

# Family Violence Directed Against the Kindergarten Child and Its Relationship to Some Variables

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استلام البحث: ٢٠٢١/ ١٢ /٨ قبول النشر: ٢٠٢٢/٢/١٣ تاريخ النشر : ٢٠٢٢/٧/ ٣

<https://doi.org/10.52839/0111-000-074-022>

## Abstract

The research aims at identifying the level of family violence directed against the kindergarten child, as well as to identify the significance of the difference in family violence directed against the kindergarten child according to the gender variable (male-female). It aims also to identify the significance of the difference in family violence directed against the kindergarten child according to the Stage variable (kindergarten-pre-primary). The researcher employed the descriptive correlative approach to conduct the study. The research sample was chosen in a simple random way, as the number of the participants was (130) boys and girls, with (70) males and (60) females, distributed according to the stage with (66) participants in the preliminary stage and (64) participants in the kindergarten stage, which divided into (8) kindergartens at the Karkh Education Directorates (first, second, third). The researcher also resorted to developing a scale of (15) items to measure the domestic violence directed against kindergarten children. The reliability was verified at (0.84). The results of the research revealed that there is violence against kindergarten children by the family.

**Keywords: domestic violence, kindergarten child**

## Chapter One

The first chapter defines the research period of domestic violence as a complex, multi-variable phenomenon that cannot be explained by only one variable or factor. There are a number of factors that interact and even overlap and interrelate and affect each other, negatively or positively, among them to trigger acts of violence. Which achieves control and efficiency in performance and motivation in effort and achievement for his social system in general. Our society has become in an atmosphere full of tension after losing security and safety.

Violence is not limited to what we see on the street or in the media, but it has spread far beyond. Much more than that, as violence penetrated the walls of the home to leave itself on the family. The search for the factors of family violence has varied according to the diversity of knowledge and its progress, which pressures the child and works to reduce his abilities to direct his behavior, and just as the problem of family violence has its factors, it has negative effects on the personality of the child, which is formed and unfolded according to his birth order in the family and the situations that he is exposed to in his life, as there is a discrepancy in the personal characteristics of each individual, and that some differences between members of the same family can be related to the sex of the child (male or female) in the family, (Al-Jabri, 1998: 27).

Lutfi's (2001) study showed (the majority of abused individuals suffer from some manifestations of discrimination within the family more than other non-violent individuals suffer). One of the most important manifestations of discrimination that they suffer is discrimination in emotional satiation as a result of the large number of family members, followed by discrimination in methods of reward and punishment, especially for the kindergarten and pre-school stages, but may start from the age of nursery, and discrimination in freedom of movement and movement, and finally discrimination in the expenses for the larger stages. (Lutfy, 2001 : 29) .

In this way, the researcher summarized the problem of her research with the following question:

What is the level of domestic violence directed against a kindergarten child?

Research Importance:

Family violence is a social phenomenon that many societies suffer from, and this phenomenon is a product of the changes that have taken place in the function of socialization in the family system that have arisen as phenomena of the modern city. It is the cornerstone of human construction. Given the importance of this stage, it is necessary to point out the most important dangers that affect [childhood] and the negative repercussions it leaves on their psyches and behaviors, and thus return to society as a whole. Or morally, which makes them emotionally and socially disturbed children, and we find the manner of treatment that the parents follow with the child affects the qualities acquired by the child and forms the pattern of his personality, and

without the parents feeling that they are affected in their dealings with the child by the child's gender (male or female).

According to males and females, it is one of the factors that affect the personality of the individual and show the child's position among his brothers in treatment and the attention that the child usually receives, which makes each individual behavior different from the behavior of the other (Al-Niya, 2008: 485). The age stage (kindergarten or primary stage), as it is considered one of the crucial stages of his development, especially the first five years in which the personality traits of the individual crystallize (Kafafi, 1999: 100) is observed. A trip that will lead to disruption in family relations, which affects the general family atmosphere, and may lead to affecting the child in terms of increasing or decreasing - the level of punishment that the child is exposed to - whether he is male or female in the family, while noting the willingness of parents for this type of behavior Towards the child (Barakat, 1994: 80).

