

Virtual Social Sexual Networks and Their Impact on Family Upbringing in Palestinian Society

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to measure the extent of Palestinian youth's use of social networks for sexual purposes, analyze the nature of sexual content exchanged on these networks, explore the motivations driving youth to use social networks for sexual purposes, assess the impact of using social networks for sexual purposes on family interaction and relationships, and examine the effect of family guidance and supervision on the use of social networks for sexual purposes. The descriptive-analytical method was used, targeting all Palestinian youth in the West Bank governorates aged between 18-29 years, totaling (915,191) according to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. The minimum sample size was (384), and data were collected through an electronic questionnaire distributed on Palestinian social media, resulting in a final sample size of (619) individuals. The results showed that social sexual networks have a significant negative impact on family upbringing in the Palestinian community. The extent of use, the nature of the exchanged content, and the motivations behind using social networks for sexual purposes all have negative effects on family upbringing. The findings also indicated that respondents' responses do not differ significantly based on gender or educational level, but they do differ between singles and married individuals, with a greater impact of social sexual networks on married individuals and a greater impact on family upbringing among singles. Based on these results, the study recommends enhancing family awareness and digital guidance, supporting mental health, developing educational content, strengthening regulations and legislation, cooperating with educational institutions, creating safe platforms for youth, and providing alternative programs for entertainment and social interaction.

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Introduction

Social networks are an integral part of everyday life in modern times, where interaction across these networks has become self-evident in many societies around the world [1]. Among these societies is Palestinian society, which faces multiple social, economic, and political challenges. With the emergence and spread of social media, a new phenomenon has emerged concerning social sexual networks. Young people seek to use these platforms to empty their sexual potential and identify with the opposite sex. This phenomenon is particularly negative in a conservative society such as the predominantly Muslim-dominant Palestinian society.

Social networks are online platforms that allow individuals to interact with each other, and share ideas, images, and information in general. These networks include platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and Snapchat. In different societies, the uses of these platforms vary by culture, social values, and individual needs [2]. In conservative societies such as Palestinian society, these networks are a means of socializing and sharing news, but they may also be used in other non-traditional ways that conflict with prevailing social values.

Social sexual networks are defined as the use of social media for sexual purposes. Young people seek to learn about the opposite gender and empty their sexual potential through digital interaction

[3]. In the Palestinian context, these activities include private conversations, and sharing images and videos of a sexual nature. This use reflects a shift in how young people deal with sexual issues and relationships in a society whose traditions are chastised and reserved.

There are several reasons why Palestinian youth resort to social sexual networks. One of the most prominent causes is sexual repression resulting from strict social and religious constraints governing sex relations.

In Palestinian society, young people face severe constraints in expressing their sexual feelings in traditional ways, prompting them to seek alternative outlets such as the Internet. In addition, curiosity and desire for experience are other motivations that cause young people to use these networks in ways that are contrary to traditional values.

Study Problem

Conservative Arab societies, including Palestinian society, face enormous challenges in dealing with rapidly imposing technical and digital developments. One of these challenges is the phenomenon of young people's use of social networks for sexual purposes, which includes striving to empty sexual energies and recognize the opposite gender via social media platforms. In a society characterized by reservation and chastity, this phenomenon is of great concern for its negative effects on the social fabric and prevailing cultural and religious values.

Young Palestinians who are under social, economic, and political pressure on these platforms find refuge in expressing their repressed feelings and desires, but such use can lead to serious repercussions such as widespread pornography, threatening family values, and increasing cases of extortion and sexual exploitation. This problem requires an in-depth study to understand its impulses, its impacts, and how it can be effectively addressed. Hence, there is a need to investigate how this phenomenon affects Palestinian society and to identify the factors that drive young people to use social networks in this way, as well as to explore possible ways to raise awareness and reduce this phenomenon.

Study Questions

Main Question

What are the effects of Palestinian youth's use of social networks for sexual purposes on family upbringing in Palestinian society?

Sub-Questions

- To what extent are Palestinian youth using social networks for sexual purposes?
- What is the quality of cross-sexual content across social networks among Palestinian youth?
- What motivations motivate Palestinian youth to use social networks for sexual purposes?
- How does the use of social networks for sexual purposes affect family interaction and family relations between Palestinian youth and their families?
- How does family guidance and oversight affect Palestinian youth's use of social networks for sexual purposes?

Study Objectives

This study aims to:

- Measuring Palestinian youth's use of social networks for sexual purposes.
- Analyze the quality of cross-sexual content across social networks.
- Explore the motivations that motivate young people to use social networks for sexual purposes.
- Evaluate the impact of the use of social networks for sexual purposes on family interaction and family relations.
- Examine the impact of family guidance and control on the use of social networks for sexual purposes.

