

Family violence and its relationship between Coping strategies and Psychological hardness among female students of king Abdul Aziz University and Omm Al-Qura University

Fatma Elsayed, Ph.D^{1*} Eman Elyas, Ph.D^{2*}

1-Assistant Professor of Psychology - Faculty of Arts and Humanities -king Abdul Aziz University

2- Assistant Professor of sociology - Faculty of Arts-king Abdul Aziz University

* E-mail :emanaleas@hotmail.com

-This work was funded by the Deanship of Scientific Research (DSR), King Abdul Aziz University, Jeddah, under grant No. (D1435-427-125). The authors, therefore, acknowledge with thanks DSR technical and financial support.

Abstract

This study aims to identifying the relationship between family violence and all of coping strategies and Psychological hardness to University students, identifying the differences between high of family violence university students and low of family violence university students in coping strategies and Psychological hardness, and identifying the differences between students of king Abdul Aziz University and Omm Al-Qura University in family violence, coping strategies and Psychological hardness, and identifying the differences between students in Scand level semester and eighth level semester in family violence, coping strategies, and Psychological hardness, participants sample of university students (females)(N=500)(250 of king Abdul Aziz University and 250 Omm Al-Qura University). The apparatus are family violence scale prepared by Ghanema, H.A (2011), coping strategy scale prepared by Elsayed, F. KH, (2011)and Psychological hardness prepared by Elsayed ,F.KH(2007) . Results revealed that there is a relationship between family violence and all of coping strategies and Psychological hardness to University students, there is a differences between high of family violence university students and low of family violence university students in coping strategies and Psychological hardness, but on differences between students of king Abdul Aziz University and Omm Al-Qura University in family violence, coping strategies and Psychological hardness, and no differences between students in Scand level semester and eighth level semester in family violence, coping strategies, and Psychological hardness.

Key words:- Family violence - Coping strategies- Psychological hardness - University students .

Introduction: -

Recently varied forms of violence, there is political violence, religious violence and family violence (which includes violence against women, children and the elderly), the rise and spread of it became something amazingly at the global level. Violence includes the use of force by an individual or a group against an individual, or another group which lead to abuse, whether physical, psychological or social status of the victim; it also may damage the society as a whole. (Mark ,Fraser., 1995).

Psychologists consider the phenomenon of family violence as a form of behavioral disorders, where it appears in different ways and forms of individuals and groups, resulting in serious psychological and social effects affecting the environment in which individuals live, and interfere with all the expertise which they are exposed during their contact with others. (Al madhoun, 2004) .

The twentieth century has been marked by the phenomenon of violence and there is no region or culture has spared from this phenomenon and there is no doubt that this phenomenon has its psychological and social implications as it does not only represent a threat to the physical and social achievements of the human, but also threaten the thought and philosophy of human existence goal. The threat was originally directed to the philosophy of dialogue and persuasion. Violent behavior is an alternative from the point of view of his companions to persuasion, truth and logic in dealing with issues. (Al essawi, 2002).

The topic of family violence, especially against the wife occupies much of the attention in the context of the social sciences as this abuse has its effect on the mental health and physical for the wife and then the mental health of the family as a whole, and with the growing institutions that deal with this kind of violence also psychotherapists and social workers began studying in depth this problem to put successful psychotherapy programs for helping wives to go beyond the effects of this abuse, also try to create awareness of the problem and the need to face it. (Askar, 2006).

In the twentieth century, violence against women was granted the bulk of the attention due to the impact of women's liberation movements, as well as for being the largest prevalent until we can say that the phenomenon of wife-beating is common in almost all cultures, but in a variety of forms and varying levels of distress. (Shawki, 2000).

(Ratner, 2009) see that the most important contents of programs which deal with family violence is to increase the ability to predict the Stressful situations and increasing coping skills training and to develop plans for dealing and for behaviors confrontation.

Some studies have shown a correlation between the number of strategies used by people and the stressful life events which they are exposed such as (reducing the gravity of the situation , try to deny the stresses resulting from problems, request support compassionate of the family , and to maintain the continuation of social relations intimacy with friends and neighbors) , in spite of the difficulty of achieving these strategies in people who are exposed to stressful life events except that once you recruitment some of it leads to the achievement of the psychological and social adjustment , and helps them to live their lives the right way and achieve life satisfaction in light of coexistence with these conditions . (Brehm, Kassin, & Fein., 1999: 54; Taylor, 1995: 182)

(Rabi, Stephan , David., 1991).consistent with the results of Volkmann and Lazarus (Folk man & Lazarus, 1980) where they reached a significant increase in the use of problem solving methods, when the one suffering from stress face problems and stressful events, also problem focused- coping strategies led to the ability to cope with stress and tension resulting from different life relations more than emotion focused – coping strategies . The studies also found that both of the two strategies (problem focused – coping strategies, and emotion-focused coping strategies) were used to face stressful events, and that the priority of the use of each depends on the individual assessment of the situation and his ability to manage it beside to genetics, environment, personal variables and life experiences . (Arun , Jenna, Hymie,1995).

