The Impact Of Domestic Violence On Social And Psychological Cohesion In Jordanian Society

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Abstract

The study aimed to identify the statement of domestic violence and its impact on social and psychological cohesion in Jordanian society, as domestic violence is one of the negative phenomena that directly affect the stability of the family and society, which is reflected in the social and psychological cohesion of individuals. Recently, cases of domestic violence have increased in Jordan in recent years, as statistics show that women and children are the most affected groups by this phenomenon. The current research focuses on cases of domestic violence in Jordan by analyzing statistics and previous studies that addressed this topic in order to understand the causes and factors that contribute to the spread of domestic violence within its effects on social and psychological cohesion.

The research showed that confirming that domestic violence has major effects in terms of mental, psychological and health that affect the social and psychological status of individuals, and these are considered serious health problems that affect the emergence of strokes and heart diseases and may be affected by reaching drug abuse, asthma, and others. Research has shown that domestic violence has profound negative effects on individuals, including increased rates of depression, anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder, as well as an erosion of trust between members of society and increased rates of family breakdown and crime.

Introduction

The family is the foundation of building society and the basis of its stability and progress because the family plays a vital role in shaping the individual's personality in developing his psychological and social abilities. However, the phenomenon of domestic violence is one of the negative phenomena that threaten this stability and greatly affect the social and psychological cohesion of members of society. Especially since domestic violence is formed as one of the most prominent phenomena that affect social and psychological cohesion, which has an impact on many aspects that lead to the violation of the social fabric and mental and psychological impact. (Rachael, 2023) A large number of victims have been exposed to a higher than average risk of developing serious health problems such as strokes, heart disease, drug abuse, asthma and other diseases. Because domestic violence in Jordanian society is characterized by physical, sexual, emotional and economic abuse, threats and isolation. Domestic violence is represented in a group of forms that are implicitly represented in spousal abuse, beating, domestic violence and dating abuse. Domestic violence also leads to homelessness, which is the result of domestic violence due to fear, financial pressures, or mental instability, where the cost of caring for the victims falls on society and the government.

Domestic violence also includes psychological, verbal or sexual abuse. It is difficult to identify these forms of domestic violence because the victim is isolated from others by the abuser. Abusers display certain traits that may serve as warning signs, such as jealousy, controlling behaviour, isolation from friends or family, or cruelty towards children. (Alabbadi, 2024) There are also some signs that indicate that a person may be a victim of domestic violence, such as unexplained marks or bruises, depression, anxiety, personality changes, stopping spending time with family and friends, and fear of upsetting the partner. Children and young people who are exposed to domestic violence may be affected in some way, leading to psychological, emotional and behavioral consequences that may last for the long term.

Domestic violence is defined as aggressive behavior practiced against family members that may include physical, emotional, psychological, sexual, or economic violence. These forms of

violence do not affect the direct victims, but rather their effects extend to include the entire family environment, which negatively affects social cohesion and increases levels of tension and disorder in the cohesion of society.

In Jordanian society, cases of domestic violence have increased, raising concerns among academic and social circles. Women and children are among the groups most affected by domestic violence, as they are exposed to violence in various forms within the family environment. This phenomenon causes long-term psychological damage that may affect the mental health of individuals and hinder their ability to interact positively with society. The research aims to study the impact of domestic violence on social and psychological cohesion in Jordanian society and focuses on previous studies and a review of the literature that addresses this topic in highlighting the issue of domestic violence and its effects on Jordanian society. The focus is on this issue and understanding its dimensions and various effects, which contributes to enhancing community awareness in developing effective strategies to address domestic violence in order to support victims and achieve a safer and more stable society.

Literature Review

Domestic violence is defined as causing harm between members of the same family, such as violence by a husband against his wife, violence by a wife against her husband, violence by parents towards children, or violence by children towards their parents, such that this harm includes physical, psychological, or sexual assault, or threats, neglect, or deprivation of rights for their owners. (Al-Shamaileh, 2023) Usually, the perpetrator is the stronger party who practices violence against the abuser, who represents the weaker party. Domestic violence is a social and legal concept that broadly refers to any physical, emotional, sexual, or financial abuse between intimate partners living in the same household. The term is often used to refer to physical assaults on women by their male partners, but the victim may be male due to the abuse by his partner, and the term can be used to refer to the abuse of women and men. Domestic violence also includes a wide range of aggressive behaviors that are classified as physical, psychological, or economic violence. Physical violence is defined as the use of physical force to harm the victim, while psychological violence is defined as behavior that causes psychological or emotional harm to the individual. (Al-Shamaileh, 2023) Economic violence includes controlling the victim's financial resources, which limits her ability to achieve

economic independence, while sexual violence includes sexual behavior practiced by the victim against the victim.

