



The Role of Virtual Social Networks in Conflicts and Marital Obligations of Male and Female Teachers in Zahedan

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Abstract: *Introduction: Marital life is one of the most universal human institutions that consists of two people with different abilities and talents, with different needs and interests and in a word with different personalities. An intimate marital relationship requires couples to learn to communicate with each other, while they are different, if not, it will cause the collapse of the family and conflicts between each other. The purpose of this study was to determine the role of social network damage in conflict and marital obligations of female and male teachers in Zahedan. Methodology: This descriptive study was of correlational type. The statistical population of this study included 649 teachers of Zahedan District 1. Among them, 242 (153 women and 89 men) were selected by stratified random sampling using Morgan table were chosen. To collect data, three questionnaires, social effects of social networking, Adams and Jones marital conflict questionnaire and marital commitment questionnaire were used. Data were analyzed using SPSS version 20 and descriptive and inferential methods. The descriptive level of frequency, percent and inferential level of Pearson correlation coefficient and regression analysis were used. Results: Inferential results of the data showed that the components of marital conflict with the components of social networks have a significant relationship, as the social dimension has a positive and significant relationship with the reduction of the collaboration, the reduction of sexual relations. There is a positive and significant relationship between the individual and the relatives. There is a significant relationship between cultural-ethical dimension and individual dimension in the reduction of family relationship with relatives of spouse and friends. There is a significant relationship between the cultural, ethical, individual and social dimensions by effective communication. There is a significant relationship between marital commitment and social networking components as there is an inverse relationship between the individual dimension and marital commitment.*

Keywords: *Social Networks, Teachers, Conflict, Marital Commitment.*

INTRODUCTION

Marital life is one of the most universal human institutions, consisting of two people with different abilities and talents, with different needs and interests, and in a word with different personalities. An intimate

marital relationship requires couples to learn to communicate and interact with each other. Conflicts arise when couples, for the sake of cooperation and shared decisions, show different degrees of independence and solidarity that these differences can be categorized on a continuum from a mild conflict to a complete conflict. In Glaser's view, marital conflict results from the heterogeneity of the husband and wife in the type of needs and the method of satisfaction, self-orientation, difference in behavior, behavioral schemas, and irresponsible behavior toward marital and marital communication (Afkhani et al., 2007).

The intensity of conflict can range from obvious differences in couples' supervision to serious differences in values and aspirations (Farahbakhsh et al., 2004). The conflict between members of the family strikes the unity and integrity of the family, and the severity of the conflict leads to hypocrisy, aggression, conflict, and, eventually, the destruction and deterioration of the family. The family center, which is disturbed by conflicts and controversy between husbands and couples, has devastating effects on the life of the child, children and family, which in the coming years evolves in an upright manner (Rajabi et al., 2013).

As conflicts increase in couples, incompatibility increases and more dissatisfaction is obtained, and these problems are considered to be divorce and separation grounds (Yong & Long, 1998). Researchers have shown that the negative effects of conflict (anger, hatred, discomfort and fear) in couples' interactions are related to violence and engagement (Bookwala et al., 2005) These malicious links or negative interactions between couples have led to a reduction in satisfaction with the relationship and an increased probability of divorce. (Amato & Hohmann-Marriott, 2007) In addition to the aforementioned cases, many studies have been conducted in relation to the destructive effects of the conflict, all of which indicate that marital conflict affects mental health, physical and family health (Fincham and et al., 2004).

