

The Family Violence and its Relationship with Ego Strength among Children

Pro. Dr. Kamal youssef ballan
Faculty of Education
Damascus University

Abstract

The aims:

- The extent of prevalence of family violence on children.
- Relation between family violence and ego strength on children.
- Differences in practicing family violence according to gender.
- Differences in ego strength between males and females.
- Differences in practicing family violence according to parents' educational level.

The sample of the study is composed of 444 children of 7th grade (age 13 years old) in the basic education stage in the state schools of Damascus governorate (Jaramana, Harasta, Arbeen) who have suffered violence, 228 of which are males and 216 are females. The researcher has used family violence scale prepared by Yamen Mostafa (2010), and Baron ego strength scale translated into Arabic and codified by Kafafi (1982). Statistical program (SPSS) for processing data and extracting results has been used.

The results of the study are:

- Males are more subject to violence than females.
- There is a relation between the appearance of family violence and ego strength for children of the study sample members.
- There are statistical significant differences between the mean of family violence degrees according to the gender variable for the study sample members in favor of males.

-There are statistical significant differences between the mean of ego strength degrees according to gender variable for the study sample members in favor of females.

-There are statistical significant differences in family violence according to parents' educational level for the children of the study sample members.

Keywords: Family violence – Ego strength- parents' education- gender- child abuse- child character- .

Introduction:

The Health International Organization defines violence as "the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, which either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment, or deprivation" (Health International Organization 2002, p.5).

Family violence is "a behavior that emerges from one member of a family against another family member that includes bodily assault in a simple or acute degree and in an intentional way dictated by anger, frustration, and desire of revenge, and self-defense, to do certain actions or prevent him/her of doing it. This action might lead to causing bodily or psychological injury or both". (Faraj and Shouki, 2002, p.9).

The phenomenon of family violence has been infecting since the dawn of history with many forms. These forms might be clear or hidden. The majority of those individuals who are subject to family violence are the children. There is a difference between the way in which the child is accepted in his family and the way he is dealt with in a democratic way or the state in which he/she is neglected and dealt with by a dominated way. The child who grows up in an environment that takes care of his/her requirements and that satisfies his/her self is different from the child who grows under domination whose self-will is suppressed and his individual behavior is formed by use of violence. Family violence has many different forms. The most important of which are: Physical violence (hitting, biting, burning, kicking, pulling by hair...etc.), psychological violence (cursing, negligence, un-estimation of self...etc.), sexual violence (exposing the child to sexual stimulants, pushing him/her to be involved in sexual actions in which he/she is not capable of comprehending or understanding what is going on), economical and social violence (not fulfilling the basic needs of the child and depriving him/her of his/her right of education, family care, pushing him to work outside the house, arbitrariness of his money, misuse, neglecting his/her bodily, educational, psychological and teaching growth).

Freud thinks that the character contains 3 components ("the Id", "the ego", and "the super ego"). He considers that the ego is the center of feeling and the element that controls the movement and the will; and the defender of character and its coherence; the solver of struggle between

the demands of the (ego) and the (super ego) and the reality in order to take care of the self and to achieve the psychological and the social coherence of the character. Erikson sees that the strong ego controls itself and is directed directly to the positive aims such as sovereignty and adaptation with environment (Radwan, 2010, p.281).

The names and synonyms of the dimension of the ego strength are many. Eysenck has called it neurotic dimension or emotional Non-Balance dimension (neurotic/emotional balance) in contrast with the idiom (ego strength) as a proof of emotional balance and psychological health. Cattle has concentrated on the positive side of the ego strength in contrast with the neurotic tendency. Taha sees that ego strength is "the power of a person to achieve coherence, and this will denote the psychological health and the ego skill in treating and dealing with his/her personal struggles and with the outside world in such a way that it ends by succeeding and safety (Taha, 1993, 639).

Abdulkhalek states that ego strength generally means ability of man to adapt with himself/herself or with those around him/her and his/her being free of pathological symptoms (Abdulkhalek, 1987, p.323). and Abdurrahman said that Erikson defines ego strength as "the ability of individual to assess the reasonable limits in his/her explanations and comprehension of environment". He sees that psychological diseases happen when the powerful ego is transformed to weak ego (Abdurrahman, 2006, p.282).

Ego strength is considered an important feature of child characteristics due to the active and effective role it plays in the development of child's character concerning the psychological and social development and in the formation of his/her personality. This was clear in the endeavor of Cattle to study the effect of parents on the sons' and daughters' personality. He found that ego strength is high at children whose parents prefer the way of negotiation about penalty; whereas ego strength is low with children who are subject to penalty. And that the ego strength of those whose parents do not criticize their choice of friends from the other sex but they show them more warmth, and prefer to negotiate with them about the penalty. Male children have achieved a higher degree – according to a statistical indication- in emotional constancy or the ego strength than the females (Abdurrahman, 2006, p.51).

Problems:

Through the active participation of the researcher in the 6th Symposium entitled " Protection from Domestic Violence", in Damascus University 2010, in collaboration with University of Hamburg, (November 5-9, 2010) and through the review of the researcher of the ethics of family violence, he found a high percentage of increased of family violence. The number of individuals who were subject to violence across the world annually is estimated to be about 275 million children (United Nations Organization 2006, p.17).

The results of the study of James (1994) in the USA show that every year there are more than 800,000 cases of maltreatment and neglect of children, and that there are 160,000 of those children suffer of injuries, damages and disabilities on the long run (Hussein, 2008, p.44). Concerning the phenomenon of family violence against children in Yemen, it is found in 1999 that (20%) of the moral crimes in general is related to family violence (Barqawi, 2007, p.17). In Egypt the percentage was 52.38% according to a study done on 5600 individuals. The study has stated that family violence has become a phenomenon in the Egyptian society (Al Khouli, 2008, p.84). The study of Thabet and Kashta (2005) shows that the level of bodily violence directed to children by parents was in a percentage of 33.5% and that the level of prevalence of psychological violence directed to children by parents was 33.4%.

In Syria, the Syrian authority of family affairs and ministry of higher education have concluded a study about the maltreatment of children in Syria. The results show that 83.2% of the sample members included in this study are victims of a type or another of bodily violence, regardless of its strength, hardship, form or type, and that 87% have been subject -in a form or another – to moral violence during their childhood. It has been found that at least 8 out of 10 children in Syria are subject to one form or another of bodily maltreatment during their childhood (Syrian authority of family affairs and Ministry of Higher Education, 2008, p.72).

Based on that, the increase in the level of prevalence of family violence in the Syrian society and other societies is reflected on the ego strength for children. It has been proved that the family that plants in its children negative trends such as hatred, malice, fear and lack of self-confidence, will develop a disordered personality in those children (Khalil, 2000, p.29). The child needs love, acceptance and stability for his/her psychological, emotional and mental growth and even for the bodily

growth. He/she does not feel of psychological safety unless he/she feels that he/she is accepted and is desirable in the family. Feldman found that children who are subject to violence have disordered social relationships with their mates and that they suffer of continuous riot and quarrel as well as withdrawal of social activities; and that they have fear of strangers and have great shyness and weakness in their ego (Abdulrahman, 2006, 61). Erikson sees that when those who are in charge of child provide the necessary love for him/her, they will give him/her a feeling of trust; and that when love is missing, then the result will be a general feeling of mistrust in others which is the 1st action of ego (Radwan, 2010,451). Therefore, we notice the negative effect of family violence and its reflection in the different societies. As far as the researcher knows, the local and foreign studies did not discuss the relation of family violence on ego strength of children. This makes the researcher define the problem as the study of family violence and its relation with ego strength for children. The research answers the following question: What is the rate of the prevalence of family violence among the sample members?