Domestic violence is defined as having types such as physical violence, psychological violence, or sexual violence. Physical violence is the infliction of physical harm or injury on a family member, which may result in the impairment of the senses or death in most cases. (Mismar, 2021) The tools used in violence and inflicting physical harm vary from slapping or pushing, to severe ones such as sharp tools or weapons. Psychological violence is considered one of the most widespread types of violence in society and one of the most difficult types of violence to distinguish or know the extent of its impact due to the absence of visible physical effects on the victim, but it is difficult to prove because the victim resorts to filing a complaint with the relevant authorities. Psychological violence is formed by exposure to harmful words that cause contempt for the victim, such as cursing, swearing, and defamation, or making a family member feel that he is an unwanted person, and belittling his role and not taking his opinion into account in matters as if he does not belong to the family with whom he lives. (Mismar, 2021) Finally, sexual violence is represented as an act or a statement that may affect a person's dignity and violate the privacy of his body, whether it is physical sexual violence, incest, or moral violence such as offensive sexual words and comments. It is also difficult to protect the victim and hold the perpetrator of sexual violence accountable because most societies keep quiet about talking about these matters.

The motives and causes of domestic violence vary. The first motive is determined by the personal and psychological motives that stem from within the person and push him to violence. (Alabbadi, 2024) These motives can be summarized as difficulty controlling anger, low self-esteem, feelings of inferiority, personality disorders, and alcohol and drug abuse. Social motives are represented by the customs and traditions that children inherit from their fathers and grandfathers, including inherited cultural beliefs that a man has the right to control his life partner, which gives the person responsible for the family a high degree of belief that the extent of his manhood is represented by the extent of his ability to control his family over violence or force. However, these motives may decrease as the level of culture and awareness in society increases. Finally, economic motives include the deterioration of the economic situation in the family's life as a result of losing a job, accumulating debts, or resorting to a mortgage, which

prompts the individual to practice violence against his family members as a result of his feelings of frustration and high levels of stress due to the state of poverty in which he lives.

Domestic violence and its effects:

Domestic violence has profound psychological and social effects on victims, as children who are exposed to domestic violence may suffer from psychological problems such as anxiety, depression and post-traumatic stress disorder. In addition, women who experience domestic violence have difficulty building healthy relationships and suffer from low self-esteem. (Al-Shayab, 2022) Domestic violence is a pattern of abusive behavior in a relationship that one partner uses to gain or maintain power and control over their partner. Domestic violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, psychological or threatening in acts or patterns of coercive behavior that affect social and psychological cohesion. These include behaviors that intimidate, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, terrorize, coerce, blame, hurt or wound someone.

Domestic violence can happen to anyone regardless of race, age, sexual orientation, religion or gender identity. It affects people of all socio-economic backgrounds and education levels and occurs in both heterosexual and same-sex relationships and can happen to intimate partners who are married or living together.

Children and young people who are exposed to domestic violence are affected in some way by this exposure, which has long-term psychological, emotional and behavioral consequences. In addition to the immediate and ongoing risks associated with domestic violence, there are long-term effects on the emotional, psychological, financial, sexual and reproductive health of victims and survivors, including brain injuries, disabilities or chronic health problems. Domestic violence can harm people's employment, education, housing security and public participation in social and civic life. (Abu Qodairi, 2022) The effects of domestic violence on a person's worldview can create barriers to self-blame, shame and isolation, lack of trust and normalization of violence, to change in the perpetrator's behaviour and improvements in family circumstances.