Also, conflicts can have a negative effect on quality of life, occupation and family and reduce the amount of individual's satisfaction of life (Asgari et al., 2011). In committed families, the members not only devote themselves to the comfort and well-being of the family, but also to the growth and The excellence of each of its members (Harris, 2006) makes it possible for couples to effectively interact with each other's desires (Patterson, 2002). Commitment due to the experience of attractiveness appears to be desirable, appropriate, and trusted, once it becomes larger, it becomes more stable (Johnson, 2002). Therefore, marital commitment is considered as a decision to continue marital life, and is the relationship and psychological affiliation with the partner. Amato argues that marital commitment means how much the couple value their marital relationships and how much they are motivated to maintain their marriage. Commitment to a relationship can be considered as an intermediary for forgiveness, understanding in determining the place of residence, and willingness to sacrifice itself to a partner. Anderson believes that healthy marriage means the presence of several elements such as commitment, marital satisfaction, and the absence of elements such as violence and betrayal. Both commitment to the wife and commitment to the marriage institution seem to be important for the success of a marriage. Non-commitment can lead to erosion in couples' life and betrayal of marriage commitments. Today, privacy is very vulnerable in social networks and any kind of misuse is possible. Moreover, the prospect of prosecution of crimes from it is very small, because information is widely and unknowingly available to those who are not easily identifiable, and may not be found by anyone who has been abused. Also, the right of users to use their information is not clear and social networks will use this information to earn more money, and even political and social goals, in whatever form they want. (Asgari et al., 2011). A virtual social network is like a virtual venue for a public meeting of citizens of the world, a common point of reference in which millions of more than 155 countries are interlinked and a huge organization whose order has been pre-determined somewhat. The general rule governing the Internet is the free use of information. From functionalist's point of view, it is possible for media to enter societies to have two kinds of functioning. Its positive function is to promote the unmanageable spread of science and the transfer of culture and the acceleration of communication. But its negative effect is that it reduces the social and family relationships of individuals emotionally and reduces the interactive relationship among the

community, the spread of the culture of violence, it creates crises and conflicts among the members of the family. As a result, the research seeks to answer the question of how social networks play a role in conflicts and marital commitment.

Methodology

This study is a descriptive-correlational study. The statistical population of the study consisted of 649 male and female male and female teachers of Zahedan. In this research, due to the lack of equality of the number of female and male teachers, a random-stratified sampling method was used. The sample size of our study was determined using Cochran's formula of 242 people (153 women and 89 men). Three marital conflicts questionnaire, marital commitment and membership effects in social networks were used to collect information.

Marital Conflict Questionnaire:

This questionnaire is a 54-item tool designed to measure marital conflicts based on clinical experiences. The Eight questionnaire measures marital conflicts such as reducing partnerships, reducing sex, increasing emotional reactions, increasing support for children, increasing individual relationships with relatives, reducing family relationships with spouses and friends, separating finances from Each other, and his communication is effective. For each question, there are five options that are assigned a proportion of 1 to 5 points. The maximum total score of the questionnaire is 270 and at least 54. Sub-scale questions are as follows: reduction of cooperation, questions 4, 12, 18, 25, 34, reduction of sex, questions 5, 13, 19, 35, 40; increase in child support; questions 9, 22, 31 , 38, 44; Increasing personal relationship with relatives; Questions 8, 15, 21, 29, 37, 43; Reducing individual relationships with relatives of spouse and friends; Questions 1, 23, 32, 46, 50, 53, separating affairs Financial questions from each other, questions 2, 10, 17, 24, 33, 39, 48, reduce the effective communication of Questions 3, 7, 11, 16, 26, 28, 30, 41, 45, 47, 52, 54.

The maximum score of each subscale is equal to the number of questions in those subscales, multiplied by 5. In this tool, a higher score means more conflict and less score means better relationships and less conflict.

Options scoring is as follows: never (1), rarely (2), sometimes (3), most (4), always (5). Questions 3, 11, 14, 26, 30, 33, 45, 47, 54 are scored in reverse order. Cronbach's alpha for the whole questionnaire was calculated on a 270-member group of 0.96, and for 8 subscales it was: reduction of cooperation, 81.8; reduction of sex, 0.61; emotional response, 70 Increasing child support, 0.33; Increasing personal relationship with relatives; 0.86; Decreasing family relationship with relatives of spouse and friends; 89%; separating finances from each other; 0.71; and reducing communication. Effective, 0.69. Marital conflicts questionnaire has good contentment. In the analysis stage of the content of the test, after performing the preparatory work and calculating the correlation of each question with the whole questionnaire and its scales, due to the correlation of all the questions, no questions were deleted (Sanei, Bagher et al., 2008)

Adams & Jones Marriage Commitment Questionnaire

Adams & Jones Marriage Commitment Questionnaire (DCI) was developed by Adams & Jones in 1997 and measures 44 questions and three dimensions of marital commitment. These dimensions include personal commitment: a commitment to the spouse based on the charm of the spouse. Ethical Commitment: A commitment to marriage based on the sanctity and respect of the marital relationship. Structural Commitment: Commitment to the spouse and marriage that is based on the feeling of coercion and continuation of marriage or fear of the consequences of divorce. In Iran, Shahsiah et al. (2008) validated the validity of this questionnaire. They report the reliability of this questionnaire according to Cronbach's alpha of 0.85.

