: Social networks, Family relationships, Teachers, Education ministry.

1.Department of Cultural Affairs, West Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran, mona_rahimi1359@yahoo.com
2.*Department of Sociology, Associate Professor of Sociology, West Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran, fathi.soroush@gmail.com (Corresponding Author)

1. Introduction

The family is the center of identity formation in all cultures. No one can be defined apart from his family, and the family is the main pioneer of the individual and his personality. The sacred center of the family is the best place to train the body and soul. A family is considered as a system of at least one man and woman. These two play their role as husband and wife in exchange for each other. If it is found in the children's family, this system becomes larger and more complex and other roles, such as parental role, are added to the roles of the past. A family is more than a collection of people who are involved in a physical and psychological environment. Today, families are seen in many forms, each of which is considered a social-cultural system. Within such a system, individuals are tied together by powerful, durable, and reciprocal emotional rings. The entry into this system is organized through marriage or birth (Nazari and Navabi Nezhad, 2005: 29).The family, the foundation of the community, has different positions and roles, such as: the building block of human life, the construction of the community, the main focus of the preservation of traditions, norms and social values, the solid foundation of social ties, kinship and focal relationships for the emergence of human emotions and social upbringing. A single family is born on the basis of marriage, and from its inception, as a safe haven, covers human life and creates a new wave within a kinship network that links more and more relatives. In the family, man learns the process of socialization, which is a collection of beings and not beings, and finally learns roles in his relationships with others. What is important in the family is paying attention to values, especially family and social values. Social values are one of the most basic elements of the social system through which they can be controlled by society and lead to decline or transcendence. Therefore, families need to know the factors that trigger the emergence, formation and strengthening of the values and relationships of the family and society (Kaffashi, 2010: 19). The above definitions indicate the great importance of this small social foundation and its impact on all aspects of the life of individuals, especially children, but this system, like any other system, is subjected to bitter accidents and is not always safe and far from being threatened. The concept of family in Iran is wider, because intimacy in the Iranian family is not seen in the families of many countries, including the West. In today's car and urban world, where parents have little opportunity to spend time with their children, and on the other hand, single-parent families, parents choose the simplest way to entertain their children; in the same way, they give their loved ones tools such as cellphones, laptops, personal computers and the internet to work with them in their own rooms, while the child is

physically in the environment. It is safe to go home, but in practice, through these devices, especially the Internet, it is walking into a much larger world than its surroundings, and it is faced with things that many fathers and mothers are aware of (Ebrahimpour et al., 2012: 2). In this way, they will be able to work with them with tools such as cellphones, laptops, personal computers and the Internet to their child so that they will be in their rooms, while the child is physically safe. But in practice, through these devices, especially the Internet, he is walking into a much larger world than his surroundings, and he is faced with things that many fathers and mothers are not aware of (Ebrahim Pour Komleh and Khazaei, 2012: 2). The extent of the use of the Internet and virtual networks has become so widespread that generates the current generation, the generation of the Internet or the generation of the network. This generation, born in the mid-1990s (70s), is later on. There are significant differences between the use of generations of social networks and their motivations for joining the virtual space (Bartholomew et al., 2012: 458). Social networking sites are those websites that allow a wide range of social interactions with friends and family members (Woodward, 2011: 8). The issue of the widespread use of these sites in recent years has attracted the attention of relevant authorities and experts and emphasized the need for planning and policy making in the field of preventing social network damage, especially in the family. However, in spite of the speed of the development of technologies, the development of the Internet and virtual space, planning and effective solutions to its damages have not been implemented in Iran, which has led to an increase in the range of damages resulting from it, across the country. Especially since social networks are very popular at the community level and many people use it on a daily basis. Therefore, it is necessary to present as soon as possible through research and research, strategies and strategies to reduce the negative consequences of the use of social networks and the development of its positive aspects at the community level and within the family institution. Therefore, the main issue of the present research: "Investigating the effects of social networks on family relations from the viewpoints of teachers in 11th Region of *Education* Ministry".

