

## Analyzing the Outcomes of Utilizing Virtual Social Networks in Family Ties

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**Abstract:** Many functions of families have experienced disruption due to the appearance of new communication technologies simultaneously with the changes that happened in cyberspace. Social analysts have considered cyberspace because it transformed various aspects of life. Examining the damages caused by changes in cultural and social fields is one of the significant columns in pathological discussions concerning the family institution. Transformation caused by expanding communication and consequently, deep and fundamental changes in the type of human relationships and family values. This study generally aims to examine the consequences of employing virtual social networks in family ties. The research has been conducted by survey method and the questionnaire has been used to collect data. The means comparison test, Pearson correlation coefficient were used to analyse data. The research statistical population included young people aged between 16-26 years old who referred to Andisheh No Film School and their families in Karaj who referred to Andisheh No Film School within 3 months. Our conclusions revealed: networks Virtual social has positive and negative social consequences for families.

**Keywords:** social outcomes, family, social networks, cyberspace.

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### Introduction

Communication technologies have caused concerns and worries to families since joined human life through the Internet and cyberspace continuously today, despite all its advantages and benefits. An issue that has created concern in all human societies and is not restricted to a special community or minority. Cyberspace is a new phenomenon and includes special features, hence, many parents could not manage to have enough opportunity, possibility, or power to know precisely this space and its applications in the social and cultural developments that are essentially concentrated on the family and since parents are not properly familiarized with this space and the inclination of teenagers and young people and even children to this space have produced a confidential and private space at the home for children and they can access to distinctive sites without worries and without having an outside observer and sometimes, they are influenced by unhealthy spaces on the Internet because of their age and personality characteristics, and curiosities. We examined the most significant harms of cyberspace and its consequences on families and the positive cultural effects of these media in this study and presented solutions in order to confront and reduce Internet threats in social, cultural, educational, etc. dimensions. Cyberspace transforms various dimensions of life, particularly the cultural dimension of societies, and hence, social analysts have necessarily considered it. Virtual networks have many advantages, and also many disadvantages that not recognizing completely cyberspace can create damages to families.

This study intends to introduce some of the advantages, disadvantages, and threats available in virtual social networks and to present solutions to prevent and reduce such emerging damages. Accordingly, we quickly and summarily examine the positive features of new media in the social and cultural fields; and we can refer to features that include being global and cross-border, effortless access to the latest information, attractiveness, and diversity, achieving new science and knowledge, economic and occupational development, social convergence and freedom of information and communication. Accordingly, analysts have focused on the culture and identity damages that the Internet and virtual networks create in communities (Mousavi, 2003). Currently, social networks create various human civilizations and cultures. Different languages in social media enable all members to participate in

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society who can show the culture of their society to the public. Radcliffe Brown introduced the concept of the social network in 1940 in anthropology. Boot and Barnes first used this concept in the mid-1950s (Cooper, 1989, quoted by Chelapi, 1994). Web-based sites of social networks connect people or groups to each other in order to share information through the Internet. Ellison and Boyd believe that virtual social networks are web-based services that enable people

- 1- Create public and semi-private profiles within a definite system
2. Exchange opinions and information with other users available on the system
3. Observe a list of their links and others in the system (Ellison and Boyd, 2007).

In fact, virtual social networks have been designed in order to increase and improve social interactions in cyberspace. In general, the information on a person's profile, such as a user's photo, personal information, and interests facilitates communication (these all provide information about a person's identity). Users can observe other people's profiles and communicate with each other through various applications such as email and chat (Pampk et al., 2009). The people's lifestyle of the world has been unquestionably affected by spreading new information technologies among societies, and consequently, the fast spread of the new culture of other nations and Western societies has also affected Iranian youth's behavioral models. Acculturation is not simply related to the physical and tangible environments around us; people use virtual environments and adapt to them. The appearance of new cultural elements has reproduced virtual inclinations due to the attractiveness of cyberspace (Internet) and the experience and constant presence of young people - students and university students in this environment with different requirements and motivations (scientific, educational, entertainment and news) (Farrokhnia and Lotfi, 2011).

