

Sociological Investigation of the Usage of Cyber Space and its Relation with Social Isolation (Case Study: Science and Research Branch Students)

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Abstract: The development and improvement of electronic communication instruments and means in postmodern societies with fast intention has caused further multiplication in meanings and content of the communication itself. On the other hand the involvement of cyber space in our privacy has caused massive personality changes in people particularly the youth, in a way that individuals are separated from real world and have become floated and absorbed in cyber world. The main aim of this essay is investigating the effect of cyber space on individualism and isolation among university students. The method is survey and the method for gathering information is questionnaire. Questionnaire reliability has been confirmed by Cronbach's Alpha Method with accuracy of 86% and the statistical population is all the students in Science and Research Branch of Islamic Azad University. The statistical sample is 380 individuals according to Cochran's formula who are chosen by a simple random sampling technique. Research findings show that majority of respondents equal to 87% has responded positive to the usage of cyber space. It is interesting to know that only 10.5% of respondents responded negative to the usage of cyber space. Hence almost all of respondents have answered positive to the usage of cyber space. Majority of respondents equal to 79.25% has confirmed the usage of "Telegram Software" whereas 45.5% has confirmed the usage of "Telegram" and "whatsapp" simultaneously. According to the findings, the usage of cyber space has been measured: 56% Average, 30% High and 14% Low. Considering the statistical results, the relation between the independent variable (usage of cyber space, isolation and loneliness, feeling frustrated, age, education level, type of entertainment) and the dependent variables (social isolation and loneliness) has been strongly confirmed. Only relation of age with social isolation is reverse and relation of income level and social isolation could not be confirmed.

Keywords: Virtual Space, Frustration, Loneliness, Social Isolation.

Introduction

Globalization has revolutionized the kind, condition and standard of everyday life of man. Globalization, in fact, means interconnecting social events and social relations of distant lands with the local or local fringe of other societies. A phenomenon that can be considered a kind of present and absent cross. The global expansion of modernity should be considered in the context of an increasing connection between the conditions of distant societies and the chronic variability of local conditions and commitments (Giddens, 1999: 42). Most social practices and human behaviors in the traditional society were carried out in the form of families, traditions and customs, and most of the social relationships of humans in these frameworks were understood and realized, but under globalization, dimensions appeared in new conditions which changed the standard of everyday life (Giddens 1999: 7).

Virtual space life is a necessity today, and this necessitates us to reflect on the virtual environment and its interactive environment. Communication has now become widespread in a wide variety of relationships, including diverse people with diverse social activities that are diverse in societies and linked to social networks in a vast virtual world and new technology. In fact, "networks are open structures that can be expanded indefinitely and receive new indexes within themselves. Networks are

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the right tools for different activities." (Castells, 2006: 545). "Social networks are sites that provide users with a simple site like search engine by adding features such as chat and email and other things. Social networks are the site of the gathering of hundreds of millions of Internet users. Interacting and exchanging information regardless of frontiers, language, gender, and culture. The purpose of these networks is to create a more open, transparent, and more connected world." (Ameli, 2010: 12). The fact is that access to the Internet, its use and membership in social networks, the use of facilities and their expansion, as well as family life, relationships between family members and behavior have a lot of effect. Interpersonal relations are shaken, their minds are awakened and their behavior is influenced, as Giddens writes: "The internet is the heart of the revolutionary connection." (Giddens, 2010: 652). "We do not have the control over technological change as an individual and the rapid pace of this change is a threat that may take our lives as a flood. The impact of these new technologies often gives us chaos and distress" (ibid., 701), so that in the rebirth of social harms and in other words correct inactivity in the virtual environment is a bed for the formation of psychological and social damages, Since the new injuries and social injuries in the virtual world are due to the absence of obstacles, it is possible to deal with any kind of message, especially messages that give people serious psychological and social harm

Today, the use of the Internet among all age groups, including young people with diverse personal, cultural and social backgrounds, is in the first place welcomed in the traditional media and modern media. Virtual social networks become publicly available among users and with a wide geographical range within the national borders, becoming a private and personal relationship, and free from any kind of control by the authorities, by means of the superb communication in the field of communication. And have created areas of influence beyond the control of governments and institutions of power in societies. The Internet and social networking websites are the product of the ontological fragmentation and the increasing complexity of individual differences with which they are all in common. Today, even members of families and neighbors rarely have a single meaning of identity. It makes it more difficult to distinguish originality from day to day. Alan Thorn describes the seemingly controversial human condition: "We live in silence, we are in turmoil, we are isolated, we are lost in the Sea of People" (Thorn, 2001: 160).