Importance

The importance of research stems from the following:

- 1- Family violence is one of the most common violence types. It is the most harmful type on the individual and society, because it has many serious effects on the psychological structure of the child, and on the family and society structure as well.
- 2-The study discusses the childhood stage which is an important stage in the life of man because it builds the basis for the later growth stages.
- 3- There are no local or foreign studies that discuss the relation between the family violence and ego strength of children as far as the researcher's knowledge.

Hypotheses:

- 1-There is no correlation between family violence and ego strength for the member of sample members.
- 2-There are no statistical denoting differences between the mean of degrees of family violence according to the gender variable.
- 3-There are no statistical denoting differences between the mean of degrees of ego strength according to the gender variable.

4-There are no statistical denoting differences between the mean of family violence according to the education level of the parents (mother, father).

Aims:

The research aims to point out the following :

- The extent of the prevalence of family violence on children.
- The relation between family violence and ego strength of children.
- The differences of practicing family violence according to gender.
- The differences in ego strength among the males and females.
- The differences between practicing family violence according to the educational level of parents.

Terminology:

-Family violence: The family violence is a bodily or verbal aggression, or a sexual abuse, or a negligence or a maltreatment of children done by the person in charge of taking care of this child under conditions that threaten or damage the health or happiness of the child.

The researcher defines family violence- procedurally- as the marks that the children of the sample research get on the scale of family violence used in this study.

Ego strength: Abdulkhalek defines ego strength as the ability to achieve coherence of individual with him/her self and with those who live around him/her; and to be free from the pathological and neurotic diseases (Abdulkhalek, 1987, 323).

Baron sees that it is the ability to adapt oneself in the facing of life problems, and that it is the efficiency and effectiveness in the different attitudes (Kafafi, 1982, 38).

The researcher defines ego strength – procedurally- as the mark that the children of the sample research get on the scale of ego strength used in this study.

PREVIOUS STUDIES:

Previous studies related to family violence:

Bonnie et al. (2003) **Child Maltreatment Prevalence & Indian women in Primary Care.**

This study aims at knowing the prevalence of the types of abuse and neglect of child at the relation between the abuse and neglect of child and the mental disorders among the American Indian women in the American Primary Care Centers. The number of the sample was 234 American

Indian women. They are between 19-45 years old. The study tools include the scales of Mood, drug addiction, worry, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The results of the study show that 75% of the sample indicated the type of the abuse and negligence of child, and more than 40% indicated that children have been exposed to strong maltreatment (bodily abuse). The bodily abuse of child is linked with the way of response in the diagnosis of mental disorders. Concerning the social problems, the strength of the maltreatment of child is strongly linked with the post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and it is linked as well with the drug addiction.

Albeniz, P. (2003) **Gender Difference Empathy in Parents at High & Low Risk of Child Physical Abuse.**

This study aims to study the empathy of fathers and mothers of high risk of child physical abuse compared with the fathers and mothers of low risk of child physical abuse.

The sample of the study is composed of 9 fathers and 10 mothers of high risk of child physical abuse who got high marks in CAP test and 12 fathers and 14 mothers of low risk from the Spanish society. A number of scales have been used for the study aim. The results of study show that the mothers of high risk of child physical abuse have generally shown a stronger character than mothers of low risk, and that the fathers of high risk of child physical abuse have shown a less character indications than mothers of low risk of child physical abuse on the indicator of environmental personal reaction IRI. The study results have supported the hypothesis that says that fathers of high risk of child physical abuse have shown a shortage both in the general empathy and empathy towards their families.

Olivan G. (2003, USA) **Catch-up growth assessment in long-term physically neglected and emotionally abused pre-school age male children.**

This study aims to know the assessments of late growth of male children in pre-school age who were subject to physical neglect and emotional abuse for a long time.

The study has been applied on a sample of children who suffer physical abuse and emotional neglect for more than 6 months, and a sample of children who have stayed in the care centers for one year. The researcher has built on a study that has prevailed for 7 years.

The most important results include: The children who were physically and emotionally abused in pre-school age have shown a type of chronic malnutrition accompanied with a late growth. Moreover the stay in the care center was very useful for healing of late growth of those children.

Gange et al., (2005, Canada) **Victimization during Childhood Re-victimization during teenage period.**

This study aims to know the injuring of child during childhood and teenage. The sample is composed of 971 girl whose average age is 16 years and it is taken from 5 secondary schools of a middle social and economical status. The study tool was an individual questionnaire. The results of the study indicate that 13% to 45% of children have been subjected to a psychological and physical violence in the childhood, and that 25% to 37% of children have been subjected to a psychological and physical violence in the teenage period, and that the exposure of violence outside the family is characterized by more risk factors than that which is carried out inside the family, especially the sexual assault accompanied by violence that happened in school.

Al-Qarni (2005) **The extent of the effect of family violence on the deviation behavior of female students of the intermediate education stage in Mecca–KSA.**

The study aims at knowing the relation between types of family violence and ignorance and the sexual deviation behavior of female students of the intermediate education stage. The sample is composed of 350 female students. The study used a search questionnaire. The most important results of the study are: There are a positive correlation between the types of family violence and neglect and the deviation behavior of the sample members, and that the exposure of children to violence or watching it affect their behavior and leave negative effects that affect their psychological and social coherence later.

Al-Moteiri (2006) entitled: **Family violence and its relation with the deviation of teenagers in the residents of Social Care House in Riyadh – KSA.**

The study aimed at defining the size of family violence, and to know the relation between family violence and its types and the deviation of teenagers. The sample is composed of 130 teenagers of the residents of Social Care House. The study tool was a questionnaire. The results of the study show that 28% of the sample members suffer family violence. The

most important family violence types are the refusal of father to spend on his child to meet his/her needs, and the oral violence. There are no great effects of family violence on teenagers deviation.

Al-Farraya, O.(2006) Family violence addressed to the sons and daughters and its relation with the feeling of safety at the children students in Al-Karak governorate in Jordan.

The aim of the study was to know the family violence addressed to the sons and daughters which includes family violence, the psychological violence and its relation with the feeling of safety at the children students, and to know the degree of difference in the types of family violence addressed to the sons and daughters according to the social gender and father's and mother's education level. The sample is composed of 1248 student (male and female) from the 10th basic education grade. The study used the scale of parents' abuse of the child and Maslow teenagers scale. The study results show that the students are subjected to psychological, social and physical types of violence in different degrees. Their exposure to psychological violence occupies the 1st grade in a medium degree, then comes their exposure to neglect in a medium degree as well, then comes their exposure to physical violence which was in a little degree. There are an adverse relation between the feeling of safety and the types of family violence. It has been proved that feeling of safety decreases in the sample members with the increase of the degree of their exposure to types of family violence. And that the male students were more subject to types of family violence than female students. And that there are statistical denoting differences of the mother's education level on the degrees of the existence of types of family violence.