The family is the basic foundation of society and is a cell that creates human life and a foundation of society and the main focus to preserve social traditions, norms, and values. The family is the stable foundation of social links "social upbringing". A family is a unit that is created based on marriage and includes human life as safe privacy from the origin of its development and creates a new wave within the kinship network, and this is a new wave that will link a larger number of relatives. Human beings learn the process of socialization in the family, which is a set of "dos and don'ts" and eventually learn roles in relation to others. The significance of value is hidden in the fact that we evaluate the phenomena around us, of ourselves, of our relatives and of other human beings, and of society based on them, and in fact, we regulate our behavior towards them. Consequently, we also used the term value orientation. A large number of values are set in a network of causal and interrelated relationships and in fact, they show a kind of connection, coherence, precedence, and latency. We talk about the value system in that case (Fathi, Pir Ahari and Shirin Bayan: 2011).

In fact, we mainly examine and discuss this issue in this research that it is right that there are advantages and disadvantages in using social networks, but it is required to state that many aspects of space of virtual social networks and bases that operate in the form of social media have been still unknown. New social media that play a role as an integral part in developing the communication society are significant and consequently, there are various looks at access and manage social networks. Hence, it seems that recognizing the problem and the nature of new social media and virtual networks can be effective on using the instruments that their positive and negative effects are related to the nature of the user's culture, upbringing and their awareness level. Accordingly, identifying and understanding social networks are significant steps that can be taken in order to use highly the capacity related to social media to produce benefits for society. (Dezhbani, 2015) Currently, the Iranian family faces satellite networks, cyberspace, modern media, etc. in its cultural portfolio that each one has targeted a part of the process of influencing the family (Safainejad, 2015). Expanding cyberspace, like other developments and improvements, has produced various consequences and positive and negative influences on society and users' lives.

We can refer to facilitating and expediting communication and information exchange as its most positive consequences and danger of the privacy of individuals, their isolation, and the disintegration of the family can be introduced as the most negative consequences. These negative consequences can be mainly caused by the fact that people cannot recognize each other accurately and sufficiently in cyberspace (Ebrahimpour Komleh and Khazaei, 2002). It is required to examine the outcomes of using each innovation and its effects on communities including virtual networks. This study has examined family ties with a realistic attitude in addition to the mentioned cases concerning the positive and

negative consequences of these media. Accordingly, this study aims to examine the positive cultural and social consequences of new media in family ties relying on social networks" which has been conducted using conducted research in this field and a case study conducted in Karaj.

### **Theoretical Foundations**

Technology means applying science in practice. Technology is the tricks and applications of instruments, devices, materials, and processes that resolve human difficulties. Using virtual networks has a special status in public awareness. J. E. Barnes raised the term social media in 1945 and has since immediately become a key way to conduct research and studies. A social network is defined in traditional social network theory as a set of social institutions that include people and organizations that are interconnected by a set of significant social relationships and interact to share values. The traditional form of social networking service concentrates on a variety of relationships such as friendships and face-to-face connections, but currently, social networking services focus more on online virtual community and computer-based communications (Memar et al., 2012) Jürgen Habermas has considered the information society and media globalization in the public sphere. He recognizes the Internet as an environment that has provided public space and area in the community. Habermas defines the public field as a ground in which individuals can participate in open and public discussions and communication action through expression and dialogue (Azarang, 2003). Habermas believes that all free human beings have a collection of essential and basic requirements, and these requirements will be determined when a person starts a sincere conversation with others. In fact, "Habermas ideal conditions" can be well-accomplished in interactive internet environments (email, blog, various sites, chat rooms, etc.). People can usually express their requirements more easily in these environments, and expressing these requirements creates a space for dialogue and discussion. Users in that network communicate, express their feelings and influence each other (Zanjanizadeh, 2005). According to Giddens, "trust in pre-modern societies is less significant compared to modern societies because if people have the greater time-space distance, they will require more confidence and trust. There is so much simplicity and transparency in people's social relationships that they do not require trust in pre-modern societies, which have a local and indigenous style and interactions happen more at the local and face-to-face level because this trust naturally is available. "But people in large, extended societies where social relationships occur at a very distant time and space and people involved in these relationships are less familiar with each other face to face, require trust through monetary and legal systems." (Quoted by Ritzer, 2007). Harold Lysol who is an American sociologist and theorist explains in his theory that the media transmits culture, information, values, and norms from one generation to the next generation, and considers members of society as newcomers that social cohesion is increased in this function of media by expanding the foundation of shared experience. (Mostafavi Alaegh, 2015) Social networks as the greatest achievement of the Internet and cyberspace for various reasons such as unlimited communication, anonymity, great freedom, space lessens, and timelessness of users are highly accepted and used in recent years and each one has expanded its activities based on its objectives. Consequently, it is very necessary to pay attention to the functions of the media in each country, and it is required to take measures to avoid the threats of globalization and use its strengths by expressing the right strategies to provide media programs, including television programs. (Safaeinejad, 2015).

