



Original Research Article

Investigating the Role of using Satellite at Home on Intimacy and Marital Satisfaction of Couples in Qom

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KEYWORDS

Family

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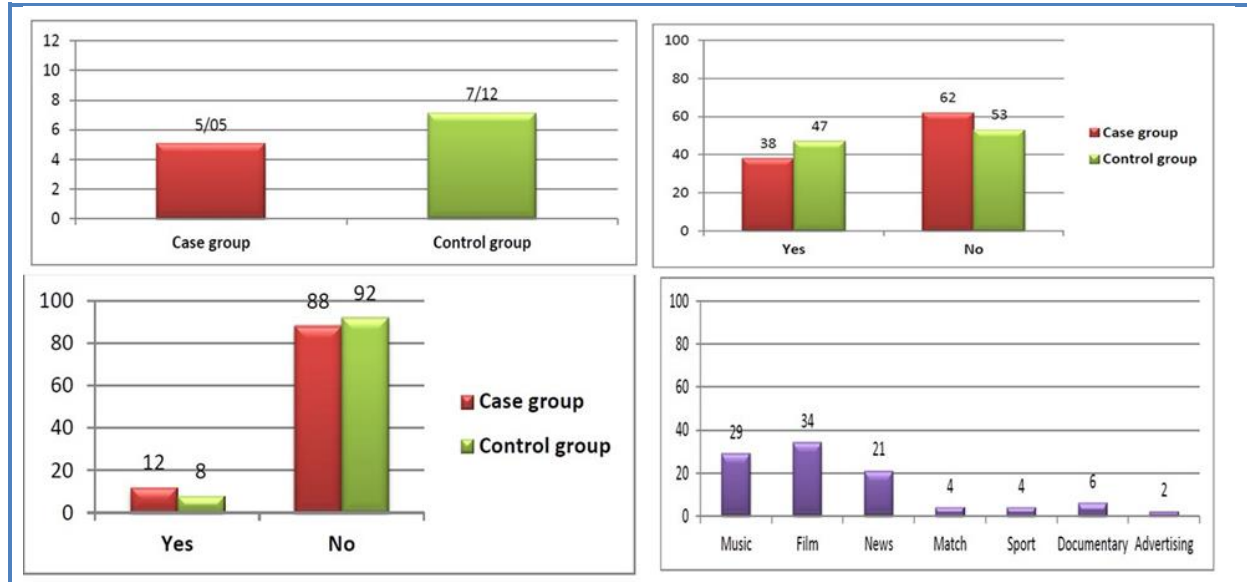
Married life

Satellite

ABSTRACT

Among the various and modern media, satellite can be mentioned as one of the most popular media all over the world. Satellite is one of the most influential media in the present age, which like other media and means of communication is mainly the product of the West. Some satellite programs and movies contain content in which adherence to family and moral values seems ridiculous and vulgar, as opposed to having free sex, daring sex, and questioning the importance and value of marriage. Is considered to be the result of a free-thinking and progressive view of life and emotional relationships. Asking questions and raising repeated doubts about the views of people who have not been enslaved or are living together, and in return providing views and answering skeptical questions to convince the audience that times have changed and people should not stick. On the other hand, the family as a social institution has always been considered by the legislator and several laws have been enacted in relation to this institution. Apart from the family laws, he also has special rights in terms of religion, morality and custom. These include strengthening the foundations of the family, strengthening the family, raising children, good morals and good company, healthy sexual relations and the emotional and intimate atmosphere of the family.

Graphical Abstract



Introduction

In the present age, the phenomenon called satellite has been able to seriously and comprehensively affect all political, economic, ideological and especially cultural dimensions and areas of many societies. Satellite has a huge cultural power that has a tremendous impact on people's life decisions and lifestyles, and the orientation of contemporary sociology is to accept the growing importance of consumption and lifestyle activities in shaping personal and collective identity [1-3]. In fact, satellites have stimulated a kind of cultural imperialism by seizing people's time, one of the goals of which is the important and influential institution of the family. This is accompanied by a kind of social influence through which a country imposes the basis of its ideas, values, information and behavioral norms as well as its way of life on other countries. Of course, the values and norms of the family institution are no exception. In this way, conditions arise that more deceptive and hidden forms prevail over the invasion of hegemonic culture and shape the nationalization of styles and patterns. This dissemination of

cultural values and habits among heterogeneous cultures is accomplished through the media tools including, satellite programs [4-6]. In fact, the broadcasting of television programs via satellite over the past two decades has been considered as a global problem by many countries. In this regard, each country has considered various aspects of this issue according to its cultural sensitivities and considerations (especially from the point of view of its traditional, national or religious values) or political [7]. One of these sensitivities is the contradiction of many satellite programs with cultural and social considerations-especially in our country-and as a result the emergence of social harms. Social harms that include any kind of individual or collective action that does not fall within the framework of the moral principles. I also general rules of collective or informal action of the community where the activists operate, and as a result face legal prohibition or moral and social ugliness, as Actions that violate the norms of society as a whole and threaten the social system are of serious importance in any society. Sometimes we are faced with new approvals in the parliament about it [8]. Satellite

in Iran became one of the most important topics of society in April 1994 and live broadcast satellites had different consequences on the audience. From the beginning of the satellite's entry into the country, the Islamic Consultative Assembly declared it illegal [9-11]. Although in the following years attempts were made to suggest other ways to replace the use of satellite, what seems real and objective is the continued growth of the use of satellite channels by the people [12-14].

