

SOCIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION INTO WOMEN'S SEXUAL DISSATISFACTION MECHANISM

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Abstract: In this paper, dissatisfied couple's sexual relations through women's viewpoint is investigated. Many researches have been conducted abroad on marital sexual dissatisfaction but there is absolute vacuum in this regard due to the sensitivity of research field and lack of information in Iran. There are two basic approaches to sexual dissatisfaction: the first one knows sexual dissatisfaction as the cause for marital dissatisfaction; the second asserts marital dissatisfaction leads to sexual dissatisfaction, this study aims at understanding the cause and mechanism of woman's sexual dissatisfaction and its relation with marital dissatisfaction. This research has organized by the use of social constructionism approach and grounded theory for holistic and deep understanding of phenomenon. Theoretical sampling, analytic induction and theoretical saturation are the guidelines of participants' selection. Findings drawn from the interviews with 20 severely sexually dissatisfied woman indicate a discrepancy between men's attitude to sexual relationships and women's. This difference builds a sense of sexual inequality in women. This is accompanied by great importance of sexual gratification compared to past, or sexualization of marital relationship and result women's sexual dissatisfaction. Men's sexual non-commitment to exclusive sexual relationship and failure due to a kind of men's denial of success of sexual relationship intensifies the satisfaction. In the first place, this failure leads to a sort of emotional dilemma and sublimation of emotional-sexual need into sheer sexual need and in the second to adaptation to present conditions and finally to a sense of

loneliness. By and large at first glance marital dissatisfaction seems to be the cause for sexual dissatisfaction then this relation becomes reciprocal.

Keywords: Emotional dilemma, certificatory marriage, men's denial emotional gratification, sexual dissatisfaction, sexual relationship

INTRODUCTION

On the society's advancing motion family is of overriding importance and the matter of family stability has been always given scholars of humanities food for thought. One of the essential functions of family is to build and manage sexual relationship. In other words marriage and making a family is of crucial strategies for interaction of men and women and for their sexual relationship. Therefore, marriage and sexual relationship are all in one line and make a cause-effect cycle. In conclusion, investigation of sexual part of family is of great importance.

In marital sexual relationship, sexual activity could either underpin or undermines the marital relationship. Put other way, to the extent which sexual relationship is the source of positive energy and good memories, it could visualize the hardships of life (Theiss & Solomon, 2007) (Bernards, 1997).

Analysis of sexual and marital dissatisfaction in Iran is at the mercy of different and particular condition. Iranian society in the first place has rooted in the past(history), in the second it is facing old but seemingly new value-oriented regime based on Islamic Revolution and in the third it is opening a

window toward the world. This contrast suggests tree-dimensional of culture in Iranian society (Mohseni, 2003:10).

This contrast gives rise to specific condition in Iran. On one hand youth and girls in particular influenced by advancing educational and economical levels and by considering western marital values are seeking for egalitarian, individualized and humanistic values in their life. On the other hand in spite of social changes, a sort of mismatch between state supportive legal system and social context is observed. This is suggestive of specific conflict in Iran's society. In other words, although the conditions of urban and industrialized life is reigning the society, government and society have not yet assumed accountability of people's rights and not unlike the earlier periods people's economic needs are met through family members' mutual commitments. Therefore these all give rise to circumstances in which financial affairs are of important in marriages. To conclude those families that are founded on economical agreements could hardly possess the specific characteristic of a nuclear family. Sociologically existence of these conditions and relationships (money- oriented and bourgeois) prevent nuclear family to be established (Ezazii, 1997:102-104). On the other hand divorce rate is and the increase all over the globe but legal and social approaches to divorce are different from one country to the other. For instance in Iran's legal system, petition for divorce and its culmination entails tailing a difficult path for women. Also with regard to social values and norms divorce is deemed to be a cardinal sin and carries the social stigma that compromise women's position in society. Based on statistics divorces rate is on the increase in Iran (Register Office Website). On the other hand, in the field of sexual dissatisfaction there is a general consensus on women's sexual dissatisfaction. Based on Iranian Health Home Statistics (2010), approximately 30 percent of divorces in Iran are related to women's sexual dissatisfaction.