### **Experimental Literature**

The mentioned issue is highly significant; hence, extensive research has been conducted on various dimensions of the social consequences of using virtual social networks. Each research has examined the dimension of this effect that we refer to some examples of the results of this research:

- Mokhtarpour and Kiani (2020) concluded by examining a theoretical explanation in using cyberspace and developing family structure in Iran by emphasizing the concept of the generation gap. Research findings explain that scientists confirm and emphasize the significant relationship between parents and children's familiarity with cyberspace. Additionally, parents frequently assume they are additionally old to use new technology and space, and this issue has produced a gap in the rate of familiarity between the new and old generation with cyberspace. A difference between parents and children in attitudes and adherence to immaterial and material values is obvious, and of course, attitudes and adherence to immaterial values among parents are more

than children. Another part of the research findings explains that one of the effects of being active in cyberspace is to reduce social capital in the family, which has created a generation gap. More family members use cyberspace due to easy access to cyberspace and its low cost, which has changed people's lifestyles which means that if people use cyberspace more, the value gap between parents and children will be deeper. Also, analyzing theoretical and empirical evidence of research reveals that traditions are also rethought in the course of modernity, and it is a project that is required to be rethought and redesigned in the age of modernity, and traditions and habits do not shape it as in the past, and in fact, the process of modernization in human societies includes examples such as mass media, trust, friendship, chronic variability, the system of technical and medical expertise, continuous risk-taking, marriage and divorce, self-discovery, intimacy in friendship, identity, and pure relationships that all have been changed in the new society.

- Rahimi, Mona, and Soroush Fathi (2018) examined the influence of social networks on family ties according to the perspective concerning education teachers in District 11 of Tehran and showed that the results of regression analysis recognized that each of the components of "marital relations", "reduction of daily activities", "Parents' distrust of children", "face-to-face communication of family members", "reduction of social participation among family members" and "social isolation among family members" has the ability to explain and predict "family ties" and that the variable "parents' distrust of their children" has the strongest effect on "family ties" compared other variables; so that this variable can explain about 27% of the changes in the quality of family relationships. It was also discovered that, in general, applying "social networks" can predict 42% of "family ties".
- Fathi, Soroush, and Ali Manteghi Fasaie (2018) conducted a study with a title of applying Cyberspace and its relationship with social isolation among students of the Science and Research Unit and its results showed: the majority of respondents (87%) have stated that they use cyberspaces and networks. Notwithstanding, exclusively 10.5% of respondents have stated they do not use cyberspace. Consequently, the vast majority of respondents have stated that they use cyberspace. Most respondents (79.25%) have declared that they use Telegram. On the other hand, 45.5% also use Telegram and WhatsApp. Consequently, 56% of people use cyberspace at the moderate level, 30% at high, and 14% at low. As the statistical results explain, the relationship between independent variables (using cyberspace, loneliness, frustration, age, level of education, and type of programs) was approved using the dependent variable (social isolation).
- Sedeghi Jalal, Azadeh, and Soroush Fathi (2015) conducted a study on social networks, cyberspace and commitment of couples and showed that no significant difference was observed in terms of gender between social networks. In hypotheses, there is a very strong and inverse relationship between using the social networks and the level of couples' trust and also there is a highly strong and inverse relationship between using social networks and the level of spouses' commitment and responsibility and there was also a highly strong and direct relationship between using social networks and the level of couples' dependence on the networks. Consequently, using social networks has also consequences in addition to having a positive function, such as a kind of alienation named alienation of life is being developed. In other words, the intimate stranger and the stranger's relative have appeared.
- Sedghi Jalal, Azadeh, Soroush Fathi, and Homa Sedghi Jalal (2015) examined the consequence of cyber social networks on couples' lifestyles and concluded that there is a significant relationship between the amount of time to use social and cyber networks on style life change and the couple's changing expectations.
- Fathi Soroush, Mokhtarpour Mahdi (2014) examined the role and influence of new visual media in changing lifestyle and believe that using new visual media develops a special lifestyle and creates various value system and worldviews in each various aspect of lifestyle that leads to various actions by people and makes people follow different patterns in different fields of their lives, including leisure and the way of spending it, the attitude towards marriage (the way of choosing a spouse), religious behaviors and fashionism.