On the other hand, intimacy and marital satisfaction are two basic factors in the quality of marital life that can be attacked by satellite networks. Recognition, which has been recognized as an important process in the development of friendly relations, is currently a major concern for counseling and family professionals. Changes in cultural technology, etc. have played a key role in changing the basic function of marriage, which includes love and intimacy between husband and wife. Based on the literature on marital issues, the definition of intimacy is suggested as follows: Intimacy in a long-term romantic relationship is determined by the level of commitment and emotional, cognitive and physical closeness that a person experiences in his relationship with his partner [15]. Marital satisfaction is also defined as another factor in the quality of married life is the adaptation between the current situation and the expected situation. Marital satisfaction is in fact a positive and enjoyable attitude that couples have from different aspects of their marital relationship [16]. The audience and the tendencies of different groups of the society have been addressed to satellites and so far no study has examined the effect of satellites on the indicators of marital quality of life. Therefore, this study aims to determine the role of satellite use on intimacy and marital satisfaction of couples. On the other hand, since the next psychological capacity of our individuality,

which is constantly changing under the influence of various potential issues, it is necessary to address new socio-cultural issues [17].

The inability of the national media to promote culture in accordance with the complex conditions due to macro-managerial weakness. The non-use of efficient scientific associations, including the Iranian Scientific Association of Psychiatrists, which is a collection of scientific and cultural figures of the member country, in the field of education and media has caused a wider range of satellite media to be attracted. Arrives! Therefore, using all the various individual and cultural capacities available in the country is a rational and conscious solution, because unscientific and tasteful solutions have no result other than damaging the cultural foundations. On the other hand, the basis for the formation of morality and human values in time the development of the child is the foundation of this mental and moral health (conscience) can protect the individual against false cultural attacks, and unfortunately, corrective and cultural measures are designed for adults rather than the community. However, in some cases, technology is like a double-edged sword and has advantages and disadvantages that should protect society against its disadvantages, which should be considered by the intellectuals and thinkers of society.

Views of communication pioneers on effects of mass media

There are many ideas about the impact of communication media on the message and the whole communication process, as well as the society and the environment around them. Some argue that these devices are neutral and merely carriers, and that they have little effect on their audience, while others believe that the mass media have such power that they can create a new generation for the first time in human history. And the new society has such a

tremendous effect on these devices that its nature becomes a function of it [18]. This indicates a kind of technocracy according to which man-made tools determine the values of social existence, or this gives rise to a new class of Humans, with their special knowledge of these devices, manifest themselves as new powers and upset the balance in each pyramid of power, and that is a kind of alienation and depletion of human beings [19]. The first theorists of communication theory the strong and unconditional influence of the media emphasized the audience, just as Herbert Blumer believed that audiences are the masses who are passively influenced by the media. Herbert Blumer and Wright Mills are among those who believed that the existence of mass media weakens traditional social forms and eliminates people's dependence on social groups, disrupting the composition of society and making it turns into a mass [20].

Numerous studies have shown that messages published by the press, cinema, radio and television are not presented to them outside the specific social environment of individuals, and the effects of these messages vary according to the type of group to which the individual depends in society. Thus, to better understand the effects and means of communication, it is necessary to study the situation of people using these devices within their family environment and professional group, and it is not enough to examine it as an indistinguishable mass [21-25]. On the other hand, the media, under the influence of social and economic changes in the human living environment, are always changing, and therefore, in parallel with the changes that occur in living conditions, the nature and power of the media also changes, changes in the effects of the media. Communication can be considered on the one hand as the result of technical and organizational changes and on the other hand as the result of new tendencies that have emerged

in the users of these devices. Today, with the development of communication, the type of interaction related to it has also changed. In new theories, the media are moving from a relative state to modernization, and in this movement, the type of interface has changed from one-way to two-way. That mass communication has become a special institution and has its own material resources and manpower and has played a critical role in spreading the awareness and culture of societies. At the same time, it has a relative autonomy because mass communication is part of a set in which different elements such as the educational system, the level and form of economic development and cultural conditions are dependent on each other. Its development also depends on certain factors such as public education, political freedom, industrial expansion and economic wealth. The content of mass communication messages, as much as it helps to create special conditions for the cultural environment, is itself a reflection of these conditions [26].

Research Background

In a study entitled "Study of the effect of television programs on lifestyle", the calligrapher concluded that: highly educated people, on the other hand, men are very resistant to television programs and are less likely to change their attitudes and beliefs. In contrast, women, young people and people with lower education do not show much resistance.

