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The Impact of Technology on Social Relations in Jordanian Society

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Abstract

The study aimed to demonstrate the impact of technology on social relations in Jordanian society, focusing on individuals who use modern technology, including the internet and social media, on a daily or almost daily basis. The descriptive-associative approach was adopted, where the research community was represented by Jordanian individuals of different age groups and genders throughout Jordan (North, Center, South). The sample of the study included 722 individuals; a special scale was developed to collect data on the impact of technology on social relations. The results of the study showed that the level of technological use was high among the respondents, while social relations were on average, and it also turned out that there was a noticeable impact of technology on social relations, with statistically significant differences in the level of impact based on demographic variables such as age and gender. The results have shown that the use of social media contributes to enhancing communication between individuals, but at the same time it may lead to some challenges in traditional relationships. The study recommends the need to promote the positive use of technology in Jordanian society, focusing on how to improve social relations through these means, in addition to the need to organize awareness programs to minimize possible negative effects.

Keywords: *Impact, Technology, Social Relations, Jordanian Society.*

Introduction

Today, the contemporary world is witnessing a set of rapid changes in the field of communication and information technology, which has made the world a global village in which information moves around the globe in fractions of a second. There is no doubt that these changes directly affect individuals and institutions that make up societies, which prompted them to accept these innovations and adapt to them to take advantage of the advantages they offer in all fields, which led to the rapid and amazing development of technology. The modern communications technology sector has become dominant in its various means and means, which made these technological developments the world a small village, as they abolished time and spatial limits, which allowed individuals to communicate more widely and quickly and thanks to the multiple andavailable means. Among the broadest modes of modern communication technology are social networking sites that have formed an electronic network that has allowed individuals from different parts of the world to subscribe through them.

Social media is a product of modern communication technology, as it is one of the most prominent electronic applications used in building social relations and communication between individuals. These sites have witnessed a wide spread in various aspects of life, which has led to a radical change in how we communicate from reality to virtual space. It has also affected the culture and behaviors of individuals, including families who play an essential role in building society, as they seek to maintain the cohesion and consensus of their members and strengthen social relations, especially family.

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This clearly shows the significant change in social frameworks, as these areas were not isolated from developments in other areas such as industry, trade, economy and education thanks to technology. This imposes a clear impact on social systems as a result of this technological wave. What is truly surprising is the speed with which this transformation has taken place, as humanity has not experienced social changes so quickly and with such an adaptation as has occurred with modern information technology. Throughout the ages and in different civilizations, societies were gradually accepting changes, as change required a series of simple updates that respected the functional principles of society, and these changes often did not abolish the actors in society, but rather were mixing the core values with the new elements in a symphonic-like harmony, rather than replacing or canceling them permanently. However, the recent wave of modern technology has been viewed by its opponents as a tsunami that suddenly appears, without being given the opportunity to negotiate, warning of drastic changes that may be unexpected. While its supporters see it as a natural stage within the social changes that humanity has witnessed since its tribal beginnings (Ramzi, 2015).

Information technology has become a major means of compensating for some deficiencies in the field of education, especially with the increasing cognitive need in children, and it is clear that traditional means have failed to achieve the minimum success in childhood education compared to the impact of the media and communication. This led many parents to rely on these means in educating their children, sometimes absolutely, despite the many side complications.Braid, 2016)

The standards of social control have faded, and have been replaced by extraneous ideas brought by technology and the Internet, amid terrible social silence and marked inability, which seems as if there is a peaceful handover of social tasks and roles from official institutions to their virtual counterparts, which creates a foggy future awaiting the human relations that make technology and the Internet an educational institution that competes with traditional institutions, thanks to its unique characteristics. They develop daily, bringing with them new educational influences on young people, while the family or other socialization institutions cannot compete with them. This has led to multiple impacts on community members, including: (Mahmoudi,2017)

Providing quick access to all that is available, thanks to speed and openness, but this does not take into account educational aspects such as the age of the child or the level of awareness of young people. Speed and redundancy also contribute to the entrenchment of the concepts that are transmitted through these technologies.

Failure to provide educational priorities and thus facilitate early access to social concepts before their time.

Presenting situations in a representative manner accompanied by visual and sound effects, which is a feature that has many positive and beneficial effects, but nevertheless has unhealthy effects in upbringing, which may harm the self and mind if left absolutely without rationalization or guidance.

Exaggerating the fears of those who fear modern technology and its impact on society is misplaced, as society is going through a natural process of forming a new social structure, an inevitability that humanity has witnessed since its tribal beginnings. The problem is that the new social wave came with unprecedented technologies and innovations, and needed a shorter period of time than previous social changes. Better than raising concerns about modern technology is to be prepared to face them and keep up with them. Society has made the decision to blend into these changes, and there is no hope of turning back. Every delay in adopting this technology increases the gap between the traditional society and the information society, as well as between the latter and the knowledge society (Sabri, 2016).

Despite the many disadvantages of using modern technology, which are usually evident in the behavior of children and even young people, sociologists agree on the existence of more affected and dangerous citizens in the life of the new generation. Sociologists believe that the point of collision between the contents of technology and the constants of society and education may expand or narrow to the extent that contradictions are taken into account. The issue of denying the merits of these technologies is unfair, while some psychologists believe that children whose age coincides with the development and spread of

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technology are more related to its contents. These contents directly affect their upbringing and perceptions of the world around them, and they do not pay much attention to classical relations based on direct face-to-face relations between friends, in exchange for their acceptance of the standards of the new world based on electronic foundations andintegration into it, which makes them more related to new technologies than others (Shafiq, 2019).

The literature relies on the existence of several definitions of technology. Grant, 1995) stated that communication technology is a rapidly evolving and changing system that links a wide range of devices, technologies and tools in an integrated system and unit, through which data in all its forms are collected, stored and retrieved at any time through modern electronic computers.

These tools are the tools that create the event of communication between individuals, linking them with different interests. It is the channel through which ideas are conveyed, invitations are announced, and interests, preferences, suggestions, questions, and insights are shared among all segments of society. Technological development has opened a new era of communication and interaction between people, providing its users with multiple opportunities (Ismail, 2019).