- Fathi Soroush, Mokhtarpour Mahdi (2013) examined the explanatory model of Internet uses and its role in students' cultural identity and recognized that presence in chat, dating, blogs and social networks and presenting the viewpoints, attitudes, and feelings of adolescents in this environment, freedom of expression by them are another reasons and factors that cause these young people to use more these user models. Furthermore, internet usage models are effective in promoting the level of students' culture and increasing their awareness level of cultural identity so that had been effective to remove geographical boundaries at the local level through cyberspace and easy access to cultural heritage, cultural symbols, and subcultures.
- Fathi Soroush, Rashtiani Azar (2013) examined similar organs in the same world and examined the role of globalization in body management and realized there is a significant and direct relationship between the globalization of media and communication technologies by inducing the sender culture (makes the audience to culturalization), developing a culture of consumerism, diversity and modernity, the globalization of Western popular culture, promoting individualism and self-learning, mutual learning, and giving feedback and body management. And there was only one hypothesis that was rejected that it was the relationship between ideology and body management.
- Fathi, Soroush; Pirahari, Nayer; Shirin Bayan, Azam (2011) examined the influence of information and communication technology (ICT) on the generation gap (Case study: Garmsar families) and showed a significant difference between parents and children in the level of familiarity, interest, and using information and communication technology so that children use information and communication technology professionally and semi-professionally and parents also use it as a beginner. There is a significant relationship between information and communication technology and the generation gap at the confidence level of 0.99, and there is also a direct and positive relationship between the two variables. Information and communication technology, along with other variables has produced a generation gap. Also, a significant relationship is observed between the age gap and the educational difference between parents and children, and the generation gap.
- Fathi Soroush, Masoumeh Motlagh (2011) examined globalization and the generational gap (sociological study of generational distance: emphasizing information and communication technology) and believe that according to categories such as globalization, expanding urbanization, and emerging new information technologies and communication can be stated that the new generation faces a new world that is changing its values, norms, and culture. This article aims to examine the concept and typology of generations and the role of new communication technologies such as the Internet in the generational gap and examine the way that it can intensify the generational gap or increase generational communication. Generational gap, if neglected, will form a social issue that causes generation gaps and discontinuities and their outcomes. We use the documentary method in this paper to study the generation gap by emphasizing the status and consumption of ICT.
- Blash (2008) conducted a study entitled "The effect of using information and communication technology on the gap between intergenerational ethical attitudes" and findings of this study, which was conducted using a questionnaire, revealed that considered indicators in information and communication technology are effective on the gap of the ethical attitude between fathers and sons.
- Pahlavan (2007) conducted a study entitled "Examining the value changes and its relationship with generation gap (Case study of cities in Mazandaran province)" and believes that although there are some value similarities in the field of macro values at the social and national level, but, there were significant differences in some of these categories and value tendencies, particularly between the personal and individual fields and the ways to achieve these value classes between generations and mainly among young people. Factors such as mass media, family type, level of influence and social power, reference group, socio-economic base, and social trust along with individual features such as age, gender, income level, type of occupation, education level had been effective in creating value changes within generations.
- Gholizadeh conducted his thesis in 2013 entitled "The Role of virtual social networks on users' beliefs". He conducted his research using the survey method. The findings revealed that the

electronics industry, satellites, and the Internet are important and have positive points and high efficiency, but if not applied correctly, will cause negative dimensions. Violent electronic games and the display of immoral images will make technology vulnerable and control people. Human value is reduced by material originality, national and cultural identity is also diminished, and result in the unfavorable phenomenon of cultural alienation.

- Khodamoradi et al. conducted an article entitled "Examining the effect of cyberspace use on family values in 2014 (Case study: high school teachers of Ilam Education Organization). The achieved results show that: 1) Family values are different between individuals who use cyberspace and people who do not use it; 2) These values are different between cyberspace users according to the extent of time that they use it (daily, weekly, monthly); 3) Family values are different among people who use cyberspace according to the type of used space.

### **Hypotheses**

1. Virtual networks are associated to social cohesion level.
2. Virtual networks decrease parental supervision of children.
3. Virtual networks increase divorce among the couples.
4. Virtual networks have altered family life style.

### **Method**

The statistical population of this research was young people aged 16-26 years who referred to Andisheh-e-No Cinema Institute and their families in Karaj city who referred to Andisheh-e-No Cinema Institute during 3 months, applying the sampling table, 200 people were randomly investigated. The needed information was gathered via a researcher-made questionnaire and analyzed utilizing 22SPSS software. The reliability of questionnaire was 0.85 based on Cronbach's alpha coefficient showing instrument reliability.