Significance of the Study

This study is of great scientific and applied importance, contributing scientifically to closing the knowledge gap on the impact of the use of social networks for sexual purposes on family upbringing in Palestinian society. The study provides a deep understanding of the factors and motives that lead to this use and its impact on family relationships, helping sociology and psychology researchers to develop new theories and interpretative frameworks. In practice, the results of the study provide data and information that can be used by decision makers and educators to develop awareness-raising and educational programs aimed at guiding young people toward the positive use of social networks and strengthening family control. This contributes to the preservation of social and religious values in Palestinian society.

Study Hypotheses

The following hypotheses have been tested:

There is a statistically significant impact ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) of social sexual networks on family-raising processes in Palestinian society. It has the following sub-hypotheses:

- There is a statistically significant impact ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) on the extent to which virtual social sexual networks are used in

family-raising processes in Palestinian society.

- There is a statistically significant impact ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) on the quality of cross-content via virtual social sexual networks in family-raising processes in Palestinian society.
- There is a statistically significant impact ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) of the use of virtual social sexual networks on family-raising processes in Palestinian society.
- There are no statistically significant differences at the indicative level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) of participant's responses to the relationship between social gender networks and family upbringing in Palestinian society attributable to demographic variables (gender, education, social status).

Study Limits

Time limits: This study took place in 2024.

Spatial limits: This study took place in the northern governorates of the West Bank.

Human limits: This study was limited to the category of Palestinian youth aged 18-29.

Theoretical Framework

Social networks are an integral part of modern day-to-day life and have contributed to changing how individuals interact and communicate. In conservative Arab societies, such as Palestinian society, social networks for sexual purposes have emerged, and raised concern about their impact on social values and family upbringing. This study aims to understand the impact of social sexual networks on family upbringing in Palestinian society by analysing the extent of use, the quality of mutual content, the motives behind such use, and its impact on family relations.

Social Networks and Their Impact on Communities

Social networks are electronic platforms that allow individuals to communicate and interact with each other and share diverse content such as texts, photos, videos, and links, these networks include sites such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Snapchat, and others. Social networks have played a big role in changing social dynamics helping to facilitate communication, exchange ideas, and spread awareness on different issues, but at the same time it has created new challenges, such as the spread of misinformation, Privacy, and digital security. In conservative societies, these networks added a new dimension to young people's interaction with sex and relationship issues [4].

Changing Social Dynamics

Social networks have changed how individuals interact and communicate radically, it has become easier for individuals to communicate with friends and family regardless of geographical distances. This continuous and diverse communication has helped to promote personal and social relationships, in addition, these networks provided a platform for individuals to express their views and ideas freely, participating in community dialogues on various topics and helping to form virtual communities that bring together people of common interest; this fostered a sense of belonging and social solidarity [5].

Facilitating the Exchange of Ideas and Dissemination of Awareness

Through social networks, it has become possible to spread ideas and information quickly and effectively, Individuals and institutions can share news, articles, and educational content, thus contributing to raising awareness on important issues such as human rights, environment, and health, and these networks have also helped to disseminate awareness campaigns and social initiatives community participation and volunteerism. Often social

networks contribute to public opinion and positive societal changes by highlighting and gathering support for important issues [6].

New Challenges: Misinformation, Privacy and Digital Security

Despite the many benefits of social networks, they have created new challenges for societies. One of the most prominent challenges is the spread of misinformation and fake news. Anyone can post inaccurate or misleading information, misleading the public and increasing information chaos. In addition, privacy and digital security are critical issues, users' data can be compromised or exploited, threatening their privacy and personal security. These challenges therefore require measures and procedures to protect users and provide a secure digital environment [1].

Impact of Social Networks on Conservative Communities

In conservative societies, social networks have added a new dimension to young people's interaction with sex and relationship issues. These networks provided young people with an opportunity to interact with the opposite gender in ways that were not available in real life due to social and religious constraints, such interaction can have positive and negative effects; On the one hand, it can help reduce the gender gap and promote understanding and communication, on the other hand, it can lead to undesirable behaviours and practices that run counter to society's social and religious values [4].

Opportunities and Risks in the use of Social Networks

Social networks provide tremendous opportunities for learning, communication, and personal development, where young people can benefit from online educational resources and communicate with experts and professionals in different fields. They can also develop their digital skills and take advantage of the career opportunities offered by social networks. However, they must be aware of the risks associated with using these networks [7].

Thus, it can be argued that social networks have become an integral part of our daily lives, and have extensive influences on the social and cultural dynamics of different societies. In conservative societies, such as Palestinian society, special challenges arise with regard to the use of social networks for sexual purposes and their effects on social values and family upbringing. It is essential to understand these impacts and to develop awareness-raising and protection strategies to ensure that social networks are used in ways that promote positive communication and protect individuals from potential risks.