Technology represents the knowledge and mental capacity that contributed to the integration of machines, equipment, means and methods that led to the development of societies. It is defined by the United Nations European Economic Commission as a set of information, capabilities, methods and tools necessary for the manufacture and use of useful objects. In addition, it includes all kinds of scientific knowledge and technical skills required for the development of machines, production methods, design and production of goods in economic bases (Abbad,2024).

Given the importance of social relations, they play an important and essential role in the stability of social life within society. Relationships based on sincerity in communication, social cohesion and common goals contribute to enhancing the stability and progress of society. No society can achieve stability, progress and development without an organized network of social relations that binds its members. Society cannot continue without relationships that connect its members and help them meet their primary and secondary needs, and interaction between them does not occur randomly or unstructuredly (Muhammad,2021).

Given the intended benefit of social relations, scholars and intellectuals differed on the appropriate theoretical vision for the study of social relations. Some of them emphasize the need to address it from a sociological perspective, since it is one of the basic components of human societies, where it is not possible to talk about society without a network of social relations. On the other hand, others prefer to study it from a psychological perspective, focusing on the psychological motives and needs that distinguish the individual from the rest of the creatures (Fikra,2017).

Proponents of the hermeneutic trend in the study of social relations believe that the individual precedes society in existence, and that society is not just a fictional concept, but that this trend focuses on how individuals and groups establish and give meaning to society, in addition to living life within it, rather than focusing on the impact of society on individuals and groups. Thus, the life of the individual becomes the center of social life. This trend believes that social relationships are grounded in an individual's life experience, and that various social problems arise primarily as individual problems (Fayyad,2016).

Social relations are also multiplied according to two basic elements: individuals and society, each of which influences the nature of these relations, and the interpretive trends of social relations vary, and each adopts a particular point of view. The hermeneutic trend emphasizes that the individual precedes society in existence, where the individual is formed first in small groups, and then expands to become part of larger groups and diverse institutions that serve society, and these functions complement and affect each other (Fikra, 2017).

On the other hand, the realist social constructivist view is that society determines the behavior of the individual according to his demands. Society is governed by customs, traditions, standards and legal provisions that regulate social relations, making the individual obligated to abide by these laws and not to

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deviate from the framework that determines the nature of social relations, which are affected by the characteristics of society itself (Bin Issa, 2017).

The term social relations refers to the situation in which two or more people interact through a certain behavior, in which each is concerned with the behavior of the other, which leads to directing their behaviors accordingly. Social relations include the possibility of changing the behavior of individuals in certain ways, and this feature is considered a general characteristic of social relations. The nature of the relationship can vary according to conflict, hostility, friendship, or fame (Al-Dulaimi, 2019).

It is also defined as one form of interaction between two or more parties, where each party has a perception of the other, which positively or negatively affects their evaluation of each other (Eid,2020).

Social relations are also defined as relations that are intrinsically human in nature, although there is criticism of this trend, as some social processes can seek the general interest of groups, but often aim to achieve the individual interest first. However, a sound human character remains and is the foundation upon which these relationships are built. (Abu Al-Rish, 2016).

Social relationships have three main characteristics: complexity, diversity, and interdependence. These characteristics are not only limited to relationships between a large number of individuals, but also appear in relationships that combine only two people, and these relationships can also be temporary, as they begin or end with the interaction that achieves them, such as a passing greeting on the way or the relationship between the seller and the buyer (Zahra,2021).

According to what is stated in many literature and studies as an Indian study. (2017). She pointed out that what the world is witnessing today from the scientific, technological and information revolution starting from the industrial revolution through the digital revolution and then nanotechnology, and the use of modern technology in all lifestyles, so all countries are racing to use this technology and benefit from its amazing potential in all fields.

Modern communication technology can be procedurally defined as a variety of modern means and technologies available to young people, which directly and indirectly affect the modification and change of their values. These means introduce new habits and patterns under the slogan of openness to others, modernization andbloodshed.

Bouabid pointed out. (2023). The great development in communication technology has led to a clear impact on the form of play, as electronic games have become dominant in the world of children's entertainment, attracting their attention thanks to their multiple effects. This development has made a large number of children addicted to these games. Therefore, we have studied the phenomenon of electronic games and its impact on child upbringing. In our study, we relied on a direct observation tool performed by mothers on their children's behaviors during play.

While the study of Zahra came. (2021). To clarify whether the social relations in the study environment are related to the academic achievement of secondary students with the relationship of Abdul Qadir Bassabet Adrar, and the descriptive approach was adopted for its suitability for the nature of the study, as a sample was randomly selected, where it consisted of 40 secondary students with the relationship of Abdul Qadir Bassabet Bassabet with different specializations and different sexes, and after applying the specialization of social relations and examination of the study, and the study reached the results of the following: that the social relations within the department and the joy, as well as that the reinforcement and the solution of problems and the retention of the curriculum from the examination of hypotheses, and the study reached the most important results of which are: that the social relations within the department and the resting category, and the study of the study, we find the difficulty of learning, and understanding of the lessons, and the lessons of the study.

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Literature Review

Abdullah's study was aimed at (2024). To identify the reasons for the use of modern technology by young people, reveal the importance of values in the lives of young people, and reveal the impact of modern communication technology on the values of young people. To achieve these goals, the study relied on the use of the descriptive approach, and the questionnaire tool was applied to a sample of university youth at Mansoura University. The total sample was (385). The results showed the reasons for using modern communication technology recently, for the ease of communicating with others at any time anywhere, and to follow up on local, Arab and global events. By virtue of getting used to it, the results showed the importance of social values for young people. Values protect the individual from deviation and values are an important factor in determining the behavior of the individual, constitute the moral aspect in human behavior, and constitute the content of culture. The results also indicated the impact of modern communication technology on the values of young people, as modern communication technology contributes to the development of the concept of social responsibility, and communication technology leads to the culture of dialogue with others, and modern communication technology supports the connection of the womb, and works to strengthen social relations.