Al-Motawaa (2008) The relation between family violence towards the children and their aggressive behavior.

The study aimed at discovering the relation between family violence towards the children and their aggressive behavior in their secondary schools. The sample members is composed of 320 Saudi an students of the male secondary stage of which 158 have been classified by guides and teachers as aggressive students. The study has used family violence scale and school aggressive behavior scale. The results of the study show that there are positive statistical denoting correlation between family violence and the aggressive behavior on the children in their schools, and that there are statistical denoting differences between the aggressive

students in family violence in favor of the aggressive students, and that there is a correlation between each of mother's educational level and her income and the parents' jobs and family violence towards sons and daughters.

The Syrian Authority of Family Affairs with collaboration with Ministry of Higher Education. Study (2008) **Maltreatment of children in Syria.**

The study aimed at achieving a sufficient data base about the size of phenomenon of maltreatment of children and to know the different types of maltreatment of children phenomenon, and to discover the different characteristics of those who maltreat children and to register and document the different results of each form of treatment methods, and to submit the needed practical suggestions and recommendations for depicting the preventive and treatment strategies in the frame of the national plan of child care. The study sample is composed of 4000 child (male and female) whose ages range from 15-18 years old. The study used a field survey questionnaire. The results show that 83.2% of the study sample have been subject to a form or more of physical assault, and that half of them - that is about 46% - have been subjected to physical assault more than 6 times. The most important forms of the physical assault practiced against them are: Hitting by use of hand, hitting the feet by a stick, pulling the hair or ear, violent shaking and kicking by the leg.

It has been shown that 87% were subjected to a form or more of moral violence and that two thirds of them have been subjected to this type of assault more than 6 times. The most important moral violence types are: Shouting, cursing, scolding, degradation, comparing with other brothers/sisters and with other people, bitter criticism, spitting, uttering attributes such as calling the child idiot and useless. It shows as well that 19.8% were subjected to sexual maltreatment, and that one third of those children were subjected to sexual violence for one time or more, and that more than two thirds of them were subjected to sexual violence for (2-3) times, and that more than one fifth of them were subjected to sexual violence for (6) times or more.

The most important sexual maltreatment are: Oral molests, touching and playing with the sensitive places of the body and rape attempts. The results show that there are statistical denoting differences between the males and females in their exposure to violence (physical, moral, sexual) in favor of males. And that there are statistical denoting differences

between the males and females in their exposure to neglect and nonfeasance in favor of females, and that father is the most violence practitioner member in the family.

Sandra, S. (2008) **Risk factors in child maltreatment – a meta-analytical review of the literature.**

-The study aimed at summarizing the Risk factors in child physical maltreatment and neglect through reviewing the past literatures. The study results show that there is a relation of child physical maltreatment and neglect with 3 important factors (excessive parents' anger, family dispute, family coherence). It is found as well that high and important links between child neglect and 5 factors namely: (parent-child relation, father's comprehension of child as a as a problem, stress and tiredness level of the father, excessive parents' anger, self respect of the father). The study did not find any relation between child negligence, age and gender of child.

Berger, L.(2009) America, **Income, Family Characteristics and violence Toward children.**

The sample is composed of 2760 families with children. Ages of children range between 2-17 years. The results of the study has shown that in all types of families the minor children and the male children were the most type that was subjected to physical violence than the senior children and than the females. In the families that have two parents, the male children were the most type that was subjected to physical violence in their houses especially in the families that have many children.

It has been found as well that the children whose mothers have high degrees of despair and high degree of alcoholism were more subjected to physical violence. It has been found as well that the children whose fathers have a child history full of physical violence experiments by their fathers were more subjected to maltreatment. The education level of parents affects the issue of the exposure of children to physical violence. It has been found that the potential of violence increases in the families where the mother has more education and the father has less education. The low income and unemployment increase the potential of maltreatment of children in a bad form in the one parent family, while that decreases in the bi-parents families.

Ghareeb, N. (2009) (Syria) **The arrangement order of children date of birth and its relation with violence against child in the house.**

The aims of the study is to know the degree of the prevalence of violence against child in the family and to know the relation of the arrangement of children according to the date of their birth and the violence that is directed to him/her in the family. And to know the relation of educational level of the parents and the violence that is directed to the child in the family.

The study sample is composed of 837 students (male and females) from the 1st secondary grade in Damascus governmental schools. The study used violence questionnaire against child.

The results show that there are statistical denoting differences in violence addressed to children according to the educational level of the parents in favor of the children of the parents of less education level compared with those of higher education level. And that there are statistical denoting differences in violence addressed to children in favor of males.

Asgeirsdottir et al., (2011): **Association between sexual abuse and family conflict/violence, self-injurious behavior, and substance use: The mediating role of depressed mood and anger.**

The study aimed at defining whether the sexual abuse and family violence and self –injurious behavior have a mediating role for the depressed mood and anger. The sample is composed of 9085 of high school in Iceland whose ages range between 16-19 years.

The study tool was a survey questionnaire. The study results show the direct effect of the sexual abuse and family violence on self-injurious behavior and substance misuse at both sexes. And that the indirect effects of sexual abuse and family violence on self-injurious behavior for both sexes were through depressed mood and anger, while the indirect effect of sexual abuse and family violence on substance misuse for both sexes was through anger only.

Greene et al., (2011) **History of abuse and neglect in patients with schizophrenia who have a history of violence.**

The study aimed at defining the range of prevalence of 5 types of neglect and abuse in children for a sample of schizophrenia patients. The study sample is composed of 28 schizophrenia patients who are residents in Strasbourg hospital in France.

The study tool was a Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ). The study results show that 46.4% of patients have been subjected to one form of abuse or neglect, 21.4% have been subjected to two forms or more; and

that the most recurrent forms of abuse were: Physical abuse (39.3%), emotional neglect (17.9%) , and that (42.8%) have lost one of their relatives during childhood, the death of (41.6%) of them were a violent death.

Previous studies related to Ego Strength

Sinha, V. and Prabhat, R. (1994) (India) **Relationship between Ego Strength and job satisfaction.**

The study aimed at knowing the relation between Ego Strength and job satisfaction of a sample of teachers (males and females) of the secondary education stage. The study sample was 100 male teacher and 100 female teacher of the secondary school stage. The study results show that there is a positive relation between Ego Strength and job satisfaction in the sample, and that there are denoting differences between males and females in favor of males according to Ego Strength scale.

Eid, M. (1997) **Loss of safety and its relation with Ego Strength at the teenagers** (Cairo).

The study aimed at knowing the nature of the relation and to discover the differences between male and female in loss of safety and Ego Strength. The study sample is composed of 300 students in the preparatory and the secondary stage whose ages range between 12-18 years.

The study tool was a Safety scale which is prepared by the researcher himself as well as the Ego Strength scale which is prepared by Baron and translated by Alaaddin Kafafi.

The study results show that there is a negative relation between loss of safety and Ego Strength with its variables except for the following variables: Psychological stress, direction towards doctrine and pathological fears (concerning the male sample). Concerning the females, a negative correlation was found between loss of safety and Ego Strength with its variables except psychological stress, because the relation between them was a positive one. While the relation was not significant in the case of pathological fears variable.

Turkey, M.(2000) **Relation between Ego Strength and character features.**

The study aimed at clearing the relation between Ego Strength and each of self –esteem, rigidity, extroversion and neurosis. The study sample is composed of 503 students from Kuwait University, of 21-23 age mean.