Social Sexual Networks

The term "social-sexual networks" refers to the use of social media for sexual purposes, such as seeking sexual relations, exchanging sexual content, and establishing interactions of a sexual nature [8]. In conservative societies, like Palestinian society, these activities are seen as contrary to prevailing religious and social values [8]. However, the use of social networks for sexual purposes has become an increasing phenomenon among Palestinian youth, owing to several factors, including sexual repression resulting from social and religious constraints, and the search for alternative outlets for expressing sexual wishes [9].

The Extent to which Social Networks are Used for Sexual Purposes

At present, social networks are increasingly being used for sexual purposes among young people, this is mainly due to strict social and religious constraints that limit sexual expression in everyday life. Social networks provide a special and semi-unknown space for young people to interact sexually with the opposite sex, making

it a preferred way to unload suppressed sexual energies. Studies suggest that many young people spend long hours interacting across these platforms, thus complicating the social landscape.

Quality of Mutual Sexual Content

Cross-sexual content across social networks includes a variety of media, including images and videos of a sexual nature, erotic text messages, and direct sexual conversations [10]. This type of content can have serious psychological and social effects, at the psychological level, can lead to feelings of anxiety, shame, and frustration. At the social level, it can increase the likelihood of being extorted and exploited, as individuals can use sexual content as a means of pressuring others or obtaining material or sexual benefits [11].

Motives for the use of Social Networks for Sexual Purposes

There is a variety of motivations for Palestinian youth to use social networks for sexual purposes, including [2, 8, 9, 11].

- **Sexual repression:** As a result of strict social and religious constraints, young people have difficulty expressing their sexual desires in traditional ways, this repression prompts them to seek alternative outlets on social networks, where they can interact freely and without restrictions.
- **Search for excitement:** Social networks provide an opportunity for young people to experience new and exciting things, they can interact with new people, exchange sexual content, and explore different aspects of their sexuality. This thrill search can be a powerful motivation for the sexual use of social networks.
- **Social and economic pressures:** Young people experience significant social and economic pressures, causing them to look for ways to escape these pressures. Social networks provide them with an outlet to escape their difficult reality, where they can interact freely and without stress.
- **Curiosity:** Curiosity prompts many young people to explore what is forbidden or prohibited in society, this curiosity can be a powerful motivation for using social networks for sexual purposes, as they can explore different aspects of their sexuality without fear of consequences.

Psychosocial Effects

Excessive use of social networks for sexual purposes can lead to serious psychological and social impacts, at the psychological level, that can lead to feelings of isolation, anxiety, depression, and loss of self-confidence, as well as negatively affect young people's mental health, as they feel guilty and ashamed for their online sexual activities.

On the social level, such use can lead to the deterioration of family relationships and social interaction, spending a long time on social networks can reduce family and social interaction, resulting in weak family ties and increased social isolation. In addition, the excessive use of social networks for sexual purposes can lead to legal and moral problems, as young people can be sexually extorted and exploited [5].

Family Upbringing in Palestinian Society

Family upbringing is the process through which children are raised in a family environment, which includes teaching social, religious, and cultural values, and providing emotional and psychological support. The family plays a pivotal role in shaping an individual's personality and behaviors. The use of social networks for sexual purposes can have negative effects on family upbringing, among them the deterioration of family relations, where excessive use of social networks for gender purposes can create tensions

between family members Spending considerable time on social networks also reduces interaction between family members and the digital divide may cause a lack of understanding among different generations within the family, thus increasing family tensions. In addition, excessive use of social networks can lead to social isolation in individuals, affecting their interaction with family and society [12].

Risk Awareness and Awareness Programs

There must be adequate awareness among young people and families about the risks associated with the use of social networks for sexual purposes, including extortion, sexual exploitation, and negative psychological effects. Awareness-raising programs play an important role in educating young people and families about the dangers of social and sexual networks education workshops to teach young people and families about the safe use of social networks, Media campaigns to raise awareness about risks and provide advice on how to avoid them and family counseling to support families in dealing with the challenges posed by social networks [13].

Methodology

This study used the analytical descriptive method to study the impact of virtual social sexual networks on family upbringing in Palestinian society [14]. This approach allows the collection and analysis of metadata that reflect the reality of the use of social networks for sexual purposes among Palestinian youth. Analysis of these data helps to understand the patterns and factors influencing this phenomenon. Through questionnaires distributed to a sample of young people and their families, the extent of use, the quality of mutual content, the motives behind such use, as well as the assessment of psychosocial impacts, were measured. The analytical descriptive method allows to examination of relationships between different variables and provides recommendations based on the results of data analysis, thereby contributing to a comprehensive and clear picture of the phenomenon studied and its implications for Palestinian society.

