

## The Influence of Family Violence which is directed against Children on the Psychological Construction: a field Study on a Sample of Adolescent Students in the City of Jenin

**Dr. Rihab Al-Sadi**

Department of Psychology  
Al-Istiqlal University- Jericho  
Palestine

### Abstract

*This study aimed to know the influence of family violence which is directed against children on their psychological construction ( a field study on a sample of Adolescent students in the city of Jenin), and delineating the effect of each of the variables of gender, degree of exposure to violence, the educational level of the father, and the educational level of the mother. In order to achieve the objective of the study, the researcher applied the instrument of the study on (200) male and female students who were chosen in a purposeful way from the tenth grade and who are exposed to family violence according to the reports of educational counselors. (188) Questionnaires which were valid for statistical analysis were recovered. The researcher employed the descriptive analytical method because it suits the purposes of the study. The researcher applied the psychological construction measure which was prepared by the researcher. The measure consists of four dimensions which are: the physical dimension, the psychological dimension, the social dimension and the mental dimension. The measure consists of two parts, whereby the first part included the primary information about the respondents. The second part included (36) items which measure the responses of the students on the items of the measure. The results of the study showed that there are differences on the total degree of the psychological construction and also on the social and mental dimensions according to the variable of gender in favor of male students. The results also indicated that there are also differences on the total degree and all the dimensions among students whose degree of exposure to violence was of big degree and medium degree. There are also differences in the levels of parents' education in favor of the students the educational level of whose parents is General Secondary Education or less and higher studies. There are also differences in the levels of mothers' education in favor of students the educational level of whose mothers is General Secondary Education or less and Diploma/Bachelor's Degree and on the psychological level. The researcher recommended conducting more studies which concern the issues of family violence and within other variables.*

**Keywords:** Violence, Family Violence, The psychological construction, Adolescents.

### Introduction

Family violence and the protection of children are considered among the important social issues which arouse much anxiety and increasing concern in the society (Department of Communities, 2012) from which many societies suffer as a behavioral phenomenon which characterizes family relations, and it takes several forms quantitatively and qualitatively. The family is considered one of the social and educational institutions which begets individuals and contributes in building the educational entity and undertakes the process of social normalization of the individuals and their acquiring of the prevailing social values. These cultural and social values contribute in a large way in forming the individual behavior and building the personality (Ghazwan, 2015; World Health Organization, 2009). For the family is responsible for forming the pattern of the individual's personality. It is the general framework which includes all social roles played by the individual in life (Al-Shaqmani, 2008). Tension between parents resulting from permanent quarreling and wrangling among family members make the house atmosphere tense. So the child is inflicted by emotional tension which impedes the growth of the feeling of security and it prepares the child for deviation ( Al-Harethi, 2003).

According to the report of the Palestinian Central Statistics Bureau for the year(2013), the data of the population pyramid indicate that individuals under the age of eighteen constitute a high percentage of the population amounting to(47.6%). This indicates that the Palestinian society is a youthful society whose pyramid is distinguished by a broad base. The same report indicates that the percentage of the children who are exposed to violence amounted to(51.0%) among children who are (12-17) years old who were exposed to violence inside the family by one of its members, and that the children who were exposed to physical violence were(34.4%), whereas the percentage of the children who were exposed to violence by their mothers amounted to(66.4%, 34.5 %) of them were exposed to physical violence ( Palestinian Central Statistics Bureau, 2013).

There are some who define violence as being of the patterns of aggressive behaviors which results from the existence of unequivocal relations in the framework of work division among individuals and the resulting delineation of roles for every individual(Al-Basri, 2001). However, Psychologists interpreted violence as being one of the patterns of behavior which stems from the state of frustration resulting from unconscious psychological conflicts which beset the individual from not achieving his goals. Thus he recurses to violence to give vent to the latent forces of frustration (Al-Samri, 2001). As for family violence, it is a behavior or action which is characterized by aggressiveness from a party which could be an individual or a group or a social class or a state with the aim of exploiting and subjugating another party in the framework of an unequivocal power economically and politically. This causes material damages or moral and physical damages for an individual or a social class or another state(Al-Shubaib, 2007). Family violence is connected to a series of health, psychological and bodily consequences equally on the short term and on the long term. For example, children who watch children among parents or those who fall victims of the parents' violence are more liable to psychological disorders such as ( anxiety, depression, and low self-esteem(OECD—Social Policy Division—Directorate of Employment, Labour and Social Affairs).