Social relationship means an encountering of culture and rules. The sense of belonging to online communities requires cultural and world Subscription. Until now, several studies have been carried out to consider the negative potential impacts of new media on individuals. In addition, many central debates occur with social scientists about the cognitive and emotional effects on users, particularly on the potential effects of increased internet written communications as an instrument of social ties. In surface-level, the discussion center is the fact that social technology will expand mutual communication, but apparently consequences of such use, would be different for some users. According to social scientists and psychologists, social adjustment variable would be affected by Internet user. Meanwhile there is a paradoxical relationship between increased connectivity to the Internet and social isolation: Internet not only would increase social communication numbers, but also in many cases, such communication has some conflicts to other kind of relations in true life and in offline time. Because on online time, they tend to be their own best to the ideal representative. By the way, the limited features of online communication (the World Wide Web) destroys and erases a lot of information that are off-line communication. Many online users have always communicate with people that are the ideal person in online feature, But in the offline world, it was not what they had imagined. Another problem is that online chat and discussion is usually done on a slower pace and in proportion to offline communication, they are outclassed. Because the kind of situation which online dialogue and discussion would be expanded, is the circumstance that individuals who could talk to each other quite apart from a community-based network, have been specified and offline and in the other hand, it could be substituted by dimension online communication and lesser supporting role. Conclusion of Carnegie Mellon research showed that the time which is spent on offline social communication without face to face connection could influence the mood, loneliness and social adjustment. Also, recent research showed that there was a relationship between being online times versus loneliness and social and emotional isolation. Based on Pio's Internet project in 2000, Women believed that the Internet gives them the opportunity to further

contact with social networks such as friends and family. They also stated that by using Internet, they feel a social bond and emotional supporting (Biggs, 2000).

Concerns about youth and cultural changes, is as old as human history and deviation's youth, have always been an important issue on a community level.(Rabiee ali and Ehsan shah Ghasemi ,2009) Despite the positive seemingly connotations such as educational aspects and offering communication services and so on, Internet according to the type of utilization, has negative aspects, too. Uncontrolled use of computers, would encounter young and teenager in physical and social growth and mental development risk factor. Today, Internet has found a special place in the social structure, and as a matter of fact, it is a phenomenon which could strongly influence on various aspects including the basic social institution, the family. Research concluded that regarding the time consuming nature of Internet, it could be influence the social and family community in one hand and interactive times of person toward family in the other hand that even could reduce it. (Javadi. 2004). The researchers concluded that their results: In this study, psychological and social impact of the Internet on 169 people from 73 families were studied during the first or second years of accessing to internet. In this case study, internet was applied in communication exclusively, however, the more using the internet, the less family relationship and low social presence node could be deducted and that's lead to increase depression and isolation. (Dreyfus, 2004).

According to Giddens theory and from the perspective of social identity, evaluation of Internet impacts on social interaction falls into two basic categories. In one hand, there are interpreters and spectators who believe in Internet worldwide contribution in a supporting role of electronic community modern phase in order to strengthen or supplement current constant interaction. When people travel or work abroad, they can regularly communicate with their friends and relatives by Internet and then separation and remoteness is tolerable and acceptable. The Internet allows the formation variety modern kinds of relations: Network "anonymous" user can meet in chat rooms and talk about their favorite topics. This virtual contact can sometimes become full-fledged friendship or even lead to face to face meetings. Many Internet users are online active member of Internet society which is different from the communities qualitatively that are inhabitants of its physical world. Researchers who consider the Internet as enhancing positive human interaction argued that the Internet would breadth and richness of people's social networks (Giddens, 2006: 680).