#### **The importance of the current research stems from:**

1. The importance of the childhood stage as a foundation stage for the future personality of the individual, because the first six years of the child's life are the main valve upon which his psychological and social life in all its manifestations is based, as the child realizes his individuality and his appreciation of people is transformed from mere direct personal benefit to social relations and mutual interaction (Abdul-Maqsoud, 2002: 25).
2. The importance of the subject of the study itself is the repercussions of domestic violence on the future personality of the children (males and females).
3. The importance of this study, which helps the family in reducing violence against the child and touches the relations between parents and their children and brothers among them, taking into account the attention to birth order.
4. The importance of the results that the research is expected to reach, such as providing a database that includes the relationship of some variables represented by the gender variable (males and females), and the stage variable (kindergarten, preparatory) with family violence for the kindergarten child, to be based on it in building some notes or educational guidance for parents and teachers in the kindergarten (Asdafa Al-Baha ).

#### **The current research aims to identify:**

1. The level of domestic violence directed against the kindergarten child.
2. Indication of the difference in domestic violence directed against a kindergarten child according to gender (males - females).
3. The significance of the difference in domestic violence directed against the kindergarten child according to the stage variable (kindergarten - pre-school).

**Limits of the study:**

1. The current research is determined by Atfa “Riya | Atfa (kindergarten and pre-school) and for both sexes (males and females) in the city of Baghdad (Karkh First, Second and Third Directorate of Education) for the school year 2021-2022. Violence defined by (Homby, 1986) means (illegal use and damage to property, including the meanings of punishment and interference with the freedoms of others) (Homby, 957: 1986) defined by (Hamza, 2004) it is every act that involves A denial of human dignity and self-respect, ranging from verbal insult to murder, or any intentional act that causes “physical” or psychological pain to another person (Hamza, 2004: 33).
2. Domestic violence, defined by (Al-Mutawa, 2008) repeated use. On the part of both parents or one of them, physical punishments such as severe beatings, burning and punching, or psychological punishments such as ridicule, humiliation, reprimand and insults, whether directed towards each other or towards their children (Al-Mutawa, 55: 2008). It includes the use of force in attacking another person, or the following, or refraining from an act or force that would offend that person and cause him physical, psychological, or social harm, or it is the total score obtained by the sample members on a scale of the prevailing violence prepared in this research.
3. Kindergarten child: - defined by: -  
A - (Ministry of Education, 19 94): They are the children of the pre-primary stage who complete their four years of age and do not exceed the age of six, and they are divided into two stages: the kindergarten stage and the pre-school stage  
(Ministry of Education, 1994: 13).  
B-(ibid, 2005) :  
It is the child who is accepted into kindergarten who has completed four years of age at the beginning of the school year or who will complete it in the Gregorian year (December 31) and who has not exceeded the age of six  
(Ministry of Education, 2005: 8).

## Chapter Two

### Theoretical framework and previous studies

#### An overview of domestic violence:

As a product of contemporary life and as a tax on urbanization and development, the phenomenon of domestic violence has emerged, and problems have become teeming with Arab families and others, as the problem of domestic violence has become a global problem. It is not limited to Arab and Islamic societies, but violence has become a dangerous phenomenon that threatens the security of the world and disturbs its sleep. Therefore, it is necessary to address the phenomenon of domestic violence, which greatly affects the stability and formation of society, as it is an economic problem and a scientific problem, because if there is evidence that science and man are unable to present a realistic one. A sound understanding of human behavior, which is a pathological problem, is a symptom of human behavior and social problem in terms of being a manifestation of deviant behavior in an individual. (Al-Mutairi, 11: 2006).

The home and family are among the pillars of society, as they constitute the natural and healthy environment for the growth of the individual, as the number of children who are exposed to family violence annually is estimated at between (275-133) million. Note that (5000-2000) children are killed annually by their parents. These practices demonstrate the failure of parents to find educational alternatives to violence. Domestic violence often affects a child's physical and psychological development, especially if these practices come from a person worthy of respect and as a parent (Dawi, 2005:8).

