

## The Extent to Which Jordanian University Students are Aware of the Forms of Violence Against Women

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**Abstract:** The aim of the study is identify the extent to which Jordanian university students acknowledge the forms of violence against women. The study sample consisted of 394 students from Yarmouk University, Science and Technology and Hashemite University in Jordan during the period 2016-2016. The results showed that there was an average level of knowledge of Jordanian university students on the forms of violence against women. The results showed that there are no statistically significant differences in the extent to which Jordanian university students are aware of forms of violence against women due to reasons related to personal variables such as age, marital status, father's level of education, mother's level of education, father's work and mother's work). The results also showed significant differences in the extent to which Jordanian university students were aware of the forms of violence against women due to the gender variable in favor of females. The researcher recommended the necessity of working to increase the awareness of university students about the forms of violence used against women through different academic activities.

**Key words:** Violence against women, Jordanian universities, extracurricular, variable, working to increase, different academic activities

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### INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of violence is the oldest of human society in all societies while there are differences in the personalities of individuals in the circumstances and norms of their social development and economic conditions. Violence against women is one form that is one of the most serious and dangerous types of violence due to its psychological, social and economic effects on society in general and on women in particular. Violence against women is a social phenomenon that reflects the negative aspect, threatening the social structure of the family and society. In view of the physical, psychological and social damage caused to the victim the phenomenon of violence against women is no longer only an individual phenomenon but a social phenomenon that threatens the security and stability of the family and society alike.

On the other hand, the phenomenon against women is one of the most serious social phenomena affecting the societies of the world, especially, the developing societies (JMC., 2005), reflecting the negative aspect of the social structure of the family and society-physical, social and economic-thus such phenomena pose a threat to the security of society and to the tranquility of its members (Dutton and Dionne, 1991). Violence against women is widespread all over the world, according to World Health Organization (WHO) statistics in 2014. Violence against women both partner violence and sexual violence is one of the major public health problems and a human rights violation, The latest figures on the

prevalence of violence in the world indicate that 35% of women worldwide are exposed to violence by their intimate partners or sexual violence by non-partners and that 30% of the average women who have a partner relationship of a certain form of physical or sexual violence at the hands of their partners (WHO., 2014).

Jordan is considered one of the most advanced countries in confronting violence against women. Civil society organizations have begun to address the problem of violence against women through specific programs that have helped to eliminate the violence against them. These programs are among the most important programs in the Arab world (NCFA., , 2006, 2008). Among these programs is the legal and psychosocial counseling program of the Jordanian Women's Union which is the first program in the Arab world specialized in this regard in addition to the governmental interest in the issue of violence through the projects organized to confront domestic violence such as the Department of Family Protection which it was established in 1997 (Sbaitan, 2011).

This study is conducted to reveal the extent to which Jordanian university students are aware of the forms of violence against women.

**The problem of the study and its questions:** Jordan is generally one of the most violent societies and violence against women as the National Council for Family Affairs (NCFA) reported in 2008 that the magnitude of the phenomenon of violence against women in Jordan ranges from 7.7-78% (Al-Badayneh, 2012) in his study on the

social and cultural causes of violence against women in Jordan indicated that 98% of the sample of the sample had at least one type of violence) To the vulnerability of women in Jordanian society to various forms of violence such as verbal violence and physical violence which cause psychological effects social and economic impact on abused women and their families. As a result of the wide spread of this phenomenon, the problem of this study has emerged in an attempt to identify the extent to which Jordanian university students know the forms of violence against women. The problem of the current study lies in answering the following questions, how well do Jordanian university students know about forms of violence against women Are there any significant differences at the level of significance ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) in the extent to which Jordanian university students know the forms of violence against women due to different variables (gender, university, age, marital status, school year, college, father's education, mother's educational level, father's profession, mother's profession).

**Terminology of study:** Violence is the threat or attempted use or actual use of physical force that leads to physical and non-physical harm (Silvia *et al.*, 2011). Violence is defined as the deliberate use of physical (physical) force or capacity whether by threat or physical self or against another person or group or society, leading to (or probably to occur) injury, death, psychological injury, poor growth or deprivation (WHO., 2002). Violence is also defined as an act that overestimates hostile or aggressive behavior resulting in the sending of disturbing or destructive effects that cause psychological or material harm to the individual violence involves the use of force to attack another person against his or her will, harms that person and causes physical, psychological or social harm to him (Ghani and Samiha, 2003; Abbas and Al-Bishri, 2005).