2. Review of the Literature

So far, little research has been done on the impact of virtual networks on the quality of family relationships, which will be discussed later on to the results achieved by various domestic and foreign researchers.

Abdullahi and Sedaghat (2015) conducted a research on the impact of media and social networks on divorce in Bushehr during a three-year period. According to the

findings of this research, the cause of many divorces is affected by changes in attitudes and values from the use of media, satellite networks and social networks, and they conclude that with advertising and programs Cultural issues can be overcome through national media and local networks. Among other suggested solutions for reducing harm is the following: culture and creation of a proper environment for the correct recognition of social networks, efforts to raise the awareness of couples in choosing a spouse, but also on maturity, because the more the degree of counterpart of the more couples, the relationships between them will be more stable and stable.

Khodamoradi et al. (2014), with a study of 320 senior high school teachers in Ilam province, concluded that family values are different among people who use cyberspace and those who do not use it; these values among users of cyberspace, it varies according to the length of usage time (daily, weekly, monthly) and the family values of people using cyberspace vary according to the type of use of the space.

Seifollahi and Shateri (2014), during a research conducted among female students at the Faculty of Social Sciences at the Science and Research Branch of the University of Tehran, reported that social network users, using common language and concepts, talked in this space. They pursue the same communication goals and are less willing to leave this space and spend time in the real world.

Ahmadnia (2013), with the sociological study of the effects of virtual social networks on family relationships, addressed aspects of social life, namely, the interactions and relationships of family members in the context of the communication between spouses at the level of parents and children, and reported that interactions in the virtual social networking space have an impact on other relationships in the communication space of social life, because these networks have their own specific features and capabilities in terms of the intensity and scope of communication and the removal of barriers such as the dimension of space and, consequently, easier accessibility, so, in the same way communicates human lives to the detriment of modern life. As a result, active participation in the virtual interactive social networking scene involves conventional social monitoring and enforcement, in order to preserve the health of social relationships, as it is more or less relevant in the context of relationships in the network of non-virtual relationships.

Ebrahim Pour Komleh and Khazaei (2012) reported that families are less aware of the dangers of laughing their children because they are not well aware of the low-volume and virtual space networks. Therefore, it is necessary to highlight the importance of family institutions in the field of social networks, and the most

important solution in this regard, especially the nativeization of social networks, according to the norms of society.

Delpasand (2011), after examining the impact of the Internet and virtual environments on the family ties of 400 high school girls in Eslamshahr, achieved these results: the majority of respondents usually use the internet, the majority of respondents, and their motivation to use from internet, entertainment and leisure. There is a meaningful relationship between the type of parenting view of the Internet and the amount of student use of the internet from the student's point of view. Therefore, the more parents have a more favorable view of the Internet, the higher the student's use of the Internet, and vice versa, their disadvantaged view, reduces students' use.

Zanjanizadeh and Javadi (2004) concluded that the extent to which the Internet was adopted, its dependence and the intimate atmosphere in it, undermined the values of the family. Also, the results of their research showed that parenting supervision over how children use the Internet can be a constructive way to maintain relationships among family members.

Lennard and Moden (2014), two American scholars, in a study on the causes of social networking users in the United States and the impact of this trend on family relationships, reported 91 percent of users from these sites to maintain relationships with 82% of friends use their friends to keep in touch with those who do not travel with them, and 72% use these sites to create and follow social plans, but among them all people under study said that for any reason they are members of social networks, their relationship with other members of the family is less and less time spent with have a family.

Oklahoma (2010), in a study paid attention to the psychological and social needs of Facebook users. His research results showed that there was a positive correlation between the psycho-mental needs and the need for competition and independence with the use of Facebook. Facebook has also been able to create a balance between the social and psychological needs of users.