The study of Mohammed and others (Habes and others, 2024) aimed toidentify the nature of community members' awareness of the impact of the Covid-19 crisis on family relations in light of the spread of the use of technology through smart phones and social media platforms in the United Arab Emirates by researching the relationship of spouses to each other and the impact of the crisis on the relationship of parents with their children and the family relationship with their relatives in the UAE society. To achieve this, the study used the quantitative approach to reach the goal by distributing a questionnaire to 300 respondents from different segments of society. The study concluded that the outbreak of the Corona pandemic led to the strengthening of the relationship between the spouses in all fields despite the great use of smart phones and follow-up on social media platforms among its aspects, such as sharing household burdens or feeling the value of the other party and taking responsibility jointly. This led to a reduction in differences between the spouses, which means that the final effects on the marital relationship are positive effects and that it enables the UAE society to adapt successfully in light of the spread of the Corona pandemic, as there was an understanding by children about physical distancing, and parents presented home activities as an alternative to outdoor activities in order to enhance communication with their children and reduce electronic activities via phones and electronic games. Social communication programs were used in the right way to communicate with parents.

Al-Zahraa et al. (2022). To learn about the impact of modern communication technology on social relations. The study used the descriptive approach of analysis. An intentional sample was selected from the Court of Edrar in the state of Edrar. The results of the study showed that the means of modern communication technology have become an integral part of our daily lives and have become very popular by its users, as there are many benefits and positives that have helped us to communicate with others, in addition to negative aspects on social relations, especially family relations.

Al-Qahtani's study was aimed at. 2022The impact of the use of modern technology on social relations in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Which revealed the impact of the use of modern technology on social relations in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Social relations are the basis of sociology, as they represent the mutual ties between individuals and society, and they arise from the nature of their society, the exchange of their feelings, their contact with each other, and their interaction in the crucible of society. The study relied on the analytical descriptive method. The tools of the study were the questionnaire. It was applied to a sample of (105) workers from the General Directorate of Telecommunications at the Ministry of Interior in Riyadh in the academic year (1442 AH-1443 AH) of civil and military employees. The results of the study confirmed that there is a disparity in the consent of the study sample members on the negative effects of modern technology in social relations, despite the great importance of the means of technology and its pros, but there are many negatives to those means.

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Ben Kanoo's study came. (2022). To reveal the impact of modern communication technology on family communication patterns. By applying the study to a sample of families of Al-Nasr Al-Khafji neighborhood in the Wilayat of Ouargla, which consists of 25 items, it was chosen intentionally, and the descriptive approach was used, through the observation tool and the questionnaire. The study found that it is the most used and used by individuals within the family, which is the smartphone, then the smart tablet. On the other hand, individuals spend long hours alone with special Internet technologies, which negatively affects their social skills and their isolation from the family. This exposes children and adolescents to fictional and unrealistic materials and information, which hinders their thinking and develops some irrational ideas.

Whereas the gallery study came in. (2021). To identify the problems resulting from modern technological variables on the socialization of children, a proposed conception from the perspective of general practice in social service to deal with them. The study used the field survey approach in the sample method, and the study concluded that the problems resulting from the changes of modern technology on the socialization of children as a whole as determined by parents, and were represented in family problems, educational problems and social problems.

While Jadallah's study was aimed. (2021). To learn about the social relations of the family in light of the use of the Internet: a comparative study between urban and rural. The research was conducted in Al-Gharbiyah Governorate on a sample of 200 female researchers by 100 female researchers from the Tanta Center, and 100 female researchers from the countryside of the village of Shuni. Since it was difficult to reach an accurate determination of the comprehensive research from Internet users, the sample items were selected from the respondents with the help of newsmen who have Internet access. The most important results were summarized as follows: The proportions of female respondents from urban areas converged at the three levels of internal social relations, while the vast majority of female respondents from rural areas ranged between medium and high. And that more than four-fifths of the respondents are from urban areas between the low and medium levels, compared to the vast majority of respondents from rural areas between the medium and high levels of external social relations. - There are significant differences in the internal and external social relations of the families of urban and rural respondents in light of the use of the Internet-information network for the benefit of rural respondents.

Study Problem and Questions

The present study seeks to explore the impact of technology on social relations in Jordanian society. In light of the rapid changes taking place in society today, and with the entry of the information age and the communications revolution, most sectors have begun to integrate communication and information technologies into their development plans and programs, so that this transformation reflects an increasing awareness of the importance of technology as a mainstay in the twenty-first century, as a result of the increasing use of communication technologies, social interactions have increased through digital platforms, which has affected traditional communication patterns and interpersonal relations. This requires an in-depth study to understand how these changes affect social ties, cultural values and daily interactions, and whether they strengthen or weaken social relations between individuals in society. One of the scientific researches and studies has referred to this as the Eid study. (2022). The aim was to reveal the impact of the use of modern communication technology on the social relations of professors, which concluded that modern communication technologies facilitated the communicative process of the professor in his social relations and gave him more flexibility and wider spread, while Haroun's study came. (2020). The aim was to find out the extent of the impact of modern communication technology on family relations between members of Algerian society. and explored the study of Jensen.(Jensen, 2020). The views of child social workers in the field of child protection in Norway and Chile that the needs of children have not been adequately met in family practices, which requires professional intervention to prevent exposure to behavioral and social problems of children. Thus, social relations are changing dramatically in the age of technology, as modern means of communication play a pivotal role in shaping the interactions of individuals. Digital platforms have enhanced communication between people, allowing them to stay connected despite geographical distances. Therefore, the problem of the current study was the following question: What is the impact of technology on social relations in Jordanian society?

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The main question includes the following sub-questions:

- What is the level of technology use in Jordanian society?
- What is the level of social relations in the Jordanian society?
- Is there a statistically significant difference at the level of significance (0.05) in the responses of the study members on the dimensions of the scale of technology use andattributed to variables (age, gender, geographical location, number of hours of daily use of websites)?
- What is the impact of technology on social relations in Jordanian society?