The humanity of man cannot be achieved without a family, education and social upbringing. Through these the latent energies are generated in man including abilities, creativities and talents. These increase in him the awareness of the self and searching for his identity(Eid, 2006). Thus one of the most important functions performed by the family is satisfying the emotional needs of its members (Al Shafi, 2006). It can be said that the adolescents who suffer from family violence are affected in the course of growth and psychological advancement. This exacerbates among them many psychological and social problems at a later time (Katibi, 2012). Many children who are exposed to the symptoms after the shock such as insomnia, nightmares and involuntary urination and some other organic diseases. These are more vulnerable to health problems including using tobacco, drugs, excessive obesity and cancer (Bermann &Seng, 2005; Whitaker& Khan, 2006; Perry, 2007).

From here many researchers were interested in the family due to its effective and influential role in violent behavior and deviation. This is due to the importance which the family has in the social of social upbringing. For it is through the family that patterns of his reactions and responses vis-à-vis thinking, values and standards (Al-Omari, 2002). Also the child who is brought up in a violent family environment is more vulnerable to other forms of abuse such as bodily and sexual aggression and neglect (Moloney, 2007; Compier-de Block et al., 2016).

### ***Study Importance***

#### **Theoretical Importance**

The importance of the study lies in that it is considered an attempt to know the extent of the influence of family violence which is directed against the children on the psychological construction of the sample of the study, specially that family violence against children is increasing day after day and it became one of the issues which needs a special study and following up the consequences of family violence such as long term effects specially on children in the adolescent stage, and the importance which this stage means in forming the psychological building of the children. Thus one of the priorities of the Ministry of Education was to provide specialized educational counselors in the schools to work with these students in order to offer help and awareness which they need. This study is also considered an attempt to know the differences in the responses of the individuals of the sample according to the variables of (gender, educational level of the father, and educational level of the mother).

**The Applied Importance**

1. This study is considered—according to the knowledge of the researcher—one of the few studies in the Palestinian society which dealt with the topic of family violence against the children in the adolescent stage.
2. This study will contribute in putting the necessary plans and strategies for confronting the phenomenon of family violence.
3. This study also will form an introduction for other studies and researches on these students according to other variables in order to know the problems and impediments which face them.

**Study Problem**

The phenomenon of family violence is considered as a phenomenon existing since ancient times. It grows and develops inside the societies despite many attempts to veil this phenomenon, conceal it and decrease its importance in forming the behavior of the individual and the group. However, this has left negative effects on the social and psychological functions which are performed by the family, whereby it is no longer able to make the child acquire the values, standards and ethics of the society to which he belongs. This created a distorted pattern of social relations whether inside the family or the society.

Through the observations of the researcher in the Palestinian society, this phenomenon is increasing day after day, whereby several factors and causes interlock which cause the occurrence of violence through informing about many cases to the social, police and educational institutions about children who are exposed to violence inside their families, and what this represents as flagrant violation of all ethical and social conventions which call for taking interest in the child and preserving his physical and psychological health at the same time, and this is due to the danger on the psychological construction of them. This is later reflected on forming the patterns of their personalities and their behaviors. Thus the problem of the study emanates from knowing the extent of the influence of family violence which is directed against their psychological construction. Accordingly, the problem of the study seeks to answer the following questions:

1. Are there statistically significant differences at the level ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) in the means of the degree of the influence of family violence which is directed against the children on the degree of psychological construction among the individuals of the sample of the study which are due to the variables of (gender, educational level of the father, the educational level of the mother).