**Domestic Violence from an Islamic Perspective** - God Almighty created Adam and Eve from one soul, and made for them a home for the family and a home for the two of Heaven. Then God Almighty wanted after jihad and temptation from Satan to bring them down to the earth to live in it and tell them to count and good, yes, and humanity has deviated through most of the ages dealing with justice. They did a lot of injustice to their communities among the most heinous injustices was social or family violence, which blew up the meanings of affection, tranquility, love and mercy within the same family, except as God Almighty wills, and the worst of this or that is an attempt to link this violence. This aggression is as if it is part of religion, masculinity, the responsibility of the husband, education, customs, traditions, and basic and important social norms.

God Almighty says: (And lower those of them you can with your voice, and bring your horses and your foot over them, and join the dead and children with them, and make a covenant with them, and Satan does not promise them anything but an illusion), (Al-Esraa 45-46).

The verse refers to the evils expressed by Satan, including violence that a person acquires since his childhood." It dates back to the time of sperm fertilization.

(Al-Alaq, 2010: 77).

**Causes of domestic violence:**

**First:** Subjective reasons related to the personality of the perpetrator of violence, who has a defect Personal, suffering from psychological disorders, alcohol and drug abuse, mental bitterness.

**Second:** Social reasons: These are the family conditions practiced by the perpetrator of violence, which may be represented in social and economic conditions such as poverty or low income that does not meet the requirements The family, housing condition, or the area in which he lives. Life, or the many disputes as a result of the surrounding pressures or marital incompatibility, cultural level and how he spends his leisure time, educational level of family members, and the type of occupation of the official.

**Third:** By violence: Societal reasons such as the prevalence of violence and events in Arab and countries broadcasts via satellite channels and the Internet. The changes that occur in large societies are transmitted indirectly to small societies (Al-Mutairi, 2006: 19).

Violence has many types, including physical violence, which is the most common type of violence, psychological violence and works to impede his growth and emotional development, and sexual violence that occurs in different stages of a child's life and through all different cultures and social classes.

**The child's relationships within the family:-**

The way in which the parents deal with the child leaves an "important" effect in shaping his personality. There are differences between the personality of the child who grew up in an atmosphere of kindness and tenderness and the personality of another child who lived in an atmosphere of cruelty and strictness. These differences appear in the behavior of the child personality and characteristics of each of them (Sawalha, Hawamdeh, 1994: 93).

Adler gave the position of the child in the family a great importance, as this center, in his opinion, is of great importance in the development of personal qualities and characteristics. He identified three cases in which the child is affected by his birth order: the case of the firstborn, the case of the second child, and the case of the unique boy of his gender, as the child's position In his family, he is only one of several factors that affect his personality, and this position may be an advantage for him or a disaster for him, and the whole matter depends on the attitude of the parents and the general atmosphere that prevails in the family. (Al-Mughoosh, 2010: 36).

In a study conducted by (Nadler) to identify the relationship between birth order and methods of birth care on a sample of (123) individuals, the study found that the individuals with the first order in the family compared with others with late centers in the family have a parental association with A greater level, and mothers showed more interest in the first-ranked newborns in the family with the later infants in their birth order (Nadler, 2001:253-281).

Adler has many times denounced the dangers of the method of excessive pampering (excessive protection), as he considered it a curse inflicted on the child. Feeling

inferior and less self-confident, as for the child who suffers from neglect, he does not know what love and cooperation is like, and he sees that he cannot be loved and appreciated unless he performs useful actions for others, and often the middle child is the most vulnerable to such Transaction (Gharib, 2009: 41).

Some parents resort to the method of authoritarianism when the children are unwilling for our nation and obedience and believe that the child's challenge to this authority must be suppressed even if it is necessary to use a severe form of punishment. As for the preference method that parents use between their sons on the basis of the difference between male and female, they may prefer the male child and treat him differently from the rest of his sisters, so they distinguish him by clothing and expenses and even by providing care and tenderness to the stage of adulthood, as he will be a "selfish" person who knows nothing but his rights And he is unaware of his duties, and therefore this method will negatively affect the nature of the relationship between brothers who will feel unfairness and hatred and hate their brother and will lose confidence in the parents.