Some sociologists fear that Internet technology innovation will lead to dramatically increasing social isolation and individuals. Based on their deduction, one of the effects and increasing access consequence to Internet in households is that people spent their lower useful time with family and friends. Internet, with bleary and dark of the boundaries between job and home, id being captured the home life. It should be noted many workers continue their work at home such as signing up email or terminating the works which they could complete in all day long (Giddens, 2006: 681-683). Taking the theory of structural strain of Merton (1938) into consideration explaining social indifference (social isolation is a dimension of indifference) it is stated that the various forms of a system of social failure are due to the inaccurate functioning of social roles and bases. Which makes people unable to discover their own goals (Merton, 1968: 41). Merton considers indifference as the result of conditions in which individuals do not accept the social goals and means to achieve it (Rafipoor, 2006: 23), in this circumstance, the individual faces a contradictory situation in which cannot use illegal means to achieve goals morally and as individual cannot find to achieve goals feels a failure, disillusionment and breaks and finally with gateway mechanism usage present him or herself as isolated and indifferent individual (Merton, 1968: 40).

Simmel evaluated the emergence of alienation with the lives of people in metropolises, individualism, the overcoming of objective pretensions to the mental spirit, social isolation, and ultimately social frustration. He believes that people in modern societies do not share the same pattern in their group affiliations. In this case, the establishment of social relations, combined with the dependence of individuals into groups, becomes multiple. Thus, the ground for the emergence of individualism is also provided, although, in the face of individualism, many group affinities are contradictory. In this perspective, alienation appears as a sense of isolation and powerlessness (Turner & Etal 1989: 259-260).

The theory of dependence, with the aim of competing with the theoretical models of limited effect and powerful effect, has been presented by Rokich and De Fleur (1976). This theory emphasizes the threefold relationship of the media, the audience and the community, and suggests that individuals have different affiliations with the media. These dependencies vary from person to person, from group to group, from culture to culture. Relationships between the media, the audience and society are presented in Figure 1.

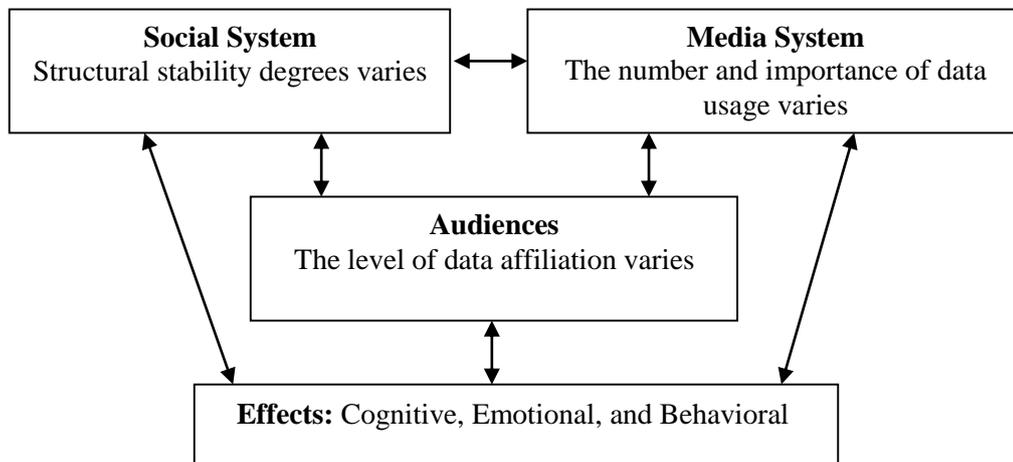


Figure (1): The Relationship between Media and Audience

Media is also different in terms of the number and importance of information functions. In a society, the more media perform various and more diverse functions, the greater their dependency. From the viewpoint of Rokich and De Flore, while the degree of complexity of media communities and media technologies is increasing, the exclusive functions of the media also increase. They argue that as the audience's media dependency on a particular message is more severe, the likelihood of changing its cognition, feelings and behavior will be affected by that message. Finally, the degree of audience dependency on information provided by the media is also different (Surin and Tankard, 2005: 414 413).

Depending on the function of the social-cultural system, the membership of the group of individuals and the nature, number and importance of the special information functions that the media system offers to individuals and society. "When messages are not related to the needs of individuals and the social realities of individuals are completely adequate before the message is received, these messages have little or no effect. In this situation, it may reinforce existing beliefs and behaviors. On the contrary, when the vacuum of social realities provides a framework for knowledge, action, and leisure, it becomes felt, and when the audience in this regard needs the information received by the media, these messages have a variety of changing effects. In this situation, it is expected that the messages will change the behavior of the respondent, either cognitively or emotionally or through explicit action and action. Thus, in order to explain and predict the effect of the message, the relative adequacy of the audience's social realities and the degree of audience's need for media attention should be taken into account "(De Fleur and W. Rokich, 1975: 280 276; quoted by the peasant, 1999: 15 14).