Ali Akbari Dehkordi in a study entitled "The relationship between women's sexual function and marital adjustment" concluded that: There is a significant positive correlation between sexual function and its components in women with marital adjustment and their husbands. Considering the sexual function of women and giving the correct information and necessary training in this regard, it is possible to help them to continue their life and marital satisfaction.

Mohammadpour et al. In a study entitled "The Impact of Satellite on Cultural Identity in Iranian Kurdistan: A Case Study of Kurdish Students at Sanandaj Universities" achieved the following results: 46.5% of respondents had and used a satellite. In addition, the score of the cultural identity of the studied students tends to be moderate, meaning that their identity is not coherent and discrete, but impartial and compromising.

Muqaddas et al., in a study entitled "The Impact of Information and Communication Technologies on Lifestyle," concluded that 48.7 % of people also use satellite. With age, the amount of leisure time spent in a modern and thoughtful way decreases. The results also show that pupils, students and students spend most of their time in a modern way. However, people with disabilities and housewives are more inclined to spend their leisure time in the traditional way.

Tehrani in a study entitled "The impact of the media in the spread of unrestrained instances (running away from home and illicit sex) and its solutions" concluded that: In satellite movies, the relationship between husband and wife is summarized in the issue of sexual pleasure It is possible to promote prostitution and denial and its ugliest type in the form of fascinating stories with the help of psychological justifications.

Type of study, method and method of research

The study was a case-control study. For this purpose, couples who used satellite at home were considered as a case group and couples who did not use satellite at home were considered as a control group. Data Collection tools: The following [Table 1](#) presents the dimensions of the questionnaire as well as the questions related to each dimension:

Table 1. Dimensions of the questionnaire

Next Relevant	questions
Emotional intimacy	1-5
Psychological sincerity	6-10
Intellectual sincerity	11-15
Sexual intimacy	16-20
Physical intimacy	21-25
Spiritual sincerity	26-31
Aesthetic sincerity	32-36
Social-Recreational Intimacy	37-41

The sum of the scores in each dimension (except the dimension of spiritual intimacy) is a score from 5 to 50. In terms of spiritual intimacy, this score is from 6 to 60. Higher scores in one dimension indicate a greater need to respond to it after intimacy on the part of your spouse, and vice versa. In Hooshmand dissertation (2012), the validity of the questionnaire was approved by two university professors and then the questionnaire was distributed in a statistical sample. Also, the reliability of the questionnaire or its reliability was calculated using Cronbach's alpha measurement method. Cronbach's alpha for the Bagarozzi Marital Intimacy Questionnaire is presented in the table below:

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Table 2. Cronbach's alpha in the Bagarozzi Marital Intimacy Needs Questionnaire

Dimension	Cronbach's alpha
Emotional intimacy	0.71
Psychological sincerity	0.65
Rational sincerity	0.58
Sexual intimacy	0.73
Physical intimacy	0.48
Spiritual sincerity	0.70
Aesthetic sincerity	0.76
Social-recreational intimacy	0.66

Statistical Society

In this study, all couples living in Qom, whether they use satellite or not.

Sampling

In this study, multi-stage sampling method was used. At first, cluster sampling method was used. For this purpose, each of the eight areas of Qom Municipality was considered as a cluster. Then, 3 clusters were randomly selected from the clusters. Then, according to the socio-cultural atmosphere of Qom, the snowball method was used to reach the samples.

Sample Size

Difference between two independent Samples
Two tailed

Type 1 error = 0.05

Medium effect size = 0.5

According to the sample size formula for comparing the mean in two independent societies, considering the probability of the first type error equal to 0.05, the study power equal to 0.9 and the average growth size (α) equal to 0.5 (according to Cohen's table), The minimum number of required samples in each group is equal to 86 people, of which a total of 172 people were examined in two groups using satellite and not using satellite.

Method of Data Analysis

Data were analyzed by SPSS software version 18 using descriptive tests (central indices and frequency distribution) as well as independent t-tests and Chi-square test. Significance level of the tests used was considered less than 0.05.

Table 3. Comparison of mean and standard deviation of age between case and control groups

group	Mean standard deviation	P
Case group	31.44 5.43	0.541
Control group	33.69 6.12	

Statistical test did not show a significant difference between the age of the two case groups (satellite users) and the control group (non-satellite users) (P = 0.541)

Table 4. Comparison of education frequency distribution in case and control groups

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Table 5. Comparison of education frequency distribution in case and control groups

Group	Education	frequency	percentage	p
Case group	Secondary	22	22	0.599
	University	78	78	
Control group	Secondary	19	19	
	University	81	81	

Chi-square test did not show a significant relationship between the two groups in terms of education (P = 0.599) so that 22% of the case group and 19% of the control group with secondary education and 78% of the case group and 81% of the control group with education. They were academics.

Table 6. Comparison of frequency distribution of number of children in case and control groups

Group	Child	frequency	percentage	p
Case group	No Child	14	14	0.268
	one	86	86	
Control group	No Child	9	9	
	one	91	91	

Chi-square test did not show a significant relationship between the two groups in terms of number of children (P = 0.268) so that 14% of the case group, 9% of the control group without children, 86% of the case group and 91% of the control group with one child.