They may try to harm the parents' favorite child, either physically or verbally and will feel inferior and lack sympathy and tenderness (Gharib, 2009:41-42).

#### **Previous Studies:-**

1. Studies related to domestic violence

##### **a-Study of Firas Yusef Qanbar (2008) Baghdad,**

**Title of the study:** Domestic violence against female children.

**The aim of the study:** - To reveal the effect of each of the factors leading to violence and the family against the girl child and the most important effects of the matured.

**Study sample:** The sample was limited to females only in the city of Baghdad from age (15-12) years.

**Study tools:** The researcher used a questionnaire to measure domestic violence against females, and it included (43) closed questions.

**The results of the study:** - It was found from the results of this study that there is a relationship between violence against female children and a decrease in the economic level of the family, as well as religious commitment within the family, and the cultural heritage of the family, and finally there was a relationship between violence against female children and the media. It presents pictures and films regarding violence within the family. Captive (Qanbar, 2008: 129).

##### **b- Study by Narmin Muhammad Gharib (2009) Damascus:**

**Study title:** Birth order and its relationship to violence against children in the home.

**Study Objective:** This study aimed to identify the degree of prevalence of violence against children in the family and its forms, and then compare between violence directed against males in the family and violence directed against females in the family, and knowing the relationship between the educational level of the parents and the size of the family with violence directed against the child in family.

**Study sample:** - The research sample consisted of (837) male and female students from the first or secondary grades in the official high schools of the city of Damascus.

**Study tools:** - The researcher used a questionnaire on violence against children, which was prepared by (Barkan and Ezz, 2003).

**The results of the study:** - The study found that the majority of children are exposed to violence between hurtful words and the penalty of imprisonment, and the mother is the most violent member of the family, with and The child, followed by the father, then the older brother and sister, then the stepmother and other relatives is a lord. And there was a relationship between the child's arrangement in the family and the violence directed against him, and there was also a correlation between the number of family members and violence directed against the child, and there were differences between males and females in the violence directed against them.

**Study title:** Birth order, and its effect on the child's personality .

**The aim of the study:** - To know the extent to which the child's personality is affected by his birth order.

**Study sample:** - The study sample amounted to 280 students. Each student was classified into one of the following four groups: (the oldest child, the middle child, the youngest child, Briggers type.

**The results of the study:** - The researcher concluded that birth order affects personality. Older children tend to be Confident, independent leaders and future mentors as well." Or "medium-ranked children. They are inspiring and have established themselves in high positions. They are successful and responsible. The last-ranked children are very practical." As for lonely children, they are usually self-centered and creative, but under parental pressure to succeed (2004:107,Barrett), (Ghareeb, 2009: 161).

### **C - Barrett study – America**

**Study title:** birth order and its effect on the child's personality.

The study sample amounted to 280 students. Each student was classified into one of the following four groups:

(the oldest child, the middle child, the youngest child, the only child).

Aim of the study; to know the extent of the effect of child's personality.

**Study tools:** The researcher applied a personality test based on the Briggers type or pattern indicator.

**Results of the study:** -

The researcher concluded that birth order affects personality. Older children tend to be independent, confident leaders and future mentors as well, or the middle-ranked children. They are the inspiring ones, and they set themselves the highest positions. They are successful and responsible. As for the last children, they are very practical. As for the only children, they are usually self-centered and creative, but are under parental pressure to succeed (Barret,2004:107).



**D- Mustafa's study, 2009**

**Study title:** Family violence and its relationship to psychological adjustment among adolescents in Damascus City Schools.

**The aim of the study:** - To identify the forms of domestic violence practiced between parents, the forms of domestic violence practiced on adolescent children and the relationship between domestic violence and psychological adjustment among adolescents, and to reveal the relationship between the practice of domestic violence and the level of parental education and the social and economic level of the family.

**Research sample:** - The research sample was (396) male and female students in the city of Damascus. The research tool: - The researcher used a measure of psychological compatibility and a scale of domestic violence prepared by the researcher and a questionnaire for the socio-economic level.