Maj et al., (2009) reported that over 95% of undergraduate students in a research entitled "Facebook, Informal Society Meeting and Social Education: A Tool for Speaking of Work and Not Self-Employment" reported The British are constantly using social networking sites. Students in the study claimed that before enrolling at the university, Facebook joined, because they know Facebook as a means to find new friends at the university, since they could with former friends and family members still

Contact. On the other hand, these students thought that Facebook was often used for its social reasons, not for formal education purposes.

Castells (2007), in a research entitled "Communications, Power and Opponents," reported that there was a negative and significant relationship between requesting support from the family and requesting support for virtual networks, that is, reducing the amount of support received from the family , the demand for support from virtual networks increases. In fact, individuals, the more their relationships with family members become less, their trust and self-esteem decreases with their families, and because of the speed and variety of facilities and the lack of geographical and temporal boundaries, individuals are looking for more needs and desires in virtual networks. A field study by the American National School Association, covering a family of more than 2,000 students between the ages of 9 and 17, showed that much of the material shared on social networking sites was shared by students.

3. Research Method

The purpose of this research is the applied research. The research design of this research is descriptive (non-experimental) and correlation type. It is descriptive, because a picture of the current status of the quality of family relationships in the families of social network users offers and correlates in that it examines the relationship between the criterion variable (using virtual social networks) and the other variables. The research variables include marital relations, reduced daily activities, and distrust of parents towards children, face-to-face communication to family members, reduced social participation of family members and social isolation of family members. Statistical community according to the spatial scope of the research, all teachers in the 11th region of Education Ministry has been employed in the province of Tehran in 2015-16, employing 1,000 people. Considering the wide range of statistical population of the study, sampling was required. The Cochran formula is used to determine the sample size which is one of the most popular methods for calculating the sample size. Considering that the size of the society is 1000, according to the formula, 278 teachers were selected randomly as a statistical sample. In this study, a researcher-made questionnaire was used which included 66 items and six components of "marital relationship", "reduction of daily activities", "distrust of parents toward children", "face communication", "reducing social partnerships for family members and "social isolation of family members." To assess the reliability of the questionnaire, a first set of 30 questionnaires was distributed among the statistical population and

analyzed according to the obtained data. After the final analysis, the results of the questionnaire reliability were determined. The results obtained or the amounts of alpha coefficients for the research variables are presented in Table (1).

Table 1. Reliability of research variables

Dimensions	Amount of reliability
Reduce daily activity	0.73
Marital relationship	0.71
Distrust of parents to children	0.73
Facial-to-face communication	0.80
Social participation of family members	0.66
Social isolation of family members	0.78

Since the alpha coefficient for all variables is higher than the acceptable level of 0.50 for practical purposes, it can be claimed that the questionnaires have acceptable reliability. Pearson correlation coefficient was used to study the research hypotheses and the relationship between independent and dependent variables. Also, considering that the objective of the regression test is to examine the ability of each independent variable (in percentage terms) to explain the changes in the dependent variable, therefore, to examine the effect of each of the independent variables on the dependent variable, regression analysis was used. Finally, all statistical analyzes were performed using SPSS software and the significance level of the test ($\alpha = 0.05$) was considered.

4. Data Analysis

In order to test the hypothesis tests, Kolmogorov-Smirnov's normal distribution test was used first, so that according to the results of this test, appropriate statistical tests should be used.

Table 2. Normal distribution of data analysis using Kolmogorov-Smirnov normal distribution test

Dimensions	K-S test value	Significance level
The rate of using social networks	0.78	0.45
daily activities	0.5	0.012
Family relationships	0.37	0.13
Marital relationship	1.97	0.30
Distrustfulness of parents to children	0.73	0.09
Face-to-face communication	1.21	0.21
Social Participation of Family Members	1.26	0.314
Social isolation of family members	2.34	0.72

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test shows the normal distribution of data. If the data has a normal distribution, then there is the possibility of using a parametric test; otherwise, we must use the nonparametric test. According to Table (2) and based on the results of the normal Kolmogorov-Smirnov distribution test, it is found that the variables studied are normal, since the level of significance for all variables is greater than 0.05. Regarding the normal data of this research, the use of parametric tests is allowed. Normality of data means that they are distributed in regular intervals of one another and in a normal and normal way; therefore, for analyzing the data of this research, one can use parametric statistical tests.