- Fero'zan believes that Internet could deprive individuals of social contacts for two reasons: first of all is that there is a potential in Internet that virtual interactions could replace real social contacts that are usually seen in commercial transactions, and secondly, time-consuming (Hemmat Abadi, 2009).
- The more individuals consider to adjacency diversity virtual, the less time allocate to applying urgent skills for non-virtual adjacency. (Bowman, 2001)
- On the other hand, some researchers like Hubert Dreyfus believed that usage of social networking reduces involvement of the physical and social. This in turn reduce one's perception of reality and the meaning of life. In fact, it seems that the more we use the network, the more

tending to pull us to unreal, lonely and non-meaningful world that escape from all the trouble of heritage body .(Dreyfus, 2001)

- Affonso believes that using the Internet causes misery, social isolation, loneliness, separation from family and generally decrease mental health. This separation from family and friends is a mental state that called it social isolation. Isolation and loss of social support are indicative of variables (two dimensions) of social isolation. (Affonso, 1999).
- Christopher Saunders (2002), based on a study named Internet usage role in depression and social isolation in teens showed that excessive applied of internet is rooted in weak social link. These results didn't show any especial direction. Interactions of age and Internet use explained different positive effects for adolescents and adults. The results also showed that Internet use on teenagers more influence their interactions toward family local close relatives and intimate friend that provide social support while on adults, it is more effective through local interaction and far relations with colleague, friend and far relatives .(Sanders,2000)
- Sajjadian performed a research as "the relationship between depression and social isolation of adults and teenagers Internet user with Internet user normal daily time" which concluded that most users of this case study are boys, single (bachelor) and educated. For evaluation of secondary research purposes and in order to appraisal of the difference of depression grade, social isolation and time working by internet in contrast to sex, educated degree, marriage, celibacy variables, t- test was performed. Results showed that there is no significant statistical difference among depression grade, social isolation and Internet use in mentioned variables, except the differences of depression grade among girls and boys that the averages of girls was higher than boys.
- Gorohel in explanation of Internet role, believe that among the total and to somewhat conflicting application of Internet, it is the best tool, even if the socialization is performed in a different way in corporation to the rest of the other method. While Greenfield, founder of The Center for Internet and Technology, disagreed with grohol and mentioned that Internet is a tool what communicate people in social aspect as lead to isolating them. (Jafarinajad, 2003)
- Mona Rahimi 'Soroush Fathi(2018) believe that the Investigating the Effects of Social Networks on Family Relations from the Viewpoints of Teachers in 11th Region of Education Ministry 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
- Bani Fatemeh Hossein, Aghayari Hare Tavakol, Mohammadpour Dariush (2018) from the study on the Internet and social isolation: In the third millennium, the Internet plays an ever-increasing role in the lives of adolescents and young people. The attraction of the Internet has led many young people to choose the Internet instead of interacting with their peers and parents. This companion to the Internet over time brings a sweet experience of being together and can lead to social isolation. The result shows that there is a significant relationship between the variables

of marital status, socioeconomic status, Internet usage, social use of the Internet and virtual socialization as independent variables and social isolation as a dependent variable of the research. In addition, the results of the multivariable regression analysis show that 21 percent of the variation of the dependent variable is explained by the independent variables in the model (marital status, Internet usage, virtual socialization, and socio-economic status).