**Study Aims**

This study sought to achieve the following aims:

1. Knowing the extent of the influence of family violence which is directed against the children on their psychological construction.
2. Knowing the differences in the means of the influence of family violence which is directed against the children on the degree of their psychological construction which are due to the variables of (gender, educational level of the father, and educational level of the mother).

**Study Hypotheses**

1. There are no statistically significant differences at the significance level of ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) in the influence of family violence which is directed at the children on the degree of their psychological construction which are due to the variables of (gender, educational level of the father, educational level of the mother).

**Theoretical and Procedural Concepts**

**Violence:** It is an aggressive behavior resulting from frustration which uses force with the human being or destroying his possessions (Al-Mutairi, 2006:5). As for the other operant definition, it is every act which uses force of threatening for the purpose of bodily or psychological or social harm and this in order to achieve a self interest. **Family violence:** is one of the patterns of aggressive behavior which results from the existence of unequal relations inside the family, This makes the stronger party in the family violate physically or verbally the rights of the weaker party (Al-Qurani, 2005:22).

As for the operant definition, it expresses the pattern of family relationship prevailing in the family in terms of using force or threatening against one of the members of the family. This leads to inflicting harm whether physically or psychologically, and this affects the psychological and social growth of the individual.

Psychological Construction: "It is a group of psychological traits and characteristics which distinguish the individual in his reaction with the different situations and which might define his aims, distinguish his behavior in his adaptation with himself and with the social environment, and define the extent of his confidence in himself and his dependence on himself and controlling himself" ( Al-Agha and Al-Sahhar, 2005:547).

As for the operant definition of the psychological construction, it is the degree in which the respondents obtain the dimensions of the psychological construction measures which are under study.

### Study Limitations

This study was limited by the following limitations:

1. Time limitation: The study was conducted in the second school semester in the period between April and May of the school year 2016/2017.
2. Human limitation: This study was applied on the Adolescent students in governmental schools in the city of Jenin, who are exposed to family violence according to the records of the school.
3. Place limitation: This study was conducted in governmental schools in the city of Jenin, which are supervised by the Palestinian Ministry of Education in Ramallah.

### Previous Studies

After reviewing many previous studies which dealt with the same topic, the researcher decided to divide the previous studies on two axes:

The First Axis: Studies Related to Family Violence:

- Katibi(2012): conducted a study entitled “ Family violence which is directed against children and its relationship with psychological autism.” This study sought to uncover the nature of the correlational relationship between family violence which is directed against children and the feeling of psychological autism among the individual of the research sample, and also to uncover the differences in the family violence which is directed against the children and in the psychological autism among the individuals of the research sample. The sample of the study consisted of (100) male and female students from the first secondary grade in the Governorate of Damascus Countryside. The researcher used the measure of practicing parental abuse (Al-Tarawneh, 1996), and the measure of the feeling of psychological autism among adolescents ( Al-Daleem and Amer, 2004). The study concluded that there is a positive correlational relationship between the degrees of family violence and the degrees of psychological autism, and that the males are exposed to violence more than the females and that also violence increases with low educational level of the father and the mother.
- Al-Suweity(2012): indicated in a study entitled “ Family violence which is directed against the children and its relationship with the feeling of security among a sample of the ninth grade students in the city of Hebron.” This study aimed to know family violence which is directed against the children. It also aimed to know the degree of difference in the forms of family violence which is directed against the children according to ( the social gender, level of education of the father and the mother). The sample of the study consisted of (90) male and female students from the ninth basic grade in the city of Hebron during the first school semester of the year (2011/2012). The researcher used the measure of parental abuse of the children as recognized by the children and the Maslow measure of feeling of security among male and female adolescents. The results of the study indicated that the students are exposed to forms of family violence in its different forms and in different degrees. The results also showed that there is an inverse relationship between the feeling of security and the forms of family violence, and that males are more exposed to violence than females. The results of the study also clarified that there are no statistically significant differences for the level of education of the mother, whereas there were differences in the level of education of the father on the degrees of the existence of forms of family violence.
- Barakat(2004): was entitled “ Violence directed against children”. It was a survey study in the stage of basic education. This study aimed to know the methods of violence which is directed against children which are used most in Syria. The research was applied on a sample consisting of ( 8962) male and female pupils, (8962) guardians and (1056) male and female teachers. The researcher used the personal data card of the students, a questionnaire of the violence directed against the child, a questionnaire of the parents, and a questionnaire of the teachers. The results of the study showed that female students were more exposed to violence than the males, and the kinds of violence which is most common was verbal violence.