Family violence affects anyone. Social factors that create barriers to people accessing services, support and safety include structural and systemic barriers, which result from historical and ongoing discrimination against certain groups who are excluded from government services or programmers

and are often excluded from justice responses. Ageism, colonialism, criminalization, poverty phobia, racism, sexism and heterophobia are forms of discrimination that can exacerbate family violence and its lasting effects. Social discrimination and systemic and structural barriers can make it difficult for people experiencing family violence to access the support they need. This difficulty is particularly evident when there are communication and literacy challenges. (Al-Ziyadat, 2022) Other barriers include lack of access to financial resources and geographical constraints that affect people living in regional or rural areas. Impacts can include homelessness or poverty, and ostracism or isolation from family and community ties, which can have a significant impact on children and young people.

Domestic violence has serious consequences for children and young people as victims and survivors. Evidence shows that domestic violence can have a lasting impact on children, infants and young people. They can be affected whether they are directly targeted by abuse or violence towards their parents or caregivers or they may be exposed to the effects of violence in their environment. Homicide occurs when a custodial or non-custodial parent or stepparent kills a child. This is the second most common form of domestic violence after intimate partner murder. (Al-Ziyadat, 2022) The impact of domestic violence on children can include physical and emotional development, loss of a sense of security, impact on mental and behavioral health, and an inability to cope and adapt to different circumstances. Children who grow up in environments where domestic violence occurs may be more likely to seek family protection support due to achieving milestones, regulating their emotions and behaviours, engaging in education and maintaining positive relationships with others.

Domestic Violence in Jordanian Society:
Domestic violence is a serious social issue that affects the social and psychological cohesion of individuals. The noticeable increase in the rates of domestic murders in Jordan during 2022 is highlighted by reaching 25 crimes that claimed the lives of 35 victims. This number is considered the highest in several years, which raises several questions about the reasons for the rise in this phenomenon and the ways to confront it within the adequacy of laws to deter its perpetrators. The reasons for the rise in domestic violence that led to the rise in domestic violence rates in Jordan are identified among the most prominent repercussions of the Corona virus pandemic on the

social, psychological and economic conditions that led to great pressures due to job losses, high unemployment rates and low income levels, which negatively affected the behavior of individuals within the family. In addition, addiction and drug and alcohol abuse play a role in exacerbating this phenomenon, which may affect the social and cultural factors that contribute to increasing rates of domestic violence and affect the male social system that reinforces the role of males in disciplining girls, in addition to weak communication within the family in order to solve problems and disputes, which makes violence a solution to these problems. Poverty and unemployment also increase psychological pressures on individuals, which is what drives them to use violence in order to relieve these pressures.

As for laws and deterrence, despite their existence to confront domestic violence in Jordan, these laws are considered insufficient to provide the required deterrence because there is an urgent need for legal amendments related to mitigating the sentences used by judges in order to preserve the status and safety of the family, and the laws must be strict in order to ensure that perpetrators do not escape punishment and to encourage victims to report crimes without fear of consequences. In addition to the confrontation efforts that play a role in confronting domestic violence in Jordanian society by focusing on addressing the root causes of this phenomenon, this requires great efforts that include improving economic conditions by confronting poverty and unemployment and providing programs to rehabilitate the family in order to acquire mechanisms for dealing with disputes without resorting to violence. This works by activating social protection programs to treat addiction, which are important steps in this direction. In addition to activating the role of family psychological counseling in order to strictly implement the law, which plays a vital role in reducing domestic violence crimes, and through it, comprehensive health care is provided to women exposed to violence in order to provide them with psychological support to help them overcome the effects of violence. Jordan is also working to launch national initiatives within the "automation system" for tracking cases of domestic violence, which was established in 2016 as part of an initiative by the National Team for Family Protection in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund "UNICEF", which aims to create an electronic system that monitors cases of domestic violence in order to document and address them in cooperation with key partners such as the

Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Education, and the Jordan River Foundation.

Effects of domestic violence:

Domestic violence is a social problem that affects individuals and communities in multiple ways with broad impacts including psychological, physical and social aspects that individuals affected by domestic violence are exposed to within a variety of harms that lead to long-term consequences for their health and well-being.

Domestic violence affects the cohesion of a society consisting of women, children, family and community and has significant personal, social and economic consequences such as death, illness, injury and disability. Domestic and family violence is the leading cause of death, illness and disability for women of certain ages. Emotional and psychological trauma has a devastating impact on an individual's physical, mental and emotional health including depression, shame, anger and suicide. Violence or abuse in any form has serious health consequences for the victim that may lead to negative health outcomes such as chronic pain and increased risk of stroke, heart disease, lung disease, cancer or gynaecological problems. (Al-Qudat, 2006) In addition to risky sexual behaviours, domestic violence is also associated with absenteeism and poor performance in the workplace which can lead to social isolation, housing and financial concerns and further health risks for victims and their families.