Table 7. Comparison of mean and standard deviation of age difference with spouse in case. and control groups

Group	Average	deviation	Group
Case group	3.74	3.21	0.671
Control group	4.05	4.47	

Statistical test did not show a significant difference between case and control groups in terms of age difference with spouse (P = 0.671)

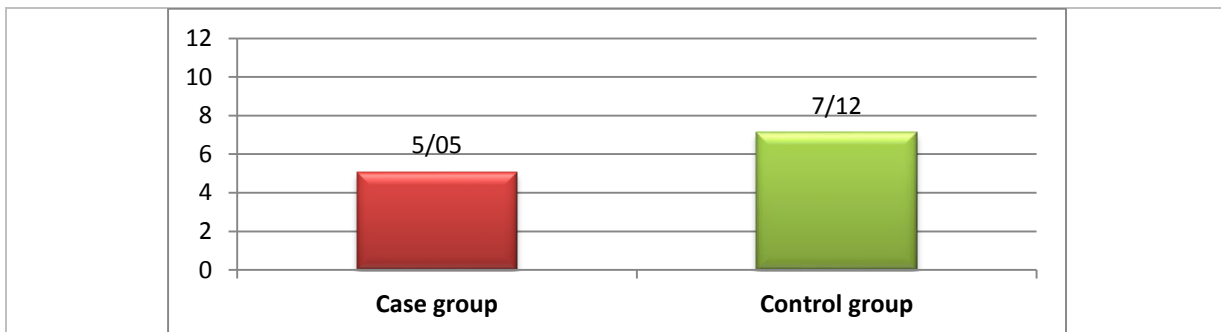


Figure 1. Comparison of the average years of cohabitation between case and control groups

Statistical test did not show a significant difference between case and control groups in terms of the number of years of cohabitation (P=0.385).

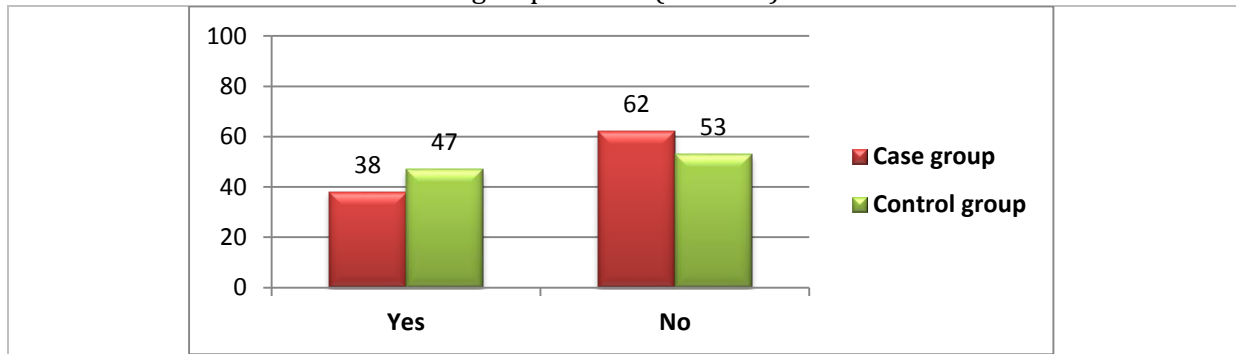


Figure 2. Comparison of the frequency distribution of family relationship status with spouse in case and control groups

Chi-square test did not show a significant relationship between the two groups in terms of family relationship with spouse (P=0.198) so that 38% of the case group and 47% of the control group had a family relationship with the spouse and 62% of the case group and 53% of the control group had no family relationship with the spouse.

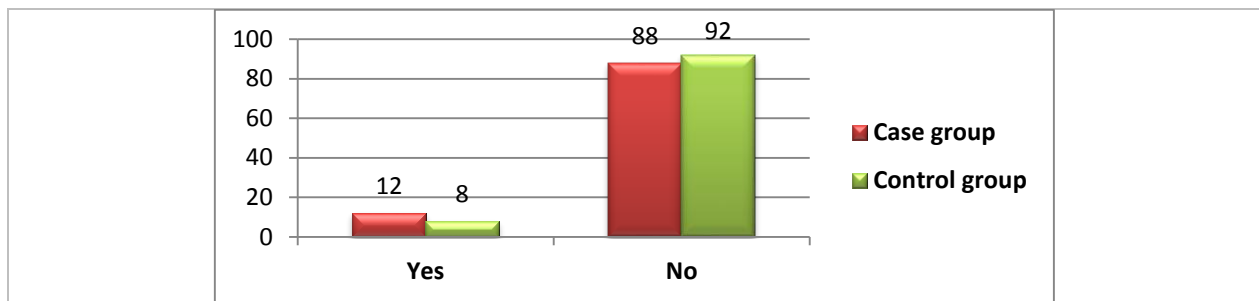


Figure 3. Comparison of the frequency distribution of premarital friendship status in case and control groups.