**Second Axis:** *Studies* psychological construction

- Morcos(2013): conducted a study entitled: “ The crisis of identity and its relationship to psychological structure among a sample of adolescents who are deprived of parental care and who reside in care houses.” This study aimed to know the features of the identity crisis and its relationship with the psychological construction among adolescents who are residing with their families and who are deprived of family care. The sample of the study consisted of(125) male and female adolescents from the students of the preparatory and the secondary stages. The results of the study indicated that the adolescents who are residing with their families are more able to achieve identity than the adolescents who are deprived of family care and who are residing in care houses.
- Al-Najjar(2010)conducted a study entitled:"The psychological construction of children who suffer from family violence." This study aimed to know the psychological construction among children who suffer from family violence. The sample of the study consisted of(199)male and female children who study in the elementary stage in the two governorates of Khan Younis and Rafah. The measure of psychological construction was used which was prepared by the researcher. The sample of the study was chosen from children exposed to family violence. The study concluded that there were no statistically significant differences in the mental and the social dimension and the total degree according to the gender. However, there were differences in the Physical dimension for the variable of the lower educational stage.
- Fresh et al.(2001): conducted a study entitled: "The psychological construction of the person who is exposed to sexual harm in childhood". The study aimed to uncover the psychological structure of the personality exposed to sexual harm in childhood. The sample of the study consisted of (40) females survivors who were exposed to sexual harm in childhood, and(28)ladies who were not exposed to sexual harm. The results of the study indicated that there are few differences between those who were exposed and those who were not exposed to falling as victims. The estimation of the survivors who were exposed to fall as victims another time was more powerful.

### ***Comment on the Previous Studies***

The researcher views that the previous studies dealt with an extremely important topic which is family violence the tempo of which increases day after day. These studies are an attempt to shed light on problems resulting from the issues of family violence which is directed against children, and which leaves long term effects on the personality of the child. This exposes him to more frustrations and pressures and affects his psychological construction. These studies showed the importance of putting guidance programs to deal with this problem and to lessen its effects. This study agreed with the previous studies on delineating the sample, the instrument of the study, methodology of the study and some important variables which play a main role in the issue of violence such as the educational level of the parents. However, this study focused on an age sample which is extremely important which is the adolescents stage, and the building of the personality of the child and defining his self and psychological identity which distinguish this stage, and that the family plays an important role in achieving the psychological identity and the psychological construction of the child.

### **Study Methodology**

The researcher used the analytical descriptive method for the purposes of this study. The students of tenth grade in the public schools in Jenin were surveyed about the impact of domestic violence directed at them on their psychological construction.

### **Study Society**

The population of the study consisted of all students of the tenth grade in governmental schools who face violence in their families in the city of Jenin. Their number is(500)male and female students according to official statistics issued by the Directorate of Education in the Jenin Governorate in the second semester of the school year (2016/2017).

### **Study Sample**

The total sample of the study consisted of (200) from the students of the tenth grade in governmental schools in the city of Jenin who are exposed to family violence according to the reports of the school and the educational counselors. They were purposely chosen (188) questionnaires were retrieved all of which were valid for statistical analysis. Table (1) indicates the distribution of the individuals of the sample according to gender and the educational level of the father and the mother.