Population and Sample

The population was all Palestinian youth in the West Bank governorates aged 18-29 years, according to statistics from the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, is 91,519 individuals in 2023. A simple random sample was used, and the study sample was determined based on tables [15]. The minimum representative sample of the community was 384. The method of distribution of the questionnaire was by designing an electronic questionnaire and distributing it on Palestinian social media sites. After the deadline for submission of the questionnaire and exceeding the minimum sample required, the sample size was 619 individuals. Table 1 shows the demographic characteristics of the sample of the study consisting of 619 Palestinian youth members. The table features sample distribution according to different demographic characteristics such as sex, educational level, and marital status

Table 1: Demographic Characteristics of the Sample

| Characteristics of the study sample | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Gender | | |
| Male | 543 | 87.73% |
| Female | 76 | 12.27% |
| Education Level | | |
| Secondary education | 124 | 20% |
| Bachelor's degree | 372 | 60.1% |
| Master's degree | 93 | 15% |
| PhD | 30 | 4.9% |
| Marital Status | | |
| Single | 432 | 69.8% |
| Married | 167 | 27% |
| Other | 20 | 3.2% |

The data indicate that the majority of sample members are male (543 individuals) at 87.73%, while females make up a small percentage of the sample (76 individuals) at 12.27%. This distribution may reflect that males are more comfortable discussing the use of social networks for sexual purposes, while females have more difficulty talking about this sensitive topic because of social habits, modesty, and religious constraints. This makes it important to take into account the cultural and social context when interpreting these data.

In terms of educational level, Table 1 indicates that the majority of sample members have a bachelor's degree (372 individuals) 60.1%, followed by the proportion of individuals with a secondary education (124 individuals) 20%. Individuals with a master's degree constitute 15% (93 individuals), while those with a doctoral degree represent a minority of 4.9% (30 individuals). This distribution well reflects the level of higher education among Palestinian youth and suggests that education plays a pivotal role in shaping the use of social networks. Educated young people can be assumed to feel more comfortable using technology, including social networks.

In terms of marital status, Table 1 shows that the vast majority of sample members are single (432 individuals) at 69.8%. Married couples constitute 27% (167 individuals), while the "other" category represents 3.2% (20 individuals). This distribution reflects the demographics of young people in the target age group, where the number of single people is expected to be greater than those married. The social situation can affect the motivation and use of social networks in different ways; Singles may look for more online sexual interactions compared to married couples.

The data in Table 1 provide an overview of the sample's demographic characteristics. Gender distribution is highly male-oriented, which can affect outcomes related to the use of social networks for sexual purposes. Higher educational level indicates that educated young people are the most commonly used category for these networks. The social composition shows that the vast majority of the sample is single, which may affect the motivation and use of social networks in different ways compared to married couples. It is important to take into account social and cultural sensitivities when analysing such data, especially with regard to female participation in such studies.

Study Tool

The researcher used the questionnaire as a tool for collecting the study's data. The quinquennial and graded Likert scale was used based on previous studies, which is one of the most common measures, requesting the participant to determine his or her degree of approval or disagreement with the specific options, so that: (5: Strongly agree), (4: Agree), (3: Neither agree nor disagree), (2: Disagree) and finally (1: Strongly disagree).

Coefficient of Cronbach's Alpha

The instrument's reliability coefficient scale has been extracted, using Cronbach's Alpha equivalent shown in Table 2, which shows coefficients for the study tool and its variables.

Table 2: Coefficients for Study tool Variables

| Variable | Number of items | Cronbach's Alpha Score |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Social sexual networks | 15 | 0.956 |
| Extent of use | 5 | 0.919 |
| Quality of mutual content | 5 | 0.900 |
| Motives for use | 5 | 0.838 |
| Family upbringing | 10 | 0.911 |
| Total | 25 | 0.964 |

Table 2 shows the coefficients of the study tool's variables, where the Cronbach's alpha score was 0.964, indicating high reliability and strong internal consistency among the items in the questionnaire.

Results

Analysis of study Variables

Table 3 shows the level of the study's variables by sample opinion.