5. Testing Hypotheses
5.1. First Hypothesis
It seems that the use of virtual social networks has an impact on marital relationships.

Table 3. Correlation coefficients and determination coefficient for predicting the effect of variables on the use of virtual social networks on marital relationships

Model	R	Coefficient of determination	Adjusted coefficient of determination	Predicted standard error
1	0.44	0.19	0.19	0.056

According to table (3), the correlation coefficient for predicting marital relations is 0.44 from social networks and the adjusted coefficient for determination is equal to

0.19 which indicates that about 19% of the dependent variable changes are marital relations, can be explained by the component of the use of virtual social networks.

Table 4. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) for model evaluation

Model	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	Average of squares	F	Significance level
Regression model	82.66	1	82.6	39.09	0.000
Remaining	129.38	98	0.58		
Total	212.04	99			

As Table 4 shows, the significance level obtained for the F test is 0.000 which is less than the significance level of 0.05. Therefore, the linear relationship between variables is verified. Therefore, the H_0 assumption is rejected with a level of 99%; the independent variable using virtual social networks has the power to explain the dependent variable (marital relationship), so a regression test can be used. In other words, the model has good fit.

Table 5. Variable coefficients imposed on the regression equation

Model	Non-standard coefficients		Standard coefficients	T	Significance level
	B	Standard deviation	Beta		
Constant number	34.08	1.55		21.95	0.000
Use virtual social networks	0.48	0.12	0.24	3.75	0.000

As shown in Table 5, the use of virtual social networks has a significant effect on marital relationships and its significance level is 0.000 which is below the significance level of 0.05, meaning that for the increase of one unit, the change in the independent variable; the variable dependent on the size of the effective beta coefficient of the independent variable (using virtual social networks) will change.

5.2. Second Hypothesis

It seems that the use of virtual social networks has an impact on reducing daily activities in the family environment.

Table 6. Correlation coefficients and determination coefficients to predict the effect of using virtual social networks on daily activities

Model	R	Coefficient of determination	Adjusted coefficient of determination	Predicted standard error
1	-0.60	0.36	0.35	0.28

According to Table 6, the correlation coefficient for predicting daily activities from social networks is -0.60 and the adjusted coefficient of determination is 0.35, indicating that about 35% of the dependent variable variations, namely, the decrease of activity the daily environment is explained by the use of virtual social networks.

Table 7. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) for model evaluation

Model	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	Average of squares	F	Significance level
Regression model	50.85	1	50.85	128.86	0.000
Remaining	872.95	98	0.39		
Total	923.8	99			

Table 7 shows that the significance level obtained for the F test is 0.000 which is below the significant level of 0.05. Therefore, the linear relationship between variables is confirmed. Therefore, the H_0 assumption is rejected at a level of 99%. Independent variable, the use of virtual social networks, has the power of explaining the dependent variable (reducing daily activities in the family environment), so a regression test can be used. In other words, the model has good fit.

Table 8. Coefficients variable imposed on the regression equation

Model	Non-standard coefficients		Standard coefficients	T	Significance level
	B	Standard deviation	Beta		
Constant number	20.70	1.71		12.06	0.000
Use virtual social networks	1.4	0.12	-0.60	11.35	0.000

As shown in Table (8), the use of virtual social networks has a significant effect on reducing daily activities in the family, and its significant level is equal to 0.000 which is below the significant level of 0.05.

5.3. Third Hypothesis

It seems that the use of virtual social networks has an effect on distrust of parents towards children.

