

Assessing The Abuse Against Women And Children And Its Social And Psychological Impact On The Family, A Review Study On Jordanian Society From (2016-2021)

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Abstract

Abuse against women and children caused great and psychological effect on the family, which needs to be disclosed in the Jordan community. This review has surveyed several aspects of the subject and evaluated how women and children in the Jordan community receive negative effect of abuse from social and psychological sides. It has also surveyed a statistical report on insults during the year 2021 to evaluate the problem and several types of insults, especially emphasizing those done against women and children. The abuse against women and children is greatly limited in Jordan, and needs additional focus from the authorities. It has also been noted that further research on the subject in Jordan is required together with sufficient information regarding women and children, along with its prevention and mitigation strategies in Jordan.

Keyword: Abuse of women and children, social effect of abuse, physiological effect of abuse, sexual abuse, effect of abuse on the family, child abuse, violence against women.

Introduction:

Abuse against women & children is of serious concern, that has gained rapid attention in the present time. However, certain misconceptions have been involved regarding the subject in disclosure of the reasons and factors involved. In this respect the widespread misunderstanding is the perception that violence against women is limited compared to physical violence alone. The concept is a way broader than its basic assumption; on the contrary, it also includes emotional, psychological, sexual, and financial abuse. Similarly, violence is

not only caused by external factors, but also by family & domestic violence. According to UN document on defacing violence against women, violence belongs to a gender- based act, which causes physical, psychological, or sexual insult or damage to women. In this respect, slaps, pushes, punches, kicking, choking, burning, or stabbing is considered as physical violence. Similarly, emotional & psychological insult including controlling behavior in terms of finance, humiliation, threats, and isolation are also unavoidable issues.

Considering the significance of this issue, this paper is focused on assessing the abuse against women and children, social and psychological effect on the family. The review is based on the subject in the context of the Jordan community. This paper presents the overall situation about the subject, along with the information regarding insult and harm against women and children, and the effect of this on the community especially in Jordan. It will also present statistical analysis of abuse against the people of Jordan in the period (2016 to 2021). Comprehensive analysis presents an understanding of the subject, leading to productive recommendations for positive measures.

Literature Review:

Violence and abuse against women & children has become assignment concern for public health which costs to society at numerous levels. Although the threats related violence cannot be limited to any individual or groups, however it is an unavoidable fact that women & children are included in the most vulnerable segment of society. These two are mainly prone to victimization since in most of the societies they have lesser rights and also lack sufficient level of protection (Patel, 2011). Harm against women and children can have severe psychological effects on both the victims and their families. This type of harm may have many forms, including physical sexual, emotional, and financial harm, and it may have everlasting effects on the victims. Abused women with the psychological effects can obtain feelings of shame, guilt, and low self-esteem. They also feel anxious, depressed, stressed and disordered. Such feelings may be compounded by fact that many abused women may catch in the abusive relationship and unable to leave. This may be due to various social, economic, and psychological reasons due to which, the extent of violence may get intensified further (McTavish et al, 2019).

Insulted children may also practice similar psychological effects, including anxiety, and depression. They

may also strive trustfully with degradation, and having unhealthy relationships later in life. In addition to the direct effects on the victims insult, may also have a great effect on the family as a whole (Kratzer et al, 2020; Hebert and Amedee, 2020). Family members can feel shame & guilt, feel responsible for being unable to protect favorites (Timraz et al, 2019). They can also practice feelings of anger, frustration, and shiftlessness. These feelings can strain relationships within the family and make it difficult for them to provide the support and care that the victims need. In such cases, parents' response on disclosure of a sexual abuse by the child is highly important in determining the sentiments of the child. Correspondingly it cannot be overlooked that the role of the parents in child rehabilitation after an incident of abuse is highly significant (McElvaney and Nixon, 2020).

Violated women may be caught socially, psychologically and fatally more- over physically repercussed in all victims truly the same as true in the sex against victims. Forms of damages, infertility or STDs, as well as shock depressions, and anxious ambushes, even fright (Elghossain et al, 2019). The repressive experience of insult that women are obliged to feel causes forms of psychology, catching women with violence and changed to the common touch (Rivara et al, 2019).