**Violence against women:** it indicates to any hostile behavior directed at women with the intent to cause physical, corporeal, social, health or verbal harm to women. Violence against women is considered to be an act of hostility, abuse and humiliation committed by any means and by a woman's right to be a woman and creates physical, psychological or sexual suffering, directly or indirectly, through deception, threats, harassment, coercion, disavowal or insult her human dignity or moral integrity, diminish or respect her for as she is diminish her mental and physical potential.

**Theoretical framework:** Violence against women is reflected on the family and society and its effects on battered women and their children. Violence takes negative dimensions on their psychological well-being, emotional and family stability and affects their

effectiveness in the family and society and the safety, well-being and nurturing of their children. Abused women are characterized by behavioral, cognitive and emotional responses such as anger, fear, anxiety, depression, feelings of oppression and loss of memory (Dutton and Dionne, 1991). By Carlson and Mcnuttm, 1998), she feels guilty, living isolated from social life and losing initiative, because she is in a state of frustration, depression, helplessness, terror and psychological torment and that made her think of committing suicide. Additionally, violence against women may result in tangible physical effects, leaving scratches on the battered woman's face, neck or head. Violence against women also leads to a high rate of divorce and an increase in domestic disintegration which is manifested in the inability to control and raise children and creates a healthy psychological and social upbringing which is reflected and the consequences of the spread of violence against women, impedes the requirements of economic development because of the inability of battered women to integrate into the labor market and increase the economic cost of dealing with battered women (Fatal, 2002; Ali, 2008).

Violence against women includes neglect, verbal violence including cruel treatment, threats, reprehension, shouting, deliberate humiliation, physical violence and denial of relief. Furthermore, significant forms of violence against women may include denial of reproductive health services (D'oliveira, 2002). There are many factors related to violence against women including: demographic factors such as family income, educational level of women or husbands. Many studies have shown a link between low incomes and violence. The lower the level of household income, the greater the possibility of violence takes place (Subramaniam and Sivayogan, 2001). There is also a correlation between the low level of education of men related to traditional masculine beliefs towards women and wives and women with low educational level are more likely to violence in various forms.

The social factors have a role in the occurrence of violence such as marital differences and marital conflict, the high number of family members, the belief that family affairs are private matters governed by the head of the family and the logical socialization of males and females (Hussein, 2008) men play a role in the occurrence of violence through discriminatory treatment within the family for the benefit of males as well as the conflict of social roles and patriarchal patriarchy.

The psychological factors also in turns, play a role in the occurrence of violence: the vulnerability of family members to bear frustration, psychological pressure and a sense of responsibility towards family members, disorder of the personality of men and suspicion of the behavior of family members, especially females, causes forms of violence (Khatib, 2002). The emergence of an individual in a violent family leads them to practice the

types and forms of violence that they have experienced in their families to practice with their children and wives (Essawi, 2004).

Culture in society also has its own role in violence. The culture that makes men better compared to women and gives them the right to exercise power and impose opinion is a culture that encourages violence against women (in-depth study on all forms of violence against women, 2006). Economic factors have a role to play in promoting violence; family poverty, the unemployment of family members or some of them, the full economic subordination of women and children on the lord of the family as well as the increase in the number of children in the family may cause violence. According to Azzam (2000), 80% which has children and does not have sufficient resources to meet their needs, suffers from husband violence towards the wife. The practice of abnormal and bad behaviors also play a role in creating violence. Many cases of violence are caused by alcohol, drugs, overdose of drugs or mentally psychotic (Rahman, 1999).

The discriminatory laws against women in various fields such as inheritance, custody, divorce, disability and honor crimes, the low status of women, the lack of legal capacity and the legal illiteracy of women, the inadequacy of laws governing sexual assaults on women and the lack of security in dealing with women in line with the problems of violence and the lack of clarity of some legal concepts are all leading to violence (Nasser, 2001). The various forms of media play an important role in promoting violence by spreading the culture of violence on television programs, computers, electronic games and various publications (Rahman, 1999).