The sample has been chosen from the students of different years and specialties. The study has used Ego Strength test of Baron, self –esteem test, neurosis and extroversion test of Eysenck and rigidity test of Nigniwitsku.

The results show that there is a positive denoting correlation between Ego Strength and each of self –esteem and extroversion. And that there is a negative denoting correlation between Ego Strength and each of rigidity and extroversion.

Freedman, D. (2001) (USA) **The contribution of faith and ego strength to the prediction of GPA among high schools students.**

The study aimed at searching for the contribution of faith and ego strength to the prediction of GPA.

The study sample is composed of 252 students from the secondary stage from Virginia State in USA. The results show that there is a positive denoting correlation between Ego Strength and GPA, and that Ego Strength has a power of GPA prediction.

Eid, I. (2001) **Study of the positive features of character in its relation with the two variables of type and major of study for the students of the University of Ein Shams** (Egypt).

The study aimed at studying the positive features of character in its relation with the two variables of type and major of study. The study sample is composed of 546 students.

The results show that the positivism is a multi variable human component and that these variables are represented in the creative orientation, the ego strength, the emotional balance, the self estimation and confirmation. The results also indicate that males are stronger in the ego strength than the females.

Fedda, H. study (2004) **Ego strength for the males and females of university students who live in the cities and villages and its relation with their social, educational and economic level.**

The study aimed at studying the ego strength for the males and females of university students who live in the cities and villages and its relation with their social, educational and economic level.

The sample of study is composed of 350 students (male and female) of the faculty of education in Banha and Zakazik Universities (Egypt). The results show that there are no denoting differences in the ego strength that is attributed to gender and environment variable (village city), and that

there is a denoting and positive linkage between the degrees of the sample members in the strength of the ego and their degrees in the social – educational level.

Haggeret al., (2010) Ego Depletion and the Strength Model Self-Control: A Meta- Analysis.

The study aimed at defining the effect of ego depletion on the performance. The sample of study is composed of 83 studies that discuss the effects of ego depletion. The study has been done in the UK. The results of study show that there is a fundamental effect of ego depletion on the performance and potential comprehending of the difficulties and negative feelings, stress and the sugar levels in the blood. Many future studies have presented additional hypotheses which are related to mechanisms of ego depletion.

Al-Shmeimry, H.(2011) Ego strength haccording to some psychological and social variables of the residents of Girl Care Establishment in Mecca(KSA).

The study aimed at discovering the ego depletion strength in for the delinquent girls on the scale made for that purpose, and to know the differences in ego strength according to some personal and social variables. The study sample is composed of 60 residents of Girl Care Establishment and 60 normal girls of Mecca schools as a comparative sample. The study tools were Baron scale of ego strength, Raven Cleverness Test, parents orientations scale. The results show that there are statistical denoting differences in ego strength among the normal residents and normal people in favor of the normal girls.

And that there are no statistical denoting differences among the residents of Girl Care Establishment according to age and cleverness level. And that there are statistical denoting differences among the residents of Girl Care Establishment in ego strength among the girls who have elementary and intermediate education level in favor of intermediate education. And that there are statistic denoting differences among the residents of Girl Care Establishment in ego strength among the girls who have low and intermediate parents orientations in favor of low parents orientations. There are no statistical denoting differences among the residents of Girl Care Establishment in ego strength according to the age order, family size and economic level.

Al-Khalil, W. study (2011) Syria. **Relation between ego strength and decision making for a sample of managers of public, private and joint sectors in Damascus city.**

The study aimed to know the relation between the ego strength and decision making for a sample of managers of public, private and joint sectors in the establishments and institutes affiliated to ministry of industry in Damascus city. The study tools were Baron scale of ego strength and decision making scale that is prepared by the researcher.

The most important results of the study are: There are statistic significant correlation between the degrees of the sample members on the ego strength scale and their degrees on the decision making scale according to gender variable.

Methodology and Procedures:

ethodology: The research is based on the descriptive analytical methodology which depends on describing and analysing the phenomenon and showing the relation between its components by knowing the relation between the family violence and ego strength of the children.

population and samples:

The population contains children of 7th grade of age of 13 years in the basic education schools of Damascus suburb (Jaramana, Harasta, Arbeen) A sample has been chosen from the population in an intentional way (480) children, of which there are 240 female children. The children who do not suffer violence at all according to the criteria used in the research are (36) children, of which there are 24 female children and 12 male children. When studying the relations between family violence and ego strength those children were excluded from the sample. The sample consists of 444 children who were subjected to violence (both males and females).

Table 1 shows the number of sample that has suffered family violence:

Gender	Number	Percentage
Male	228	51.4%
Female	216	48.6%

3- Tools:

1-Family violence scale:

The Family violence scale: The family violence scale is prepared by Mostafa Y. where the measurements are in its final form where made of 41 expressions that measure 4 forms of family violence which are (moral violence between the parents, physical violence, the manner violence directed by the parents towards the children, the physical violence directed by the parents towards the children) and the answer to the scales to put the signal that defines the degree of the happening of this violence. The answer is usually scaled from 4 marks, sometimes 3 marks, seldom 2 marks, never 1 mark. The total of marks is the mark of child in the forms of family violence scale (the highest mark that the examinee gets is /164/ and the lowest mark is /41/ marks).

Concerning the validity and reliability of the scale, the self honesty is calculated by Mostafa Y. (2010) which was 0.92 and that denotes that the scale is credible. The scale was presented to many professors of education the faculty Education in Damascus University, and some of its items were amended. **The constancy of scale:** The author of the test has used constancy calculation in the manner of repeating the test with a time space of 21 days on a sample of 50 students (male and female) which amounts to 0.85. This indicates that this scale enjoys a certain amount of constancy.

2-Ego strength scale:

Description of Baron Ego Strength scale:

This scale is prepared by Baron and translated into Arabic by (Kafafi,1982). The scale is taken from Minnesota test. Its total paragraphs amounts to 566 paragraphs. The scale-in its original form- is composed of 64 paragraphs towards the Ego Strength, 24 positive paragraphs and 40 negative paragraphs. The No-answer indicates the direction of ego strength. The scale measures the 7 following fields :(physical functions, moral status, feeling of reality, personal adequacy, religious orientations, weakness and isolation, phobia and childhood anxiety).

Scale correction: the answer is formed on the scale according to the five grading method (never, rarely, sometimes, usually, and always).

Because the scale contains negative and positive expressions, then its correction is as follows:

The positive expression :(9-10-15-17-19-20-31-32-36-38-42-43-45-46-48-49-51-53-54-56-60-62), and its correction is :(1-2-3-4-5).

-the negative expressions:1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-11-12-13-14-16-18-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-33-34-37-39-40-41-44-47-50-52-55-57-58-59-61, and its correction is by the opposite of the positive expression :(5-4-3-2-1).

The validity and reliability of ego strength scale in the study:

Concerning the validity and reliability of the scale: The self honesty is calculated by Al-Khalil, W. (2011) which was 0.85 and that denotes that the scale is credible. The scale was presented to many professors of at the faculty of Education in Damascus University and some of its items were amended. **For the constancy of scale:** The author of the test has used constancy calculation in the manner of repeating the test with a time space of 15 days on a sample of 41 students (male and female) which amounts to 0.73. This indicates that this scale enjoys a certain amount of constancy.