### **Findings**

The gender status data of statistical population among the individuals referred to the cinema school indicated that 132 people were equal to 62% of the subjects were male and the rest were 68% female. The data of marital status of statistical population among the clients of the cinema school and their families revealed that 133 people were equal to 59% of singles and 59 persons were equal to 35% married. Data on the age group of the statistical sample (in this research is the statistical population) 89 people (49%) in the age group from 20 to 30 years, 56 people in the population (23%) in the age group from 30 to 40 years old, 35 people (16%) were from 40 to 50 years old and 20 (12%) were from 50 to 60 years old and higher. Data related to the classification of the education of statistical sample subjects (in present research, the same statistical population as it is known, 82 (41%) of the people with a high school diploma, 20 (10%) of those with a post-graduate degree, 61 people (30.5%) of people with bachelor's degrees, 35 (17.5%) of people with master's degrees and 2 (1%) of people with doctoral degrees. This study shows that the highest frequency of job is related to students.

Pearson correlation coefficient test is the most significant test applied to test the research assumptions. As can be observed in Table 1, the data are accepted in normality test based on Kolmogrov-Smirnov and Shapiro-Wilk tests.

1. Hypothesis 1: Virtual networks are associated to the level of social cohesion. The index has an average of 6.677 and its standard deviation is 1.17. The lowest value for this index is 4 and the maximum value is 9. The skewness of data distribution is -0.074 and the height of the curve is -0.523 showing that it is symmetric and the curve is close to normal. Thus, the social cohesion score has a normal distribution. In present research, virtual networks are regarded as independent variables and social cohesion index is regarded as dependent variable. There is a weak linear relationship among these two variables which can be highly ignored. The correlation coefficient between two variables is  $R=0.118$ . The value of  $R^2$  is 0.035. Hence, it can be mentioned that virtual network has little effect on social cohesion.

2. Hypothesis 2: Virtual networks are associated to the amount of cost reduction in the family. This index's score has an average of 10 and its standard deviation is 2.45. The lowest value for this index is 4 and the maximum value is 15. The skewness of data distribution is -0.439, showing symmetry and closeness of symmetry to normal distribution and the height of curve is -0.007. Thus, data can be regarded as normal distribution. In present research, virtual networks are regarded as independent variables and cost reduction index is regarded as dependent variable. The relationship between these two variables is linear and the correlation coefficient among them is  $R = 0.573$  which shows a direct relationship between two variables.  $R^2$  amount is 0.329 showing that the cost reduction is approximately 33% influenced by virtual networks.

3. Hypothesis 3: Using virtual networks decreases parental supervision of children. This index's score has an average of 10.51 and its standard deviation is 2.13. The lowest value for this index is 5 and the maximum value is 15. The amount of skewness (elongation) of data distribution is -0.341 showing that the frequency distribution of data is close to normal distribution and the height of curve is -0.249. Thus, data can be regarded as normal distribution. In present research, networks are regarded as independent variables and parental supervision index is regarded as dependent variable. The relationship between these two variables is linear and the correlation coefficient among them is  $R = 0.678$  which shows a direct relationship between two variables.  $R^2$  value is 0.459 showing that parental supervision is approximately 46% influenced using virtual networks.

4. Hypothesis 4: There is a significant relationship between using virtual networks and lifestyle changes.

**Table (1): Relationship between Virtual Networks and Lifestyle Change**

sig	r	Standard of Deviation	Mean	Number	Variables
0.000	0.234	3.41	10	200	Changing lifestyle
		2.27	100.23	200	Virtual Networks

Statistically, due to the smaller p-value of alpha at the confidence level (0.01), the presence of a significant relationship between changing family lifestyle and virtual networks is approved and the research hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, the diverse and numerous utilization of social networks has caused changes in the lifestyle of users.

5. Hypothesis 5: There is a significant relationship between using virtual networks and the increase in divorce among the couples.

**Table (2): the relationship between virtual networks and increasing divorce among couples**

sig	r	Standard of Deviation	Mean	Number	Variables
0.001	0.125	4.45	18.5	200	Increasing divorce among couples
		2.33	102.3	200	Virtual Networks

Statistically, due to the smaller amount of p-value of alpha at the confidence level (0.01), the presence of a significant relationship between the increase in divorce of couples and virtual networks is approved and the research hypothesis is accepted.