Objectives of the Study

- Disclosure of the level of use of technology in the Jordanian society.
- Revealing the level of social relations in the Jordanian society.
- Detection of the extent to which there is a statistically significant difference at the level of significance (0.05) in the responses of the study members on the dimensions of the scale of technology use andattributed to variables (age, gender, geographical location, number of hours of daily use of websites)
- Reveal the impact of technology on social relations in Jordanian society.

significance of the Study

Theoretical Importance

The importance of the current study is reflected in addressing the impact of technology on social relations in Jordanian society. It highlights how technological developments have affected the interactions of individuals and societies, and technology has contributed to changing the methods of communication between individuals, making the use of social media popular. Although these means enhance personal and family communication, they may also lead to a sense of isolation.

Technology also provides rapid access to information, which enhances individuals' awareness and contributes to shaping their opinions and beliefs. These dynamics can lead to changes in social values and behaviors.

The study also aims to understand how to balance the benefits and risks of technology, enabling Jordanian society to foster strong social ties and achieve sustainable development. In addition, this study is the basis for future studies highlighting the importance of extracurricular activities in enriching educational literature.

Practical Importance

The practical importance of studying the impact of technology on social relations in Jordanian society is evident in understanding its impact on individuals. The findings can be used to develop awareness campaigns aimed at reducing the effects of isolation resulting from excessive social media use and promoting direct social interaction. These aspects contribute to building a more cohesive society, where technology is used positively to strengthen human relationships. In addition, current research tools can be useful in carrying out similar research and studies by researchers.

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The Limitations of the Study

Objective limits: The study dealt with the impact of technology on social relations in Jordanian society.

Human Limits: Jordanian Society

Spatial boundaries: : Fielded in southern, central and northern Jordan.

- Time limits: The study was carried out during 2024.
- Terms of the study and its procedural definitions

Procedural Impact: Effect is defined procedurally as the outcome or impact resulting from a particular event or process, and is measured by changes in behavior, performance, or socioeconomic conditions.

Technology: A set of accumulated and available knowledge and experiences, tools and physical, organizational and administrative means used by a person in performing a work or job in the field of his daily life to satisfy material and moral needs, both at the level of the individual and society (Bin Abdul Hafeez and Hamida,2021)

Procedural Technology: Procedurally, technology is defined as a set of knowledge, skills and methods that are used to develop and use tools and processes with the aim of solving problems and improving efficiency in the production of goods and services . Technology includes scientific and engineering applications and innovations that contribute to enhancing performance and achieving economic and social goals.

- Social relations: It is the perception of social interaction between two or more parties so that each party has an image of the other that negatively or positively affects each other's judgment (Muhammad,2021).

Procedurally, social relations are defined as a set of interactions and communications that occur between individuals in society, including the exchange of ideas, feelings and values. These relationships include formal and informal links that are formed across family, friends, colleagues and society in general. Social relations are the basis of human interaction, and play an important role in shaping social identity and promoting social cohesion.

Method and Procedures

- This chapter reviews the procedures followed by the researcher to achieve the objectives of the study, and includes a description of the methodology used, the study population, the selected sample, the study tools, the methods of verifying the validity and stability of the tools, and the statistical methods used in analyzing the data and answering the study questions.

Methodology of the Study

The study relied on the descriptive-relational approach, which aims to describe the variables of the study (the use of technology and social relations) and analyze the relationship between them. This approach was chosen due to its ability to study relationships between variables and determine the extent to which technology, including social media, affects social relations in Jordanian society.

Population and Sample of the Study

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The study population consists of Jordanian individuals who use modern technology, including the Internet and social media, on a daily or near-daily basis. This community includes most age and gender groups in the different regions of Jordan (North, Center, South) with the aim of investigating the impact of technology on social relations. The study sample included (722) members of the Jordanian community.

Table (1). The Table Below Shows the Distribution of the Sample by Demographic Variables

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	381	8.
	• Female	341	47.2
Total		722	100 %
Age	Under 20 years old	302	41.8
	20 – 40 years	313	43.4
	More than 40 years	107	14.8
Total		722	100 %
Geographical Location	• Northern Jordan	283	39.2
	• Central Jordan	323	44.7
	Southern Jordan	116	• 16.1
Total		722	100 %
Number of hours of daily use of websites	Less than 5 hours on	292	Annex
	More than 5 hours per day	164	7.22
	I do not use it on a daily basis	266	36.8
Total		722	100 %

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Study Tools

To collect the necessary data andto achieve the objectives of the study, the questionnaire was used as a main tool, and the questionnaire was specifically designed to measure the impact of technology on social relations in Jordanian society. |||UNTRANSLATED_CONTENT_START|||من الا سد ذ ب يان وي ذكون ة لاث ذ أجزاء ية سد ي رئ:|||UNTRANSLATED_CONTENT_END|||

- Part 1: Demographic Information: This part includes a set of questions related to age, gender, geographical location, and the number of hours of daily use of websites. These questions are intended to understand the demographic characteristics of the participants and their distribution by demographic variables.

- Part 2: Use of Technology This part contains a set of statements that measure the extent to which participants use technology in their daily social interactions, and its impact on their communication and interaction with others. The five-point Likert scale was used to assess participants' responses.

- Part III: Social Relationships This part focuses on assessing the impact of technology on the quality of social relationships and the extent to which it has changed due to the use of modern technology, including the degree of depth in relationships and the increase or decrease in family interaction.

A five-point scale (strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, strongly disagree) was used to answer all the statements in the two questionnaires.