Chi-square test did not show a significant relationship between the two groups in terms of premarital friendship (P=0.346)

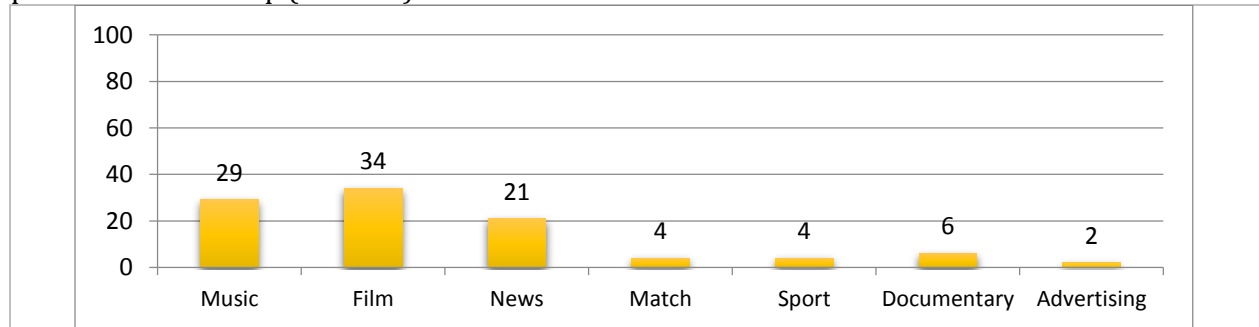


Figure 4. Frequency distribution of priority type of program watched Persian language networks in the case group

The highest priority was watching satellite programs, competitions and entertainment (4% each), and advertising (2%).
 movies and series (34%), followed by music (29%), news (21%), documentaries (6%), sports

Table 8. Comparison of mean and standard deviation of marital satisfaction score in case and control groups

Group	Average	Deviation	Group
Case group	25.20	19.37	= 0.41 P
Control group	21.63	14.32	

Statistical test showed a significant difference between the mean score of marital satisfaction between the case and control groups (P=0.041) so that this mean was lower in the control group and according to the

interpretation of the marital satisfaction questionnaire, Significance in the control group was more depressing and marital satisfaction of satellite users was less.

Table 9. Comparison of mean and standard deviation of emotional dimension dimension score in case and control groups

Group	Average	Deviation	Group
Case group	29.64	12.11	=0.035 P
Control group	39.55	15.29	

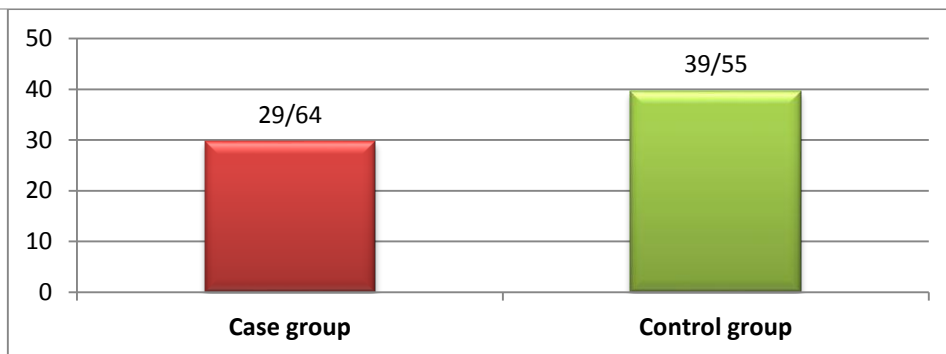


Figure 5. Comparison of the mean score of emotional intimacy dimension in case and control groups

Statistical test showed that there was a significant difference in the mean score of emotional intimacy between the two groups

(P=0.035) and the emotional intimacy of satellite users was significantly lower.

Table 10. Comparison of mean and standard deviation of the score dimension of psychological intimacy in case and control groups

Group	Average	Deviation	Group
Case group	33.33	13.45	= 0.044 P
Control group	39.48	15.18	

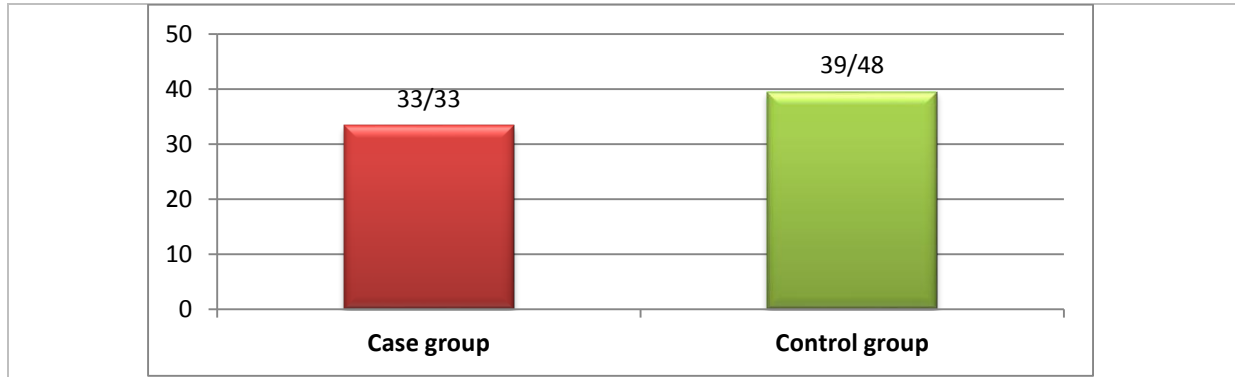


Figure 6. Comparison of the mean score of psychological intimacy dimension in case and control groups

Statistical test showed that there was a significant difference in the mean score of psychological intimacy dimension between the two groups ($P=0.044$) and psychological intimacy of satellite users was significantly lower.