Limits:

Place limits: The research has been applied in Damascus suburb governorate (Jaramana, Harasta, Arbeen).

-Time limits: The research was carried out from 15/1/2011 up to 20/4/2011.

-Human limits: The research has been applied on 480 students (male and female) of 13 years old in the 7th grade in the basic learning stage.

Statistical methods used:

SPSS statistical program of data processing has been used according to the following:

-Calculation of percentage rates of family violence levels.

-Person linking modulus (to clarify the relation of family violence and ego strength).

-Analysis of Variance to know the significant differences between the means of sample members' marks.

-Using T-test student to define the differences denotation between study variables.

Results and their interpretation:

Results related to 1st question: In order to calculate the percentage rates of the levels of family violence, it is necessary to divide it into many levels according to table 2:

Table 2: Percentage rates of the levels of family violence

Family Violence						
Strength	Cases	Percentage	Number of Males	Percentage of Males	Number of Females	Percentage of Females
Has never been subjected (41-61.5)	36	7.5%	12	2.5%	24	5%
Has not been subjected (61.5-82)	65	13.5%	8	1.7%	57	11.8%
Has been subjected in a certain degree (82-102.5)	264	55%	161	33.5%	103	21.5%
Has been subjected in a low degree (102.5-123)	62	13%	18	3.8%	44	9.2%
Has been subjected to violence in an intermediate degree (123-143.5)	29	6%	17	3.5%	12	2.5%
Has been subjected to violence in a high degree (143.5-164)	24	5%	24	5%	-	-
Total	480	100%	240	50%	240	50%

From the above table we find that the most common violence rate is the rate in which the child has been subjected to violence (82-102.5), respectively as follows “has not been subjected (61.5-82), then comes subjected to violence with low degree (102.5-123), then comes never been subjected (41-61.5), then comes has been subjected to violence in an intermediate degree (123-143.5), then has been subjected to violence in a high degree (143.5-164).

We notice in table (2) that males were more subjected to violence than females, 5% of males have been subjected to violence in a high degree, while none of females have been subjected to this kind of violence. This agrees with the results of Berger study (2009) which states that male

children are subjected to bodily violence more than the female children, and it agrees with Al-Farraya, O study (2006) which states that male students are more subjected to the kinds of family violence than females. The rate of males who were subjected to violence in an intermediate degree was 3.5% while the females were 2.5%. And the rate of males who were subjected to violence with low degree was less than the females, for the rate of males was 3.8% while the rate of females was 9.2%. And the rate of those who were subjected to violence in a certain degree was 33.5% while the rate of females was 21.5%. 1.7% of males have not been subjected to violence, wherein 11.8% of females have been subjected to violence. 2.5% of males have never been subjected to violence while 5% of females have never been subjected.

This can be attributed to the decrease of experience and knowledge in the way of dealing with the requirements of children in the age stages in which they pass, and the ignorance of their needs and interests. The parents might have been subjected to physical or moral violent assault in their childhood. Although the high and intermediate strength of violence is low, but it indicates that there are children who are subject to strong and intermediate violence; therefore we ought to do our best to prevent it due to the negative results that might bring to child and society later, and to extend help to those children, and to train the parents how to deal correctly with children and to prove them with the needed skills.

When we make a comparison between the results of this study and the results of previous studies we find that they differ from the results of Ghareeb N. study (2009) which show that the majority of children are subjected to violence in an intermediate degree, then comes the low degree of violence, then comes the high degree. The results of this study agree with Mostafa Y. study (2010) concerning prevalence of violence in a certain degree.

Results of the 1st hypothesis: There is no correlation between family violence and ego strength of children of the study sample. In order to check the validity of this hypothesis Person linking modulus is used as shown in the following table (3):

Table (3)- Relation between family violence and ego strength

Variables	Ego strength	Denoting level	Resolution
family violence	-0.804	0.000	Denoting at 0.01

From Table (3) we find that the value of Person correlation coefficient modulus between family violence and ego strength amounts to (-0.804) and that it is denoting at significant level of 0.01, which is a negative linkage, that is the more the family violence increases the less the ego strength becomes. Based on that, it is possible to refuse the 1st hypothesis and to accept the alternative one that is there is a relation between family violence appearance and ego strength for children of the study sample. This can be attributed to the fact that the ego strength is one of the important characteristics on which the personality structure is built and an important indicator of the psychological health.

Abdulkhalik indicates that ego strength generally means the individual ability to fulfill self coherence and coherence with those around him as well as being free of pathological symptoms (Abdulkhalik, 1987, 323). And that ego strength is high among children whose parents prefer to discuss the point of penalty, while the ego strength is low in children who were subject to penalty (Abdurrahman, 2006, 52).

Results of the 2nd hypothesis and its text: There is no correlation between the means of family violence degrees according to gender variable of children of the study sample. In order to check the correctness of this hypothesis (T-test) is used as shown in the following table (4):

Table (4)-The significant differences between the mean of male and female degrees in family violence

Variables	Gender	Number	Mean	Criteria deviation	t-test	Denotation	Resolution
family violence	Male	228	102.6105	22.48276	3.825	0.000	Denoting 0.01
	Female	216	90.8333	19.15358			

The value of (t) is 3.825. This value is significant, and it indicates that there are statistical denoting differences in family violence between the mean of males and females. (Male mean=102.6105, female mean=90.8333). That is males are subjected to violence more than females.

Thus the hypothesis is rejected and the alternative one is approved, which becomes: There are statistical denoting differences in the degrees of family violence according to gender variable for the sample members in favor of the males. This might be attributed to the methods of raising up of children in the Syrian society, which gives the males more rights than the females, and which make the male carry the responsibility of the

superiority of their abilities. The refore the males become subject to family violence more than females. And those males are more obstinate than females, while females tend to be more submissive and easy going. And through this easy going and obeying orders they get the sympathy and care more than the males. When we compare the results of this study with the previous studies we find that they agree with the results of (Berger, 2009), (Ghareeb, N. 2009), (Al-Farraya, O. 2006), (Thabet, Kashta, 2005), which have shown that male children are subject to violence more than female children. While this study has differed with the study of (Sandra, 2008) which did not find any relation between child ignorance and his/her age and gender.

Results of the 3rd hypothesis and its text: There are no statistical significant differences between the means of ego strength according to gender variable for the children of the sample. In order to check the correctness of this hypothesis (T-test) is used as shown in table (5):

Table (5): The differences between the degrees of the means of males and the mean of the of females in ego strength

Variables	Gender	Number	Mean	Criteria deviation	t-test	Denotation	Resolution
Ego strength	Male	228	104.7368	22.36506	-10.470-	0.000	Denoting 0.01
	Female	216	148.1889				

The value of (t) is 10.470. It is a denoting value. And this indicates that there are statistical significant differences in family violence between the mean of male and female. (male mean=104.7368, female mean=148.1889); that is ego strength at the females is higher than the ego strength of males.

Thus the hypothesis is rejected and the alternative one is approved which becomes: There are statistical significant differences in the degrees of ego strength according to gender variable at the sample members in favor of the females.