Therefore, Sexual dissatisfaction is a hypothesis for cause of divorce that, considering the women's emotional-sentimental nature, is dilution of the problem and its causes. Therefore this research was designed to scrutinize the phenomenon, to understand the mechanism of sexual relationship and how of women's sexual dissatisfaction.

Statement of the Problem

What gives biological relations so sociological importance is that not only they are ecumenical- is of fundamental necessity in all societies- but also almost all societies understand them. Directing cause of social behavior in this field is people's perception of biology and. in other words; cultural meaning that is understood by these relationships (Scott, 2006:93).

Biological behaviors are sexual relationship to gratify sexual need. In the hierarchy of human needs, sexual desire has been put among the lowest ranks. But remarkable point is that sexual desire is formed in relation to human's basic need such as mental security need and need of respect and this factor leads to people's expectation from sexual relationship and naturally to sexual satisfaction or dissatisfaction (Rafipoor,2003). Therefore quality of sexual relationship is increased not only by sexual desire but also by fulfillment of other human's sublime needs.

In explanation of causes of people's tendency to make a sexual relationship in its general meaning , psychobiological causes(including lowering stress, enjoyment, normal physical conditions, experience seeking), goal achieving causes(including resources, social class, retaliation, profiteering), emotional causes(including love and commitment) and mental insecurity causes(including self-esteem lowering, duty/stress) have been taken into account(Meston & Buss,2007).

In addition, previous research identified individual and relational factors that shape sexual experiences. Individual characteristics include goals (Impett, Gordon, & Strachman, 2008), values(Knox, Cooper, & Zusman, 2001), and attitudes (Davidson, Moore, Earle, & Davis,2008). Relational factors include intimacy (e.g., Brassard, Shaver, & Lussier, 2007) and satisfaction (Hendrick & Hendrick, 1997; Kisler & Christopher, 2008) (Theiss & Nagy,2010)..

The dominant approach to explaining sexual differences between men and women is in the realm of biological causes and cultural matters take the second place (Giddens, 2005).

The point is the contrast between strategies stemming from biological approaches. For instance, 14th world congress on sexology in Hong Kong ratify the following:

Sexual freedom right, sexual solitude right, sexual pleasure right, free and responsible choice for procreation that includes deciding on whether to produce children and so on (The Hite Report on Female Sexuality,2004).

A sort of bias in favor of individualism is present in these ratified laws in relation to mutual marital relationship (Bernadette, 2004). In this regard, socially and psychologically –oriented researches corroborate the priority of social and cultural matters over biological causes in a manner that in a recently-revised ranking woman's sexual problems are: (a) 1) Sexual problems due to social, cultural, political and economical causes; (b) Sexual problems due to common relationship or sexual partner; (c) Sexual problems due to mental factors; (d) Sexual problems due to biological causes (Kaschak & Tiefer, 2001)

(Tiefer et al.2001) and in explaining causes for women's sexual dissatisfaction refer to: (a) Interpersonal and contextual causes as the most effective predicting cause; (b) Individual mental causes and finally; (c) Biological causes (Basson, 2005). Therefore although sociological view admits psychophysiological descriptions of the phenomenon takes the society and extensive causes into account that operates through physiological way or historical memory (Holmes, 2008) (Ubillos et al.2000).

Objectives and Research Questions

This research aims at understanding how women, with marital dissatisfaction interpret the sexual relationship with their how their husband, and how its mechanism is. It should be born in the mind that explanation draws abstract patterns of relationships in induction reasoning or chin reactions into consideration and understanding of reasons that agents have for their actions(Belikei,2000:107)(Flick,2006). Therefore the goal is to understand women's sexual dissatisfaction as well as its relationship with marital dissatisfaction. This research answers the following questions: (a) How is the mechanism of couple's sexual relationship? (b) What are social context and grounds for women's sexual failure? (c) How do women deal with failure in sexual relationship? (d) How are sexual and marital dissatisfaction related?