Table 3: The level of the Study's Variables

| # | Variables | Average | Standard Deviation |
|---|---------------------------|---------|--------------------|
| 1 | Social sexual networks | 3.5716 | 0.95020 |
| 2 | Extent of use | 3.4598 | 0.97860 |
| 3 | Quality of mutual content | 3.4078 | 0.89454 |
| 4 | Motives for use | 3.4797 | 0.89315 |
| 5 | Family upbringing | 3.3890 | 0.88177 |

Table 3 displays the level of the study's variables through the average and standard deviation of each variable. It is clear that the variable of social sexual networks recorded the highest average of 3.5716 with a standard deviation of 0.95020, indicating a relative consensus on this axis among the members of the sample. The extent of use is followed by an average of 3.4598 and a standard

deviation of 0.97860, reflecting young people's repetition and use of social networks for sexual purposes. For mutual content quality, the average (3.4078) and standard deviation (0.89454) were indicative of a diversity of mutual content on these networks. The motives for use variable came with an average arithmetic 3.4797 and a standard deviation of 0.89315, indicating multiple causes and motives for the use of these networks for sexual purposes. Finally, the family upbringing variable recorded the lowest average (3.3890) with a standard deviation of 0.88177, illustrating the varying effects of the use of social networks on family relations and young people's social development. These findings highlight the importance of each focus of the study and its impact on the use of social sexual networks in Palestinian society.

Pearson Binding Coefficient

Table 4 represents the correlation factor between the study variables.

Table 4: Pearson Binding Coefficient

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|
| Social sexual networks | 1 | | | | |
| Extent of use | 0.558 | 1 | | | |
| Quality of mutual content | 0.590 | 0.502 | 1 | | |
| Motives for use | 0.432 | 0.571 | 0.544 | 1 | |
| Family upbringing | 0.575 | 0.469 | 0.560 | 0.409 | 1 |

Table 4 shows the coefficient of association between study variables using the Pearson coefficient. There is a relatively strong correlation between social sexual networks and extent of use (0.558), indicating that increased use of social networks is associated with increased sexual activities. There is also a strong correlation between social sexual networks and the quality of mutual content (0.590), indicating that diversity in mutual content promotes sexual activities. The relationship between social sexual networks and motives for use clearly appears through the coefficient of association (0.432), noting that different motivations play a role in the use of networks for sexual purposes. Finally, the impact of social sexual networks on family upbringing is shown by an association factor of 0.575, which shows that sexual activities across social networks can negatively affect family relations. In general, these correlation factors demonstrate complex overlaps between study variables, highlighting the importance of understanding each in the context of influencing social sexual networks in Palestinian society.

Analysis of Study Hypotheses

First Hypothesis: There is a statistically significant impact ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) of social sexual networks on family upbringing processes in Palestinian society.

Table 5 displays the results of the linear regression test for the first hypothesis.

Table 5: Results of Linear Regression test for the first Hypothesis

| Hypothesis | Beta | R ² | T Value | α Value | Resolution |
|--|--------|----------------|---------|----------|--------------------------|
| Social sexual networks > Family upbringing | -0.799 | 0.655 | 7.257 | <= 0.001 | Acceptance of hypothesis |

The results in Table 5 reveal that the beta coefficient reached -0.799, indicating a negative and strong impact of social sexual networks on family upbringing. R² (0.655) was also valued, meaning that about 65.5% of changes in family upbringing processes can be explained by the influence of social sexual networks. The T value of -7.257 and the α value of less than 0.001 showed a strong statistical connotation, supporting acceptance of the main hypothesis. These findings confirm that social sexual networks have a negative and important impact on family upbringing in Palestinian society, reflecting the need for more attention and study to understand and deal with this impact appropriately.

Sub-Hypothesis I: A statistically significant impact exists ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) of the extent to which virtual social sexual networks are used in family upbringing processes in Palestinian society.

Table 6 shows the results of the linear regression test for the first sub-hypothesis:

Table 6: Results of linear regression test for the first Sub-Hypothesis

| Hypothesis | Beta | R ² | T Value | α Value | Resolution |
|-----------------------------------|--------|----------------|---------|----------|--------------------------|
| Extent of use > Family upbringing | -0.517 | 0.468 | -2.185 | <= 0.001 | Acceptance of hypothesis |

The results in Table 6 display that the beta coefficient reached -0.517, indicating a negative impact on family upbringing of the use of social sexual networks. R² (0.468) was also valued, meaning that about 46.8% of changes in family upbringing processes can be explained by the extent to which social sexual networks are used. The T value of -2.185 and the α value of less than 0.001 showed a strong statistical connotation, supporting acceptance of the first sub-hypothesis. These findings confirm that the extent to which virtual social sexual networks are used has a negative and important impact on family upbringing in Palestinian society, requiring attention to address this impact through enhanced awareness and family guidance.

Sub-Hypothesis II: There is a statistically significant impact ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) of the quality of mutual content across virtual social sexual networks on family upbringing processes in Palestinian society.

