

The Relationship Between the Three Media Satellite Television, Foreign Movies and Western Music With Anxiety and Depression in Adolescents



MEDICAL SCIENCE

KEYWORDS : Media, psychological injury, teenagers.

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ABSTRACT

Media model special behavioral response by actuating agitation and emotion. Teenagers are very vulnerable against propaganda messages which are planned skillfully. The purpose of this research is determining the rate of psychological vulnerability in teenagers as a result of media. based on, purposeful, voluntary and cluster sapling, 800 teenagers of 14 to 24 years old in Tehran answered researcher-made questioner and symptom checklist of psychological disorders (SC L90- R). the results show that there is a direct and meaningful correlation between overall index of disease symptom, anxiety, depression and using mediums.

INTRODUCTION:

Nowadays media abet the most private experiences such as agitation and deep emotions (1). Media connected the life style of the people (2). Teenagers and adolescent the messages that are planned skillfully (3). Having 75 million and 149 thousand people, 78% of this people are below 40 years old, Iran is considered as a young country(4). Analysis shows that the media have effect on the choices and distinctions of teenagers (5,6,8).

Since continence is weak in adolescence (9), and impressibility is high in teenagers (10), indeed impressibility in adolescence affect two next generations of the society (11). So this period is important for having risky behaviors because of egocentric behavior of teenagers (12). The results of this research show that: when the rate of using media is high, the tendency for social anomies increase in average rate (13,14,15). Iranian researchers show that TV programs. guide the people to learn such behaviors(16,17,18, 19,20,21). Ahmadi (2010) believes; those children who less control were over them, were vulnerable (22,23). According to Navidy, wearing western clothes, decreasing Hijab, listening to western music are the symbols of westernization in Iran(24). It has been cleared in a research that the most item that teenagers use medium is music(25). Media attract the people(26) and change their belief (27,28).

Most of the researchers like Desi(29) and Devin(30) divided medium effects as cultural, political, and social. Social psychologist like Baron et al have cited other (31), dimensions: in cognitive dimension (32,33). In sentimental dimension. In social dimension. religious belief (41,42,43,44).

METHODOLOGY

The methodology of this research is correlational and using cluster sampling, purposeful and voluntary testing of 800 single boy and girl teenager and adolescents with average age of 14 to 24 in Tehran at 2013.

We used a questionnaire and following scale in this research: 1- a self – adjusted questioner: The questioner analyzed the demographic characteristics of the samples and had 72 questions with Licert scale. This questioner examined about 50 samples and its internal correlation estimated as 83% using Cronbax alpha. 2-Psychological disorder symptom check list (Sc190 –R): this test includes 90 questions for testing psychological symptoms (45). The answers given to each question are scaled in five scale of illness from “nothing” to “acutely”. This test has 90 articles which include 9 different dimensions as following: 1- somatization 2- obsessive and compulsive, 3- sensitivity, 4- depression, 5- anxiety, 6- aggression, 7- phobia, 8- paranoid, 9- psychosis. There are three total distress indexes in this test that show the depth of psychological situation of the patients. Marking and test interpreting based on three indexes of total coefficient of symptoms Global Seveity index (GSI(. Positive symptom

distress index (PSDI. positive symptom total (PST). Test reliability: this questioner is used in many researches in the country and foreign countries and has high stability. The consequences for all of the 9 dimensions are acceptable. The maximum coefficient is 90% which is related to depression and the minimum is 77% related to psycho. **Test reliability:** the reliability and normalization of the test in different groups of patients has been analyzed (46,47,48). In the analysis about the validity of the SCL-90 in Iran, The comparison of the tests showed same results with the test performed in U.S (49).

FINDINGS

700 people filled out the related questioner completely. 396 of them were female, 298 of them were. Age of the samples was between 14 and 24, and the average age was 16/4.

Table 1- frequency and percent of using satellite TV, foreign movies and music .

The level of using	Western music		movies		Satellite TV	
	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	Frequency	percent
never	134	19/1	199	28/4	398	56/9
Very low	94	13/4	135	19/3	84	12/0
low	60	8/6	90	12/9	58	8/3
medium	120	17/1	140	20/0	81	11/6
high	284	40/6	125	17/9	67	9/6
total	692	98/9	689	98/4	688	98/3
unanswered	8	1/1	11	1/6	12	1/7
Total	700	100/0	700	100/0	700	100/0

Table 1 shows As the table shows the highest use of teenagers is related to using western music, then foreign film in DVD and watching satellite programs in low percent.

Table 2 – the results of correlation test of Pierson between the rate of using satellite, film and music.

Scale	1	2	3	4
1- Satellite TV	1			
2-Foreign film as DVD	0.372(**)	1		
3-Western music	0.424(**)	0.392	1	
4-Total index of diseases symptom	0.234(**)	0.222(**)	0.266(**)	1

() meaningfulness in level 1%, (*) meaningfulness in the level 5%**

Table 4 shows There is direct and meaningful connection between total index of disease symptoms and the rate of using satellite, film and music. This means that the more they use them, the more is psychological pathology.

Table 3- the results of comparing averages of diseases symptom according to sex.

scale	sex	average	Standard deviation	Free scale	t-value	p-amount
anxiety	female	1.19	0.71	667	8.13	0.001(**)
	male	0.76	0.65			
depression	female	10.27	8.08	688	8.13	0.001(**)
	male	5.77	6.5			
Total index	female	16.06	11.42	672	8.17	0.001(**)
	male	9.45	9.84			

Table 3 shows shows that in all scales there is a meaningful difference between the grade of male and female ($p < 5\%$).

CONCLUSIONS

The main purpose of this research is analyzing the effect of media (TV program in satellite, film in DVD and music) on the total indexes of diseases symptoms among teenagers of Tehran. The results show that using these instruments effect on the scale of symptoms and diseases indexes. That is, the more these instruments are available, the more is the observed pathology.

So it is necessary to give enough awareness to teenagers and their parents so that we can prevent these symptoms from teenagers.

Although the results of this study are along with other researches and theoretical concepts, we should consider the teenager population when extending these results to them.

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