This might be attributed to the fact that the internal factors play an important role in the increase and decrease of ego strength. Cattle studies show the development of features of the source structure a clear decrease in ego strength for males. This have been shown as well by Erikson and Sulevan, they consider that the decrease of ego strength for males compared with females during the adolescence period to point the fact they revolt against authority in a more degree than females in this period

(Abdulrahman, 2006, 276). This consolidates the results of the study which has limited the age in the limit of 13 years old (the start of adolescence period).

Erikson sees as well that when those persons who are in charge of taking care of children provide the necessity of love for the child, then this will develop a feeling of trust for the child, and when love is absent, the result will be the absence of trust in others by the child, which is the first work of ego. Erikson shows as well more attention in the social development, for children in this period are ready to follow activities of their own choice. In case the children have been given the chance to choose activities that are useful and have meaning, then they tend to develop a positive view that is distinguished by the ability of creativeness and perseverance. The aim will be the effect that is developed in this development stage over the ego strength. Society and its education play an important part in the development and growth of ego (Radwan, 2010, 451).

When we compare the results of this study with the results of the previous studies, we find that they are different from Sinha, V. and Prabhat, R. study (1994), and with Eid, I. study (2001) which indicates that the males are stronger in the ego strength than females. They differ as well from Fedda, H. study (2004) which indicates that there are no differences between the two sexes.

Results of the 4th hypothesis and its interpretation: It states that there are no statistical significant differences in family violence according to the educational level of parents. In order to check the correctness of this hypothesis, criteria of deviation mean for the variable of mother's educational level is used (table 6):

Table (6): The Descriptive Statistics of the sample individuals according to the variable of the mother's educational level.

Variable	mother's educational level	Number	Mean	Criteria deviation
Family violence	Illiterate and can read and write only	67	115.5357	14.28929
	Elementary – preparatory	142	90.8814	8.41404
	Secondary – university and higher	235	95.1633	25.84637

Then (variance) of the variable of mother's educational level is used (Table 7).

(Table 7): Results of the single variance of the variable of mother’s educational level.

Variables	Variance source	Squares total	Freedom degree	Squares mean	F	Denotation level	Resolution
Family violence	Among groups	12156.862	2	6078.431	14.866	0.000	Denoting 0.01
	Inside groups	74418.522	182	408.893			

We find from Table 8 that the values of FLeven are significant, which indicates that the among the studied groups is not coherent; therefore the multiple comparisons (variance) should be used to know the amount of differences between the means and their significant level.

Table (8) shows the results.

Table (8): Results of multiple comparisons (Difference analysis)

Variable	Educational level		Difference analysis	
	Mothers education level		Difference between the two levels	Resolution
Family violence	Illiterate and can read and write only	Elementary – preparatory	24.65436	Denoting at 0.05
	Secondary – university and higher		20.37245	Denoting at 0.05
	Elementary – preparatory	Illiterate and can read and write only	-24.65436	Denoting at 0.05
	Secondary – university and higher		-4.28191	Denoting at 0.05
	Secondary – university and higher	Illiterate and can read and write only	-20.37245	Denoting at 0.05
	Elementary – preparatory		4.28191	Denoting at 0.05

We notice from table (8) that family violence is clearly affected by mother's education level. These differences were statistically significant at the level of (0.05) in favor of mothers who are of (Illiterate- can read and write only level). The mean was as in table (6) (115.53), while the types of Elementary – preparatory level were the less types which were subjected to violence. The mean was (90.88). The type of (Secondary – university and higher level) was subject to violence more than the type of (Elementary – preparatory mothers), where the mean in the table was 95.15. Therefore the order of types of mothers according to the extent of violence their children are subjected to is as follows:

- Illiterate- can read and write only
- Secondary – university and higher
- Elementary – preparatory

Thus we find statistical significant differences in family violence according to the level of mother’s education level of children of the

sample. Table (9) shows the descriptive statistics of the sample individuals according to the father's education level.

Table (9): The descriptive statistics of sample individuals according to the father's education level

Variable	Father's education level	No.	Mean	Criteria deviation
Family violence	Illiterate and can read and write only	101	125.1667	23.34463
	Elementary – preparatory	283	91.7203	9.96051
	Secondary – university and higher	60	73.7200	10.13870

In order to check the correctness of this hypothesis the variance is used as in table (10):

Table (10): Results of single variance according to father's education level variable

Variables	Variance source	Squares total	Degree	Squares mean	F	Denotation level	Resolution
Family violence	Among groups	50156.739	2	25078.370	125.328	0.000	Denoting 0.01
	Inside groups	36418.645	182	200.102			

We find from table (11) that the values of F Levenare denoting. This means that the Variance between the studied groups is not coherent. Therefore we should use the tests of difference analysis for more than two variables to know the amount of differences between the means and its significant level. Table (11) shows the results:

Table (11): Results of the tests of difference analysis for more than two variables

Variable	Educational level		Difference analysis	
	Father's education level		The difference between the two levels	Resolution
Family violence	Illiterate and can read and write only	Elementary – preparatory	33.44633*	Denoting at 0.05
	Secondary – university and higher		51.44667*	Denoting at 0.050.05
	Elementary – preparatory	Illiterate and can read and write only	-33.44633-*	Denoting at 0.05
	Secondary – university and higher		18.00034*	Denoting at 0.05
	Secondary – university and higher	Illiterate and can read and write only	-51.44667-*	Denoting at 0.05
	Elementary – preparatory		-18.00034-*	Denoting at 0.05

We notice from table (11) that family violence is clearly affected by Father's education level. These differences were statistically significant at

the level of (0.05) in favor of fathers who have (Illiterate and can read and write only) level; the mean was as in table (9) (125.166). While the types whose fathers have (Secondary – university and higher) level are the less types who were subjected to violence. The mean was (73.72). The type of (Elementary – preparatory) level were subject to violence more than the type of Secondary – university and higher. The mean in table (9) was 91.72. Therefore the order of types according to the extent of violence their children are subjected to is as follows:

-Illiterate and can read and write only

-Elementary – preparatory

-Secondary – university and higher

Thus we find statistical significant differences in family violence according to the father's education level of children of the sample. Based on that it is possible to refuse the hypothesis and to accept the alternative one, which becomes: There is a statistical significant relation in family violence according to parents' educational level for children of study sample.

The results of the 4th hypothesis show that the family violence is very high when the parents were of a very low educational level in the type of (Illiterate- can read and write only). This might be attributed to the ignorance of parents of this low educational level of the modern educational methods, and ways of dealing and care of children. And the parents of the low educational level believe that violence can strengthen the personality of child and makes him/her able to bear difficulties.

The study shows as well that the mother of the university level is more violent than the mother of Elementary – preparatory level. This was surprising because it is different than the results of some studies. This can be attributed to that most of university mothers work, and the mother who works might suffer pressures more than the mother who does not work due to the obligations of her work outside the house and inside it. This increases the psychological stress which prepares her for violence in most cases.

The results of the study show that fathers of (Secondary – university and higher) education level are less violent than fathers of (Elementary – preparatory education) level. This can be attributed to that the educated are more acquainted with the modern methods of education than other types. Because the knowledge of individual increases with the increase of his/her education level. This is reflected on his/her behavior, so he/she becomes able to deal with his/her children according to correct education

methods. Therefore we will see the difference in parents' dealing methods due to differences in the education level of parents.