Table 7 shows the results of the linear regression test for the second sub-hypothesis:

Table 7: Results of ILnear Regression test for the first Sub-Hypothesis

| Hypothesis | Beta | R ² | T Value | α Value | Resolution |
|---|--------|----------------|---------|----------|--------------------------|
| Quality of mutual content > Family upbringing | -0.241 | 0.442 | -6.333 | <= 0.001 | Acceptance of hypothesis |

As shown in Table 7, the beta coefficient was -0.241, indicating a negative impact on the quality of mutual content on family upbringing. R² (0.442) was also valued, meaning that about 44.2% of changes in family upbringing processes can be explained by the quality of mutual content across social sexual networks. The T value of -6.333 and the α value of less than 0.001 showed a strong statistical connotation, supporting acceptance of the second sub-hypothesis. These findings confirm that the quality of mutual content through virtual social sexual networks has a negative and important impact on family upbringing in Palestinian society, requiring attention to address this impact by enhancing family awareness and control of the mutual content of these networks.

Sub-hypothesis III: There is a statistically significant impact ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) of the motives for using social sexual networks on family upbringing processes in Palestinian society.

Table 8 shows the results of the linear regression test for the third sub-hypothesis:

Table 8: Results of Linear Regression test for the first Sub-Hypothesis

| Hypothesis | Beta | R ² | T Value | α Value | Resolution |
|-------------------------------------|--------|----------------|---------|----------|--------------------------|
| Motives for use > Family upbringing | -0.119 | 0.490 | -2.484 | <= 0.001 | Acceptance of hypothesis |

As we see in Table 8, the beta coefficient is -0.119, indicating a negative impact on family upbringing of the motives of using social sexual networks. R² (0.490) is also valued, meaning that about 49% of changes in family upbringing processes can be explained by the motives of using social sexual networks. The T value of -2.484 and the α value of less than 0.001 showed a strong statistical connotation, supporting acceptance of the third sub-hypothesis. These findings confirm that the motives of using virtual social sexual networks have a negative and important impact on family upbringing in Palestinian society, requiring attention to understand and address these drivers through awareness-raising and mentoring programs for young people and families.

Second Hypothesis: There are no statistically significant differences at the indicative level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) of participant's responses to the relationship between social sexual networks and family upbringing in Palestinian society attributable to demographic variables (sex, education, marital status).

Gender

To test this hypothesis, an independent sample t-test was performed as follows:

Table 9: Gender Differentials test for Participant's Responses

| Variable | Gender | Average | Standard deviation | Freedom degree | T value | P value | Resolution |
|------------------------|--------|---------|--------------------|----------------|---------|---------|------------------------------|
| Social sexual networks | Male | 3.4791 | 0.89425 | 617 | -0.047 | 0.963 | No statistically significant |
| | Female | 3.4842 | 0.89113 | | | | |
| Family upbringing | Male | 3.3912 | 0.88374 | 617 | 0.162 | 0.872 | No statistically significant |
| | Female | 3.3737 | 0.87321 | | | | |

Table 9 presents the results of the test of differences in participants' responses by gender using the independent sample t-test. For the gender variable, the results showed that the average of male responses to the impact of social sexual networks was 3.4791 with a standard deviation of 0.89425, while the average of female responses was 3.4842 with a standard deviation of 0.89113. The T value was calculated at -0.047 with a P value of 0.963, indicating that there are no statistically significant differences between males and females in their responses to the impact of social sexual networks, and therefore the decision is that there is no statistical significance.

With regard to family upbringing, the results showed that the average of male responses was 3.3912 with a standard deviation of 0.88374, while the average of female responses was 3.3737 with a standard deviation of 0.87321. The T value was calculated and was 0.162 with a P value of 0.872, indicating again that there are no statistically significant differences between males and females in their responses towards the effect of family upbringing, and therefore the decision is that there is no statistical significance. Based on these findings, it can be concluded that participants' responses to the relationship between social sexual networks and family upbringing in Palestinian society do not differ statistically based on the gender variable.

Education Level

In order to test this hypothesis, the study used the one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) test as shown in Table 10 below:

Table 10: Results of One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) test for Education Level

| | Source of Variation | Freedom degree | Sum of Squares | Mean Square | Calculated F | Significance Level |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Social Sexual Networks | Within-group | 3 | 1.679 | 0.560 | 0.701 | 0.552 |
| | Between-group | 615 | 491.313 | 0.799 | | |
| | Total | 618 | 492.993 | | | |
| Family upbringing | Within-group | 3 | 3.334 | 1.111 | 1.432 | 0.232 |
| | Between-group | 615 | 477.172 | 0.776 | | |
| | Total | 618 | 480.505 | | | |

As indicated in Table 10, for the variable of social sexual networks, the calculated F was 0.701 and the significance level was 0.552, indicating that there were no statistically significant differences attributable to the level of education. As for the Family Upbringing Variable, the calculated F was 1.432 and the significance level was 0.232, which also indicated that there were no statistically significant differences attributable to the level of education. Based on these findings, it can be concluded that participants' responses to the relationship between social sexual networks and family upbringing in Palestinian society do not differ significantly based on the level of education.