The Likert scale was processed according to the equation for calculating the length of the category= (the largest value – the lowest value) / number of categories = (5-1) / 3 = 1.33 and the following statistical criterion was used:

Table (2). Statistical Criterion for Interpreting the Arithmetic Means of the Estimates of the Study Sample

UNTRANSLATED_CONTENT_START UNTRANSLATED_CONTENT_END	
From 1.00 to Less than 2.33	Low
From 2.34 - 3.67	Medium
3.67 – 5.00	high

Face Validity

- Apparent validity refers to the appropriateness of the research instrument to measure the target phenomenon and its clarity and comprehensiveness. In this study, the apparent validity of a questionnaire designed to measure the impact of technology on social relations in Jordanian society was verified. To ensure this, the questionnaire was presented to a group of referees specialized in the fields of sociology and technology, as well as experts in the design of research tools. The arbitrators reviewed and evaluated the paragraphs of the questionnaire based on several criteria, including the clarity of the wording, the relevance of the paragraphs to the objectives of the study, and the comprehensiveness of the tool in covering aspects of the impact of technology on social relations.

Structural validity of the study tool (internal consistency validity)

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Structural validity expresses how efficient the study tool is in measuring the theoretical concepts or hypothetical construction for which it was designed. Structural validity is one of the most important types of validity, as it measures the internal consistency of paragraphs and their ability to represent the target concepts. In this study on "The Impact of Technology on Social Relations in Jordanian Society", the validity of the internal consistency of the study tool was verified by calculating the correlation coefficients between the paragraphs and the total scale of both the "use of technology" and"social relations" measures.

To achieve this, the correlation coefficient between each paragraph and the total measure of the axis to which it belongs was calculated, whether it is "the use of technology" or "social relations". Hence, to ensure the significance of the correlation coefficients, the statistical values were adopted at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) to ensure that the correlation coefficients are positive and significant, reflecting the ability of the paragraphs to measure multiple aspects of the concept that the tool aims to measure. Table (3) and Table (4) show the results of these analyses.

Table (3). Correlation Coefficients of Technology Use Paragraphs

Item	Correlation coefficient (Maths.)	Item	Correlation coefficient (Maths.)
1	GIS.	11	.666**
2	658	12	736
3	.607	13	678
4	603	14	726
5	697	15	700

Table (4). Social Relationship Correlation Coefficients

Item	Correlation coefficient (Maths.)	Item	Correlation coefficient (Maths.)
1	450	11	560
2	684	12	749
3	801	13	.660
4	782	14	551
5	749	15	488

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It is noted from Table (3) that the values of the correlation coefficients of the paragraphs of the technology use tool ranged between (0.603-0.736), and these values are considered educationally acceptable, and accordingly all paragraphs were accepted in the scale. Based on Table (4), the values of the correlation coefficients of the paragraphs of the social relations tool ranged between (0.450-0.801), and these values are also considered educationally acceptable, and accordingly all paragraphs were accepted in the scale.

Reliability of the Questionnaire

It is a measure that reflects the stability and reliability of the tool used in data collection, and expresses the ability to obtain consistent results when applying the tool in similar circumstances. In this study, which deals with "the impact of technology on social relations in Jordanian society", the tool was applied to a sample outside the core study sample represented by 50 samples; to ensure the stability of the tool. The internal consistency coefficient was calculated using the Cronbach Alpha scale, as the results showed a high value reflecting the reliability of the instrument. The following table shows the stability values obtained, which supports the accuracy and reliability of the data extracted in this study.

Table (5). Internal Coefficient of Consistency (Cronbach Alpha)

Tool	UNTRANSLATED_CONTENT_START UNTRANSLATED_CONTENT_END
Use technology	0.886
Social Relation	816

Table (5)shows that the stability of the tool of using technology reached (0.886), and the stability of the tool of social relations (0.816). These values are highly rated and sufficient to achieve the purposes of the study and generalize its results.

Study Procedures

- The theoretical literature on technology and its impact on social relationships was examined, focusing on its role in social interaction and communication styles.
- Previous studies associated with the basic variables of the research have been leveraged, to ensure the development of accurate and appropriate measurement tools in line with the study objectives.
- The validity and reliability of the study tool was confirmed using appropriate statistical methods, including the calculation of the Cronbach alpha coefficient to ensure the reliability of the questionnaire.
- The study population was identified, which was a group of individuals from different age groups, and a random sample of (722) individuals was selected to represent the study sample to which the questionnaire was applied.
- Application of the tool: The questionnaire was distributed to the study sample, which focuses on measuring the impact of the use of technology on social relations between individuals.
- Data analysis: After collecting the responses, the data was entered and analyzed using SPSS, where the statistical analyses necessary to answer the study questions, including descriptive analysis, and correlation tests, were performed.

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- Drawing conclusions and recommendations: The conclusions were drawn based on statistical analyses, and recommendations were made based on the findings reached, with the aim of enhancing understanding about the role of technology in social relations and improving the quality of social interaction between individuals.

Statisticalmethods

- A set of statistical methods was applied using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (Descriptive Statistics), which includes the frequencies and percentages to describe the characteristics of the study sample, in addition to extracting the arithmetic means and standard deviations of the study variables and the respondents' answers to the paragraphs of the study tool.

- Pearson correlation coefficients

- Cronbach's alpha coefficient to estimate the instrument's internal consistency stability

- T-test: To check the differences between males and females in the use of technology

- One-way ANOVA test: When comparing different age groups or geographical areas (such as northern, central, and southern Jordan) and the number of hours of technology use per day to see if there are significant differences in the use of technology.

Analyze and Discuss Results

The results of the study will be presented and analyzed based on the data collected from the study sample, in order to answer the research questions, where the appropriate statistical analysis was used for each question, with arithmetic averages and standard deviations for each paragraph.

Findings related to answering the first question: What is the level of use of technology in Jordanian society?

To answer this question, the arithmetic means and standard deviations of the paragraphs of the technology use tool were calculated, and the following tables show the results of the responses of the study sample.