The effects on the family of domestic violence are determined by many effects such as violence and the threat of violence that creates fear and can destroy family environments and lead to the disintegration of families. In addition to regular domestic conflict. (Mansour, 2011) And the impact on child protection or police intervention. And the effects on society as children grow up without learning positive relationships and respect and finally the high rates of alcohol and other drug abuse which causes mental health problems.

Effects on children with domestic violence cause physical and emotional harm to children and young people, which results in problems such as persistent anxiety and depression, emotional distress, eating and sleeping disorders, physical symptoms such as headaches and stomach aches, difficulty managing stress, in addition to low self-esteem and causing self-harm, and poses problems for children in difficulty forming positive relationships, increased phobias and insomnia, **. (Al-Qudat, 2006)** use of bullying behavior, difficulty concentrating and difficulty solving problems.

The physical effects of domestic violence can cause physical harm such as bruises around the eyes, red or purple marks on the neck, sprained or broken wrists, chronic fatigue, shortness of breath, or other problems such as muscle tension, involuntary shaking, and changes in eating and sleeping patterns.

The psychological effects of domestic violence cause post-traumatic stress disorder, including flashbacks, nightmares, severe anxiety, and uncontrollable thoughts such as depression, including sadness for long periods, anxiety, low self-esteem, questioning one's sense of self, or suicidal thoughts or attempts.

The impact of domestic violence goes beyond individuals to include the entire social fabric, (Al-Badayneh, 2012) and its spread leads to destabilization of social stability by increasing crime rates in societies that suffer from high rates of domestic violence, which witness a deterioration in social values and a decline in social solidarity. Addressing this problem requires efforts from governments and social institutions to provide psychological and physical support to victims, to enhance awareness of the seriousness of domestic violence, and to encourage policies and procedures that protect individuals from being exposed to this problem by reducing the effects of domestic violence and building healthier and more stable societies.

The long-term effects of domestic violence do not only affect the present moment, but also have long-term effects on the social and psychological cohesion of children, youth, or families who grew up in violent environments. They may tend to develop aggressive behaviors at stages in their lives and face difficulties in building relationships in the future. In addition, women who have been exposed to domestic violence suffer from chronic diseases such as heart disease, diabetes due to constant stress, (Al-Badayneh, 2012) and psychological disorders resulting from violence. Domestic violence does not have immediate effects, and its long-term effects are confirmed by its impact on all aspects of the victims' lives and society, including psychological, physical, and social aspects, and can continue for years after the actual violence ends, including psychological effects that are deep and long-term for victims who suffer from psychological disorders such as depression, anxiety, and others that greatly affect the quality of life of victims and require long-term psychological treatment, which affects the psychological problems of children who witness domestic violence, including behavioral disorders, learning difficulties, and social adaptation, which

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affects their psychological and emotional development in the long term. As for the physical effects, these are what leave lasting physical effects on victims, which result from wounds, fractures, and more serious injuries that lead to permanent disability. Domestic violence is associated with an increased risk of developing chronic diseases as a result of continuous psychological pressure and stress, which requires continuous medical care that affects the ability of individuals in society to work or live normally. As for the social effects, they are affected by domestic violence, and most victims suffer from isolation due to fear or revenge. (Al-Badayneh, 2012) As for children who grow up, In violent environments, they face difficulties in forming relationships and tend to isolate themselves or develop aggressive behaviors that may affect academic performance and their future opportunities in life. In addition, societal influences affect social cohesion and witness a decline in social values and a deterioration in social solidarity, as well as the spread of domestic violence, which may increase crime rates and lead to social instability, which may create an unsafe environment for future generations, thus reinforcing the cycle of violence, poverty and social instability.