- Mohseni Manouchehr, Behnaz Behzad, Sohrabi Mohammad Hadi (2006) from the study on the Internet and social isolation: Based on multiple regression analysis, hypotheses were tested. The results show a significant and inverse relationship between the use of the Internet during the day and social isolation. Also, social use of the Internet reduces social isolation.
- Pourshahriyar Mahsima (2007) believes in the study of the Internet and social isolation: There was no significant difference between the groups of users and non-users in the three variables of depression, social isolation and family relationships. In the second stage, according to the results of the Internet users (average of 10 hours or more), 25 students were randomly selected and compared with 25 non-manual students in the three variables mentioned. The results of "t" test showed a significant difference between the two groups in all three variables.
- Aghdasi Ali Naghi, Mahmodi Iraj (2011) have been studied the correlation between social isolation and internet and understood that there is direct meaningful relation between using internet and membership in social networks and other aspects of social isolation (such as sadness, loneliness and incapability) has direct and positive relation.
- Mostafavi Khangir Farahnaz (2015) studied the pathological study of the impact of using the Internet on students' social isolation: the digitalization of media is one of the technological consequences of communication that has emerged in the new world. The flourishing of contemporary communication technologies at different levels of society has led to the transfer of a large portion of traditional face-to-face communications to virtual space. Therefore, this trend has broken the traditional patterns of human contact and expanded the volume of online relationships. Also, one of the important issues of social hardship in today's world is the degree of social isolation and disruption that results from a person's mentality in a man's sense of duplicity of inertia and insecurity and trust, through the feeling of deprivation and dissatisfaction of life. Findings indicate that the use of the Internet with a beta of 28% has a direct impact on the social isolation of users.
- Rasoulzadeh Aghdam Samad, Ayayei Pooyan, Adipour Samad, Sohrabi Maryam (2015) Analysis of the relationship between Facebook social presence and social isolation among the youth of Tabriz city: between membership duration, usage rate, participation rate and activity, use There is a reciprocal and meaningful relationship between Facebook and social isolation, but there is a direct and significant correlation between unwanted use (online games and uncensored Facebook) from Facebook and social isolation.

Research Hypothesis

1. It seems there is significant relationship between cyber space usage and social isolation.
2. It seems there is a significant relationship between affiliation to cyber space and social isolation.
3. It seems there is a significant relationship between types of programs used in cyber space and social isolation.
4. It seems there is a significant relationship between feeling of loneliness and social isolation.
5. It seems there is a significant relationship between sense of failure and social isolation.
6. It seems there is a significant relationship between the level of academic education and social isolation.
7. It seems there is a significant relationship between the age and social isolation.
8. It seems there is a significant relationship between the sum of income and social isolation.

Methodology

This research is carried out using survey method and the data collection tool is a closed questionnaire. The main questionnaire is prepared and then a preliminary test is prepared on 35 subjects of the statistical population and then the final questionnaire is developed. The unit of analysis in this research is individual. The sample size is determined by the Cochran's sampling formula of 380 people, and the random sampling method is used according to the availability of the list of individuals in relation to their choice. For face validity, a tool has been used by experts and sociologists to determine whether the content is matched to the desired features. After the preliminary test on 35 individuals, the internal stability of the variables based on the Cronbach's alpha test is obtained the reliability of 0.871 is gathered.

Research Findings

Descriptive Results

Descriptive findings in this investigation shows that more than half (equal to 56.3%) of respondents to this questionnaire are female and the rest are male. According to the findings 63 percent of respondents exist within the age of 24 to 35 years old. Furthermore 20 percent are within the age of 35 to 40 years old. Main indicators for age variable number is very close to each other which indicates normal distribution. Minimum age is 24 and maximum is 40. Average of age is 34 and the age median is 32 and the age mode is 30. 53 percent of respondents are single and at the same time 47 percent are married. So most of respondents are single. 25.2 percent are bachelor degree students, whereas 45.8 percent are masters' students and 29 percent are Ph.D. students. Hence most of the respondents in this research are master degree students. Majority of respondents equal to 87 percent claim that they are using cyber social networks. This is when only 10.5 percent has claimed not using such networks. Hence majority of respondents, almost all has told that that they are using cyber space. Majority of respondents 79.25% has told using "Telegram" whereas 45.5% claimed using "Telegram" and "Whatsapp" simultaneously and the rest told using different social media. So level of cyber space usage is 56% average, 30% high and 12% low. 68% have claimed using social networks in the mornings and evenings and hence most of respondents claimed accessibility to internets at the morning and evening time.

Inferential Results

Due to the fact that all the variables have several elements, they are used to run the test and are converted to variables at the interval level, and as a result, the Pearson test is used.