Some researchers have confirmed that the education level of parents play a great role in violence against child. We find that the father who has more education is more able to control his family, and the more the parents have less education level the more they will tend to use physical penalty or any other method of violence (Ghareeb, N. 2009, 74). Some results agree with the study of Berger that show the effect of parents' education level on subjecting children to physical violence. It is found that the probability of violence is more at families that have mothers of more educational level and fathers of lower education of level (Berger, 2009). But this does not mean that children whose parents are of high educational level are not subjected to violence, because it is important here that both parents should know the children needs and to meet these needs and to provide an environment of love, sympathy and care inside the family. Other factors might play a role in the causes of parents violence against child such as the nature of the rural society on which the study has been applied, the age of parents, the big number of children in the family, the bad state of the house, the low economic level of the family and the un-employment state of one of the parents or both. Moreover the violence experiences that the parents have experienced in their childhood and the presence of physical or organic disease for one of the parents, as well as the matrimonial coherence of the parents and other factors might contribute in the family violence against child. But this requires making other studies.

Based on the results that the researcher has reached, he recommended the following:

- 1-the necessity of making researches that deal with parents' violence against the child and its relation with other variables.
- 2-preparing guide programs to treat children subjected to violence and to strengthen their ego.
- 3-preparing guide programs for the members of families in which violence is practiced.
- 4-consolidating the role of the psychological guide at school and to qualify him/her to deal with children subject to family violence.

قائمة المراجع العربية:

- برقأوي، هنا. (2007). العنف العائلي. ورقة عمل لبيئة خالية من العنف ضد الطفل. دمشق: كلية الطب بجامعة دمشق.
- تركي، مصطفى أحمد. (2000). العلاقة بين قوة الأنا وسمات الشخصية. دراسات نفسية. الكويت: المجلد العاشر. العدد الثاني.
- ثابت، عبد العزيز موسى وقشطه، سالم. (2005). تأثير العنف الأسري على الصحة النفسية في مدينة رفح لطلاب المرحلة الابتدائية والإعدادية من الصف السادس إلى التاسع. المجلة الإلكترونية لشبكة العلوم النفسية العربية. مجلد 3، العدد 12.
- حسين، طه عبد العظيم. (2008). إساءة معاملة الأطفال النظرية والعلاج. الأردن: عمان. دار الفكر.
- خليل، عفرأ سعيد. (2000). بعض المتغيرات الأسرية والنفسية لدى عينة من الأطفال المضطربين في الكلام. رسالة ماجستير غير منشورة. دمشق: كلية التربية بجامعة دمشق.
- الخليل، وافي. (2011). قوة الأنا وعلاقتها باتخاذ القرار على عينة من مديري القطاع العام والخاص والمشارك في مدينة دمشق. رسالة ماجستير غير منشورة. دمشق: كلية التربية بجامعة دمشق.
- الخولي، محمود. (2008). العنف في مواقف الحياة اليومية، نطاقات وتفاعلات. القاهرة: مكتبة الأنجلو المصرية.
- رضوان، سامر. (2010). البحث عن الهوية وتشنتها في حياة إيريك اريكسون وأعماله. فلسطين: دار الكتاب الجامعي بغزة.
- الشميمري، هدى. (2011). قوة الأنا تبعاً لبعض المتغيرات النفسية والاجتماعية لدى نزيلات مؤسسة رعاية الفتيات بمدينة مكة المكرمة. السعودية: جامعة أم القرى.
- طه، فرج. (1993). موسوعة علم النفس والتحليل النفسي. الكويت: دار الصباح.
- عبد الخالق، أحمد. (1987). الأبعاد الأساسية للشخصية. ط4. الإسكندرية: دار المعرفة الجامعية.
- عبد الرحمن، علي. (2006). العنف الأسري، الأسباب والعلاج. القاهرة: مكتبة الأنجلو المصرية.

- عيد، إبراهيم. (2001). دراسة للخصائص الإيجابية للشخصية في علاقتها بمتعري النوع والتخصص الدراسي لدى طلاب الجامعة. مجلة كلية التربية (التربية وعلم النفس). العدد 25. القاهرة: مكتبة زهراء الشرق.، ص 251-316.
- عيد، محمد. (1997). فقدان الأمن وعلاقته بقوة الأنا، أزمات الشباب النفسية. القاهرة: مكتبة الأنجلو المصرية.
- غريب، نرمين. (2009). الترتيب الولادي وعلاقته بالعنف ضد الطفل في المنزل. رسالة ماجستير غير منشورة. دمشق: كلية التربية بجامعة دمشق.
- فرج، طريف وشوقي، محمد. (2002). العنف في الأسرة المصرية. دراسة نفسية. بحث ألقى في مؤتمر الأبعاد الاجتماعية والجنائية للعنف في المجتمع المصري. القاهرة: المركز المصري للبحوث الاجتماعية والجنائية.
- فضة، حمدان. (2004). قوة الأنا لدى الذكور والإناث من طلبة الجامعة قاطني القرى والمدن وعلاقتها بالمستوى الاجتماعي والثقافي والاقتصادي. المؤتمر السابع لمركز الإرشاد النفسي. جامعة عين الشمس ، ص 157-205.
- الفراية، عمر. (2006). العنف الأسري الموجه نحو الأبناء وعلاقته بالشعور بالأمن لدى الطلبة المراهقين في محافظة الكرك. رسالة ماجستير، غير منشورة، الأردن: جامعة مؤتة.
- القرني، محمد بن مسفر. (2005). مدى تأثير العنف الأسري على السلوك الانحرافي لطالبات المرحلة المتوسطة بمكة المكرمة. مجلة جامعة القرى للعلوم التربوية والاجتماعية. عدد خاص بمناسبة اختيار مكة المكرمة عاصمة للثقافة الإسلامية.
- كفاي، علاء الدين. (1982). مقياس قوة الأنا لبارون. ترجمة إلى العربية، القاهرة.
- المطوع، محمد بن عبد الله. (2008). العلاقة بين العنف الأسري تجاه الأبناء والسلوك العدوانى لديهم. مجلة العلوم الاجتماعية. المجلد 36. العدد 1 . جامعة الكويت.
- المطيري، عبد المحسن بن عمار. (2006). العنف الأسري وعلاقته بانحراف الأحداث لدى نزلاء دار الملاحظة الاجتماعية بمدينة الرياض، رسالة ماجستير غير منشورة، الرياض.
- منظمة الأمم المتحدة. (2006). تقرير الخبير المستقل المعني بإجراء دراسة للأمم المتحدة بشأن العنف ضد الأطفال. الدورة 61. البند 62 من جدول الأعمال المؤقت. الجمعية العامة.

- منظمة الصحة العالمية. (2002). *التقرير العالمي حول العنف والصحة*. المكتب الإقليمي في الشرق الأوسط في القاهرة.
- مصطفى، يامن. (2010). *العنف الأسري وعلاقته بالتوافق النفسي لدى المراهقين*. رسالة ماجستير غير منشورة. دمشق: كلية التربية بجامعة دمشق.
- الهيئة السورية لشؤون الأسرة، وزارة التعليم العالي. (2008). *سوء معاملة الأطفال في سورية*. دراسة ميدانية للفئة العمرية (15-18). دمشق: منشورات وزارة التعليم العالي.