RESEARCH SETTING

This research was conducted in Iran's capital, Tehran. Tehran with population density of over 12 million, comprising 15 percent of Iran' total population has very unique features. The influx of immigrants to Tehran from other regions is grossly disproportionate to rate of immigration to other metropolises (Etemad et al.2004).

In addition to its high population, Tehran could be the Iranian Reference group (Rafipoor, 2003).

In other words, every phenomenon needs to finds its place in Tehran if it is to sprout and flourish. Due to centrality of universities and great companies, extensive communications, high population density, ethnic variation and finally low informal control, Tehran possesses an appropriate context for individualism compared with other cities in Iran. In view to sensitivity of research domain, these elements, have facilitate the process of finding and convincing the participants for being interviewed and putting trust on interviewers. Therefore Tehran has been chosen as research main setting.

METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

Quantitative methods in social researches exercise some bias in favor of dominant groups and also men from feminist viewpoint; to meet their interests.

According to feminists, women's voice is less heard because of their lower position in social and state order. Put other way, social researches with quantitative approach often leave women's voice unheard, objectify them and instead of looking them as women, has a value-free view of them in its studies. But qualitative researches provide women with opportunity of being heard and help realize their goals. As a result, feministic research and qualitative inquiry are well matched in view of the fact that their methods are more reflective of women's needs and opinions (Abbey & Dallas, 2004:244) (Flick, 2006).

Furthermore, in regard to sexual relationships and sexualization, there is tendency to understand it by quantify the specific sexual affairs and using their frequencies (Hinchliffe, 2003). On the contrary, sexualization is a process in any women's life long, and it would be new and various as new meaning and forms appear in roles, experiences and relationships. Sexualization is built by women's social, communicational, biographical context. Attitude (approach) gives women the change to explain how they have gained and changed their experience. Social constructivism instead of giving countless answers to specific questions (Daniluk, 2003) (Clarke, 2006).

Therefore, considering the sensitivity of women's problems historical, traditional and religious sensitivity of family in Iran(Azadarmaki,1386)(Ezazii,1376) and taking the main goal of the research into account that is to understand the mechanism of marital dissatisfaction and of emotional divorce not data collection and generation of the results, qualitative method with social constructivism approach and grounded theory has been selected for this research(Blaikie,2000) (Flick,2006)(Strauss & Corbin,1990/98)(Miller & Brewer,2003:132).

SAMPLING

In grounded theory, theoretical sampling is used. That is the process of data collection for theorizing through which analyst simultaneously collects encodes and analyses the data and decides on which data to be collected in next step and where to search them out. This helps codify the theory while developing it. A theory being codified controls data collection process. Analytic induction for controlling negative and unique cases and theoretical saturation as finishing line of recruitment have been the principle guidelines of the research (Flick, 2006) Strauss & Corbin, 1990/98) (Luborsky & Rubinstein, 1995).

The participant is 20 people selected based on criteria in the frame of analytic induction (Flick, 2006). Whit a view to lack of an incisive definition

and a precise yardstick (criteria) for emotional divorce by exploring scientific resources and looking into Iranian's society, three principals were chosen as criteria for selecting the participants. These criteria that were modified and authenticated by expert consultants and specialists in the field of family are: Extramarital sexual-emotional relationship successive visits for divorce and consultation, renown of emotional divorce among friends. Some participants have just one qualification and some have all three. 5 participants had extramarital affairs who were absolutely different as to social class and educational level and were qualified for all three standards, 9 persons had been known as symbol of emotional divorce in the friends network and their beauty shop and rest were regular depressed visitors of state counseling center. 6 person from the south of the city(lower class), 5 from northern areas(upper class) and the rest were from west and central areas(middle class). Age range was 22-55 and 2 under 25years old. 8 people were between 25-35 and the rest to 55. The range of participant's married life was 2-25. The participant age gap with their spouses was not noticeable expect for 3 of them. As for education, balance and women's relative excellence was apparent. The participants' educational level was: 3 MA/MS, 5 BA/BS, 8 diplomas and the rest had under diploma degree. The participant supposition of their socioeconomic class was notable: people of upper class and of lower class consider themselves to belong to middle class. 12 people thought themselves as members of middle to upper class. In regard with charges in economic circumstances after marriage, 4 people believed that it improved, 3 said it worsened and the rest said no remarkable change. There was conspicuous gap in the participants' family's income, 6 participants' made below 500000, 10 persons up to one million and the rest over one million tomans¹. As for occupation, the sample contained 2 teachers, 3 hairdressers, 1 painter, 2 secretaries, 4 with service jobs and the rest were housewives. Overall, in sampling process variety and diversity of educational level, socioeconomic class, occupation and age were taken into account.