**Table (1): It indicates the distribution of the individuals of the sample of the study according to the variables of the study:**

Variable		Number	percentage	Total
Gender	Male	95	50.5	188
	Female	93	49.5	
Educational Level of the Father	General Secondary and less	113	60.1	188
	Diploma/Bachelor's	56	29.8	
	Higher Studies	19	10.1	
Educational Level of the mother	General Secondary and less	102	54.3	188
	Diploma/Bachelor's	61	32.4	
	Higher Studies	25	13.3	

### The Measure of Psychological Construction

After the researcher had reviewed a number of previous studies, the instruments used and the educational literature related to the topic of the study and its aims and hypotheses, she built a measure in order to know the effect of family violence which is directed against children on their psychological construction. In its final form, the measure consisted of (36) items distributed on four dimensions which are: the Physical dimension (9) items (1-9), the psychological dimension (9) items (10-18), the social dimension (9) items (19-27), and the mental dimension (9) items (28-36).

### The Correction of the Measure

The items of the measure were built according to a five-point scale. The items were given weights as follows (always: five degrees, much: four degrees, sometimes: three degrees, little: two degrees, rarely: one degree). This five-point scale was applied on all the items. In order to know the estimations of the individuals of the sample and to delineate the degree of (psychological construction), the range was calculated (5- (4=1) and it was divided by (4) in order to obtain the correct length of the cell (0.080=4/5). After this, this value was added to the least value in the measure (or the beginning of the measure which is the whole one) and this is for delineating the highest limit of this cell. Thus the length of the cells became as follows:

**Table (2): It clarifies the length of the cells**

Level	Degree
If the value of the mean for the expression or the domain ranged Between 1-1.79.	Very Low
If the value of the mean for the expression or the domain ranged Between more than 1.80-2.59	Low
If the value of the mean for the expression or the dimension ranged Between more than 2.60-3.39	Medium
If the value of the mean for the expression or the dimension ranged Between more than 3.40-4.19	High
If the value for the mean for the expression or dimension ranged Between more than 4.20-5	Very High

### Validity of the Measure

The researcher used the validity of the referees or what is known as the logical validity for the purpose of presenting the measure to a group having experience and specialization in education and psychology with aim of making sure that the instrument was suitable for what it was prepared, the safety of formulating the items and the belonging of each of the items for the dimension in which it was put. There was an agreement among them about the suitability of the instrument, whereby some modifications were done on the items of the measure in the light of what some referees suggested.

### Reliability of the Measure

The researcher calculated the reliability of the internal consistency on all the dimensions forming the measure of psychological construction. The reliability of the instrument of the study in its different dimensions was calculated by the method of internal consistency, with the calculation of Cronbach Alpha Formula. The results came as indicated in Table (3).

**Table 3: Results of Cronbach Alpha Coefficient for the instrument of the study in its different dimensions**

#	Dimension	Number of Items	Value of Alpha
First dimension	Physical	9	0.81
Socond dimension	psychological	9	0.79
Third dimension	social	9	0.84
Fourth dimension	Mental	9	0.83
Total degree of psychological construction		36	0.92

The data in (3) Table indicate that the instrument of the study in its different dimensions enjoys a high degree of reliability whereby the degrees of reliability ranged between(79%)and between(84%)expressing a degree between good and very good reliability. The value of Alpha on the total degree was (92%) expressing a high degree of reliability.

### Procedures of Applying the Study

The researcher restricted the population of the study which is represented in the students of the tenth grade who are exposed to family violence in the governmental schools in the city of Jenin. She developed the instrument of the study after reviewing a group of instruments used in studies similar to this study. After this, the researcher presented the instrument to a group of specialized referees to make sure of the validity of the instrument of the study. Then she distributed the questionnaire on the population of the study in the second semester of the school year(2016-2017). Then the researcher used the statistical program SPSS for analyzing the data and obtaining the results.

### Statistical analysis

Statistical data were used for descriptive statistics. The descriptive statistics were used to extract numbers, percentages, arithmetic averages, standard deviations of the respondents and their responses to the questionnaire (the effect of family violence directed against children on psychological construction)One-way ANOVA, and the Tukey test, and the Kronbach alpha stability factor was used to calculate the stability of the instrument using the computer using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

### Results of the Study:

#### 1. Results of the First Question:

Are there statistically significant differences at the level ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) in the means of the impact of family violence which is directed against the children of their psychological construction from the point of view of the tenth grade students in the city of Jenin according to the variables of( gender, and the level of education of the father and mother) ?The null hypotheses (1-3) emanated from this question. Following are the results of testing them:

**First Hypothesis:** There are no statistically significant differences at the level( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) in the means of the degree of the impact of family violence on the psychological construction from the point of view of the tenth grade students in the city of Jenin which are due to the variable of gender. To make sure of the validity of the first hypothesis, the researcher used t-test as is clear in Table (4).