**Research results:** - The researcher concluded that there is a relationship between family violence and good psychological adjustment among secondary school students, and there are differences between the forms of family violence according to the gender variable, and there are also differences between the degrees of psychological adjustment according to the gender variable. The study concluded that there are forms of domestic violence according to the socio-economic level of the family, as well as according to the "level of education of the mother and the title of the study: Violence directed against the child, a survey study in the education stage of the father and mother. (Mustafa, 2009: 144).

**E - Study (Burkan, 2004):**

**Study title:** Family violence and its relationship to psychological adjustment among adolescents in the schools of the city of Damascus.

**The aim of the study:** - To identify the forms of domestic violence practiced between parents and the forms of domestic violence practiced on adolescent children and the relationship between domestic violence and psychological adjustment among adolescents and to reveal the relationship between the practice of domestic violence and the level of parental education and the social and economic level of the family.

**Research sample:** - The research sample was (396) male and female students in the city of Damascus.

**Research tool:** - The researcher used a measure of psychological compatibility and a scale of domestic violence prepared by the researcher and a questionnaire for the socioeconomic level.

**The results of the study:** - The study concluded that verbal violence is the most prevalent type of violence against the child. The rate of children's exposure to violence decreases with the increase in the educational level of the parents, and the rate of children's exposure to violence increases with the increase in their rank in the family, and with the increase in the number of family members and females are more exposed violence in its various forms. The males and the mother are the most violent family members against the child, followed by the father and then the brothers.

### Chapter Three Research Methodology and Procedures

The current chapter includes a statement of the research community, the selection of its sample and the most important procedures for building and applying the measurement tool, with an indication of the statistical methods used in the research to reach the results.

#### First, the search community:

The current research community consisted of children of government kindergartens in the city of Baghdad, which are within the directorates of Karkh education (first, second and third), for the academic year 2021-2022.

#### Second: The research sample:

In selecting the sample for its research, the researcher relied on the simple random method, as the number of members of this sample was (130) children distributed among (8) kindergartens, and by (70) males and (60) females, distributed according to the stage by (66) stages Pre-primary and (64) in the kindergarten stage, as in Table (1).

Table (1)

The research sample is distributed according to kindergarten, gender and stage

Total	Gender				Kindergarten's name	Seq.
	Female		Male			
	Introductory	Kindergarten	Introductory	Kindergarten		
١٦	٥	٢	٥	٤	Al Mansour Al Taasisyah	١
١٧	٦	٣	٥	٣	Amriya	٢
٢٠	٦	٤	٥	٥	Sanabel	٣
١٤	٣	٣	٣	٥	Alnjuom	٤
٢١	٤	٥	٣	٩	Alaqmaar	٥
١٢	٢	٢	٤	٤	Al-Faraged	٦
١٣	٣	٤	٢	٤	Al Kadhimiya	٧
١٧	٥	٣	٥	٤	<b>Al Mufit</b>	٨
١٣٠	٣٤	٢٦	٣٢	٣٨	<b>Total</b>	٩
	٦٠		٧٠			

#### Third: The search tool:

In order to achieve the objectives of the current research, the researcher built a scale

for the purpose of measuring domestic violence directed against kindergarten child, and the following is a review of the procedures.

- The scale of domestic violence directed against the kindergarten child: after reviewing the literature and previous studies related to the concept of (domestic violence), the researcher prepared paragraphs through which to know the level of domestic violence directed at the kindergarten child, as the scale consisted of (15) items in its initial form, corresponding to three Alternatives are: (always, sometimes, rarely) and with a scale of degrees (1,2,3).

#### **Paragraph validity (apparent honesty):**

For the purpose of identifying the validity of the paragraphs, the scale was presented in its initial form to a group of specialists in education, psychology, and kindergartens to determine the validity of its paragraphs. All (15) paragraphs of the scale were retained.