Domestic violence against women has many different forms including physical violence which means the use of physical force against women, a common form that is used by hands (in the form of beatings or slapping), legs (kicking), violence or any object that has traces left on the body such as a knife, speech, burning, hair-tightening, suffocation, threat of using weapons or murder (Hassan, 2003; Matlin, 2011). Violence is also a form of violence that is detrimental to women and their psychological feelings. It may be disrespectful and esteemed in addition to neglect and admiration for others, lack of appreciation of women, contempt, humiliation, ill-treatment, surveillance, suspicion, blame, accusation of bad, mistrust, threat by breaking up and to abandon the home and children (Maki and Ajam, 2008).

Social violence is the denial of practicing social and personal rights. It also adds to the opportunities for communication and interaction with the external social world, to comply with the husband's intellectual and emotional requirements and to refuse to engage with society and play its roles. Relatives and friends are to participate in social events and to interfere in choosing

girlfriends and the way they dress (Rihani, 2010). There is also health violence which includes the denial of appropriate health conditions, lack of reproductive health, the ability of the wife to conceive and reproduce without the risks associated with the convergence of loads, the denial of medical reviews and the taking of necessary vaccinations in addition to female genital mutilation in some countries and the increase in neonatal mortality compared with males due to inadequate health care and nutrition (Banat, 2005). Sexual violence which men want to make by force and threat of women, either to achieve sexual contact with them or to use the sexual sphere to harm them and to be forced to sexual intercourse by the husband without taking into account the health and psychological states and the use of force and authority to have sex with his wife, mal-sexual cohabitation (Hre, 2008).

There is another form of violence; the economic violence which is characterized by the cheapness and deprivation of the expense of humiliating women and their recognition that they can not live without men, especially in cases where women does not work and in the case she works, husband may deprive her from her wages or control the way she spends, her property and her right to inherit (Banat, 2008). A number of studies have been conducted on the subject of domestic violence and violence against women including the Karadsha and Rahman (2007) which aimed at determining the rapport between some demographic and social variables in the forms of violence against Jordanian women. (physical, verbal, psychological, family and community). The results showed the importance of most demographic variables in terms of forms of violence against Jordanian women, especially women's natural ability to give birth, number of children living in the family males and/or females, mortality of children in the family) in addition to a range of social variables such as: (level of education of the two spouses and marital status of the wife).

Conducted a study aimed to investigate the attitudes of Jordanian university students toward violence against women, The study sample was selected among students of the University of Jordan for the academic second semester of 2006-2007, consisted of 980 male and female students. The results of the study showed differences between the average performances of Jordanian university students on the scale of trends in violence against women according gender variable in favor of males. The males were more negative towards violence against women and no differences listed in the attitudes of the university students towards violence against women according to the academic variable. Whereas there were differences for the economic variable in favor of low-income.

Harahsheh (2007) conducted a study aimed at identifying the extent and forms of violence against

women, the forms of communication and orientation towards the life of the victims and to reveal the significance of the differences attributed to variables age group, social status, educational level, family size and work. Results of the overall score of the scale of violence against women showed that almost half of the victims suffered from violence, 14.0% were moderately infected, 35.5% were highly violent and the results indicated that social violence was the most Violence against victims, followed by psychological violence and sexual violence.

A study conducted by Marrah (2009) aimed at identifying the most prevalent forms of violence against women in Libyan society in addition to the main reasons behind women's vulnerability to violence in Libyan society and the extent to which this is related to social backwardness. The results indicated that the most widespread manifestations of violence against women in Libya is the societal violence, the denial of rights, oppression, verbal and physical abuse and the most women who are exposed to this type of societal violence are married. The results also indicate that one of the most negative effects of societal violence against women is mental illness, Conflict in the family and society as well as a lack of efforts to mitigate the negative effects of community violence. Kalaca and Dundar (2010) conducted a study which aimed at identifying women's views on the causes of violence against women and ways to reduce them. The study sample consisted of 150 academicians from the universities of Marmara in Istanbul and Jalal Bayar University in Manisa, Turkey. A questionnaire was distributed to them. In addition, 8 academics were interviewed. The results showed that women Non-working women with low socio-economic status are most at risk of violence against women. The most widespread violence against educated women is psychological violence, while the most widespread violence against uneducated and uneducated women is physical violence. Y legal action against violence through the empowerment of women and attention to increase the educational level in society.