Table 11. Comparison of mean and standard deviation of the score dimension of rational intimacy in case and control groups

Group	Average	Deviation	Group
Case group	38.96	14.52	= 0381 P
Control group	40.21	13.27	

Statistical test showed that there was no significant difference between the two groups in the mean score of rational intimacy dimension ($P=0.381$).

Table 12. Comparison of mean and standard deviation of sexual intimacy score score in case and control groups

Group	Average	Deviation	Group
Case group	40.21	15.44	= 0.446 P
Control group	41.18	17.29	

Statistical test showed that there was no significant difference between the two groups in the mean score of sexual intimacy dimension ($P=0.446$).

Table 13. Comparison of mean and standard deviation of the score dimension of physical intimacy in case and control groups

Group	Average	Deviation	Group
Case group	40.90	14.17	= 0.357 P
Control group	42.22	13.41	

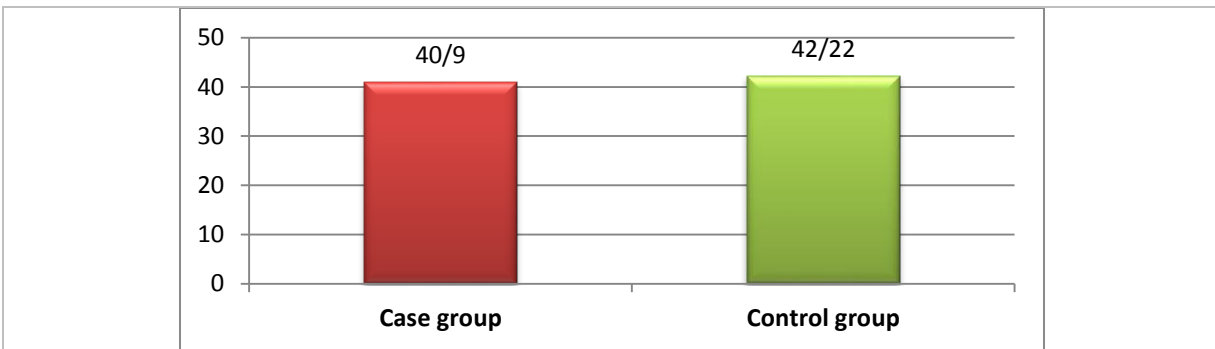


Figure 7. Comparison of the mean score of physical intimacy dimension in case and control groups

Statistical test showed that there was no significant difference between the two groups in the mean score of physical intimacy dimension (P=0.357).

Table 14. Comparison of mean and standard deviation of the score dimension of spiritual intimacy in case and control groups

Group	Average	Deviation	Group
Case group	36.19	16.28	= 0.039 P
Control group	45.44	17.57	

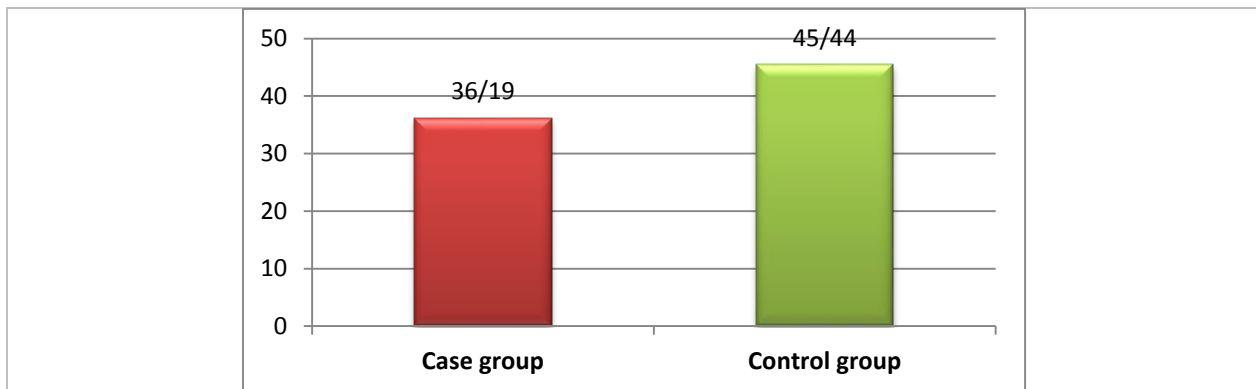


Figure 8. Comparison of the mean score of spiritual intimacy dimension in case and control groups

Statistical test showed that there was a significant difference between the two groups in the mean score of spiritual intimacy dimension (P=0.039). This intimacy was significantly lower in the case group than the control group.