Regardless of whether children are violated in case of violence against mothers. Both of them are injured. This experience catch them both with problems, and difficulties (Arai et al, 2021). This causes violence & shock to offspring and causes them with the difficulties of concern (Montgomery, Just- Qstergaard, and Jervelund, 2019). Violated children notice the outcomes of conflict. Under such circumstances the possibilities of child to parent violence can be very high, since the children facing verbal abuse can develop aggression against their parents and demonstrate when they get an opportunity (Contereras, Bustos- Navarrete, and Cano-Lozano, 2019). Abused mothers may un-purposely carry the shock unto the offspring psychologically together with offensive behavior. This may affect the ties of the family, while the risk factors maybe Heidi prevalent a monk the children who have become a victim of decreased tolerance because of continuous violence. The evidence indicated that such events cost this functionality of the families tend to justify violence committed by them considering their harsh circumstances in the past (Loinaz Calvo and de Sousa, 2020).

Abuse towards women has far-reaching effects for societies. The mental wellbeing of entire family members is harmed by transgenerational trauma, that may be passed along from victims of sexualized abuse to their offspring. It has been found that the insulted children and neglected are left shiftless becoming a victim of intimate partner violence. Conversely, they may themselves start treating the children and their partner in a violence manner when they perceive to be in command (Lunnemann et al, 2019). The negative effects of jointly encountered abuse, such as sexualized wartime abuse, can indeed be endured for ages by the entire social structure. Paternal systems depending on sexual bias like other kinds of prejudice straight forward share in the violent environment, where women cannot be in harmony with their life in general. Consequently, gender socialization in a paternal environment leads to domestic violence (Alsawalqa, Alrawashdeh, and Hasan, 2021).

A society misses out upon the prospective output of 50% of the community members to attend schools or choosing their profession. For example, women sharing higher education is already low, which leads to significant gender inequality (Dandan and Marques, 2017). In addition, a lot of women can contribute to their family's financial security, however they are deprived of such opportunities. Hence, it is worth mentioning that a lack of educational possibilities for women or girls is strongly connected to poverty, mother and infant deaths, and even the global warming crisis. Consequently, they become the victim of economic violence as well, which is comparatively more powerful form of violence against women and children (Alkan, Ozar, and Unver, 2021).

Due to prejudice towards them, women's participation remains significantly constrained in numerous political and financial spheres in Jordan. This indicates that a sizable portion of citizens are not using its full capacity, since women are deprived of their civic rights (Nasser and Nasser, 2019). According to research, a state's integrity and economic performance are directly impacted by the level of engagement of women. Women that have experienced abuse may experience both psychological and physical harms very regularly, which keeps them away from their jobs and hurts business productivity, as well as the overall health of the society. This is because the women in patriarchal societies are justified through exegesis, and their opportunities are reduced by misinterpretations of religion (Koburtay, Syed, and Haloub, 2020). The expenses of women's safe shelters, legal

proceedings, police work, as well as therapeutic or medical interventions are additional burdens that society must shoulder as a result of violence towards women. Moreover, the discriminations rooted in patriarchal socio-cultural conventions lead to suppressing the voice of the women against violent behaviors (Koburtay, Abuhussein, and Sidani, 2022).

The two short and long terms of un-qualifying children may results in bad treatment and negligence. Practicing insult and negligence against the child are equivalent to physical and psychological problems of small people. Kids insult may cause a societal problem as makes low development to small kids, therefore, primary prevention programs should be developed (Fayaz, 2019). Plenty generational shock of kids' insult and overlooking may have effect on generations as well. Learning of effects & negligence, teenagers, and adult victims suggest that there are significant results against children and victims suggest impact on the community. Children also may have taught themselves the long-run of impacts on adolescents with insult practice against family & society. Those caught by violence and negative social problems can be psychologically and physiologically affected, especially health-related and daily toil of like lesser educational accomplishment; and decreased rates of adult institutional well-being. These neurological disorders apply severe impact on women, long with several physical and sexual disorder among the women (Wessels and Kostelny, 2022).

The sock of insult against kids is well known in the growth of psychology in the community in addition to success of intellectuality. All are affected in the insult and bad treatment. This all causes trouble (Mukhtar, 2023). Disunity and disorder may result in mental physiological insult, and negligence might cause mental disorder, and bad treatment. This all may affect impede language and academic growth. Early continuing or recurring trauma (as babies, children, or teens) associated with prior childhood mistreatment, desertion, physiological violence or assaults, sexual assault or attach, psychological abuse, watching violent behavior or deaths, and/ or compulsion or betrayal resulting in evolutionary trauma (Briere et al, 2020). This repeatedly happens in the child's cave- taking and has a harming effect on the ability of child to be healthy and normally develop, specifically when insult of the child catches its emotion and violence and negligence in the meaning involvement and attack.