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Table (6). Means And Standard Deviations of the Technology Use Tool

No.	Rank	Use technology	Mean, arithmetic(al) (Maths.)	Standard deviation (Maths.)	Levels
1	9	I use technology on a daily basis in my social interactions.	3.46	1.11	Medium
2	8	I see that technology is often used for recreational purposes rather than for serious interaction.	3.54	1.07	Medium
3	7	I use the internet to search for information about people before meeting with them	3.63	1.14	Medium
4	1	I find it easier to interact via technology than face-to-face	4.07	0.98	high
5	4	I believe that technology enhances my acceptance of other people's ideas.	3.88	1.13	high
6	6	Messaging apps make it easier to coordinate meetings with friends	3.64	1.17	Medium
7	10	Technology makes me feel more connected to my friends	3.34	1.16	Medium
8	5	I use social media platforms to express my opinions and feelings	3.84	1.02	high
9	• 3	• I believe that technology contributes to enhancing mutual understanding between individuals	3.89	• 1.01	high
10	• 2	• I see in these sites an opportunity to express my views that I cannot express publicly in the community.	3.96	0.96	high
The tool in total			3.73	0.72	• high

Table (6) shows that the arithmetic mean of the tool of using technology as a whole is (3.73) at a high level, and the arithmetic means of the paragraphs of the tool ranged between (3.34 – 4.07) with medium and high scores, and paragraph (4) came, which stated that "I find that interaction through technology is easier than face-to-face interaction" primarily because it has the highest arithmetic mean, and paragraph (7) came, which stated that "technology makes me feel more connected with my friends." with the last score where he got the lowest level of arithmetic.

The results of the study explain that the use of technology contributes significantly to improving the experience of social interaction, as the overall average of the tool was 3.73, which indicates a high level of use of technology. The first paragraph on facilitating interaction via technology reflects how technology can be a convenient and efficient alternative to facial communication. In contrast, the last paragraph, which relates to feeling connected to friends through technology, may indicate that there is anxiety or weakness in deep emotional bonds, which may explain why they have the lowest average.

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It is consistent with the findings of the study of Abdullah (2024), the study of Muhammad et al. (2024), the study of Al-Zahraa et al. (2022), and the study of Al-Qahtani (2022), where the results indicate the importance of communication technology in facilitating communication, which is consistent with the results of the current study on the ease of interaction through technology. It also reinforces findings on improving family relationships during the COVID-19 pandemic andthat technology can strengthen social relationships, which is in line with the findings of the current study. Additionally, studies examine the impact of technology on social relationships and show numerous benefits, supporting positive outcomes. However, some studies also confirm that there are negative effects of technology on social relationships, which is in line with their negative findings, reflecting the complexity and impact of technology on our social interactions.

It disagrees with the findings of Ben Kanu's study. (2022). and the Gallic. (2021)., each highlights issues and advantages related to the impact of technology on family relationships, supporting the idea that technological use carries a broad spectrum of outcomes.

Findings related to answering the second question: What is the level of social relations in Jordanian society?

To answer this question, the means and standard deviations of the paragraphs of the social relations tool were calculated, and the following tables show the results of the responses of the study sample.

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Table (7). Means and Standard Deviations of the Social Relations Tool

No	Category	Social Relation	Mean, arithmetic(al) (Maths.)	Standard deviation (Maths.)	Level
1	1	Technology sometimes causes tension in family relationships	4.24	0.895	high
2	4	Technology influences how I manage conflicts in my social relationships	3.39	1.21	Medium
3	10	I learned new cultural customs from other peoples across these sites	2.99	1.28	Medium
4	7	I believe that social media allows me to express my opinions and intellectual tendencies freely	3.24	1.22	Medium
5	8	I find it easier to communicate through these sites than face-to-face because it is not linked to a time or place	3.16	1.27	Medium
6	2	My interaction with my family members is reduced because of my use of these sites	3.94	1.09	high
7	9	Modern technology has a positive impact on social relations	3.01	1.32	Medium
8	6	Excessive use of technology has increased social isolation	3.27	1.24	Medium
9	3	I see that online social relationships are superficial compared to in-person relationships	3.42	1.31	Medium
10	5	Social relationships have become more superficial due to the use of technology	3.36	1.25	Medium
The tool in total			3.40	0.79	Medium

Table (7) shows that the arithmetic mean of the social relations tool as a whole is (3.40) at an average level, and the arithmetic means of the paragraphs of the tool ranged between (2.99 – 4.24) with medium and high scores, and paragraph (1), which stated that "technology sometimes causes tension in family relations," came in the first place for obtaining the highest arithmetic mean, and paragraph (3), which stated that "I learned new cultural habits from other peoples across these sites." with the last score where he got the lowest level of arithmetic.

The results of the study explain that the arithmetic mean of the social relations tool is (3.40), which indicates that the level of social relations is considered average, as the participants believe that their relations are not bad, but they are not ideal either. The averages for the paragraphs also range between (2.99 – 4.24), which indicates that there is a disparity in the opinions of the participants, as some paragraphs are more acceptable than others, reflecting differences in personal experiences and perceptions.

While the paragraph on "Technology sometimes causes stress in family relationships" got the highest average (4.24), which shows that most participants feel a negative impact of technology on their family relationships, this may indicate their awareness of problems such as preoccupation with technology or poor communication. Conversely, the paragraph on "I learned new cultural habits from other peoples across these sites" received the lowest average (2.99), which means that participants do not see that the use of technology contributes to enhancing their learning of new cultural habits, or they may have the impression that this type of learning is not common or useful andindicates that the results of the impact of technology on family relationships are considered more negative compared to its impact on cultural learning.

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Itagrees with the findings of the study with the study of Al-Zahraa et al. (2022), which found that technology has negative effects on social relations, especially family, along with benefits in communication. The results are also consistent with Al-Qahtani's (2022) study, which also showed that there are negative effects of technology on social relations, although the positives associated with it are recognized.

They differ with the findings of thestudy with the study of Muhammad et al. (2024), which found that the use of technology during the Covid-19 pandemic led to strengthening the bonds between spouses and reducing differences. The current study indicates that technology causes tension in family relationships, reflecting a difference in the contexts in which technology affects them. Also, the results of the current study differ from the study of Jadallah (2021), which showed that the use of the Internet contributed to strengthening social relations, while the current study indicates a negative impact.