Plus considering Psychological hardness as an intermediate variable adjusted effects of stressful events on health, the key attribute in the hardness is that high hardness individuals are more satisfaction in general no matter how difficult situations they face compared to individuals with low hardness where:- People with high Psychological hardness tend to take care of their social and psychological health. The same people tend to understand or assess the stress circumstances in positive image. The Psychological hardness can be activated through applying specific coping strategies. Psychological hardness can be activated through the perception of social support. Mental hardness influence results by reducing the levels of stress and tension. . (Orr &Westman , 1999)

Psychological hardness also affect how an individual interacts with others and dealing with problems. As at the level of social interaction it leads to the pursuit of a more supportive and effective relationships or what we could call an active, social support and these relationships are characterized by the secretariat, the encouragement and support rather than competition and chauvinism protection. As at the level of adaptation with problems, the hardness through cognitive efforts lead to more extensive development , and more deeply understanding for the poor conditions, and try to reach firm decisions to reduce stress and the focuses on how to convert adversity to opportunity rather than denying their existence and avoided. (Alella, 1999)

From the above it illustrated that there is a correlation between the strategy of facing the problems, Psychological hardness, and stressful events including (family violence).

light of the above problem of the study can be formulated in the following questions:

Questions of the study: -

1 - Is there a relationship between family violence and both of coping strategies and Psychological hardness with female students at King Abdul Aziz University and female students at Umm Al-Qura university ?

2 - Are there significant differences between female students in the high of family violence, and the female students in low family violence on coping strategies and Psychological hardness?

3- Are there significant differences between King Abdu Alaziz University female students and female students of the Umm Al-Qura University in both of family violence, coping strategies, and Psychological hardness?

3 - Are there significant differences between students in Scand level semester and eighth level semester in family violence , coping strategies, and Psychological hardness?

Importance of the study:

1-The scarcity of studies that dealt with the perceived family violence and its relationship to the coping strategies and Psychological hardness at the level of foreign and Arabic research, and particularly Saudi society.

2- The results of the current study could be used in preparation of successful psychotherapy programs to mitigate the perceived forms of family violence.

3 - The current study derives its importance from the sample covered by female university students. Where a lot of studies confirmed that females are more prone to family violence forms of male.(Sternberg , Lam, Guterman , Abbott.,2006)

Variables of the study:-

First: Family violence

Wilson (Wilson, 2005) knows family violence that the use of force to get harm to persons and property, it also includes physical damage and suppression of personal freedom of others.

Also known as physical or mental attack or abuse or neglect by a family member to another party such as women or children under conditions that threaten or harm to his health.

(Abdel-Rahman, 2006:23).

(Ghnema, 2011)point to the four dimensions of family violence which are physical violence , social violence , and verbal violence , and family violence.

And family violence in all its forms has negative effects on social and psychological functions carried out by the family so the family becomes unable to carry out the most important function which is composition of the child's personality and improves him habits , attitudes and beliefs of the society to which it belongs , and that family violence has a direct role in the behavior deviant 's sons even if not located them directly , it leads to the destruction of personal and cultivated the feeling of fear , insecurity and be prey to many diseases and mental disorders that are venting them later in the form of behavioral patterns negative. (Alqarni , 2005).

The violence has many bad effects on children one hand, it marked him by the nature of violence as a method of solving problems that may be encountered in his life, on the other hand it builds his psychological configuration on grudge and rancor , which carries to his family , third hand it creates inside him the fear factor and dread of others so take his life decisions due to this factor which probably led him to the deviation in the adoption of decisions in his future , and that this method when allows him to choose may have led him to practice the role of challenge and rebellion to reject the claims of others no matter how objective and sound, catharsis for the stress which created by the violence inside him. So he moves to recover the dignity which has been offended even through his relationship with his parents, and the people closest to him. (Katpy, 2012).

Family violence did not arise in a vacuum, but has many causes like dislocation, disruption of family relationships, parental cruelty, materialism, and psychological disorders.
(AISwailem, 2012).

And with the rise in rates of family violence, Arabic criminal statistics almost devoid of the details of crimes of this kind of violence for several reasons:-

1. Social disadvantage in reporting these crimes.
2. Hiding these crimes within the family and not going out to the public.
3. The settlements of the nearby family or neighborhood to settle without access to official authorities.
4. If the crimes were recorded in official records and legal actions have been taken through the criminal justice process, these crimes are recorded in the final register for the statistics covered under traditional crimes which

may not be classified as family violence. But are classified in the place for the homicide or serious harm or abuse without reference to occur within the family. (Abu Shama , Elbeshry, 2005:109).