Al-Badayneh's (2012) study aimed to describe the social and cultural causes of violence against women in Jordan, the study sample consisted of 1854, a working woman from all governorates of Jordan and the results showed that 55% of women had witnessed acts of violence during their childhood and exposure (98%) of the study sample type and at least one of the violence and believes (28%) of the sample that the husband has the right to control women's behavior and (93%) thought their wife is obliged to obey the husband and the study found that after each offensive incident Women felt insecure and fear of stigma. Tahat (2014) conducted a study aimed to identify the differences in the perception

of both men and women to violence against them by the family, society and work and get to know more actors practice of violence against women whether community or family or work and study sample consisted of 312 Working and working in banks operating in Jordan. The study found that there are gender differences in the perception of violence against women where females were more aware of the silent violence practiced against them in all its forms (physical, psychological, social, economic, gender discrimination) and a very high degree. While males were less aware of silent violence against women and were not even aware of many of the attitudes that showed the various forms of violence which they considered to be non-violent, it was normal and normal and to a high degree. The most violent practice against women from a male perspective was society, then family and then work. As for females, their point of view was that the most violent bodies against women were the family, society and work. The study also made a number of recommendations which urge the creation and adoption of possible ways of restructuring awareness and awareness of violence against women.

Conducted a study aimed to study identified the reality of violence against women in Jordanian society, The study revealed the main causes of the phenomenon of violence against women, the most important of which was the absence of an atmosphere of dialogue and discussion within the family building and the man's love for control The most important forms of violence against Jordanian women were verbal violence, the most common among victims of violence, followed by physical or physical violence. Violence had psychological, physical, social and economic consequences. The researcher recommended to follow the methods of awareness of those who get married. Lucena *et al.* (2016), conducted a study aimed at analyzing the role of domestic violence against women using the descriptive analytical approach. The study was conducted in Joao Pessoa, Brazil from August 2013-December 2015. The study sample consisted of 424 women The results showed that the average overall score of the quality of life index was (61.59) on the scale from 0-100. In terms of the scale for each field, the field of social relations was the highest among the two domains 69.84 while the area of the environment was lowest in Mediation (51.03).

It is noted that some of the previous studies dealt with the relationship between some demographic and social variables and forms of violence against women such as the study by Karadshah and Khatatneh (2007) the extent and forms by violence against women (2007), the attitudes of Jordanian university students towards

violence against women like Al-Saqqar's (2007) study and the reasons for the phenomenon of violence against women violence against women and ways to reduce violence from the point of view of women such as Kalaka and Dundar (2010), the social and cultural causes of violence against women in Jordan (Al-Badayneh, 2012) and the awareness of both men and women of violence against women Before family, community and work as a Cooks, Previous studies were conducted in Jordan and in Arab and foreign countries. Previous studies used questionnaire or interviews to collect data while the historical approach was used by following documented stories on violence against women.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Methods and procedures:** The methodology of the study: The analytical descriptive method was used to identify the extent to which Jordanian university students were aware of the forms of violence against women. The theoretical literature and the studies related to the subject of the study were reviewed and the researcher developed a questionnaire to collect data and analyze them in order to reach conclusions and recommendations.

**Sample study and population:** The study population shall be composed of all students of Jordanian public universities, namely, Jordan University of Science and Technology, Yarmouk University and Hashemite University during the academic year 2015/2016. The sample of the study: A-150 student sample have been selected randomly from each of the three universities

(University of Science and Technology, Yarmouk University and Hashemite University). The 450 questionnaires were distributed; 400 questionnaires were retrieved and 394 questionnaires valid for analysis. The following is a description of the members of the study sample according to different variables such as gender, age, marital status, school year, college, family income level, father's educational level, mother's educational level, profession (work) (Table 1).

Table 1 shows that the number of females reached (282) percentage (71.6) while the number of males (112) percentage by (28.4). The (27.7%). The results also show that most of the students are in the age group (2-23 years) (208) by percentage (52.8) followed by the age group (18-20 years) frequency of (168) percentage (42.4). The above table shows that the most prominent social status of students (single/single) was 352 and 89.3%, followed by (repeated) status (31) and percentage (7.9) The results