Table (1): Summary of statistical tests of the relationship between social isolation and research variables

A)

Row	Independent Variables	Dependent Variable (Social Isolation)		
		Pearson Correlation Test		
		Correlation Value	Significant Level	Result
1	Cyber Space Usage	0.650	0.020	Relation Confirmed
2	Feeling of Loneliness	0.51	0.011	Relation Confirmed
3	Sense of Failure	0.466	0.000	Relation Confirmed
4	Affiliating to Cyber Space	0.541	0.002	Relation Confirmed
5	Age	-0.346	0.038	Relation Confirmed
6	Income	0.123	0.012	Relation not Confirmed

B)

Row	Chi-Square Test				
	Independent Variable	Chi-Square Value	df	Significant Level	Result
1	Type of program	65	-	0.005	Relation Confirmed

C)

Spearman Test				
Row	Independent Variable	Spearman Value	Significant Level	Result
1	Level of education	-0.461	0.022	Relation Confirmed

- According to the results of Pearson correlation, the relationship between independent variables (virtual space consumption, loneliness, feeling of failure, virtual space dependency, age, education level and type of programs) is confirmed by the dependent variable (social isolation). Only the relationship between the two variables (income and age) is correlated with social isolation and the relation between income and social isolation is not confirmed.
- According to Table 1, the correlation coefficient between social isolation variables and virtual space consumption is estimated at 0.650, which indicates a relatively strong and direct relationship. This means that by increasing (or decreasing) the use of virtual space, the level of social isolation increases (or decreases). With regard to the significance level of this relationship, which is equal to 0.02 and less than 0.05, then the zero assumption is rejected and the research hypothesis is confirmed. There is a relationship between the variables of social isolation and virtual space consumption.
- According to Table 1, the correlation coefficient between social isolation and loneliness variables is estimated at 0.510, which indicates a relatively strong and direct relationship. This means that by increasing (or decreasing) loneliness, the level of social isolation increases (or decreases). With regard to the significance level of this relationship, which is equal to 0.11 and less than 0.05, then the zero assumption is rejected and the research hypothesis is confirmed. There is a relationship between the variables of social isolation and virtual loneliness.
- According to Table 1, the correlation coefficient between social isolation variables and failure rate is 0.446, which indicates a relatively strong and direct relationship. This means that by increasing (or decreasing) the feeling of failure, the level of social isolation increases (or decreases). Considering the significance level of this relationship, which is equal to 0, 000 and less than 0.05, therefore, the zero assumption is rejected and the research hypothesis is confirmed. There is a relationship between the variables of social isolation and virtual disability.
- According to Table 1, the correlation coefficient between social isolation variables and virtual space dependency is calculated to be 0.541, which indicates a relatively strong and direct relationship. This means that by increasing (or decreasing) the dependence on virtual space, the level of social isolation increases (or decreases). Considering the significance level of this relationship, which is equal to 0, 000 and less than 0.05, therefore, the zero assumption is rejected and the research hypothesis is confirmed. There is a relationship between the variables of social isolation and dependence on virtual space.
- According to Table 1, the correlation coefficient between social isolation variables and age is calculated to be -0.346, which indicates a relatively strong and reverse relationship. This means that with increasing (or decreasing) age the level of social isolation is reduced (or increased). Considering the significance level of this relationship, which is equal to 0.038 and less than 0.05, then the zero assumption is rejected and the research hypothesis is confirmed. There is a relationship between the variables of social isolation and age.
- According to Table 1, the correlation coefficient between social isolation variables and income is calculated to be 0.123, which indicates a relatively strong and direct relationship. This means that by increasing (or decreasing) the amount of income, the level of social isolation increases (or decreases). With regard to the significance level of this relationship, which is equal to 0.122 and less than 0.05, then the zero assumption is rejected and the research hypothesis is confirmed. There is a relationship between the variables of social isolation and the income level.
- According to the results of the Chi-square test, the Chi-square is equal to 65 and the degree of freedom is equal to 4, and at the 95% confidence interval, the significance level is equal to 0.005, then the zero assumption is rejected and the research hypothesis is confirmed. In other words, the type of programs has a positive impact on social isolation.

- According to Table 1, the correlation coefficient between social isolation variables and education level is calculated to be -0.461, which indicates a relatively strong and reverse relationship. This means that by increasing (or decreasing) the level of education, the level of social isolation decreases (or increases). Considering the significance level of this relationship, which is equal to 0.022 and less than 0.05, then the zero assumption is rejected and the research hypothesis is confirmed. There is a relationship between the variables of social isolation and education level.