Table 9. Correlation coefficients and deterministic factor for predicting the effect of variable using virtual social networks on distrust of parents towards children

Model	R	Coefficient of determination	Adjusted coefficient of determination	Predicted standard error
1	0.53	0.28	0.27	0.98

According to table (9), the correlation coefficient for predicting distrust of parents toward children from social networks is 0.53 and the adjusted coefficient of determination is 0.27, indicating to about 27% of the dependent variable variations. That is, distrust of parents toward children can be explained by the use of virtual social networks.

Table 10. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) for model evaluation

Model	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	Average of squares	F	Significance level
Regression model	30.87	1	30.87	62.26	0.000
Remaining	107.17	98	3.73		
Total	138.04	99			

As Table 10 shows, the significance level obtained for the F test is equal to 0.000 which is below the significant level of 0.05. Therefore, the linear relationship between variables is confirmed. Therefore, the assumption that the H_0 is rejected by the 99% level; that is, the independent variable using virtual social networks has the power to explain the dependent variable (distrust of the parent to the children), so the regression test can be used. In other words, the model has good fit.

Table 11. Coefficients variable imposed on the regression equation

Model	Non-standard coefficients		Standard coefficients	T	Significance level
	B	Standard deviation	Beta		
Constant number	27.30	1.62		16.79	0.000
Use virtual social networks	1.13	0.14	0.46	7.89	0.000

Table 11 shows the significant effect of using virtual social networks on distrust of parents in relation to children, whose level of significance is equal to 0.000, which is below the significant level of 0.05; that is, to In order to increase the unit of change in the independent variable, the variable dependent on the size of the effective beta coefficient of the independent variable (using virtual social networks) will change.

5.4. Fourth Hypothesis

It seems that the use of virtual networks has an impact on the reduction of face-to-face communications for family members.

Table 12. Correlation coefficients and deterministic factor for predicting the effect of using virtual social networks on face-to-face communication

Model	R	Coefficient of determination	Adjusted coefficient of determination	Predicted standard error
1	0.34	0.11	0.11	7.33

According to Table 12, the correlation coefficient for predicting face-to-face communications from social networks is 0.34 and the adjusted coefficient of determination is equal to 0.11, indicating that about 11% of the dependent variable variations, namely, the reduction of face-to-face communications can be distinguished by the use of virtual social networks.

Table 13. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) for model evaluation

Model	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	Average of squares	F	Significance level
Regression model	91.19	1	91.19	15.74	0.002
Remaining	118.84	98	0.53		
Total	210.03	99			

As Table 13 shows, the significance level obtained for the F test is equal to 0.002 which is below the significant level of 0.05. Therefore, the linear relationship between variables is confirmed. Therefore, the assumption that the H_0 is rejected at a level of 99%, that is, the independent variable using virtual social networks, has the power to explain the dependent variable (reduction of face-to-face communication to the family members), so a regression test can be used. In other words, the model has good fit.

Table 14. Coefficient variable entered on the regression equation

Model	Non-standard coefficients		Standard coefficients	T	Significance level
	B	Standard deviation	Beta		
Constant number	30.73	1.56		19.70	0.001
Use virtual social networks	0.64	0.10	0.37	5.97	0.002

In table (14), as seen, the variable using virtual social networking systems has a significant effect on the reduction of face to face communication that significant level is equal to 0.002 and less than 0.05, meaning that for a unit of change in the independent variable, the variable dependent on the size of the effective beta coefficient of the independent variable (reduction of facial communication to the face) and this change will be incremental.

5.5. Fifth Hypothesis

It seems that the use of virtual networks has an impact on reducing the social participation of family members.

Table 15. Correlation coefficient and deterministic factor for predicting the effect of variable using virtual social networks on reducing social participation

Model	R	Coefficient of determination	Adjusted coefficient of determination	Predicted standard error
1	0.46	0.21	0.21	1.01

According to Table 15, the correlation coefficient for predicting the reduction of social participation from social networks is 0.46 and the adjusted coefficient of determination is equal to 0.21 and shows that about 21% of the dependent variable

variations, namely, the reduction of social participation can be explained by component of the use of virtual social networks.