Evaluation

Agreement between the approach and the case of the study is the first principle in evaluation of the research. In view to feministic nature of the research and sensitivity of sexual relationships, correspondence between Qualitative approach and topic is demonstrable (Flick,2006) (Abbey & Dallas, 2004).

Trustworthiness (Lincoln & Guba, 1985) as the main criteria of qualitative research evaluation refers to the extent results are just due to observations and the exact reflection of participant's perceptions. Trustworthiness was enhanced in this study by: first, carefully inspecting and selection of participants and trying to cover negative and unique cases. Second; making sure of interviewers' competency, reinstruction of principles and using interviewing guidelines and stressing the interviewers' note taking; third, investigator triangulation while encoding(Denzin,1989:237); forth trying to reach a consensus in cases of contrasts and finally member checking, frequent control and care in transcribing audio files and encoding (Whittemore,2001)(Golafshani,2003) (Flick,2006)(Strauss & Corbin, 1998).

Data collection and analysis

In this study, sensitive concepts (Blaikie, 2000) were selected through literature review and interviewing experts in the field of family. Non-gratification, Orgasm, Love, emotional divorce, emotional gratification and differences between men and women in regard to sociability of gender as well as a social construct that are all organized in the form of interview questions. The interviews were analyzed by one male and one female to counteract gender bias

Interpretation starts with open coding and it processes toward final step selective coding finds more use. Open and axial coding were simultaneously done in analysis of interviews then selective coding and various ways of connection between the categories and reference category were examined and questioned (Whittemore et al. 2001) (Golafshani, 2003) (Flick,2006) (Strauss & Corbin,1990/98)

FINDINGS

According to paradigmatic model (Strauss & Corbin, 1998), three categories including context and ground, causes and effects have been formed in relation to pivotal category of women's dissatisfaction. Social context embracing different attitudes of men and women to sexual relationship (men's sex and women's love) and sexualization of marital relationship; causes including: men's sexual non-commitment and denial of failure in sexual relationship and effects encompassing women's sexual dissatisfaction, emotional dilemma, sex as a duty and certificatory marriage.

Social context

In this field extensive and supraindividual causes that are out of one's hand are taken into consideration. These causes are rather ecumenical but of different intensity in different cultures.

¹ Each 120 Tomman (Iranian money) is equal to one American dollar.

In social segregation-oriented cultures (Islamic culture) attitudinal difference between two sexes is more impressive than in other cultures. This field includes two subconcepts of different attitudes of men and women to sexual relationship (sexual men and amorous women) and sexualization of marital life.

Men's sex, women's love (different attitudes of men and women to sexual relationship)

Men and women are looking differently at sexual relationship. Men think of sex as separate from all their problems in life and believe it has little to do with other matters but women start this relationship with all problems and matters they had in past days and if they have a fit of pique, they cannot concentrate fully on this relationship and be attentive (Basson, 2005).