**Table (4): It clarifies the results of the t-test for the degree of the impact of family violence on the psychological construction according to the variable of gender.**

Dimensions	Gender	Number	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Calculated t-value	Degrees of Freedom	Statistical Significance
Physical dimension	Male	95	2.15	0.73	0.804	186	0.423
	Female	93	2.07	0.70			
Psychological dimension	Male	95	2.44	0.85	0.222	186	0.825
	Female	93	2.46	0.76			
social dimension	Male	95	2.35	0.89	6.091	186	**0.000
	Female	93	1.68	0.59			
Mental dimension	Male	95	2.48	0.91	3.038	186	**0.003
	Female	93	2.13	0.65			
Total degree for the psychological construction	Male	95	2.36	0.72	2.957	186	**0.004
	Female	93	2.09	0.51			

\*Statistically significant at the level ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) \*\* Statistically significant at a high degree at the level ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ )

It is indicated from Table(4) that there are statistically significant differences at the level( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) on the total degree of psychological construction on the two dimensions (social and mental) according to the variable of gender and for the benefit of the males. Accordingly, the first null hypothesis was rejected on the total degree and also on the two dimensions (social and mental) whereas it was accepted for the rest of the other dimensions (Physical and psychological). The researcher ascribes this result to the fact that the males in the stage of adolescence, the family begins to treat them like adults concerning shouldering responsibility and increasing the social burdens. However, they are more rebellious and stubborn on the social criteria and traditions of the family. For they gave their own world in which they attempt to prove themselves and their abilities. They attempt to think independently and take their decisions without paying attention to family criteria and being restricted to them. This makes them more vulnerable to family violence than the females who try to appease and satisfy the family which affects their mental and social maturity. This result agrees with the study of Katibi (2012) and the study of Al-Suwaiti (2012). However, it disagrees with the results of Al-Najjar's (2010) study and Barakat (2004) study.

### Second Hypothesis

There are no statistically significant differences at the level( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) in the means of the degree of the impact of family violence on the psychological construction from the point of view of the tenth grade students in the city of Jenin according to the variable of the level of education of the father. To ascertain the validity of the second hypothesis, the arithmetic means and the standard deviations were obtained for the degree of the impact of family violence on the psychological construction according to the variable of the level of education of the father as indicated in Table(5).

**Table (5): It indicates the degree of the impact of family violence on the psychological construction according to the level of education of the father.**

Dimensions	Father's Level of Education	Number	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation
Physical dimension	General secondary and less	113	2.19	0.72
	Diploma/ Bachelor's Degree	56	1.89	0.61
	Higher Studies	19	2.28	0.87
Psychological dimension	General secondary and less	113	2.58	0.81
	Diploma/ Bachelor's Degree	56	2.19	0.68
	Higher Studies	19	2.45	0.95
social dimension	General secondary and less	113	1.99	0.78
	Diploma/ Bachelor's Degree	56	2.06	0.84
	Higher Studies	19	2.08	0.97
Mental dimension	General secondary and less	113	2.35	0.8
	Diploma/ Bachelor's Degree	56	2.12	0.8
	Higher Studies	19	2.58	0.72
Total degree for the psychological construction	General secondary and less	113	2.28	0.63
	Diploma/ Bachelor's Degree	56	2.07	0.5
	Higher Studies	19	2.35	0.84

It is indicated from Table(5)that there are differences in the means of the degrees of the impact of family violence on the psychological construction of the tenth grade students in the city of Jenin despite the different levels of the education of their fathers. To test the hypothesis, the results of one way analysis of variance were obtained as indicated in Table(6).