Table 16. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) for model evaluation

Model	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	Average of squares	F	Significance level
Regression model	31.25	1	31.25	20.09	0.000
Remaining	99.17	98	5.67		
Total	130.42	99			

As Table 16 shows, the significance level obtained for the F test is 0.000 which is below the significant level of 0.05. Therefore, the linear relationship between variables is confirmed. Therefore, the H-zero assumption is rejected at a level of 99%, meaning that the independent variable using virtual social networks has the power to explain the dependent variable (reduction of social participation), so a regression test can be used. In other words, the model has good fit.

Table 17. Coefficient variable entered on the regression equation

Model	Non-standard coefficients		Standard coefficients	T	Significance level
	B	Standard deviation	Beta		
Constant number	20.01	3.2		12.43	0.000
Use virtual social networks	2.10	0.09	0.24	3.67	0.000

As shown in table (17), the use of virtual social networks has a significant effect on the reduction of social participation with a significant level of 0.000 and less than the significance level of 0.05. In this sense, for an increment of a unit of change in an independent variable, the variable depends on the size of the effective beta coefficient of the independent variable (using virtual social networks).

5.6. Sixth Hypothesis

It seems that the use of virtual networks has an impact on the social isolation of family members.

Table 18. Correlation coefficient and deterministic factor for predicting the effect of variables using virtual social networks on social isolation of family members

Model	R	Coefficient of determination	Adjusted coefficient of determination	Predicted standard error
1	0.26	0.06	0.06	5.01

According to table (18), the correlation coefficient for predicting social isolation of family members from social networks is 0.26 and the adjusted coefficient of determination is equal to 0.06. It shows that about 6% of the dependent variable variations, namely social isolation of family members can be distinguished by the component of the use of virtual social networks.

Table 19. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) for model evaluation

Model	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	Average of squares	F	Significance level
Regression model	13.13	1	13.13	11.8	0.03
Remaining	41.34	98	3.05		
Total	54.47	99			

As Table 19 shows, the significance level obtained for the F test is equal to 0.03 which is below the significant level of 0.05. Therefore, the linear relationship between variables is confirmed. Therefore, the H_0 assumption is rejected by the 99% level. Independent variable of the use of virtual social networks has the power to explain the dependent variable (social isolation of family members), so we can use the regression test. In other words, the model has good fit.

Table 20. Coefficient variable entered on the regression equation

Model	Non-standard coefficients		Standard coefficients	T	Significance level
	B	Standard deviation	Beta		
Constant number	15.11	4.23		11.21	0.000
Use virtual social networks	2.98	0.67	0.10	2.3	0.001

In Table (20), as seen, the use of virtual social networks has a significant effect on the social isolation of family members. Whose significant level is equal to 0.001 and

less than the significant level of 0.05 that in this sense, for an increment of a unit of change in an independent variable, the variable depends on the size of the effective beta coefficient of the independent variable (using virtual social networks).

5.7. The Main Hypothesis
It seems that the use of virtual networks has an impact on family relationships.

Table 21. Correlation coefficient and regression equation to examine the effect of virtual social networks on family relationships

Correlation	Adjusted coefficient of determination	F value	Significance level	Non-standard coefficient	Beta factor	T value	Significance level
-0.65	0.42	9.11	0.000	16.14	-0.43	19.06	0.000

According to Table 21, the correlation coefficient for predicting the family relations from social networks is 0.65 and the correction coefficient equals to 0.42. It shows that about 42% of the dependent variable variations, that is, the family relations can be distinguished by component of the use of virtual social networks. Also, the significance level of the F test is less than 0.05 and indicates the good fit of the model, so a regression test can be used. Using virtual social networks has a significant effect on family members' relationships, and its significant level is equal to 0.000 and less than the significant level of 0.05; that is, for increasing the unit of change in the independent variable and the variable depending on the size of the effective beta coefficient of the independent variable (using virtual social networks) will be changed.