Table 1: Distribution of the study sample according to various traits

Variables	Category	No.	Percentage
<b>Gender</b>			
	Male	112	28.4
	Female	282	71.6
	Total	394	100
<b>University</b>			
	JUST	107	27.2
	Yarmouk	99	25.1
	Hashemite	188	47.7
	Total	394	100
<b>Age (Years)</b>			
	18-20	167	42.4
	21-23	208	52.8
	24-26	19	4.8
	Total	394	100
<b>Social status</b>			
	Single	352	89.3
	Married	31	7.9
	Divorced	9	2.3
	Widower/widow	2	0.5
	Total	394	100
<b>Academic year</b>			
	First	17	4.3
	Second	127	32.2
	Third	102	25.9
	Fourth	125	31.7
	Fifth	16	4.1
	Sixth	7	1.8
	Total	394	100
<b>Faculty</b>			
	Medicine and Engineering	170	43.1
	Science	224	56.9
	Total	394	100
<b>Level of family income/per JDs</b>			
	300-500	128	32.5
	501-700	109	27.7
	701-900	49	12.4
	901-1100	60	15.2
	1101-1500	48	12.2
	Total	394	100
<b>Level of father's education</b>			
	Secondary or below	157	39.8
	Diploma	71	18
	Baccalaureate	126	32
	Higher studies	40	10.2
	Total	394	100
<b>Level of mother's education</b>			
	High school and below	186	47.2
	Diploma	83	21.1
	Baccalaureate	115	29.2
	Higher studies	10	2.5
	Total	394	100
<b>Father's career</b>			
	Free business	91	23.1
	Private employee	85	21.6
	Government employee	103	26.1
	Deceased	11	2.8
	Pensioner	104	26.4
	Total	394	100
<b>Mother's career</b>			
	Housewife	183	46.4
	Female pensioner	41	10.4
	Private female employee	46	11.7
	Government female employee	119	30.2
	Deceased	5	1.3
	Total	394	100
Researcher's questionnaire			

Table 2: Correlation coefficients between the paragraphs of the questionnaire and the questionnaire as a whole

No.	Correlation to questionnaire
1	**0.770
2	**0.730
3	**0.639
4	**0.604
5	**0.599
6	**0.626
7	**0.737
8	**0.576
9	**0.544
10	**0.534
11	**0.549
12	**0.570
13	**0.541
14	*0.590
15	**0.543
16	**0.581
17	**0.597
18	**0.592
19	**0.531
20	**0.595
21	**0.669

\*Correlation coefficients are accepted and statistical significant level ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ )

\*\*Correlation coefficients are accepted and statistical significant level ( $\alpha \leq 0.01$ )

show that most of the students of the year (second) where the number (127) percentage (32.2), followed by students of the fourth year with a frequency of (125) and percentage (31.7) (224) in percentage (56.9) while the number of students in colleges (medical and engineering) 170 (percentage) (43.1). Table 2 shows that the most prominent level of household income for students ranged from (300-500 JD) with a frequency of (128) percentage points (32.5), followed by the level of (501-700 JD) with a frequency of 109 and 27% , (7). Table 2 shows that the most significant frequency of the father's educational level was (157) for the (secondary or below) category (39.8%), followed by (BA) ) and the results in the previous table showed that the most frequent recurrence of the educational level of the mother reached (186) for the class (secondary or below) by percentage (47.2), followed by category (bachelor) with frequency (115) and percentage (29.2) and that the father's most prominent profession (pensioner) with a frequency of (104) percentage (26.4), followed by the profession (government employee) with a frequency of (103) and a percentage (26.1) while the profession of the most prominent mother (housewife) (46.4%), followed by the profession (government sector employee) with a frequency of (119) and a percentage (30.2).

**Study instrument:** The questionnaire consisted of two parts. The first part included the personal information of the sample members such as gender, age, marital status, school year, specialization income level family, father's education, mother's education, father's profession, mother's profession. The second part includes 21 articles that measure the extent to which Jordanian university students know the forms of violence against women.

**Validity:** To verify the validity of the study tool, the questionnaire was presented to a number of arbitrators of (7) arbitrators with experience and competence. The purpose of this decision was to determine the appropriate degree of language, the extent to which the paragraph belonged to the field in accordance with the consensus of the majority of the arbitrators, the questionnaire was amended based on their observations and suggestions. The observations of the arbitrators were adopted and the clauses of the questionnaire were amended in their final form.

In order to extract the truth indicators for all paragraphs of the questionnaire, they were applied to a sample of 20 individuals from the community and from outside the study sample and to calculate the correlation coefficients between each paragraph and the questionnaire as a whole (Table 2).