#### **Statistical analysis of paragraphs:**

The researcher applied the scale of domestic violence directed against the kindergarten child on (130) children from kindergarten, and this sample was adopted for the purposes of statistical analysis of the paragraphs. The two extreme groups method was used as a procedure for analyzing the paragraphs, as follows: The two extreme groups: For the purpose of conducting the analysis in this method, the following steps were followed:

- Determining the total score for each questionnaire.
- Arranging the questionnaires from the highest score to the lowest score for the scale.
- Assigning 27% of the forms with higher scores in the scale and 27% of the forms with lower scores, and the number of forms in each group was (35) forms, then the T-test was applied to two independent samples to test the difference between the average scores of the upper group and the lower group in each Paragraph of the scale, the T value was considered an indicator to distinguish each paragraph by comparing it with the tabular value of (2.00), and all the paragraphs were distinguished at the significance level (0.05) and the degree of freedom (68), as shown in Table (2).

Table (2)

Table of the discriminatory power of the paragraphs of the scale of domestic violence directed against the kindergarten child

Calculated – T value	Lower		Higher		Seq.
	Standard-Deviation	Medium	Standard-Deviation	Medium	
٧.٧٢	٢.١٩	١.٦٢	٠.٧٣	٢.٣٤	1
٨.٤٠	١.٨	١.٨٩	٠.٣٨	٢.٤٤	2
٨.١٣	٢.٦١	١.٣٠	١.٣٦	٢.٥٥	3
١١.١٩	١.٠٤	١.٠٩	١.٢١	٢.٣٦	4
٧.١٢	١.٠٨	١.٨٣	٠.٦٤	٢.٥٥	5
٨.١٣	١.١١	١.٣٥	٠.٨١	٢.٢٢	6
٧.١٩	٠.٨١	١.٤٤	٠.٦٢	٢.٠٥	7
١٣.١٤	١.٧٥	١.٣١	٥١,٠	٢.٧١	8
٧.١٧	١.٦١	١.٢٨	٠.٣٥	٢.١١	9
٨.٣٣	١.١٣	١.٣٧	٠.٠٧١	٢.١١	10
٩.٤٦	٠.٣٩	١.٢٢	١.٢٥	٢.٣٢	11
١٣.٤	٠.٩١	١.٤٨	٠.٨١	٢.٢٥	12
١٣.٢٥	١.٦٤	١.٥١	٠.٨٣	٢.٤٢	13
١٤.٢٨	٠.٥٥	١.٦٧	٠.٦٤	٢.١٤	14
٧.٣١	١.٤٤	١.٩٠	١.١٥	٢.٣٥	15

The relationship of the paragraph degree with the total degree: To extract the correlation between the degree of each paragraph in the scale and the total degree, the researcher used the Pearson correlation coefficient, and the correlation coefficients were a significant function when compared with the tabular value. from (0.174) at the significance level (0.05) and the degree of freedom (128) as in Table (3).

Table (3)

Table of correlation coefficients for the items of the scale of domestic violence directed against the kindergarten child

correlation coefficient	Parag.	correlation coefficient	Parag.	correlation coefficient	Parag.
٠,٣١٠	١١	٠,٣٠٥	٦	٠,٢١١	١
٠,٢٤٥	١٢	٠,٢٤٤	٧	٠,٢٥٦	٢
٠,٢٢١	١٣	٠,٢٤٦	٨	٠,٢٧٧	٣
٠,٢٢٨	١٤	٠,٢٤٠	٩	٠,٢٠١	٤
٠,٢٦١	١٥	٠,٢٢٧	١٠	٠,٣١٢	٥

#### Psychometric characteristics of the domestic violence scale:

1. The validity index is one of the basic characteristics of psychological scales because it indicates the scale's ability to measure what it was designed to measure (408. Eble, 1972, P). The current research scale has the following indicators of validity:

**Face validity:** Face validity is the indication that the scale appears to measure the purpose for which it was developed, i.e. the extent to which it contains items that appear to be related to the variable being measured, and that the content of the scale corresponds to its purpose. It is the general appearance of the scale in terms of the type of vocabulary, how it is formulated and how clear it is (Imam 1990-130). This type of honesty was achieved when paragraphs were presented in 1990.

Domestic violence directed against a kindergarten child was done of the scale was used by a group of experts and specialists in education, psychology and specialists in kindergartens to judge its validity in measuring the property to be measured.

**Construct Validity:** It means the extent to which the scale is able to detect a trait or any specific behavioral phenomenon. There are two methods for extracting paragraph discrimination: the two extreme groups method and the internal consistency method.