6. Discussion and Conclusion
First hypothesis: According to the results of the first hypothesis, it has been found that the use of social networks has a negative effect on marital relations. Rahimi et al., in their research, entitled "The sociological study of the relationship between virtual social networks and current changes in couple's marital relationships in a Tehran city" reported that using social networks could disrupt couples' relationships. To explain these findings, it should be noted that the entry of virtual social networks into the privacy of families, as part of the elements of modernity, has challenged the relations of family members, so that the confrontation of couples with an endless space brings them away from it has isolated the true connections and has led to virtual

relationships. In this situation, couples are less likely to go into their everyday relationships and engage in the content of virtual social networks and relationships, often with strangeness. This causes cold marriages of couples and, consequently, the beginning of changes in family relations.

Second hypothesis: The results show that there is a meaningful relationship between the use of the Internet and the reduction of daily activities. Kontromek (2000) believes that the media, especially the Internet, enter into the family, changing all kinds of relationships, rights and duties related to roles, and so on. In a number of other studies that have been conducted over the past few years, it has been concluded that high sitting rates in front of the computer and the continued use of the Internet are causing weight gain in many people. Yang and Emara (1999) consider one of the signs of pornography and Internet communications neglected to do routine work (Quinter, 1997). Internet addiction interferes in everyday tasks, including shopping, physical well-being, child care, and the like. Mark (1998) considers the lack of activity and the limitation of confrontational relationships to be the result of the use of personal computers and the Internet; however, the use of computers makes it more skilled in the field and increases self-esteem.

Third hypothesis: The results of the Pearson correlation coefficient show that the prediction of distrust of parents towards children can be explained by the use of virtual social networks. According to Ziyayi Parvar, according to his extensive research on social networks, in the article of "Pathology of the Internet Generation": the behaviors and attitudes of today's generation are unintelligible to many people.

Today, young people and teenagers like things that differ greatly from the taste of previous generations. His ideals are very different from those of his older ideals. In fact, one of the points of today's generation's differentiation with previous generations, familiarity, exploitation, and hangover with this medium and communication technologies, for many officials, social psychologists and even parents, is the understanding of the complex mechanism of the behaviors of a new, very formidable generation. Perhaps this is why there is still no consensus on how to deal with this generation in society. One of the threats is to speak, and the other emphasizes the liberalization of one, more on control and supervision, and the other insists on the development of communication facilities and equipment.

Fourth hypothesis: The results of the questionnaire show that there is a significant relationship between the use of the Internet and face-to-face communication. The results of two years of Home Net's research showed that the impact of the Internet on personality and experience is very important. According to the study, more use of the

Internet was associated with a decline in family relationships. Also, those who have used the Internet more often, their loneliness has increased. In addition, researchers from the study reported that the use of the Internet has been widespread with increasing depression and retreat from real life. The use of the Internet not only can replace other types of social activities, but may also be considered as a substitute for powerful social relationships. Today, with the expansion of communication tools, including television and the Internet, members of their families and friends are less bothered to visit each other and their relatives; if they want to ask about their status, only by dialing their phone number and their e-mail addresses communicate together; as a result, face-to-face communications have now dropped dramatically. Today's entry into the virtual world, or in other words, life in virtual environments, is clearly evident. Interacting in these environments requires a series of technical and behavioral skills. According to Thani and Dilmaghani, the most important feature of the Internet is the creation of appropriate links among people all over the world. Internet is a space where not only human and moral relations can be created, but can also be the focal point for building these productive human relationships.

Fifth hypothesis: The results of Pearson correlation coefficient showed that there is a significant relationship between using the Internet and social withdrawal. Adler, based on his latest research, said that mankind is socially born and is interested in being socially, although this kind of interest is intrinsic in nature, but, like many other natural instincts, it is necessary to communicate with the outside world, guidance and education. The set of contacts makes it possible to develop a sense of community, to learn the sense of responsibility and cooperation. On the other hand, human superiority, which at the beginning is personal and individual, takes on a social dimension. Christopher Saunders conducted a research entitled "The role of the Internet in depression and social isolation of adolescents," according to the results; those who used the Internet less often had more contact with their mother and friends. In this study, user groups that use the Internet have been compared with low-consumption users. The results of this study are consistent with the results of the study by Sanders. Most Internet users use it to chat which is a matter of their social abandonment and makes their communication less attractive.