**Table (3): Surveying relationship between Virtual Networks and Demographic Indicators**

Title	Virtual Networks p-value
Gender	0.011
Marital Status	0.028
Education	0.046
Age	0.037
job	0.006

Based on the above table, the relationship between virtual networks and demographic indicators: education (.046), age (0.037) and job status (0.006) and marital status (0.028) and gender (0.011) at 95% confidence level have p-value less than 5%. Thus, statistically, a significant relationship between virtual networks and components of education, age and job status is approved.

### **Discussion and Conclusion**

Social analysts have necessarily considered expanding cyberspace by creating changes in various aspects of life, particularly the cultural and social dimensions of societies. Currently, expanding new technologies in the modern world has provided various means of communication that have found new missions simultaneously with the development and improvement that the most significant of these missions is to connect nations and cultures to integrate culture in the world that is directed by great powers. Media are the most influential instruments among the methods of transferring cultures and values from communities to other communities to transfer values and cultures between communities, and we recognize the growth of new technologies in the field of communication media simultaneously with extensive technologies in the field of technology that has exceeded the previous media (press, radio, and television, cinema, etc.) in terms of capability and efficiency, message transmission speed, message type, and its quality, the probability of fast feedback. These acceleration and speed are caused by the Internet and related technologies, which pass rapidly geographical boundaries and connect nations and realize the ideal of McLuhan's global village and other media theorists. We observe factors such as cultural aggression, cultural exchange, exchange of values, norms, producing cultural industries by dominant countries in this rapid connection with the help of new media (virtual social networks) that intentionally aim to influence other nations and cultures, but it is possible this connection to be helpful and constructive for the cohesion of nations and the exchange of values, but, it causes conflicts in many cases that there is a direct relationship among the identity of individuals because forming individual identity occurs in the family and society that a person lives for years in it and is originated from the culture of society including language and literature, religion and the national historical, and geographical identity of nations. Of course, new media and the breaking of geographical boundaries have provided new opportunities for individuals, and they can use this opportunity correctly to have personal, social, economic, and even political development. But new media have been increasingly used and hence, has also raised concerns and have been highly considered by many researchers, particularly in underdeveloped or developing countries, and extensive research is conducting on its outcomes every day.

The family is the first institution which was designed to satisfy the innate requirements of human beings, particularly the requirement for social life, and it is possible to achieve the closest and deepest human interaction in the family. Families start to pass the path of new requirements due to the changes and transformations in the family structure and its influence on human's daily lives. Currently, Iranian families experience many challenges and it is required to pay attention to family changes due to the influence of modernity. (Sedghi Jalal and Fathi, 2015). This research shows that using virtual networks expands and integrates social values. Our findings confirm Thompson's theory. This research believes that if we plan to understand the cultural influence of modern media in the world, we should reject the perspective that using media will effectively reject traditional lifestyles and accept modern lifestyles. (Thompson, 2020) Research findings reveal that there is a significant relationship between using virtual social networks and lifestyle changes and increasing the divorce of couples. Using virtual social networks increasingly will change lifestyle increasingly. Furthermore, comparing independent means to compare the rate of lifestyle change in households that use networks and people who do not use networks reveals that there is a significant difference between the two groups. According to the research findings, our hypotheses are in agreement with sociological theories in the field of study. This hypothesis according to Bourdieu's lifestyle hypothesis states that considering the individual's objective living conditions and position in the social structure produces a special style. Cultural and social changes cause value changes and are reflected in lifestyle changes. Furthermore, as the theory of limited effects explains, virtual networks do not directly cause problems in the family, but they first influence the individual, change the individuals' viewpoints and values, and conclusively, change the individual's lifestyle with continuous use. (Sedghi Jalal, A., and Fathi, S., and Sedghi Jalal, H., 2015)



Our findings explain that there is a significant relationship between using virtual social networks and lifestyle changes and increasing divorce among couples. Using increasingly virtual social networks will increase lifestyle changes. Furthermore, comparing independent means to compare the rate of lifestyle change in households that use networks and people who do not use networks reveals that there is a significant difference between the two groups. As the research findings show, our hypotheses are in agreement with sociological opinions in the field of study. This hypothesis is in agreement with Bourdieu's lifestyle hypothesis states that the individual's objective living conditions and position in the social structure produces a particular style. Cultural and social changes cause value changes and are reflected in lifestyle changes. Furthermore, as the theory of limited effects explains, virtual networks do not directly cause problems in the family, but they first influence the individual, change the individuals' viewpoints and values, and conclusively, change the individual's lifestyle with continuous use. (Sedghi Jalal, A., and Fathi, S., and Sedghi Jalal, H., 2015)

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