Table 2 shows that correlation coefficients between each paragraph of the questionnaires (the degree of knowledge of Jordanian university students on forms of violence against women) and the questionnaire as a whole ranged from 0.531-0.770 which are acceptable and relevant for the purposes of applying the study.

**Reliability:** In order to ensure the stability of the study instrument, the questionnaire was applied two times by two weeks to a sample of 20 students who were selected from outside the sample of the study community. Pearson correlation coefficient was calculate between the two applications to extract the stability of the return. The study (the extent to which Jordanian university students know the forms of violence against women) (0.87) is a high stability coefficient acceptable for the purposes of applying the study where the coefficient of return stability is acceptable if it exceeds (0.70). The consistency coefficient of the tool (Cronbach alpha) was applied to the study tool (the degree of knowledge of Jordanian university students about forms of violence against women). The coefficient of stability (0.88) was high and acceptable for the purposes of applying the study.

**Scale processing:** The questionnaire was used to measure the opinions of the study sample members. The number (1) was given to answer at all, (2) rarely, (3) sometimes and (2- 4) often and (5) always by indicating ( ) the answer that reflects the degree of their approval. The following classification is also based on the following calculation methods: Mean (<2.33)>.-mean (2.34-3.66) medium grade-mean (3.67) high grade.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study aimed at identifying Jordanian student's knowledge of forms of violence against women are as follows:

Table 3: Mean and standard deviations of all paragraphs that measure the extent to which Jordanian university students are aware of forms of violence against women

Items	Mean	SD	Rank	Degree
Do you think that the threat of divorce is a form of violence against women	4.12	0.93	5	High
Do you think that depriving women of spending is a form of violence against women	4.30	0.86	1	High
Do you think that neglect is a form of violence against women	4.26	0.83	2	High
Do you think poverty has a role in violence against women	3.35	1.10	17	Med
Do you think married women are more exposed to physical violence	3.37	0.98	16	Med
Do you think that knowing a woman's rights reduces her vulnerability to violence	4.08	0.97	6	High
Do you think that the most parties to violence against women in the family is the father	3.19	1.02	18	Med
Do you think that the most parties to practice violence against women in the family is the husband	3.68	0.88	11	High
Do you think that more parties to violence against women in the family is the brother	2.95	0.95	19	Med
Do you think that the most parties to violence against women in the family is the mother	2.29	1.03	21	Low
Do you think the most violent parties to violence against women in the family is the son	2.48	0.99	20	Med
Do you think that the most violent form of violence against women is physical violence	3.57	0.90	14	Med
Do you think that the most violent form of violence against women is verbal violence	3.93	0.81	8	High
Do you think that the most violent form of violence against women is psychological violence	3.85	0.92	10	High
Do you think that the most common form of violence against women is negligence	3.60	0.94	13	Med
Do you think that the most common form of violence against women is social violence	3.43	0.90	15	Med
Do you think that the inferior view of women is a form of violence against it	3.95	0.97	7	High
Do you think that denying women education is a form of violence against them	4.23	0.93	3	High
Do you think that one reason for the spread of violence against women is not to punish the perpetrators	4.22	0.92	4	High
Do you think that those who mention violence at a young age lead to violence against women	3.63	0.95	12	Med
Do you think that if a child watches directed violence from father to mother, leads to violence against women in the future	3.89	0.96	9	High
Overall mean	3.64	0.41	-	Med

**Question 1:** How well do Jordanian university students know about forms of violence against women. To answer this question, the mean and standard deviations of all the paragraphs that measure the extent of knowledge of Jordanian university students about forms of violence against women were extracted. The mean of the total area and Table 3.

Table 3 shows that the averages of all the Paragraphs that measure the extent of knowledge of Jordanian university students about forms of violence against women ranged from (2.29-4.30), most notably to paragraph (2):(3) with mean of (4.26) and a high level which states: "Do you think that negligence is a form of violence against women and came Below are the means of paragraph 10 which states "Do you think that the most violent party against women in the family is the mother". With an average of 2.29. The general mean of all the paragraphs measuring the extent to which Jordanian university students were aware of forms of violence against women (3.64) was medium.

**Question 2:** Are there statistically significant differences at the level of significance ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) in the extent to which Jordanian university students are aware of the forms of violence against women that are attributed to personal variables.