In general, the results of the current study support the idea that technology playsa complex role in social relations, where there are positive and negative aspects. Some studies reinforce the idea that technology may strengthen social bonds in certain circumstances, andsuggest that unbalanced use of technology can also lead to stress in family relationships, requiring a deeper understanding of how these tools affect different contexts.

Results related to answering the third question: Is there a statistically significant difference at the level of significance (0.05) in the responses of the study members on the dimensions of the scale of technology use andattributed to variables (age, gender, geographical location, number of hours of daily use of websites)?

To answer the study question, the arithmetic means and standard deviations of the study scale were calculated, according to the variable of age, gender, geographical location, number of hours of daily use of websites) and the following tables illustrate this:

Table (8) The Arithmetic Means And Standard Deviations of the Responses of the Study Sample on the Dimensions of the Technology Use Scale and Attributed to Variables (Age, Gender, Geographical Location, Number of Hours of Daily Use of Websites)

Variable	Variable levels	P.S.C	Total score
Gender	Male	Mean, arithmetic(al) (Maths.)	3.64
		Standard deviation (Maths.)	0.716
	Female	Mean, arithmetic(al) (Maths.)	3.82
		Standard deviation (Maths.)	0.714
Age Group	Under 20 years old	Mean, arithmetic(al) (Maths.)	3.7
		Standard deviation (Maths.)	719
	20 – 40 years	Mean, arithmetic(al) (Maths.)	3.81
		Standard deviation (Maths.)	.718
	More than 40 years	Mean, arithmetic(al) (Maths.)	3.55
		Standard deviation (Maths.)	.721
Geographical Location	Northern Jordan	Mean, arithmetic(al) (Maths.)	3.78

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		Standard deviation (Maths.)	0.76
	Central Jordan	Mean, arithmetic(al) (Maths.)	3.69
		Standard deviation (Maths.)	.715
	Southern Jordan	Mean, arithmetic(al) (Maths.)	3.71
		Standard deviation (Maths.)	0.608
Number of hours of daily use of websites	Less than 5 hours on	Mean, arithmetic(al) (Maths.)	3.64
		Standard deviation (Maths.)	.725
	More than 5 hours	Mean, arithmetic(al) (Maths.)	3.71
		Standard deviation (Maths.)	619
	I do not use it on a daily basis	Mean, arithmetic(al) (Maths.)	3.83
		Standard deviation (Maths.)	0.762

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The results of Table (8) indicate the arithmetic means and standard deviations of the responses of the study sample on the use of technology, taking into account the variables of gender, age group, geographical location, and the number of hours of daily use of websites. In terms of gender, the table shows that the average female response (3.82) exceeds the average male response (3.64), reflecting a tendency for females to express technology use more positively. The standard deviation for both sexes shows proximity (0.716 for males and 0.714 for females), indicating a moderate variation in the responses of individuals within each category. As for the age groups, the 20-40 age group recorded the highest average (3.81), while the average for the over-40 age group was the lowest (3.55), indicating that younger individuals are the most tech savvy. With regard to geographical location, the highest average response was from the population of northern Jordan (3.78), followed by the population of central Jordan (3.69) and then the population of southern Jordan (3.71), showing the impact of geographical location on the use of technology. Finally, regarding the number of hours of daily use, the category "I do not use it on a daily basis" recorded the highest average (3.83), indicating that these individuals express more positive views about the use of technology compared to the other two categories. The average number of individuals using technology for less than 5 hours per day (3.64) was lower than the average group using technology for more than 5 hours (3.71).

The results indicate that there are marked differences in the responses of the study sample members about the use of technology based on variables such as gender, age group, geographical location, and the number of hours of daily use. The results showed that females express technology use more positively than males, reflecting a cultural or social disparity. The 20-40 age group also recorded the highest average, indicating their greater interaction with technology. In terms of geographical location, the population of northern Jordan achieved the highest average, demonstrating the influence of economic and educational factors in the use of technology. Finally, individuals who do not use technology on a daily basis expressed more positive opinions, perhaps because they did not face the disadvantages associated with heavy use. These findings reflect the importance of understanding the multiple factors influencing the use of technology, which can contribute to guiding educational and technical policies to promote effective use.

Accordingly, a single variance analysis (ANOVA) and a "T-Test" were used for independent samples to verify the significance of these apparent differences depending on the variables of the demographic study to verify the significance of the observed differences based on the results. As shown in the table, these differences indicate that there may be effects of some variables on the level of technology use. However, these distinctions require deeper analysis to accurately determine their statistical significance.

Gender analysis of differences

To analyze gender differences, a "T-Test" was used for independent samples. Table (13) shows the results of the T test among males and females regarding self-motivation among students of the University of Hail

Table (9). Results of the ((T) Test for Independent Samples on the Use of Technology According to the Gender Variable

Variable	Dimension	T	Df	Sig
Gender	Use technology	.347	720	0.001

It is clear from Table (9) that there are statistically significant differences at the level of significance (0.05) between the arithmetic means of the responses of the study sample, the use of technology according to the gender variable. It was a T-value (-3.347) and a Sig-value. (0.001), which is a hRG of (0.05), which indicates that there are statistically significant differences between males and females in the level of technology use. The differences were in favor of the female category, where she obtained the highest arithmetic mean ((3.82).

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This result explains that statistically significant differences at the level of (0.05) indicate that there are noticeable differences in the use of technology between males and females in the study sample. Negative T-value (-3.347) and Sig-value. (0.001) means that these differences are not random, but reflect a reality in the behavior of individuals.

In addition, the higher arithmetic mean for females (3.82) compared to males indicates that females use the technology more effectively or more frequently. So, the results arguably support the idea that gender has an impact on the level of technology use among individuals, with females demonstrating superiority in this context.