Marital Status

In order to test this hypothesis, the study used the one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) test as presented in Table 11 below.

Table 11: Results of One-Way Analysis of Variance (Anova) test for Marital Status

| | Source of Variation | Freedom degree | Sum of Squares | Mean Square | Calculated F | Significance Level |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Social sexual networks | Within-group | 2 | 4.061 | 2.0305 | 2.558 | 0.001 |
| | Between-group | 616 | 488.932 | 0.7937 | | |
| | Total | 618 | 492.993 | | | |
| Family upbringing | Within-group | 2 | 4.214 | 2.107 | 2.725 | 0.000 |
| | Between-group | 616 | 476.291 | 0.7731 | | |
| | Total | 618 | 480.505 | | | |

For the variable social sexual networks, the results showed that the source of variation between groups had freedom degree 2 and a total Sum of squares 4.061 with a Mean Square of 2.0305. The source of the variation within the groups had freedom scores of 616 and a total of Sum of squares 488.932 with a Mean Square of 0.7937. The calculated F was 2.558 with a significance level of 0.001.

0.001, indicating a statistically significant difference between participants’ responses to social sexual networks was attributable to their marital status.

For the Family Upbringing Variable, the calculated F was 2 and a sum of squares of 4.214 with a mean square of 2.107. The source of the variation within the groups was 616 freedom degrees and a sum of squares of 476,291 with a mean square of 0.7731. The calculated F was 2.725 with a significance level of 0.000, which also indicates that there are statistically significant differences between participants’ responses to family upbringing attributable to marital status.

Based on these findings, it can be concluded that participants’ responses to the relationship between social sexual networks and family upbringing in Palestinian society differ significantly based on marital status, meaning that marital status plays an important role in the impact of social sexual networks on family upbringing. To find those differences, the LSD test was performed as follows.

Table 12: The Least Statistically Difference (LSD) Test’s Results for Marital Status Variable

| LSD | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------|---------|-------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Variable | | | Differences | Standard Error | Significance Level |
| Social Sexual Networks | Single | Married | 0.05685 | 0.08143 | 0.001 |
| | | Other | -0.20562 | 0.20439 | 0.315 |
| | Married | Single | 0.05685- | 0.08143 | 0.001 |
| | | Other | -0.14876 | 0.21145 | 0.482 |
| | Other | Single | 0.20562 | 0.20439 | 0.315 |
| | | Married | 0.14876 | 0.21145 | 0.482 |
| Family Upbringing | Single | Married | 0.05942 | 0.08044 | 0.002 |
| | | Other | -0.00208 | 0.20192 | 0.992 |
| | Married | Single | 0.05942- | 0.08044 | 0.002 |
| | | Other | 0.05734 | 0.20889 | 0.784 |
| | Other | Single | 0.00208 | 0.20192 | 0.992 |
| | | Married | -0.05734 | 0.20889 | 0.784 |

The results of LSD in Table 12 demonstrate that for the variable social sexual networks, there were statistically significant differences between single and married persons (0.05685) with a significance level of 0.001, with differences towards the category of singles, who showed a greater impact of social sexual networks on their lives.

As for the family upbringing variable, the results showed statistically significant differences between single and married persons (0.05942) with a significance level (0.002), with differences towards the single category, who showed a greater impact on the family upbringing of the use of social sexual networks. Based on these findings, it can be concluded that participants’ responses differ significantly between single and married people, with a greater impact of social sexual networks on married couples and a greater impact on family upbringing among single people.

Discussion

The study’s findings confirm that social sexual networks have a negative and important impact on family upbringing in Palestinian society. This effect reflects the need for more attention and study to understand the mechanisms of this impact and how to deal with it appropriately. Results indicate that the extent to which virtual social sexual networks are used has a negative and important impact on family upbringing, which requires enhanced awareness and family guidance to address this impact. The results also confirm that the quality of mutual content through virtual social sexual networks has a negative impact on family upbringing, requiring increased awareness and family control of the mutual content on these networks. In addition, the results indicate that the motives of using virtual social sexual networks adversely affect family upbringing, requiring a deep understanding of these

motivations and addressing them through awareness-raising and mentoring programs for young people and families. On the other hand, the findings showed that participants’ responses to the relationship between social sexual networks and family upbringing do not differ significantly based on the variable gender or level of education, while they do differ significantly between single and married people, with greater impact of social sexual networks on married couples and greater impact on family upbringing among single people.

When compared to previous studies, we find clear consensus with the Abdulaziz Study, which examined the role of the family in protecting children from the dangers of modern technology and found that the impact of the technique was stronger than the family’s attempts to protect children, highlighting the importance of family guidance [16]. The results of the current study are consistent with the Ghanem et al. study, which explored the impact of contemporary changes on social interaction within the family, noting that technological changes affect values, ethics, and family interaction, reinforcing current findings about the impact of social sexual networks on family upbringing [17].