In this respect the child will lose emotional attachment to the moment (Indias, Arruabarrena, and De Paul, 2019). Child insult may be harmful in the shape of sudden shock caused intentionally to harm an infant or a young child under five years of age.

This physical insult may lead to severe consequences including several mental or physical disabilities with a high chance of death from the injury. Consequently, there is no ambiguity in the fact that this kind of child abuse can lead to a long-term consequence for the child, even if survival is ensured (Lopes, Eisentein, and Williams, 2013).

Abuse of women and kids may have short and long term of effects, harm or negligence as a child is in harmony with psychological practicing and physical cases as a child. Transgenerational shock from a kid insult and bad treatment may have effect on coming generation as well (Butler, Quigg, and Bellis, 2020). Therefore, it becomes highly important to take some necessary measures and control these crimes for protection of the upcoming generations. It is important to understand that long term traumatic effect is not harmful for individual or affected families (Maswandi, Jamillah, and Stiompul, 2022). The consequences of such crimes are spread over the societies; therefore, mitigation and correction strategies will be beneficial not only for the individuals and families, but also for the societies.

Impact of Abuse Against Women and Children on Societies:

According to WHO, 30% women face violence from their intimate partner while 7% report on partner assault. As an individual, violence can apply adverse impact on physical & mental health of the victims. Abuse against women and children has a significance impact on societies, both at individual and societal levels (Krahe, 2018). Subsequently, abuse can cause physical and psychological harm to victims, including physical injuries, trauma, anxiety, depression, and other mental health issues (World Health Organization, 2019). Victims of abuse may have difficulty focusing on work or school, leading to reduced productivity and potential economic losses. Abuse can also lead to increased healthcare costs, as victims may require medical attention and ongoing treatment for physical and psychological injuries because both are strongly interrelated among the survivors (Dekel et al, 2020).

Abuse can reduce the type of life for victims, as they can practice fear, isolation, and do without control over their lives. Children facing or practicing abuse are already practicing

abusive as adults, perpetuating the cycle of abuse across generations (Finkelhor, 2019). Concerning the economic costs, abuse can have significant economic costs for societies, including lost productivity, healthcare expenses, and criminal justice costs. Abuse can lead to decreased social cohesion, as victims may be isolated from their families and communities, and perpetrators may face social stigma and ostracism. Abuse against women and children has far-reaching and damaging effects on individuals, families, and communities, highlighting the urgent need for prevention and intervention measures to address this issue (Toth and Manly, 2019).

Social inequality of abuse is a result of violence committed by specific groups acting as communal social organizations. There are small communities that do not frequently instigate violence on their own; hence, the victims are sentimental and susceptible to influence. Violence can endanger its victims by having an adverse effect (Serrano-Argüeso, Erenaga-de Jesus, and Vidu, 2011). Violence can be describe as the foundational act of forcing the other groups without their consent. It appears to be a depiction of the hate perpetrated on men, yet it may also be done to other people. Hence, violence can damage a person's life not just physically, but also psychically. Long-term trauma suffered by the victims, for instance, can negatively affect them moving forward in life. Communities of women households violence costs greatly socially and financially. There violent deeds can be total leads to killing one self (Alkan, Ozar, and Unver, 2021).

The prevalence of violence towards women, children, and even the nation as a whole can be impacted by the problem. Violence is an illegal conduct since it negatively affects the victim and infringes on their rights. Moreover, it may have an impact on the victim's thinking, it conveys the idea of traumas that are challenging to treat, also a feeling of environmental dread and anxiety (Krahe, 2018). Violence may result from an incident among two or more sides, that is still going on, none of them wants to take a step back, and each party believes they are being told the truth.

Trauma can be brought on through violence. Violence in typically committed by someone, who has either been the victim of violence themselves or has observed abuse in the past. The victims suffer ongoing trauma that may damage the victim's spirit and psychological peace. In general, misery and suffering closed for women due to violence does not only affect them as individual but the families as well which also cause heavy burden upon the societies (Krahe, 2018).

Crime in the Jordan Community:

While evaluating the rate of crimes in Jordan, it may be found that the rate of decrease in crime is not significant; however, except for 2018 and 2019, it has shown some decrease till 2021.

Following statistics provide some details about the crimes against women & children (Criminal Statistical Report Jordan, 2021).