"If a woman is discontented before having sex, she brings it into this relationship. On the contrary, men find displeasure in sex if they see woman's snub"(Respondent 13, 32 years old);

Women expect a kind of deep emotional relationship after having sex, that is the sleep with their husband to achieve an emotional relationship but men's goal is the sex itself. Therefore these different views lead to a conflict after the sexual relationship;

"Sometimes after some bitter arguments, he came and we had a very joyful sex; I tried hard but at the end, I understood we are still not good with one another, we are still not on speaking terms. There was no change as though we hadn't slept with each other last night"(Respondent 9, 38 years old);

"After the sex they don't give a damn about their wives, they think of a woman as an instrument"(respondent 13, 32 years old)

In regard to research validity, Studies suggest that generally satisfying relationships provide a context for more satisfying sexual encounters (e.g., MacNeil & Byers, 2005; Sprecher, 2002), but negative characteristics, such as unresolved conflicts, emotional distancing, and feeling unloved predict decreased sexual satisfaction (Davidson & Darling, 1988) (Theiss, 2011) .

Sexualization of marital relationship

Sexual relationship was less important to people in the past and the couple viewed this relationship as a duty to procreate. But nowadays under the influence of consumerist view of the capitalism this relationship has changed from means to an end. Put other way sexual relationship was part of marital life in the past but now the whole life is affected by sexual relationship, or what we call sexualization of marital life.

In other words, ideal sex has gained a significant place and people try to achieve this goal otherwise they feel a sense of being defeated, a problem that was less severe in past years;

"In my opinion sexual desire is not bad, anyone's bodily need. Anybody needs to discharge himself, but I don't, I don't know, it may be an illness that I don't like (sexual interaction) because this should be satisfied like all other needs" (Respondent 6, 28 years old);

Particularly women that talked more about sexual relationship in friends network felt more deprived and lost while facing their friends with normal sexual relationship. In other words, by this comparison a relative sense of deprivation has come over them (Rafipour, 2003);

"A friend of mine has founded her life on sexual interaction, she always talks about their good and joyful relationship, I myself think why we are not so"(Respondent 15, 40 years old);

In this concern, researches confirm that married men and women believe that sex is an indispensable part of a successful marriage although this is more important to men while experiencing clashes and tensions of sexual relationship, couples try to exercise a sort of management on their and each other's emotions (Elliot & Umberson, 2008).

Causes

This field includes intermediary concepts.

These are neither in individual nor in extensive stage.

These concepts possess supra-individual dimension that is differentiated from the first field in that individuals are able to interest and change these causes. This field includes different meanings of fidelity and men's denial of failure in marital sexual relationship particularly in patriarchal society.

Disparate meanings of fidelity

Another matter is the importance of and people's different views to the sex. It does not matter to men whether they have sex with other women that contribute to tension;

"But a man has always an eye on other women; I think they marry to satisfy their instinct, it's no matter to them to have love affairs with other women if their wives are absent" (Respondent 18, 45 years old);

In this regard, Bernadette (2004) asserts that women's sexual exclusivity to men's seems to be more than part of their social acceptance

In this regard researches suggest that tendency for divorce anticipates extramarital affairs and these

affairs causes marital intimacy to decrease and tendency to decrease.

In conclusion, marital infidelity is both causes and effect of deteriorating the relationship. In other words, marital fidelity underpins marital stability by lowering each spouse's chance to establishing emotional relationships with new people (Previty & Amato, 2004). It is worth mentioning that sexual dissatisfaction has positive relation with stability of marital life although men's sexual satisfaction influences the relationship more than women's (Sprecher, 2002).

Men's denial

Men have faced a kind of bankruptcy in modern history and their socioeconomic power has been threatened and undermined by improvements in women's economic and educational status. By these changes, women seek for egalitarian values that permeate into different aspects of marital life. In the field of sexual relationship women have transformed from a passive agent to an active partner and instead of supplying sexual services demand them, and in this condition men sometimes feel a sense of incompetency (Giddens, 2005);

"he doesn't admit that he is not successful in this relationship, he say it's your problem, you have mental disorder that you're so, he sees sexual relationship very manly action that thinks he is successful" (Respondent 18, 45 years old);

In this point we can argue in regard with problem solving in marital life, women are less skilled and less able because of their negative reasoning. Therefore skeptics and uncompromising attitudes result in women's pessimism and increasing desires of relation for husband's negative behavior. In this case extramarital relationship was a sort of retaliation on husband (Bradbury & Finchman, 2006) (Bodenmann, 2007).