Social Network Questionnaire

The scale was designed by Moghimi and Latifi in order to investigate the effects of membership in virtual social networks in married couples (male and female) in 1394. The purpose of the virtual social networking on this scale is What’s Up, Telegram, B Talk, Tango Viber, Instagram, and other virtual social networks used in Iran. The questionnaire has 37 items that include three sub-scales: individual dimension, social dimension, and cultural-moral dimension.

1. Individual dimension: 15 items that examine individual motivations for membership in social networks and the effects that membership in social networks puts on individuals' thoughts, attitudes and behaviors.
2. Social dimension: contains 13 items. In this dimension, the individual's belief in the merits and disadvantages of membership in virtual social networks and the impacts of membership in social networks on insights, attitudes and interpersonal and social behaviors are discussed.
3. The cultural-ethical dimension: the cultural-ethical dimension also has nine phrases that examine the attitude of the individual towards the customs and customs of the society and the individual's ethics for membership in the virtual networks and the effects that membership in social networks has on Thoughts, attitudes and cultural-moral behaviors.

Grading method: The terms of this scale have 5 options on the Likert scale and are graded as follows: 1 = very low; 2 = low; 3 = average; 4 = high; 5 = too high

To get a score for each sub-level, it's enough to score all the terms related to the sub-scale to be combined.

The validity of this scale has been investigated in a content style. Hence, with 10 speakers and researchers, interviews were conducted and a number of phrases were presented. In the next stage, interviews were conducted with 40 married women and men in Isfahan city and interviews were conducted on qualitative methods in different aspects of the networks. Then the interviews were coded and the existing items were extracted from them and pre-set with the preceding phrases and 77 phrases were prepared and tested experimentally on 30 people.

The reliability of the expressions was verified by the relevant field professors and their validity was calculated by Cronbach's alpha method, and the expressions with low reliability coefficients were deleted and questions that raised the reliability coefficient were selected and, finally, 37 statements with an alpha higher than 0.87 remained. The Cronbach's alpha coefficient in this questionnaire is 217 (0.87) (13).

Data analysis is done at two levels of descriptive and inferential statistics. At the descriptive level, statistical characteristics such as frequency, percentage, and inferential statistics of Pearson correlation coefficient and regression analysis were used.

Findings

Table 1: Correlation between membership variables in virtual social networks with marital conflict components

Variable	Cultural-moral dimension	Social dimension	Individual dimension
Reduce Collaboration	-0/09	** -0/20	* -0/14
Decreased sex	* -0/11	** -0/20	* -0/11
Increased emotional reactions	0/02	-0/01	-0/02
Increased child support	-0/04	-0/02	0/03
Increasing individual relationships with relatives	0/05	0/09	** -0/26
Decreasing family relationship with relatives of spouse and friends	* 0/12	** -0/11	** -0/21

Separating finances from each other	0/14	-0/10	-0/08
Reducing effective communication	**0/16	*0/11	**0/16

The results of Table 1 show that there is a significant relationship between membership dimension in social networks; individual dimension by decreasing collaboration ($r = -0.14$), sexual decline ($r = -0.11$), increasing relationship with relatives ($r = -0.26$), relationship with relatives of spouse and friends ($r = -0.21$), inverse and significant relationship between individual dimension and effective relationship ($r = -0.16$), positive and significant relationship at 95 and 99 level of confidence. However, there was not a meaningful relationship between individual dimension and increased emotional reactions and increased support for children and the separation of finances from each other. Social dimensions were reduced by co-operation ($r = -0.20$), decreased sex ($r = -0.20$), decreased family relationship with spouse and friends ($r = -0.11$), and decreased effective relationship ($r = -0.11$), there is a reverse and significant relationship between at 95% and 99% confidence level. However, there was not a meaningful relationship between social dimension and increased emotional reactions, increased support for children, increase of individual relationship with relatives and separation of finances from each other. In addition, there was a significant negative correlation between cultural-ethical dimension with decreasing sex ($r = -0.11$) and decreasing relationship ($r = -0.16$), and between cultural-moral dimensions with decreasing family relationship with spouse's relatives and friends ($r = -0.12$) at 95% and 99% confidence level.