Results of domestic violence:

Domestic violence affects the immediate damage to victims, including effects on individuals and communities in ways that include mental and physical health, social relationships, and the economy. Domestic violence affects the abused person in a way that causes psychological complexes to develop and worsen into pathological, hostile, or criminal behaviors that increase the likelihood that the abused person will follow suit. In addition, violence affects the family, which causes the disintegration of family ties, lack of trust, and the disappearance of the sense of security, and may even lead to the disappearance of the family. (Michael, 2022) Finally, the impact of domestic violence on society, because the family is considered the nucleus of society, any threat directed at it will lead to a threat to the entity of society as a whole.

Domestic violence affects the psychological outcomes of individuals being exposed to domestic violence, which leads to deep and lasting psychological effects that may last for long periods and may require specialized treatment to deal with them, including children who grow up in violent environments who suffer from similar psychological problems, which affects their emotional and behavioral development and increases their vulnerability to psychological problems in the future. The physical outcomes are formed in domestic violence, which

leads to physical injuries ranging from wounds and bruises to serious injuries that require medical interventions, in addition to direct injuries that domestic violence can cause, which can increase the risk of chronic diseases due to psychological pressure and continuous stress, which can lead to heart disease and high blood pressure, which are more common among victims. The social outcomes lead to negative effects on social relationships and the ability to interact socially, including victims who suffer from social isolation due to fear of or revenge. (Paulina, 2018) Children who grow up in violent environments may suffer from difficulties in social interaction and forming healthy relationships, which leads to problems in academic or behavioral performance and affects their future opportunities. Finally, the impact on social cohesion is reflected through domestic violence on society by undermining social cohesion in the increase of crime rates implicitly with societies that suffer from high rates of domestic violence that witness a deterioration in social values and a decline in social cohesion, and this leads to the spread of domestic violence, the weakness of the social fabric, and the decline in trust between individuals.

Statistics and conclusions on the analysis of the impact of domestic violence in Jordan

In 2023, the report of the National Team for the Protection of the Family from Violence in Jordan showed that 58,064 cases of domestic violence were recorded in Jordan, indicating an increase of 38% over 2022. This increase is noticeable due to a clear indication of the exacerbation of the problem of violence within families, which includes various forms of physical, sexual, psychological and neglect violence. Domestic violence cases are distributed over an increase estimated at 38% over 2022, including 41,966 cases of domestic violence in total. (psd, 2016) The cases indicate the following:

Crime type	Statistics
Cases of physical violence	34732
Cases of sexual domestic violence	6446
Cases of psychological violence	10028

Cases of neglect	6858

And 80% of the cases recorded during 2023, and the cases indicate the following:

Region	Statistics
Central Region	349227
North Region	16920
South Region	6217

The statistics are divided into age groups for recorded cases of violence, from one day old to 12 years old, which is the group most exposed to violence. As for the other groups, they are divided according to whether they are older than 12-18 years old, the third is older than 18-60 years old, and the last is older than 60 years.

As for gender, females in the age group between 18 and 60 years were the most exposed to domestic violence. As for the perpetrator of violence, it indicates that the husband is the most likely to commit physical violence within the family according to the observed cases. Statistics indicate that the distribution of domestic violence cases in the regions according to population density indicates that the population of the Kingdom in the central region amounts to 60% of the percentage of recorded violence cases among the regions in Jordan amounted to 60%, while the northern region accounts for 30% and domestic violence in it is 29%, while the southern region accounts for 11% and the percentage of domestic violence is 1%.

Statistics indicate that the services provided to combat domestic violence amounted to 131,630 services in total, with social services occupying the largest proportion, with 39,088 social services, 32,435 psychological services, 19,680 police services, 7,363 judicial services, and finally 2,950 shelter services and 2,105 educational services.

Efforts to combat domestic violence in Jordan face major challenges, including weak partnership between different institutions to implement national policies for family protection and the need to adopt effective indicators for monitoring and supervising the implementation of policies. (psd, 2016) This requires strengthening the infrastructure and continuous training for the professionals concerned in order to

improve their response and effectiveness in dealing with cases of domestic violence.