Consequences

This field embraces categories of women's sexual dissatisfaction, emotional dilemma, sex as a duty and finally certificatory marriage.

Women's sexual dissatisfaction

Many studies and researches argue that women's sexual desire is not gratified in their relationship with their husband and it is one of the main reasons for marital dissatisfaction and divorce. Furthermore, sexual segregation in Iran causes (contributes to) man's sexual satisfaction than women's. This situation would ameliorate after a while but owing to countless economical and cultural matters, do not

remain in the relationship and this is also an intensifying cause for women's sexual dissatisfaction;

"Men's sexual expectation is much low, they may be immediately gratified but this is very hard to a woman. Women may remain silent but as time progresses it causes women to harbor a hatred to this relationship cause she feels nothing, she is just an instrument for the man" (Respondent 19, 34 years old);

"Perhaps it doesn't matter to a woman that her husband doesn't accept that women should also be satisfied. But this breaks her heart and damages her soul because she thinks her husband doesn't like her anymore. He should appropriate a time for his wife but men doesn't spend much in the relationship" (Respondent 11, 41 years old);

Therefore women's sexual dissatisfaction is a phenomenon that was proved in this study but the more important matter understands of mechanism of this dissatisfaction. Women's sexual dissatisfaction is of main contributors to divorce in Iran. Many researches have reached a consensus that women's sexual dissatisfaction is just a prerequisite for fulfillment of economical mental need. Therefore the type of sexual interactions and husband's reaction to wife's needs permeates into the realm of self-esteem.

Emotional dilemma

When women's sexual-emotional desires are not satisfied, they sublimate these needs by the use of an emotional mechanism. Put other way they dilute their sexual-emotional needs and sublimate them into sheer sexual need. Therefore first, they have high expectation of sex but just after starting the relationship due to their emotional nature becomes dissatisfied (emotional dilemma);

"since our emotional relationship has got cold I wanted to escape to sex but it got worse, so bad that we have sex without passions and emotions, it's only physical sex, only body" (Respondent 18, 45 years old);

"Because I was hurt emotionally by him I got cold, even aching he fills me with repugnance" (Respondent 19, 40 years old);

The point is that if good financial condition of life and appropriate emotional status exist, sexual satisfaction is achieved with orgasm or without it and this is a cogent reason for emotional and sentimental nature of women (C. McHugh, 2006). To the extent a sexual relationship could be positive and enjoyable; it could build some negative thoughts and emotions (Theiss & Solomon, 2007).

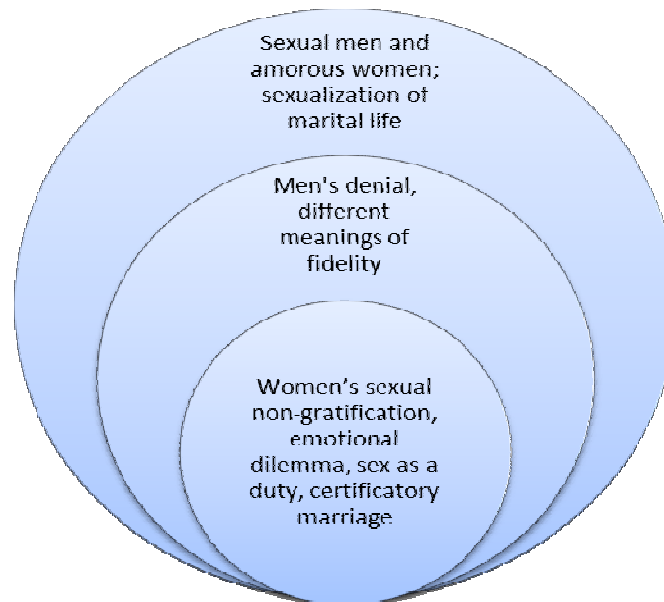


Figure 1: The interaction of different fields

Sex as a duty

On one hand considering patriarchal society and legal system, women have no choice expect to continue living (divorce is neither simply achievable nor makes the situation better) (Maundeni, 2000). They don't like sexual relationship anymore but it is very much important to men. On the other hand because of the probability of men's sexual relationship with other women there is a possibility of losing family's emotional and economical resources and women think of sexual relationship as a duty but because they do not enjoy having this relationship and just their husband enjoy they feel a sense of loss and inequality that becomes problematic in long term;