**Table(6): results of the test of the one way analysis of variance for the differences in the degrees of the impact of family violence on the psychological construction according to the father's level of education.**

Dimensions	Source of Variance	Sum of the Squares	Degrees of Freedom	Mean of the Squares	Calculated F Value	Statistically Significant
Physical dimension	Among the groups	3.848	2	1.924	3.873	*0.023
	Inside the groups	91.893	185	0.497		
	Total	95.741	187			
Psychological dimension	Among the groups	5.514	2	2.757	4.404	*0.014
	Inside the groups	115.815	185	0.626		
	Total	121.329	187			
social dimension	Among the groups	.265	2	0.133	.193	0.824
	Inside the groups	126.973	185	0.686		
	Total	127.239	187			
Mental dimension	Among the groups	3.592	2	1.796	2.783	0.064
	Inside the groups	119.398	185	0.645		
	Total	122.990	187			
Total degree for the psychological construction	Among the groups	1.970	2	0.985	2.450	0.089
	Inside the groups	74.406	185	0.402		
	Total	76.376	187			

\*Statistically significant at the level ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) \*\* Statistically significant at a high degree at the level ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ )

It is indicated from the previous Table(6) that there are no statistically significant differences at the level( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) in the means of the impact of family violence on the psychological construction from the point of view of the tenth grade students in the city of Jenin which are due to the variable of the father's level of education on the total degree of the psychological construction and also on the two dimensions (the social and the mental), whereas it was indicated that there are differences on the two dimensions (the Physical and the psychological). In order to know the source of the differences and to test the direction of the significance on the two dimensions (the Physical and the psychological), the researcher used the Tukey test. The results of this test were as follows in Table (7).

**Table(7): The results of the Tukey test to know the direction of the significance on the two dimensions (the Physical and the psychological) according to the variable of the father's level of education.**

Dimensions	Father's Level of Education	General Secondary and Less	Diploma/Bachelor's Degree	Higher Studies
Physical dimension	General Secondary and Less		*0.29395	0.09191
	Diploma/Bachelor's Degree			0.38586*
	Higher Studies			
Psychological dimension	General Secondary and Less		*0.38374	0.12591
	Diploma/Bachelor's Degree			*0.25783
	Higher Studies			

It is clear from Table(7) that the differences were significant for the benefit of the higher arithmetic means whereby the dimensional comparisons of the differences in the impact of family violence on the two dimensions (the Physical and the psychological) according to the variable of the father's level of education point out that the differences among the students whose fathers' level of education was (general secondary and less and higher studies) and between the students whose fathers' level of education was (diploma/bachelor's degree) were for the benefit of the students whose fathers' level of education was (general secondary and less) and higher studies). This calls for rejecting the third null hypothesis on the two dimensions: the Physical and the psychological, whereas it was accepted on (the total degree of psychological construction and the rest of the other dimensions). The researcher ascribes this result to the fact that the fathers who are less lucky in education practice violence is a bigger way due to their inability to understand the needs of their children in this stage. So violence is their means to convince them and to impose their opinions which conflict with the desires of the student. This result agrees with Katibi's (2012) study and Al-Suwaiti's (2012) study. Also the increase in the educational level of the father imposes on him certain patterns to deal with his son and through them he attempts to impose a certain pattern which is not accepted by the son, and this exposes him to more violence because he disagrees with the desire of his father, and this affects his normal psychological state and subsequently affects his normal Physical growth.

### Third Hypothesis

There are no statistically significant differences at the level( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) in the means of the impact of family violence on the psychological construction from the point of view of the tenth grade students in the city of Jenin according to the variable of the mother's level of education. To ascertain the validity of the fourth hypothesis, the arithmetic means and the standard deviations of the degree of the impact of family violence on the psychological construction according to the variable of the mother's level of education were obtained, as indicated in Table (8).