List of Arabic references:

- Abdulkhalek, Ahmad. (1987). *The basic dimensions of personality*. (4 ed.), Alexandria, University knowledge House. Egypt.
- Abdulrahman, Ali. (2006). *Family violence, reasons and treatment*. Anglo Egyptian library in Cairo. Egypt.
- Al-Farraya, Omar. (2006). *Family violence addressed towards sons and daughters and its relation with safety at adolescent students in Karakgovernorate*. Master thesis, unpublished, Mu'ta University. Jordan.
- Al-Khalil, Wafi. (2011). *Ego strength and relation with decision making on a sample of directors of public, private and joint sectors in Damascus*. Un-published master thesis, faculty of education- Damascus university. Damascus, Syria.
- Al-Khouli, Mahmoud. (2008): *Violence in daily life attitudes, domains and reactions*. - Anglo Egyptian library in Cairo. Egypt.
- Al-Motawaa, Mohamad bin Abdulla. (2008). *Relation between family violence against children and the aggressive behavior of children*. social sciences magazine, volume 36, issue 1, Kuwait university. Kuwait.
- Al-Moteiri, Abdulmohsen ben Ammar. (2006). *Family violence and its relation with the deviation of teenagers at the residents of social care House in Riyadh, KSA*. master thesis, unpublished- Riyadh. KSA.
- Al-Qarni, Mohamad Bin Mesfer. (2005). *Extent of family violence on the deviation behavior of female students of the intermediate stage – Mecca*, University of Aum Al-Qora, University education magazine for educational and social sciences- special issue issued on the occasion of choosing Honored Mecca as a capital of Islamic culture. KSA

- Al-Shmeimry, Hoda. (2011). *Ego strength according to some psychological and social variables at the residents of Girl Care Establishment in Mecca- Aum Al-QoraUniversity – KSA.*
- Barkawi, Hana. (2007). *Family violence.a work paper for an environment that is free of violence against children– faculty of medicine- Damascus University.Damascus, Syria.*
- Eid, Ibrahim. (2001). *Study of positive characteristics of personality in its relation with gender and specialty variables at the students of university - education faculty magazine – (education and psychology), 25 ed. - Cairo, Zahraa Al Shark library, pp. 251-316.Egypt.*
- Eid, Mohammad. (1997). *Loss of safety and its relation with ego strength, psychological crisis of youth, Cairo page 288.Egypt.*
- Faraj, Tarif, and Shawki, Mohamad. (2002). *Violence in the Egyptian family –a psychological study – a research that has been read in the conference of social and criminal dimensions in Egypt-Egyptian center of social and criminal researches. Egypt.*
- Fedda, Hamdan. (2004). *Ego strength at males and females of the university students who reside in the cities and the villages and its relation with social, economical and cultural levels, 7th conference of the psychological guide, Ein Shams University, pages 157-205.Egypt.*
- Ghareeb, Nermin. (2009). *Order of children according to their birth date and its relation with violence against child at house. Master thesis, unpublished study, faculty of education, Damascus University. Damascus, Syria.*
- Health International Organization. (2002). *World report on violence and health*, Edited by: Etienne G. Krug, Linda L. Dahlberg, James A. Mercy, Anthony B. Zwi and Rafael Lozano, CHAPTER 1, Page: 5
- Husein, TahaAbdulazim. (2008). *Theoretical maltreatment of children and the treatment.-1st edition, Dar Al-Fekr, Amman. Jordan.*
- International Health organization. (2002). *International report about violence & health. regional office in the Middle East in Cairo. Egypt.*
- Kafafi, Alaauldin. (1982). *Baron ego strength scale, translation into Arabic, Cairo. Egypt.*
- Khalil, Afraa Said. (2000). *Some family and psychological variables at a sample of children who have speech disorder, un-published master thesis- faculty of education- Damascus university. Damascus, Syria.*

- Mostafa, Yamen. (2010). *Family violence and its relation with the psychological coherent at the teenagers*, master thesis, faculty of education, Damascus University. Damascus, Syria.
- Radwan, Samer. (2010). *Search of identity and its dispersing in the life of Erik Erikson and his works*, 1st ed. , University book house, Ghazza, Palestine.
- Syrian authority for family affairs, ministry of higher education. (2008). *Children maltreatment in Syria, a field study of the age class (15-18)*, ministry of higher education – Damascus, Syria.
- Taha, Faraj. (1993). *Psychology and psychological analysis encyclopedia*, 1st edition, Dar Al Sabah -Kuwait.
- Thabet, Abdulaziz Mosa, Kashta, Salem. (2005). *Effect of family violence on the psychological health in Rafah city for the Elementary – preparatory stage as of 6th to 9th grade*- Electronic magazine of Arabic psychological Sciences - volume 3- issue 12. Palestine.
- Turki, Mostafa Ahmad. (2000). *Relation between ego strength and personality characteristics*, psychological studies, volume 10, 2nd issue, Kuwait.
- United Nations Organization (UN). (2006). *Report of the independent expert in charge of carrying out a study for the UN concerning violence against children-round 61- Article 62 of the temporary timetable- the general society*.

References:

- Albeniz, Perez. (2003). *Gender Deference Empathy in parents at high and low-Risk of child physical abuse*. *Child abuse and neglect*, P289-300.
- Asgeirsdottir et al., (2011). *Associations between sexual abuse and family conflict/violence, self-injurious behavior, and substance use: The mediating role of depressed mood and anger*, *Child Abuse & Neglect*, Volume 35, Issue 3, March 2011, Pages: 210-219.
- Barnes, B. and Shrinvas, R. (1994). *Personality traits of self – actualized women*. *psychological studies* 38 (1), 7-9.
- Berger, Lawrence. (2009). *Income, family characteristics and violence toward children*. *Child abuse*, 29-39.
- Bonnie, Det. Al. (2003). *Child maltreatment prevalence and Indian women in primary care*. *child abuse and neglect*, 137-145.
- Freedman, D. (2001). *The contribution of faith and ego strength to the prediction of GPA among high school students*. *psychological studies*, 38(1), 144-158.
- Gange Marie, lave of rancie, Hebert Martine. (2005). *victimization During childhood and re victimization in dating*. *Child abuse and neglect*, -203.
- Greene et al., (2011). *History of abuse and neglect in patients with schizophrenia who have a history of violence*. *Child Abuse and Neglect*, Volume 35, Issue 5, May 2011, Pages: 329-332.
- Hagger et al., (2010). *Ego Depletion and the Strength Model of Self-Control: A Meta-Analysis*. *Child Abuse and Neglect*.
- Olivan, Gonzalo.(2003). *Catch-up growth assessment in long –term physically neglected and emotionally abused preschool age male children*. *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 27, p103-145 .
- Sandra, Stitch. (2008). *Risk factors in child maltreatment: A meta-analytic review of the literature*. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 13-28.
- Sidebtham, Peter, Heron, Jon. (2003). *Child maltreatment in the "children of the Nineties, deprivation class and social*. P412-P494.
- Sinha, V. and Prabhat, R. (1994). *Relationship between ego – strength and job satisfaction*. *Indian journal of Psychometric and Education*, (24), 99-102.
- The 6th Symposium "Protection from Domestic Violence", Damascus University 2010, with collaboration with University of Hamburg, (November 5-9, 2010). Damascus, Syria.