To answer this question, the mean and standard deviations that measure Jordanian student's knowledge of forms of violence against women which are attributed to personal variables were extracted. ANOVA was applied to the tool as a whole to detect differences in the extent of knowledge of violence against women due to personal variables.

Table 4 shows that there are apparent differences between the means according to the personal variables. In order to detect the statistical significance of these differences, ANOVA was applied as shown in Table 4.

Table 5 shows the following: There were no statistically significant differences at the level of ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) in the extent to which Jordanian university students were aware of the forms of violence against women due to personal variables (age, marital status, school level, family income level, mother, father's profession, work (mother's work) where (F) did not reach the level of statistical significance (0.05).

There were statistically significant differences at the level of ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) in the extent of knowledge of Jordanian university students about the forms of violence against women due to the gender variable. The value of (F) (7.709) at the level of statistical significance (0.06). The differences were in favor of females with an average of (3.70) while the male average was (3.48).

There were statistically significant differences at the level of ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) in the extent of knowledge of Jordanian university students about the forms of violence against women which is due to the variable (total) where the value of (F) (8.344) at the level of statistical significance (0.04). The differences were in favor of medical and engineering kiyas with an average mean of (3.72) and the mean of scientific colleges (3.57).

There were statistically significant differences at the level of ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) in the extent of knowledge of Jordanian university students about the forms of violence against women which is due to the variable (university). The value of (F) (4.575) was at the level of statistical significance

Table 4: Mean and standard deviations in the degree of knowledge of Jordanian University students about forms of violence against women due to personal variables

Variables	Mean	SD
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	3.48	0.41
Female	3.70	0.39
<b>University</b>		
JUST	3.69	0.45
Yarmouk	3.60	0.40
Hashemite	3.63	0.39
<b>Age</b>		
18-20	3.67	0.36
21-23	3.61	0.46
24-26	3.66	0.31
<b>Marital status</b>		
Single	3.64	0.41
Married	3.63	0.43
Divorced	3.44	0.31
Widower/widow	3.29	0.40
<b>Academic year</b>		
First	3.57	0.34
Second	3.61	0.39
Third	3.70	0.36
Fourth	3.65	0.42
Fifth	3.36	0.68
Sixth	3.63	0.44
<b>Faculty</b>		
Medicine and engineering	3.72	0.39
Science	3.57	0.41
<b>Level of family income/per JDS</b>		
300-500	3.66	0.41
<b>501-700</b>		
501-700	3.58	0.39
701-900	3.56	0.38
901-1100	3.74	0.43
1011-1500	3.65	0.44
<b>Level of father's education</b>		
Secondary or below	3.67	0.40
Diploma	3.62	0.42
Baccalaureate	3.61	0.42
Higher studies	3.61	0.43
<b>Level of mother's education</b>		
Secondary or below	3.61	0.44
Diploma	3.70	0.33
Baccalaureate	3.63	0.43
Higher studies	3.57	0.31
<b>Father's career</b>		
Free business	3.60	0.46
Private employee	3.67	0.34
Government employee	3.66	0.43
deceased/male	3.72	0.37
Pensioner	3.61	0.40
<b>Mother's career</b>		
Housewife	3.65	0.40
Female pensioner	3.59	0.37
Private female employee	3.58	0.46
Government female employee	3.67	0.41
Deceased	3.30	0.47

(0.011). In order to detect differences, the scheffe test was applied to the post-comparisons as shown in Table 6.

Table 6 shows differences in the extent to which Jordanian university students are aware of the forms of violence against women which are attributed to the variable (university). The differences between Yarmouk University and the University of Science and Technology

Table 5: The results of the ANOVA test to detect differences in the extent to which Jordanian university students are aware of forms of violence against women that are attributable to personal variables

Source of variance	Sum of squares	df	Mean of squares	F. values	Sig.
Gender	1.186	1	1.186	7.709	0.006
University	1.408	2	0.704	4.575	0.011
Age	0.317	2	0.158	1.029	0.358
Marital status	0.637	3	0.212	1.380	0.249
Academic year	0.921	5	0.184	1.197	0.310
Faculty	1.284	1	1.284	8.344	0.004
Level of family income/per JDs	1.440	4	0.360	2.341	0.055
Level of father's education	0.541	3	0.180	1.172	0.320
Level of mother's education	0.660	3	0.220	1.430	0.234
Father's career	0.205	4	0.051	0.333	0.855
Mother's career	0.268	4	0.067	0.436	0.783
Error	55.545	361	0.15	-	-
Corrected total	66.085	394	-	-	-