**Table(8) It indicates the degree of the impact of family violence of the psychological construction according to the mother’s level of education.**

Dimensions	Mother’s Level of Education	Number	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation
Physical dimension	General secondary and less	102	2.17	0.68
	Diploma/ Bachelor’s Degree	61	2.08	0.78
	Higher Studies	25	1.96	0.67
Psychological dimension	General secondary and less	102	2.52	0.75
	Diploma/ Bachelor’s Degree	61	2.51	0.93
	Higher Studies	25	2.02	0.52
social dimension	General secondary and less	102	1.98	0.76
	Diploma/ Bachelor’s Degree	61	2.06	0.86
	Higher Studies	25	2.11	0.92
Mental dimension	General secondary and less	102	2.38	0.80
	Diploma/ Bachelor’s Degree	61	2.15	0.85
	Higher Studies	25	2.37	0.75
Total degree for the psychological construction	General secondary and less	102	2.26	0.60
	Diploma/ Bachelor’s Degree	61	2.20	0.71
	Higher Studies	25	2.11	0.64

It is indicated from Table(8)that there is a difference in the means of the degrees of the impact of family violence on the psychological construction of the tenth grade students in the city of Jenin despite the difference in the educational levels of their mothers. In order to test the hypothesis, the results of one way analysis of variance were obtained as shown in (9).

Dimensions	Source of variance	Sum of the squares	Degrees of Freedom	Mean of the squares	Calculated F value	Statistical significance
Physical dimension	Among the groups	0.959	2	0.480	0.936	0.394
	Inside the groups	94.781	185	.5120		
	Total	95.741	187			
Psychological dimension	Among the groups	5.366	2	2.683	4.281	*0.015
	Inside the groups	115.963	185	0.627		
	Total	121.329	187			
social dimension	Among the groups	0.448	2	0.224	0.326	0.722
	Inside the groups	126.791	185	0.685		
	Total	127.239	187			
Mental dimension	Among the groups	2.120	2	1.060	1.622	0.200
	Inside the groups	120.871	185	0.653		
	Total	122.990	187			
Total degree for the psychological construction	Among the groups	0.467	2	0.233	0.569	0.567
	Inside the group	75.910	185	0.410		
	Total	76.376	187			

\*Statistically significant at the level ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ )

\*\* Statistically significant at a high degree at the level ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ )

**Table(10): Results of the Tukey test to know the direction of the significance on the psychological dimension according to the variable of the mother's level of education.**

The variable	Mother's level of education	General Secondary and less	Diploma/Bachelor's degree	Higher Studies
psychological dimension	General Secondary and less		0.00268	0.49856*
	Diploma/Bachelor's degree			0.49588*
	Higher Studies			

It is indicated from Table(10) that the differences were significant for the benefit of the highest arithmetic means, whereby the after comparisons of the differences in the impact of family violence on the psychological dimension according to the variable of the mother's level of education indicate that the differences between the students whose mothers' level of education (General Secondary and less and Diploma/Bachelor's degree), and between the students whose mothers' level of education (higher Studies) were for the benefit of the students whose mothers' level of education was (General Secondary and less and Diploma/ Bachelor's degree). This calls for rejecting the fourth null hypothesis on the psychological dimension whereas it was accepted on the total degree of the psychological construction and the rest of the remaining dimensions. The researcher ascribes this result to the fact that the mother usually embraces her son and represents the source of protection and security for him, and that she is able to understand his needs and to fulfill his demands. However, if the student loses the source of love and tenderness, then he will be more affected by violence inside the family. This affects his emotional and psychological state. The higher the level of the mother's education is the more the mother will be able to understand the fast changes which occur to her son in this stage, and that she perhaps will be more able to contain the wrangles and the quarrels in the family than the mothers who have the lowest educational level. This result differs from the result of Al-Suwaiti's (2012) study which did not show any differences concerning the mother's education.

### ***Recommendations of the Study***

- Conducting more researches which are concerned with the issues of family violence and within other variables because they leave an effect on the individual and the society.
- Organizing specialized sessions and seminars to raise the awareness of people concerning the dangers of family violence.
- Working with the mass media to hold discussion sessions to discuss the effects resulting from family violence.
- Reinforcing the role of social specialists and educational counselors to work on the issues of family violence whether with the parents or the students.

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