Domestic violence and its impact on social cohesion

Domestic violence has negative effects on social cohesion because it erodes trust between community members, increases rates of family disintegration, and affects community security within a process that focuses on promoting a community-driven approach to understanding and providing security. The process uses participatory assessments and planning to seek to contribute implicitly to security and development improvements. The process may lead to better services or reduce social exclusion, enhance relationships between social groups, or enhance democratic governance. (Al-Bahri, 2024) Domestic violence may cause serious physical injuries, implicitly with mental health conditions such as depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder. Continuing in a community that suffers from violence is associated with an increased risk of chronic diseases. Concerns about violence may prevent some people from implicitly engaging in healthy behaviors such as walking, cycling, and using parks and recreational areas. The indicators of the impact of domestic violence on social cohesion are evident in that it constitutes a violation of society and the displacement of children. This is evident in the phenomenon of street children and the phenomenon of begging. This constitutes the displacement of children among the most prominent phenomena that threaten the values of community security, as many women who seek shelter are often implicit in emergency situations with their children, and this is due to domestic or sexual violence. There are homeless women who live without shelter due to domestic violence, and many children and young people who have fled their homes and have become homeless because of this. Therefore, they face many barriers in their lives and are more vulnerable to the risk of emotional and behavioral problems. Therefore, homelessness has a devastating impact on children's health and development, and leads to malnutrition, inadequate health care, and the occurrence of health problems associated with crowding and community living, and an increased rate of health problems, all of which affect social cohesion.

Violence is a complex concept and is used to refer to the threat of force that results in injury, harm, deprivation or death, which threatens social cohesion and has an impact on physical, verbal or psychological violence. Violence is also defined as the intentional use of physical or bodily force under threat or

action against oneself, another person or against a community, which results in injury that may result in death, psychological harm, deprivation. Therefore, domestic violence highlights its impact on physical, sexual and emotional abuse and threats and is represented by a group of forms that include spousal abuse, battery, dating abuse and intimate partner violence, which are patterns of behaviour that include abuse by one partner against another in an intimate relationship such as marriage, cohabitation or within the family. (Al-Bahri, 2024) Domestic violence can take many forms, including physical assault, abuse, threats, control, bullying, and intimidation. Technology can be helpful to survivors of domestic violence, sexual violence, and stalking, but it is often misused by abusers to harass, threaten, coerce, monitor, exploit, and abuse their victims. Abusers use technology to maintain control over victims, and many people may not know what constitutes digital technology abuse and may not be able to recognize the signs.

National Framework Program for Family Protection from Domestic Violence

In 2006, the National Council for Family Affairs worked in partnership with the Family Protection Project on the basis of the National Framework Document for Family Protection from Domestic Violence within a scientific and practical reference in order to protect the family from abusers, based on providing prevention and protection services to fill the gaps in practices at the national level in its goal of dealing with cases of domestic violence and coordinating the efforts of relevant parties to respond to cases of domestic violence in order to have a positive impact on reducing rates of violence and contributing to raising awareness among young people about the importance of mutual respect and preventing domestic violence. Because the family is the primary source of knowledge to provide its members with social behavior, cultural identity and spiritual values that stem from its religious values and its role in strengthening the family's role in raising and caring for its members within relationships of affection and mercy among them.

Domestic violence is a global problem and children, women and the elderly are among the most vulnerable groups to violence. They bear the brunt of the effects of violence within the family, which has multiple consequences and is one of the most important causes of family disintegration. Therefore, solving the problem of domestic violence becomes necessary in order to improve the quality of life of families, protect them

and stabilize them in order to guarantee the rights of their members. Within the Jordanian national legislation and documents, the principle of equality is enshrined in the Jordanian Constitution and its amendments for the year 2011, in Article (1) on the principle of equality among all Jordanians before the law, and in Article 6/4 that the family is the foundation of society, based on religion, morals and love of the homeland. His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al Hussein stressed in his Throne Speech before the National Assembly on 11/1/1999 the importance of securing the rights of children and women and raising the level of care provided to them, as His Majesty stressed: The women and children sector needs more care and attention by developing programs and legislation that It protects the rights of these two sectors and raises the level of care provided to them.