نسبة الزيادة أو النقصان Rate of Increase or Decrease	عدد الجرائم No. of Crimes	السنة Year
++++	22337	2016
-0.28	22275	2017
9.41	24372	2018
7.64	26233	2019
-15.42	22187	2020
-5.39	20991	2021

Total 1: Rate of Crimes in Jordan 2016-2021

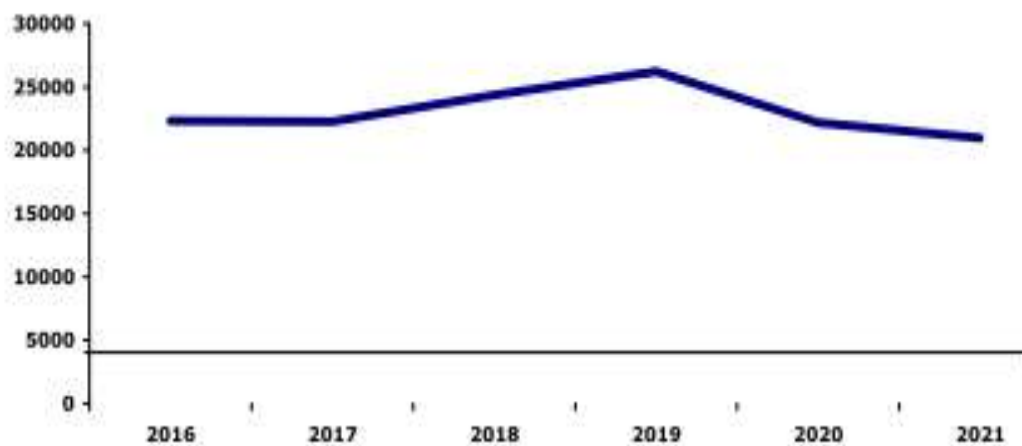


Figure 1: Rate of Crimes in Jordan 2016-2021

Considering these statistics, it may be noted that there is the need of significant corrective measures to control crimes in the country. Subsequently, it is noteworthy that the rate of decrease is highest in the year 2020; therefore, it may provide some premise for research on what strategies have worked out during this period. However, the above statistics provide an

explanation about all crimes that occurred in Jordan in this timeline. Considering the specific record about the crimes against women and children, this aggregated data provides a clearer picture. In this reference, abuse against women and children falls in the category of crimes against the person. The record from 2017 shows the highest prevalence of such crimes, whereas, it has demonstrated decline from 1420 events to 1087 only. Although these figures are also not satisfactory; however, at least some decline can be observed. At the same time the other category of crimes against public morals and ethics, it can be noted that no significant change during 2017 to 2021 has been recorded. The rate of prevalence in this category is almost the same throughout these years, which is a great concern.

Table 2: Data on Different Types of Crimes

Kind of Crime	Year السنة				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Crimes against the Person	1087	1129	1177	1148	1420
Crimes against Public Confidence	176	169	213	182	244
Crimes against Property	13980	14649	18459	16661	14529
Crimes against Public Administration	2202	2561	2419	2709	2642
Crimes against Public Safety	1914	2140	2204	1925	1817
Crimes against Public Morals and Ethics	1302	1202	1378	1399	1397
Other Crimes	330	337	383	348	226
Total	20991	22187	26233	24372	22275