Second: Coping strategies

The concept of coping strategies is a broker and variable rate to the relationship between chronic disease and the risk of mental disorders. Many studies confirms that where these studies showed that people who are exposed to stressful events, and were trained on coping strategies were more compatible and coexistence with their pressure and less suffering from mental illness and physical illness .

(Christensen, Ehlers, Raichle, Bertoltu, Lawton, 2000)

In spite of the existence of an infinite number of coping strategies available to individuals when face a certain sexy attitude of tension, but the first generation of researchers quickly have identified a specific number of the .basic dimensions of the confrontation, and is divided into two main methods: -

1 – **Problem- focused coping:** -

This refers to the method of dealing with the source of the problem or the stress event, and try to change it or solve the problem through identified it and put forward alternative solutions, choose one and implement it, or re-conceived and reduce its effects, or to change the situation.

(Endler & Parker., 1995:329).

Or it is all cognitive and behavioral efforts to reduce hardship to overcome the source of the problem, or change the conditions, also it have a clear role in direct coping to the source of hardship, which in turn have a positive reaction to the physical and mental health of the individual (Brehm., Kassin, Fein, 1999: 52)

2 - **Emotion-focused coping:-**

This method refers to plan emotional response that carried out from facing the problem without dealing with the problem as it is the source of hardship. It also includes emotional responses and the fanatical reactions (Endler & Parker 1995:329). Or it is the emotional response carried out by an individual to reduce the negative effects associated with the source of hardship, without focusing on the same source of hardship, but it is through the use of cognitive or behavioral methods to change the meaning of the stress situation or try to deny it.

. (Sarafino, 1998: 145)

Using both of problem –focused coping and emotion- focused coping depend on the problem, in the sense that if the problem can be controlled, so problem- focused coping is best, but if the problem is we cannot control, so the emotion-focused coping is best. So we use problem –focused coping in the area of marital problems, work problems, while we use emotion- focused coping in the area of facing diseases, especially chronic diseases.

(Taylor, 1995: 180)

In spite of that most stressors require both types of adjustment, but the adjustment centered around the problem is often dominated if the individuals felt that there is something constructive can be done while the adjustment centered around emotion is often dominated if the individuals felt that nothing can be done and they have to try endurance.

(Carver, Scheier, Weintraub,. 1989)

The characteristics of the concept of coping

1 - coping strategies adopted by the same individual.

2 - coping strategies are characterized as based on the will and conscious. It is used by any individual conscious and aware of the importance

3 - characterized as intentional conduct prompt and often to achieve a number of objectives, which ultimately lead to the reduction of the severity of the patient's suffering, and carrying out its duties and functions effectively in the environment, as it was before any exposure to images of hardship.

4 - These strategies are subject to control by the individual, that is, they are subject to change and modification. These strategies seek to solve the problem, either directly, through get rid of hardship, or indirectly by controlling the emotions generated by the source of the threat.

5 - These strategies may be implicit (like positive thinking in the problem) or appear (be away of the source of the threat).

6 - diversity in models of strategies, may be cognitive in nature as planning strategies, or behavioral nature as shift behavioral strategies, or emotional in nature as strategies and output discharge feelings, or social nature as strategies of social support request. (Chouikh , 2007).

It is clear from the foregoing that there is no way better than the other, while that determines the use of any of the strategies of coping is the stress event.

Third: Psychological hardness.

(Kobasa, 1982) defined it in her study as a general belief in the effectiveness of the individual and his ability to use all sources of psychological and environmental events in order to effectively explain stressful life events. It consists of several properties which are (commitment, control, and challenge) which properties will maintain the integrity of psychological functioning of an individual when exposed to negative stressful events. Jabr (2003) defined it as one of the positive features of the personality that help individual to withstand stressful life events and live with it, and respond positively and overcome their negative effects.

also Rabea (2011) defined it as one of the variables positive constructive of the personality, which is made up of individual interaction with the natural environment and social surroundings, which is a variable resistance that operates as a defender against life events and consists of three dimensions of (commitment, control and challenge).

And Elsayed (2011) defined it as one of the personality traits that help an individual to good compatibility with stressful life events, and would improve the level of life satisfaction .

Previous studies:-

The subject of the current study is one of the more topics temptation to research and study, whatever in the local or global environment, and previous studies presentation will be limited to the most important studies linked to the topic of research:-

"Rodwait and Zone" (Rhodwait & Zone, 1989) made a survey on a sample of females to estimate the differences between women with hardness, and they have been asked to mention what suffered from experienced life events during six months ago, The results showed that women without hardness compared to women with hardness classified high percentage of life events as bad and need more effort to adapt to it and they are less satisfied with life.