Conclusion

New data technologies in current world, has caused various complicated changes in human relationships and has patterned new forms of communication personalities. This phenomenon between internet and satellite receivers has appeared as prominent new technologies which have major effects on socio-cultural structures of today societies. According to Castells the place of internet as the main substructure of the data society is important and current time data revolution had major effects on different aspects of human life especially culture (Castells, 2001). Taking into account the major technology changes and changing privacy limits and the interaction between humans, have converted people physical presence to cyber presence. As there is a real need for interaction between humans and its cancelation impossibility a new type of social life has formed in which the human activities has shifted from real to cyber world. Social sciences in this between has changed and emphasized on its meanings in a new way. (Borojerdi & Fathi, 2018)

Virtual social networks are a new generation of social relationships that, although they have not had much time, have been able to penetrate people's lives. Social networks have a great role in today's world and their role cannot be ignored. Networks affect different aspects of individual and social life. Social networking is a network of individuals and groups and communication between them. Social networks are composed of individuals (or organizations) linked by one or more specific interests. Affiliations like friendship, kinship, common interests, financial exchange, and special interest in a subject of shared beliefs, knowledge and art. In its simplest form, the virtual community is a platform for building relationships, such as friendship, between nodes, and groups that are connected to the people, resulting in social communication from that person to the network and from the network to the whole person. Today, with the development of mass media and new computer technologies, young people have found broad connections with various communities and cultures, and their position in understanding and understanding the values, beliefs and choices of desirable norms has become more complicated and difficult. Perhaps the existing backgrounds have led young people and adolescents to face conflicting behaviors and norms with the values of their society. The sense of diversification combined with the tendency to appear in the social environment has dramatically changed the type of cover, makeup, pattern, behavior, and it has often attracted human tendencies. The magnitude of these changes is as much as today's human life, and each of them at the community level has its own consequences.

In its simplest form, the virtual community is a platform for building relationships, such as friendship, between nodes, and groups that are connected to the people, resulting in social communication from that person to the network and from the network to the whole person. Today, with the development of mass media and new computer technologies, young people have found broad connections with various communities and cultures, and their position in understanding and understanding the values, beliefs and choices of desirable norms has become more complicated and difficult. Perhaps the existing backgrounds have led young people and adolescents to face conflicting behaviors and norms with the values of their society. The sense of diversification combined with the tendency to appear in the social environment has dramatically changed the type of cover, makeup, pattern, behavior, and it has often attracted human tendencies. The magnitude of these changes is as much as today's human life, and each of them at the community level has its own consequences.

Findings of the research showed that one of the important issues regarding social disorders in the world today is the degree of social isolation and disruption that results from mental disorientation and

insecurity and trust in the human being. It creates feelings of deprivation and dissatisfaction with life. This in itself creates some basic problems for society, because it deprives a person of having to enter into social relationships that in some way overcomes his basic needs, and on the other hand, the possibility of providing a background eliminates social solidarity. Nowadays, the use of digital media has become so widespread that life sometimes becomes difficult and even impossible without them. Media digitization is one of the technological consequences of communication that has emerged in the new world. The flourishing of contemporary communication technologies at most levels of the community has led to the transfer of a large portion of traditional face-to-face communications to virtual space. This trend has broken the traditional patterns of human contact to the creation of web friendships and the expansion of online relationships. For these people, the Internet is a natural and environmental connection that spends most of its leisure time.

Nowadays, applying the digital media is widespread around the world, as life without them is though and even impossible. Digitalization of media is one the relation technology consequences that create in modern world. Flourishing of current relative technology in the most level of society lead to transmit great section of face-to-face traditional relations to virtual space. This trend reach to breaking traditional pattern of human contacts to create web friendship and expanding the online relation amount. For such kind of individuals, Internet became a environmental and natural relation that could spent lots of their free time. Also, one the most significant problem (issue) that seems to be the social involvement is the social isolation and rupture of which mentally made person to feel helplessness and lack of security and trust and thereby cause double deprivation and lack of satisfaction with life. The issue itself is causing a problem for society, because in the one hand, a person deprive of getting along with social relations that could satisfy basic demands individually and on the other hand, allow to eliminates the possibility of creation of social solidarity.

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