The findings are also consistent with the Tantawi Study, which showed that the media and modern technology reduce interaction between family members, which is in line with the findings indicating a negative impact of social sexual networks on family upbringing [18]. However, the Yi study offers a difference in focus where it focused on identifying sexual health information needs and focused on users’ needs rather than family impacts, showing different aspects of the use of social sexual networks [3].

Darragh et al. provides another dimension by showing that persons with intellectual disabilities use social media to form relationships expressing their nationality, highlighting the positive aspects of the use of social networks that the current study has not focused on [2]. This study shows that individuals can use social networks in safe and respectful ways without the risk of exploitation, offering a different perspective from the negative impact observed in the current study.

In addition, studies such as Condran et al. and Ngejane et al. Insights into how social media can be used to promote sexual health and cybersecurity, which can offer strategies to deal with the negative impacts indicated in the current study [6]. It has shown that social media can be an effective tool to promote sexual health if used properly, focusing on creating supportive and safe environments on the Internet.

It is important to note that the study of Nimbi et al. demonstrated the role of social media in influencing and motivating users in their daily lives, with a focus on obtaining sexual health information [1]. This study provides evidence that social media can be useful if used to provide accurate and reliable information and promote healthy behaviors, which can reduce the negative impacts observed by the current study.

The results of the current study have already agreed with several previous studies regarding the negative effects of social sexual networks on family upbringing, while others offer broader insights into the networks' potential positive uses, highlighting the need for comprehensive treatment that takes into account both sides to enhance benefits and reduce damage. This requires joint efforts from families, educational institutions, and stakeholders to provide a safe and supportive environment for young people, enabling them to use social networks positively and responsibly [19, 20].

Summary of Results

The results can be summarized as follows:

1. Social sexual networks have a negative and important impact on family upbringing in Palestinian society, reflecting the need for more attention and study to understand and deal with this impact appropriately.
2. The extent to which virtual social sexual networks are used has a negative and significant impact on family upbringing in Palestinian society, requiring attention to address this impact through enhanced awareness and family guidance.
3. The quality of mutual content through virtual social sexual networks has a negative and important impact on family upbringing in Palestinian society, requiring attention to address this impact by enhancing family awareness and control of mutual content on these networks.
4. The motives of using virtual social sexual networks have a negative and important impact on family upbringing in Palestinian society, requiring attention to understand and address these drivers through awareness-raising and mentoring programs for young people and families.
5. Participants' responses to the relationship between social sexual networks and family upbringing in Palestinian society do not differ significantly based on gender variability.
6. Participants' responses to the relationship between social sexual networks and family upbringing in Palestinian society do not differ significantly based on the level of education.
7. Participants' responses are significantly different between single and married people, with a greater impact of social sexual networks on married couples and a greater impact on family upbringing among single people.

Recommendations

Based on previous findings showing the negative effects of social sexual networks on family upbringing in Palestinian society, the following practical recommendations can be made:

1. Promotion of family awareness: awareness-raising campaigns targeting families and young people about the dangers of using social networks for sexual purposes and their negative impact on family relations. These campaigns can include workshops, seminars, and panel discussions.
2. Family guidance and digital education: Develop guidance programs for families to teach them how to monitor their children's use of social networks and guide them towards safe and responsible use. These programs can include tips on how to deal with sexual content and avoid inappropriate interactions.
3. Mental health support: provision of psychological support services to young people with problems resulting from the use of social networks for sexual purposes. These services can include individual or group counseling sessions with mental health professionals.
4. Develop awareness content: Create and distribute educational and awareness content on social media that addresses sexual health topics in a safe and age-appropriate manner, with a view to reducing harmful sexual curiosity and promoting a healthy understanding of sexual relationships.
5. Strengthening oversight and legislation: Working with government agencies and legislators to strengthen child and youth protection laws on the Internet and ensure their strict application. These laws can include preventing inappropriate sexual content and improving mechanisms for reporting violations.
6. Cooperation with educational institutions: inclusion of the topics of sex education and digital security in the curriculum, and cooperation with schools and universities to organize awareness sessions on the responsible use of social networks.
7. Creating safe platforms for young people: Developing safe social platforms and monitoring that provide young people with an opportunity for positive social interaction without exposure to inappropriate sexual content. These platforms can be supervised by educators and psychologists.
8. Providing alternative entertainment and social interaction programs: encouraging young people to engage in alternative recreational, sporting, and cultural activities, contributing to their time occupancy in useful ways, and promoting healthy social interaction away from social sexual networks.

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