The National Framework for the Protection of the Family from Domestic Violence aims at the framework's goal in protecting against domestic violence at the national level in determining the foundations for coordination between all sectors, including social, health, educational, judicial and administrative sectors, in order to provide integrated and comprehensive services in order to ensure the consistency of their programs and activities within a systematic process of supervision and follow-up in providing technical support in order to provide the same quality of domestic violence cases based on the basic principles of the framework in order to respect the rights and desires of the victim in applying the procedures professionally and skillfully by the relevant institutions and that the procedures are in the best interest of the victim and his participation in all procedures taken regarding him, taking into account the circumstances of the family, its needs and the surrounding environment, and informed consent in obtaining approval to provide the services to the victim according to the legislation, laws and regulations in providing special security services to them. In addition to confidentiality, privacy, protection, non-discrimination, and a participatory approach based on accountability, cooperation, and coordination between institutions working in family protection, and defining the common roles and responsibilities of these institutions to be clear and detailed to a high degree of mutual understanding and respect for different viewpoints, and providing comprehensive, multi-sectoral, high-quality services within agreed-upon standards.

Domestic violence is prevented by promoting healthy behavior within the family, working to eliminate risk factors, early detection and identification of cases of domestic violence, and taking the necessary measures to reduce them. Prevention

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programs focus on identifying domestic violence, its risks, and preventing its occurrence or recurrence, as well as identifying the services, programs, and activities implemented by institutions at the community level. Global prevention practices are based on basic levels of prevention within awareness programs and are related to raising public awareness of the dimensions of domestic violence and its risks to the family and the individual. The second level of prevention is prevention programs through intervention programs and is related to providing comprehensive and comprehensive services to the poor. Finally, the third level of prevention is prevention programs during aftercare and is related to services to reintegrate the person with his family and community and rehabilitate his family and the aggressors.

Discussion

The research results indicate that domestic violence occurs due to profound negative effects that affect social and psychological cohesion in Jordanian society. The data indicate that women and children are the groups most affected by domestic violence, as they suffer from long-term psychological and physical problems that affect psychological and social health, among the influential factors that indicate a large spread of domestic violence in Jordan. The traditions of society that enhance the authority of men in the family, in addition to the psychological, material and economic pressures caused by unemployment and poverty, increase the likelihood of domestic violence. This indicates the difficult economic conditions and societal cultures that marginalize the role of women and enhance domestic violence. This affects social cohesion, leading to an increase in family disintegration rates, loss of trust between members of society, and high crime rates that have multiple effects on the stability and cohesion of society and lead to unstable family environments, which negatively affect society as a whole by increasing rates of violence and crime. In addition, the role of governmental institutions and others is a crucial role in combating domestic violence within the efforts made in Jordan through family protection centers and national action plans that have begun to bear fruit in reducing violence rates. Families and strengthening social cohesion in strengthening these efforts and improving coordination mechanisms between them

Implications

1. Strengthening intensive psychological support to victims in order to reduce the psychological consequences of domestic violence, which leaves long-term psychological effects on

victims that affect the quality of life of individuals and their ability to participate effectively in society.

2. Strengthening the methods through which domestic violence is reduced, which improves economic growth and increases overall productivity in order to reduce the economic consequences of domestic violence, which has negative effects on the economy, reducing the high costs of health care, reducing the productivity of individuals, and reducing the decline in economic participation.

3. It is necessary to review and update legislation related to domestic violence in order to ensure the achievement of justice and the protection of individuals' rights due to the need to strengthen the legal framework to protect victims and hold perpetrators of domestic violence accountable.

Conclusion

Domestic violence has profound negative effects on social and psychological cohesion in Jordanian society. Its impact is not limited to direct individuals, but extends to society as a whole, which contributes to increasing rates of social disintegration and declining trust between individuals. Based on statistics, there is an urgent need to enhance efforts to combat domestic violence in Jordan. This is based on taking practical steps to improve community awareness about the dangers of domestic violence and the importance of promoting equality and individual rights in order to enhance psychological and legal support for victims and work to provide healthy and safe family environments for individuals. Cooperation should be enhanced between government institutions and non-governmental organizations in order to implement effective policies and programs that work to combat domestic violence, which goes beyond physical harm to affect social and psychological cohesion in Jordanian society, because violence contributes to the corruption of family and community relations, which negatively affects social and psychological cohesion and contributes to increasing rates of depression and anxiety among victims. This requires enhancing psychological and social support for them. Therefore, it is necessary to enhance cooperation between governmental and non-governmental institutions in order to promote prevention and awareness programs and work to enhance capabilities in order to confront this phenomenon in every event, along with efforts supported by strong legislation and appropriate control measures in order to ensure the achievement of social justice and effective protection for every individual in Jordanian society.

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