#### 2-Reliability:

The reliability of the scale of family violence directed against the kindergarten child in the current research was calculated using the Cronbach Alfa method. In this way correlation coefficient reached, (0,84).

#### Fourth: The final application sample:

After the researcher completed the research tool and verified its validity, she applied it to the research sample, which numbered (130) boys and girls, they were randomly selected from (8) kindergartens within the Karkh Education Directorate (first, second and third) in Baghdad governorate, as mentioned above.

**Fifth: Statistical Means:** The statistical methods that were used are:

- T-test for two independent samples.
- Pearson's correlation coefficient
- Alpha Cronbach's equation. The T-test of a single sample

- Equation of percentage.

## Chapter Four

### View results

**First Objective:** To identify the level of domestic violence directed against the kindergarten child:

The results of the statistical analysis showed that the mean scores of the sample amounted to (37.68) with a standard deviation of (5.17), while the hypothetical mean of the scale was (30), and using the t-test for one sample, it appeared that the calculated t-value was ( 9.48), and when compared with the tabular value of (2.00), it was found that it is statistically significant at the level (0.05) and the degree of freedom (129), which means that the children of Riyadh in the current research are exposed to domestic violence, as shown in Table (4).

**Table (4)**

The result of the t-test for the difference between the arithmetic and hypothetical mean of the research sample on domestic violence directed against a kindergarten child

Sig. level at(٠,٠٥)	T- Value		Hypothetical mean	Standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	Data
	Tabulated	Calculated				
Sig.	٢,٠٠	٩,٤٨	٣٠	٥,١٧	٣٧,٦٨	١٣٠

**The second objective:** to identify the significance of the difference in domestic violence directed against the kindergarten child according to (male - female): To achieve this goal, the t-test was used for two independent samples, and the research results showed that the calculated t-value amounted to (6.22), which is greater than the tabular value of (2,000) at the level (0.05) and the degree of freedom (128), meaning that there is There is a difference between males and females in the level of domestic violence directed against the kindergarten child and in favor of males, and table (5) shows this.

(Table – 5)

The result of the difference between the arithmetic averages of the scale of domestic violence directed against the kindergarten child according to gender (male-Female).

Sig. Level at (٠,٠٥)	T- Value		Standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	No.	Kind
	Tabulated	Calculated				
Sig. for male	٢,٠٠٠	٦,٢٢	٦,٥٤	٣٩,٦٥	٧٠	male
			٦,١٣	٣٥,٧١	٦٠	female

**The third objective:** to identify the significance of the difference in family violence directed against the kindergarten child according to the stage variable (primary kindergarten): the t-test was used for two independent samples, and the research results showed that: the calculated t-value amounted to (3.88), which is greater than the tabular value (2000). At the level (0.05) and the degree of freedom (128), that is, there is a difference between kindergarten and kindergarten. The stage and preparatory stage at the level of family violence directed against the kindergarten child and in favor of the kindergarten child as shown in Table No. (6)

Table (6)

The result of the difference between the arithmetic averages of the scale of family violence directed against Kindergarten by stage (kindergarten - pre-kindergarten)

Sig. Level at (٠,٠٥)	T-Value		Standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	No.	Stage
	Tabulated	calculated				
Sig. for Kindergarten Child	٢,٠٠٠	٣,٨٨	٨,٤٠	٣٨,٦٦	٦٤	Kindergarten
			٦,٠٩	٣٦,٧٠	٦٦	Introductory

**Conclusions:**

1. The researcher found that there is violence directed against kindergarten children by the family.
2. It was found that male children are more targeted against violence by the family than female children.
3. It was found that kindergarten children are the most targeted against violence by the family than the children of the kindergarten stage preschool children.

**Recommendations:**

- Working on raising the family's awareness of avoiding violence directed against their children through holding workshops and seminars by social institutions and the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.
- Organizing guiding seminars for families and families in kindergartens and introducing them to the correct and appropriate education for children instead of using violent methods against their children.

**Suggestions:**

- Conducting a study on the effects of violence against children aged five years and over the other.
- Conducting a comparative study on psychological defense methods between children who were exposed to violence and children who were not.



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