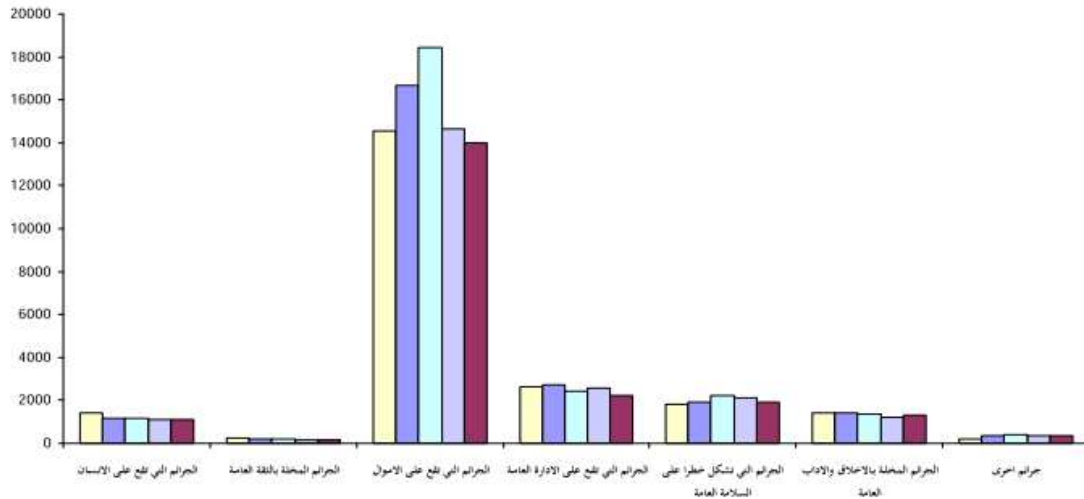


Figure 2: Data on Different Types of Crimes

In the detailed record regarding the crimes against public morals and ethics, it has been found that the rate of these crimes has been increased in 2021 as compared to 2020. Moreover, the prevalence of the cases concerning sexual abuse is very high, as compared to all other categories, moreover and increase during 2020-2021 was also recorded. Kidnapping was another category, which is a serious concern in the context of the subject of this paper. However, it has shown minimal decline in the rate of occurrence in 2021. These statistics suggest that the crimes against women and children require significant attention from the government of Jordan. The rate of crime needs to be decreased for protection of women and children in Jordan.

Kind of Crime	نسبة التغير Change in Rate	السنة Year	
		2021	2020
Kidnapping	-3.57	162	168
Sexual Abuse	9.98	904	822
Prostitution	17.07	48	41
Adultery	13.70	166	146
Abortion	-12.00	22	25
Total	8.32	1302	1202

Figure 3: Change in Rate of Crime 2020-2021

The issue related to women children abuse in Jordan is strongly embedded within the cultural, religious, and legal frameworks within the country. It has been found that gender equality and discriminatory tribal conventions are severely restricting the women from progressing within the society. In this respect, religion and culture have been assumed as the major framework while the basic Islamic principles of justice and fairness are being neglected due to patriarchal interpretations of religion (Koburtay, Syed, and Haloub, 2020) have also found that women of Jordan are mainly deprived of their rights due to several impositions based on gendered identities. Due to these concerns, the patriarchal systems in the country are also insensitive regarding the issues regarding their abuse. The most significant form of such crimes is identified as honor crimes of the women, which are justified by wrong interpretation of religion. Unfortunately, these crimes are not reflected in the crime reports of the country, as these crimes take place by the key family members in the name of honor. Consequently, their home itself becomes the venue for violence, while the female member loses protection from her own family men who aim to protect the owner of their house (Alqahtani, 2019).

While this may be the case, some positive indications can be anticipated in Jordan due to the concept of women leadership. Based on this concept, the women leaders are trying to raise their voice without any fear to compromise religious and cultural values. Consequently, these women leaders are taking responsibility and attaining trust regarding their claim for women rights in accordance with the religious values; hence the right of the women given by Quran and Sunnah. By applying this approach, they are trying to overcome societal prejudice and stereotypes, which are leading to discrimination in society. Consequently, an effort to bring a positive change in the traditions related to patriarchal social cultural fabric is visible, which focuses on male dominance (Koburtay, Abuhussein, and Sidani, 2022; Al-Serhan, 2021).

Considering the issues related to insult of children unfortunately noted a limited amount of research is available on the subject in Jordan. Therefore, information on sexual, emotional or physical insult of the children and its impacts in the context of Jordan is limited. Also, the prevalence rate of child insult in Jordan has not been reported precisely in any report or research studies. Although some studies note

negative consequences and lack of awareness as the key findings regarding child abuse in Jordan; however, specific reporting and verifiable data is not available which is a significant concern (Al Khatib, 2022). On the contrary, a report has been identified regarding domestic abuse against men in Jordan, which indicates psychological, verbal, and emotional abuse of married men due to coercive control and applying different factors for enhanced regulation (Alsawalqa, 2021). Although these findings may be considered reliable; however, it is also undeniable that Jordan is predominantly patriarchal in terms of cultural values; therefore, such examples may be rare, which should not divert attention from the serious issues related to women and child abuse in Jordan.

Conclusion:

The above research concludes that women and child abuse is a significant issue in Jordan; however, its precise reporting may require some improvement. Moreover, this subject should be taken as an individually focused category to be addressed when the crimes are reported for their occurrence in Jordan. It is noteworthy that the abuse against women and children has significant social and psychological impact on the family. These impacts are not limited to physical abuse, but also entail emotional and psychological problems for the victims in the Jordan community. The events of women and child abuse have shown consistent occurrence, while no decline has been recorded during 2016-2021. This is a serious concern, which must be dealt at government level to make sure that this social problem is addressed to improve the environment in the society. This may be significant for the country because the consequences of women & child abuse are not restrained to the families but are spread over the whole society, therefore mitigation measures must be taken. Moreover, the government should also undertake policy decisions to overcome economic violence against women and gender discrimination for the betterment of the country.

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