"My husband enjoys having sex with me and it's important to him but I myself have never enjoyable yet. I've always put a brave face on it, but because of my responsibility. I tried to do it; because I don't want my husband to do it with someone else I do it" (Respondent 11, 41 years old);

"Because I'm emotionally disturbed by him, I don't enjoy having sex with him and I just do it to get rid of him" (Respondent 19, 40 years old);

Certificatory marriage

In the last step, a kind of loneliness is built in marital life that is felt only by the couple themselves and

could lead to mental and physical illness. This loneliness is symbolically begun by unilateral sexual relationship. This relationship may be very calm and quiet. In other words in early and normal days of life the couple talks to one another sometimes with dispute and obscenities and this contributes to conveying affections and continuation of life. But when emotional divorce occurs the two sides have no motives to argue and dispute and this dissatisfaction intensifies emotional divorce;

"Perhaps it is no matter to me even if I have no relationship (sex) with him, it's no matter to him too, and he doesn't care a fig because he doesn't want any other dispute" (Respondent 7, 29 years old);

"I got cold, very indifferent, I even separated my room" (Respondent 5, 48 years old);

In the second phase taking women's social position, education and social acceptance into account, there exists the probability of wife's relationship with another man. In this research 5 participants had extramarital relationship;

"I came to like someone else, someone who guides me and speaks well, although men are all glib-tongued how to speak is very important to me, too important" (Respondent 18, 45 years old);

In this regard we can argue that marital fidelity undergirds marital stability by lowering the chance to establish emotional ties with new people and vice versa (Previti & Amato, 2004). All in all the interaction of different fields is illustrated in the following graph. The point is that there is multilateral and mutual relationship between these categories; and the field of social context and grounds embraces the field of causes and of effects but their relationship is reciprocal and interrelated.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Many analyses have been done on women's sexual dissatisfaction from social and biological viewpoints but they are different and in some cases conflicting. Researches on marital satisfaction suggest a positive correlation between sexual satisfaction and marital satisfaction, love, and commitment. That is when sexual satisfaction increases, marital satisfaction, love and commitment dwindle (Sprecher, 2002). Therefore the more sexual satisfaction grows the more quality of life improves and this contributes to a drop in marital instability over time and vice versa (Hsiu-chen et al. 2006) but other researches, particularly about women, argue that the condition of whole marital life is the main cause for marital dissatisfaction (Theiss & Nagy, 2010). Overall, in this study gender relationship in everyday life and the entire life are factors influencing sexual relationship.

Owing to patriarchy that has been reigning in Iran there are two different attitudes of men and women to sexual relationship. Although men pay lip service to equal rights they unconsciously exhibit an authoritarian behavior in gender relationships. This behavior may have nothing to do with sexual interaction in men's standpoint but for women is very significant because their sexual relationship is the result of gender relationship. In addition, nowadays under the influence of media and capitalism, women expect to receive sexual pleasure rather than give sexual services in comparison to the past. The point is that the nature of this desire is emotional but both sexes know it to be sexual and considering psychobiological differences between two sexes this will result in conflict. A sense of inequality stemming from daily sexual and gender relationships and women's increasing expectation come together and give rise to women's dissatisfaction. This is accompanied by men's denial and leads to sexual failure. At first women begin to sublimate sexual-emotional needs to sheer sexual need, and then they adapt themselves to present conditions (status quo) to present a strategy, biological differences between men and women particularly about sexual excitement (arousal)

Motivation could be adjusted by instruction and appropriate social acceptance sexualization of marital

life stemming from capitalism would be undermined by collaboration of scientific organizations and government and this paves the way for fundamental changes. In addition, men should forget their ancestors and myths and observe equality in everyday life and women should learn to understand men in contemporary abysmal socioeconomic conditions.

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