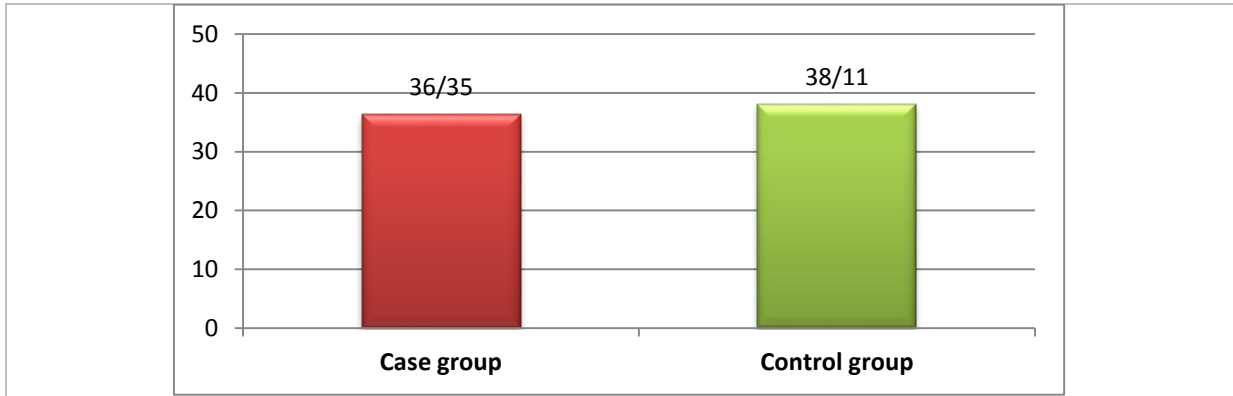


Figure 9. Comparison of the mean score of aesthetic intimacy dimension in case and control groups.

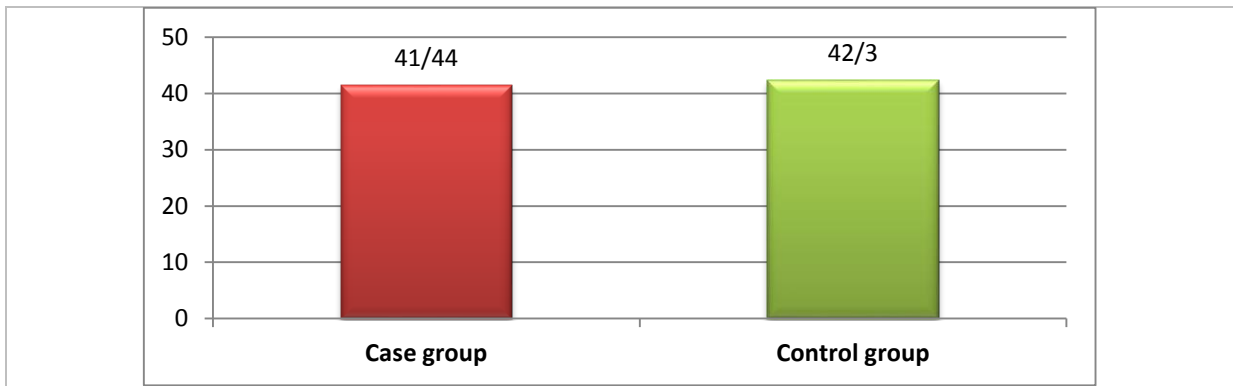


Figure 10. Comparison of the mean score of social-recreational intimacy dimension in case and control groups

Statistical test showed that there was no significant difference between the two groups in the mean score of the social-recreational intimacy dimension ($P=0.491$).

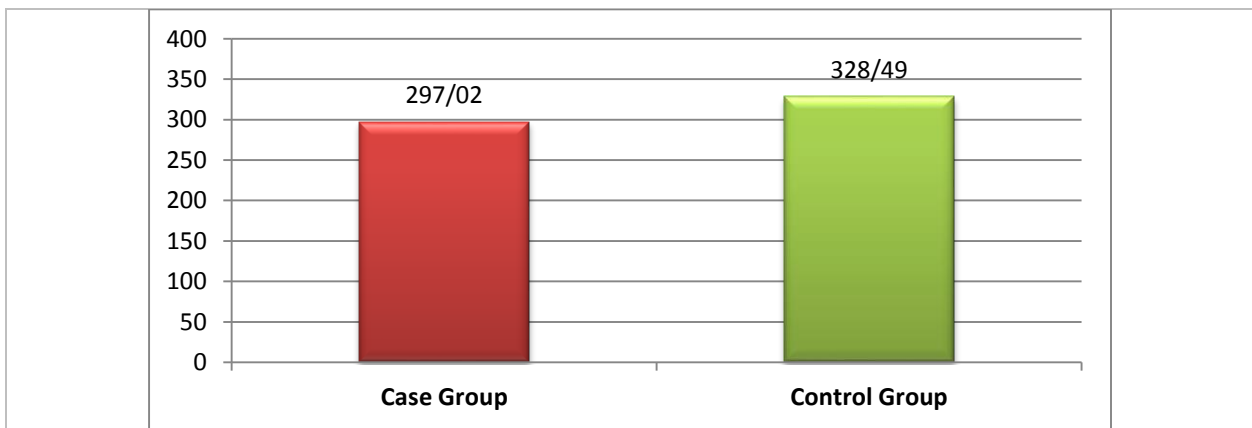


Figure 11. Comparison of the mean score of marital intimacy in case and control groups

Statistical test showed that there was a significant difference in the mean score of marital intimacy between the two groups ($P=0.046$). So that marital intimacy in the control group was significantly higher than the case group.