Sixth hypothesis: The results of the questionnaire indicate that there is a significant relationship between the amount of users using the Internet and the reduction of their effective social activities. The purpose of the social activities raised in this hypothesis is to march, participate in elections, and participate in celebrations and religious ceremonies, sports activities, and the like. When a person is too

dependent on the Internet, he is somewhat addicted to the Internet; therefore, he is no longer bored for social activities.

7. Future proposals

- This research focuses on the sociological study of the impact of the use of mobile virtual networks on the quality of family relationships among teachers in the 11th region of Education Ministry. Other researchers can use the tools of this research in other statistical societies, such as non-teaching staff, to examine the impact of the use of mobile virtual networks on the quality of family relationships in order to provide a means to compare the outcomes of communities.

- It is possible to conduct similar research on the impact of demographic characteristics on the use of social networks to determine the effect of characteristics such as gender, education level, income, and other characteristics on the use of social networks.

- Considering that nowadays divorce among Iranian family members has been increased more than in the past; therefore, a study to examine the effect of the presence of couples on social networks on the occurrence of divorce phenomenon between them seems to be fruitful.

References

1- Abdollahi, E., Sedaghat, N. (2015).The effect of media and social networks on divorce in Bushehr City, 2011-2014. *Quarterly Journal of Law Enforcement*, No.14, Pages 1-13.

2- Ahmadnia, Sh. (2013). *Sociological study of the effects of virtual social networks on family relationships*. Tehran: Specialized Conference on Social Networking Dimensions.

3- Bartholomew, M.K., Schoppe, S.J., Glassman, M., Dash, C.M., (2012). New parents' facebook use at the transition to parenthood*, Family Relations*, 61(3), 455-469.

4- Castells, M. (2007) Communication, power and counter power. *International Journal of Communication, 1*: 238-266.

5- Delpasand, Z. (2011).*The effect of the Internet and virtual environments on the family relationships of Islamshahr girls' high school students*. Master's Degree in Social Sciences, Payam Noor University.

6- Ebrahim Pourh, S., Khazaei, K. (2012). *New damage; virtual social networks lurking in the Iranian family*. The First National Convention on Cyberspace and New Social Damage. Tehran.

7- Kaffashi, M. (2010).The effects of family order and conflict on violence against children. *The Journal of Social Research*, 6 (1), 15-27.

8- Khodamoradi, T. Sa'adat, F., Khodamoradi, T. (2014). Investigating the effect of the use of cyberspace on family values (Case study: Secondary school teachers of the education organization of Ilam Province). *Culture of Ilam, 44* (1), 155-167.

9- Len hart, A., Madden, M. (2014). *Teens, privacy and online social networks*. Pew Internet and American Life Project. Washington, DC. Available: http://www.pewinternet.org/ pdfs/ PIP_ Teens_ Privacy_ SNS_ Report_ Final. pd.

10- *National School Boards Association*, Available at: http:// www.nsba.org.

11- Nazari, A. M., Navabi Nezhad, Sh. (2005). Investigating the effect of communication improvement program on marital satisfaction of working. *New Research and Consulting Services, 13*(1), 26-54.

12- Seyfollahi, S. Shateri, P. (2014).The role of modern social networks in changing the behavior of Iranian girls and women (Case study: girls and women students of Tehran universities in 1993). *Journal of Social Development Studies*, 2(1), 27-44.

13- Zanjanizadeh, H., Javadi, A. M. (2004). Study of Internet impact on family values among high school students in District 3 of Mashhad. *Sociology of Iran*, 22 (1), 121-146.