Analysis of variances based on age group

Tabal (10). Test Results (One Way Anova) Depending on the Age Group Variable

Dimension	Source of variance	SQUARES TOTAL	DF	Squares mean	F	Sig
• Use technology	between groups	626	2	813.	5.470	0.004
	The Collections	755	719	.514		
	Total	381	721			

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The results of the One Way ANOVA test in Table (10) indicate that there are statistically significant differences in the level of technology use depending on the age group variable, as the value of F=5.470 with a significance level (Sig) = 0.004 , which indicates that the age group affects the level of technology use. To determine the significance of these differences, the Scheffe test was applied as shown in the following table:

Table (11). Cheffe's Test Resultsforthe Use of Technology

Category	Under 20 years old	20 40	40+ years
Under 20 years old	-	0.170	0.184
20 40	-	-	0.006
40+ years	-	-	-

The Scheffe test was applied, as shown in Table (11). The results indicate that the differences between the age group less than 20 years and the age group of 20-40 years were 0.170 , and between the age group less than 20 years and the age group more than 40 years were 0.184. While it is clear that there are statistically significant differences between the age group of 20-40 years and the age group of more than 40 years, as the value of the difference was 0.006, which indicates that citizens in the category of 20-40 second-year students enjoy higher levels of technology use compared to citizens over 40 years with a higher arithmetic mean of 3.81.

This finding explains that there are differences in the use of technology between different age groups. Differences between the age group less than 20 years and the age group of 20-40 years (0.170) and between the group less than 20 years and the group older than 40 years (0.184) were not statistically significant, which means that there are no noticeable differences in the use of technology between these groups.

However, the differences between the age group of 20-40 years and the age group older than 40 years were statistically significant (0.006). This suggests that people between the ages of 20 and 40, especially second-year students, have higher levels of technology use than people over 40. The higher arithmetic mean (3.81) for the 20-40 age group reflects a preference or greater efficiency in the use of technology among this age group, which may be associated with increased awareness and exposure to technology in young people.

Analysis of variances based on geographical location

Table (12). (One Way Anova) Test Results Depending on the Geographical Location Variable

Dimension	Source of variance	SQUARES TOTAL	DF	Squares mean	F	Sig
Use technology	between groups	1.176	2	588	1.130	0.324
	Within groups	374	719	0.520		
	Total	381	721			

The results of the One Way ANOVA test in Table (12) indicate that there are no statistically significant differences in the level of technology use depending on the geographical location variable, as the value of F=1.130 with a significance level (Sig) = 0.324, which indicates that geographical location does not affect the level of technology use.

Analysis of variances based on the number of hours of daily use of websites

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Table (13). Test Results (One Way Anova) According to the Variable Number of Hours of Daily Use of Websites

Dimension	Source of variance	SQUARES TOTAL	DF	Squares mean	F	Sig
• Use technology	between groups	5 391	• 2	695	5.238	0.006
	Within groups	990	719	0.515		
	Total	381	721			

It is clear from Table (14) that there are statistically significant differences at the level of significance (0.05) between the arithmetic averages of the use of technology from the point of view of the study sample attributed to the variable of the number of hours of daily use of websites, where the value of F= 5.238 at the level of significance (0.006). To determine the significance of these differences, the Scheffe test was applied as shown in the following table:

Table (15). Scheffe's Test Results for the Technology Use Tool

Category	UNTRANSLATED_CONTENT_START UNTRANSLATED_CONTENT_END	More than 5 hours	I do not use it on a daily basis
UNTRANSLATED_CONTENT_START UNTRANSLATED_CONTENT_END	-	0.580	0.006
More than 5 hours	-	-	0.227
I do not use it on a daily basis	-	-	-

Scheffe's test results for the technology use tool indicate that there are statistically significant differences in the responses of different categories based on the number of hours of technology use per day. The comparison between the category that uses technology "less than 5 hours per day" and the category "I do not use it on a daily basis" showed a value of 0.006, which indicates a clear moral difference in favor of the higher arithmetic mean for the category "I do not use it on a daily basis." This means that individuals who do not use technology on a daily basis tend to provide responses that differ markedly from those who use it on a limited basis.

In contrast, the categories “more than 5 hours per day” and“I do not use it on a daily basis” did not show any statistically significant differences (0.227), nor was there a significant difference between the categories “less than 5 hours” and“more than 5 hours” (0.580). These findings highlight the importance of the number of hours of technology use in influencing responses, warranting further research into how these differences affect social relationships in society.

Findings related to answering the fourth question: Is there a positive relationship between the use of technology and the social relations of members of the Jordanian community?

To see if there is a statistically significant correlation between technology use and social relationships. Pearson Correlation can be used.

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Table (16). Pearson Correlation Coefficient Test Results for the Tool of Using Technology and Social Relations

	Use technology	
	Correlation coefficient (Maths.)	Sig
Social Relation	• 672**	• 0.00

The results of Table 18 Pearson correlation coefficient test indicate a strong positive correlation between technology use and social relations in Jordanian society, with a correlation coefficient value of 0.672. This value suggests that increased use of technology is associated with a relative improvement in social interaction and relationships between individuals. The value of statistical significance (0.00) is also below the acceptable level of significance (0.05), which means that the relationship is statistically significant, and thus supports the hypothesis that technology positively affects social relations. These findings highlight the role of technology as a means of enhancing communication and social interaction in the Jordanian environment.

Realistically, technology enhances relationships in some situations, such as bringing distances closer and enabling individuals to continuously communicate with friends and family even in the case of geographic distance. However, the different dimensions must be taken into account; while technology increases opportunities for communication, its overuse may reduce the quality of real-life relationships or make interaction superficial. Hence, we consider it important to carry out future studies exploring the impact of the balanced use of technology on the quality of social relations, which promotes meaningful and sustainable communication.

Recommendations

Raising community awareness of the importance of the role of modern technology in enhancing the capabilities of individuals and enabling them to deal with the continuous development in the field of technology that we are currently witnessing.

Raising awareness of the dangers of harmful websites on theInternet.

The need to focus on developing human resources and promoting the effective use of information technology.

The need to promote the positive use of technology in Jordanian society.

Focus on how to improve social relations through these means.

The need to organize awareness programs to reduce possible negative effects.

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