Conclusion

This study aimed to determine the role of satellite use on intimacy and satisfaction of couples. Regarding the comparison of case and control groups in terms of demographic characteristics, the study showed that the mean age of the case group was 31.44 years and the mean age of the control group was 33.69 years. Although the mean age of the control group was slightly higher, but the statistical test did not show a difference in this regard between the two groups ($P=0.541$). This happened due to the use of matching method in terms of age group between the two groups and tried to make the two groups similar in terms of age. Selection of two similar groups of case and control in terms of age was possible due to non-probability sampling method and therefore no significant difference was observed between the two groups. Chi-square test showed two differences between case and control groups in terms of education. Nadad ($P=0.599$) so that 22 % of the case group and 19 % of the control group had secondary education and people with university education were 78 % in the case group and 81% in the control group. It should be noted that in this study, according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria of the study, people with primary and secondary education and illiterate people were not included in the study to prevent the occurrence of the effect of education disturbing variable on marital satisfaction and intimacy. This issue has been achieved according to the result of Chi-square test.

There was no significant difference between the case and control groups in terms of number

of children ($P=0.268$). Only 14 % of the case group samples and 9 % of the control group samples were childless and the subjects with one child were 86 % in the case group and 91% in the control group. This result was obtained according to the restriction method that only couples with a maximum of one child were included in the study. There was no significant difference between the case and control groups in terms of age difference with the spouse ($P = 0.671$). So that this age difference was 3.74 years in the case group and 4.55 years in the control group. To eliminate the confounding variable of age difference with spouse on intimacy and marital satisfaction, age difference of more than 5 years was not included in the study. Also, the rate of years of cohabitation between case and control groups was not significantly different ($P = 0.385$). It should be noted that in this study, only couples who had been living together for less than 10 years were included in the study.

Also, there was no significant difference between the case and control groups regarding the status of family relationship with the spouse ($P = 0.198$). So that in 38% of the samples of the case group and 47% of the samples of the control group, there was a family relationship between the couples. In this regard, the matching method between the two groups was used. Chi-square test did not show any difference between the two groups regarding the status of premarital friendship with the opposite sex ($P=0.346$). 88 % of the case group and 92% of the control group had no premarital friendship with the opposite sex.

The results of the study demonstrated that, the average duration of having a satellite at home in the samples of the case group was 3.88 years. The number of stored satellite networks was an average of 148.37 channels with a minimum of 50 and a maximum of 450 channels. The average number of Persian language satellite channels in the case group was 31.42

channels with a minimum of 10 and a maximum of 40 channels. The average amount of satellite viewing per day of the case group samples was 4.52 h with a minimum and maximum of 1 to 12 h, of which an average of 3.11 h with a minimum and maximum of 1 to 10 h spent watching Persian language channels. In the methane and cultural study (44) in Ghaemshahr, most of the studied audience watched the satellite for more than two hours a day, so that most women watched the satellite for 3 h to 4 h. In the study of Nosratinejad. It was found that the girls studied used Persian language networks for an average of 5 h and 20 min, which was 4 h and 33 min in mothers. In their study, about 24 % of mothers watched satellite more to watch the series. In Sharififar's study (46), most of the samples watched the satellite for about 3 hours a day. 29% and then 21% news. Watching advertisements, sports programs, competitions and entertainment was the least reason to watch Persian language channels. In methane and cultural study (44), watching serials and movies have been the most important selected programs of the studied samples. In Sharififar's study (46), watching serials and movies was the most important motivation followed by satellite networks. In his study, the least frequency was to pursue entertainment programs.

The mean and standard deviation of marital satisfaction score in the case and control groups were 25.20, 19, 19.37 and 21.63, 14, 14.32, respectively, and the statistical test showed that there was a significant difference between the two groups in this regard ($P=0.041$). Due to the fact that obtaining a higher score in the Marital Satisfaction Questionnaire indicates less satisfaction, so the marital satisfaction of satellite users was significantly lower than non-satellite users. On the other hand, it is the basis for the formation of morality and human values during the development of the child. The foundations of this mental and moral health

(conscience) can protect the individual against false cultural attacks. The design is designed for adults. In any case, technology in some cases is like a double-edged sword and has advantages and disadvantages that should protect society against its disadvantages, which should be considered by the wise and thinkers of society.

Conflict of Interest:

We have no conflicts of interest to disclose.

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