Table 6: The results of the Scheffe test show differences in the extent to which Jordanian university students are aware of the forms of violence against women that are attributed to the variable (university)

Category	Mean	Yarmouk	JUST	Hashemite
Yarmouk University	3.60	-	0.09-*	0.03-
JUST	3.69	-	-	0.06
Hashemite University	3.63	-	-	-

\*Correlation coefficients are accepted and statistical significant level ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ )

and in favor of the University of Science and Technology with a mean of (3.69) while the mean for Yarmouk University of (3.60). There were no differences between Yarmouk University and Hashemite University students.

There is an average level of Jordanian student's knowledge of forms of violence against women, due to weak efforts by educational and media institutions and civil society organizations to raise awareness of the problem of violence against women. Students on forms of violence against women and their awareness of the effects of violence against women. The findings also showed that the most prominent averages of the paragraph which states: "Do you think that depriving women of the expense of violence is a form of violence against women" and the paragraph that states: "Do you think neglect is a form of violence against women" To what the university students see on the ground where some women in society are exposed to deprivation of money by withholding money from them and not to provide their basic requirements or not to give them the right to inheritance and prevent many of the girls from working to meet their needs themselves, Women to reduce their importance and role in the field social and economic status of women increases their vulnerability to violence. The most widespread violence against educated women is psychological violence and physical violence against uneducated women (Kalaca and Dundar, 2010). The 2015 study) noted that the most important forms of violence against women in Jordanian society were verbal violence,



the most common among victims of violence, followed by physical or physical violence. The lowest arithmetic averages for the paragraph that states "Do you think the most violent party against women in the family is the mother". To a poor degree. This is due to the fact that the mother is the same woman who can be subjected to violence or see the exposure of women to one or more forms of violence. The mother is a symbol of tenderness in a family that is always seeking to take care of her children and her family general and female in particular.

**The results for the second question were:** Are there statistically significant differences at the level of ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) in the extent to which Jordanian university students are aware of the forms of violence against women that are attributed to personal variables. There are no statistically significant differences in the extent of student's knowledge Jordanian universities in forms of violence against women attributed to personal variables (age, marital status, school year, family income level, father's educational level, mother's educational level, profession (work) father, profession (mother) Study in different age groups, their social status or of interest to school or family income level educational and professional level of the parents in their level of knowledge forms of violence against women.

The results showed that, there are statistically significant differences in the extent to which Jordanian university students are aware of the forms of violence against women that are attributed to the gender variable in favor of females. This is because females are the most sensitive and sensitive to the problem of violence against women. These results differed with the results of the 2007 study that showed differences in the attitudes of Jordanian university students towards violence against women according to the gender variable in favor of males and differences according to the variable of economic income in favor of low income.

The results showed that, there are statistically significant differences in the extent to which Jordanian university students are aware of the forms of violence against women due to the variable in favor of medical and engineering colleges. Most of the students in the medical and engineering colleges have high levels in secondary school and may be more familiar with violence Against women and more aware of women's rights.

### **CONCLUSION**

The results showed differences in the extent to which Jordanian university students knew about the forms of violence against women which were attributed to the variable (university) for the University of Science Technology. This is due to the fact that the level of

acceptance rates at the University of Science and Technology is higher than the level of acceptance at Yarmouk University and the Hashemite University. Moreover, the majority of the faculties of the University of Science and Technology are scientific faculties which explains the strong relationship between the level of students and their awareness.

### **LIMITATIONS**

The application of this study was limited to the Jordanian public universities (University of Science and Technology, Yarmouk University, Hashemite University). It's implemented during the 2015-2016 school year.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the study results, the researcher recommends the following. Increasing the interest of universities in introducing students to the forms of university violence against women through various university activities. The lack of awareness of the forms of violence leads to the fact that many of the behaviors classified globally as violence against women are not considered violent behaviors. The need to increase the awareness of university students about the forms of violence against women, through various extracurricular activities such as holding workshops on forms of violence against women; concentrating on providing students with how to contribute to the elimination of all forms of violence against women by introducing them in studies on the definition of violence against women; Introducing a course in universities on the subject of women's rights and forms of violence against women.

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