Table 2: Correlation between membership variables in virtual social networks with marital commitment components

Variable	Cultural-moral dimension	Social dimension	Individual dimension
Commitment to the spouse	0/07	**0/15	**0/24
Commitment to marriage	0/24	**0/18	**0/25
Sense of commitment (mandatory commitment)	0/02	-0/06	**0/23

The results of Table 2 show that there is a reverse and significant relationship between membership dimensions in social networks; individual dimension with commitment to spouse ($r = -0.24$) and social dimension ($r = -0.15$) The commitment to marriage with individual dimension ($r = -0.25$) and social dimension ($r = -0.18$), inverse and significant relationship between sense of commitment and individual dimension ($r = -0.23$) at 99% confidence level.

Discussion and Conclusion

Inferential results of the data showed that there is a reverse and significant relationship between the dimensions of membership in social networks; the individual dimension with diminished collaboration, decreasing sex, increasing relationship with relatives, decreasing relationship with relatives of wife and friends; there is a positive and significant correlation between individual dimension and reducing effective communication at 95% and 99% confidence level.

However, there was not a significant relationship between individual dimension and increased emotional reactions and increased support for children and the separation of finances from each other. Social dimension is associated with a reduction of cooperation, a reduction in sex, a reduction of family relationships with spouses and friends, and a reduction of effective communication, there is a reverse and significant relationship between them at 95% and 99% confidence level.

However, there was not a significant relationship between social dimension and increased emotional reactions, increased support for children, increase of individual relationship with relatives and separation of finances from each other. In addition, there is a significant relationship between the cultural-ethical dimension and the reduction of sexual relations and the reduction of the relationship between the reverse and the significant relationship between the cultural-ethical dimension and the reduction of the family relationship with the relatives of the spouse and friends at 95% and 99% confidence level.

These results, which confirm the first question of our research, are in line with Atiran's findings (Rajabi et al., 2013) that there is a relationship between the use of social networks and marital conflict and the most harm in the field of sexual relations and the least damage in the regulation of financial affairs. So the areas that are involved directly interact with the damage they receive. When couples are in private, they must decide on different matters. Their position creates different demands and opinions that need to be solved. Decisions made by couples determine the quality and power of couples' relationships, sometimes due to differences or unmanaged expectations, the quality of the relationship decreases and satisfaction decreases. Conflict is a necessary product of common life. Conflict will occur when two people live together as a couple. Because of the nature of the couples' interaction, there are times when disagreements are observed or the needs are not met. As a result, the spouses feel angry and discontented towards each other, and each believes that his wife is a bad person and an incompatible person who causes her grief. Because in social networks people use friendly words and consistent and respectful encounters to communicate outside the framework of the custom of society and the family system, which leads to the emergence of hidden treachery. Although communication in social networks has a positive dimension, including the range of communications, removing barriers such as location and time, and facilitating access, it puts human relationships at the risk of serious damage to modern life.

Also, the data in Table 2 showed that there is a reverse and significant relationship between membership dimensions in social networks; individual dimension and social dimension with marital commitment at 99% confidence level. These results confirm the second hypothesis of our research. By reviewing the results of previous investigations, it has been observed that no results have been found like the results of the present study. In explaining the findings of this research, it can be said that as the use of virtual social networks is less, the marital commitment becomes greater. In explaining the findings of this research, it can be said that as the use of virtual social networks is less, the marital commitment becomes greater. It can be said that these networks are diverse and widespread that ignore people from their main role in life. The role of the wife is one of the most important roles and eternal roles that people accept and must respect all the obligations, principles and desires of each other. Over time, the use of social networks affects people's attitudes and relationships, and changes person's thoughts. As a matter of fact, relationships that are formed on the social network are unfounded and have no real basis. Many people do not say kind words to their husbands, but they cope in a friendly, respectful manner in cyberspace, and give kind words to their lists. People who are more sensitive to their husbands do not tend to see their spouses speak to their opposite sex. This is a natural thing, and it does not have anything to do with the woman and the man. Of course, women tend to be more sensitive than others. Many social network addicts have a shaky family relationship and sometimes causes to divorce. The impact of social networks on the personality of individuals and the impact of this network on the opposite sex in cyberspace have led to the breakdown of privacy and the disappearance of relationships and it has reduced the commitment and adherence of individuals to their families and spouses.

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