The study of "Michel and Mark (Michelle & Marca, 1999)" aimed to examine the role played by the coping strategies among young people who face daily stressors, and feeling depressed, and the study included (297) of young people, and the most important results of the study and related to the present study that the coping strategies is of the most important factors that help young people to avoid the feeling of stressors, and severe depression, the study also showed that people who are exposed to stressful life events is higher in the use of coping strategies to solve problems compared to ordinary people

The study of Pulido (Pulido, 2001) aimed to identifying the effectiveness of counseling programme to reduce violence against women which focused on the family and to protect the child and awareness family of the seriousness of family violence whether on the women or children, especially if you educate the family during the mother's pregnancy. That done on a sample of experienced violence wives and the results showed the effectiveness of counseling programme used to face of family violence against women.

In a study of (Azab, 2002) included (300) of secondary school students, and he used the family and schooling violence scale, negotiating skills scale, and integrated therapeutic program. The results showed the effectiveness of the integrated therapeutic program in reducing family and schooling violence among secondary school students.

land Study (land. 2002) aimed to identifying the effectiveness of of the Group treatment Program to women who have suffered from family violence, one of the most important outcomes of the study associated with the present study that the previous life experiences of women who have been subjected to violence in their childhood tend to violence in the upbringing of their children and their marital dealings, the study also showed the effectiveness of the program used.

In a study of (tafsh, 2002) included (28) students who subjected to family violence, and use the social and economic level form, strategies dealing with pressure scale, family violence forms scale, psychological compatibility of secondary students scale, strategies dealing with family violence scale, and an indicative program to acquire strategies for dealing with family violence. The results showed a positive correlation between the strategies focus on feelings and family compatibility, and a negative correlation between the avoidance,

escaping and self-reliance strategy and bad psychological compatibility, also there is a correlation between avoidance and escaping Strategy and family violence toward children forms, also the result showed the effectiveness of the used counseling programme.

Also "Crowley "(Crowley, 2003) made a study on (88) people who have lost their jobs, (227) people who leave their children home because of the violence, in order to identify the effect of psychological hardness on them in such hard conditions, results have shown that psychological hardness had an effect on life satisfaction, as the study indicates that psychological hardness in its three dimensions (commitment, control, and challenge) represent the most important personality traits which support the protective effect of exposure to stressful life events

The study of (Almadhoun, 2004) aimed to verify the effectiveness of a collective counseling program in reducing violence among a sample of the Palestinian youth under the Palestinian uprising, and included (24 male and female) students at the University of Al Azhar in Gaza between the ages (19-20) years, and he used the measure of behavior of violence, as well as to measure consensus problems indicative program. The result showed the effectiveness of the used counseling programme.

The study of (Hafez, 2007) included (60) Children divided into two groups, one is experimental (n= 30), and the second is control one (n= 30), and he use the, family violence forms scale, self-esteem scale, and family counseling programme . All these scales are of the researcher. The results showed that the controlled group is higher than the experimental group in dimensional measurement of the program in all of mutual violence between parents(T= 26,88) and violence from parents toward children(T= 34,41) and violence of children toward parents(T= 32,93) and the maximum degree of family violence(T= 55,34) and all the values of T =0.01,and it appeared that tribal measurement is higher than dimensional measurement to experimental group in forms of family violence.

In a study (Zahran , Zian, 2009) which included (60) of the female student fourth division, Faculty of Education for Girls in Hafr Elbaten in King Faisal University, aged (21-29) years, were divided into two groups, one is experimental (n= 30) and the second is control(n= 30), and they used the Family Violence for married female students scale, psychological compatibility of university female students test, and an indicative program to reduce family violence and improve the level of psychological compatibility to married female students, all these scales are of the researcher preparation. The results showed that family violence after applying the program on the experimental group is in low than tribal measurement (T= 28,65 assumes 0,01), while there are no differences between the tribal measurement and the dimensional measurement to control group in family violence, it appeared that family violence in the control group is higher than in experimental group after the application of the program (T= 31,82 assumes 0,01), and there are no differences between dimensional measurement and the follow up measurement to the experimental group in Family violence.

A comment on the previous studies:

From the previous presentation of the most important results of the researches and the studies that informed it was clear that:-

- 1-There is no Arab or foreign studies from the knowledge of the researchers studied on the family violence and its relationship to coping strategies and Psychological hardness among Saudi female university students.
- 2- Most of the studies focused on the development of counseling programs to counter family violence without .focusing on strategies to cope with the problems and personality traits as Psychological hardness
- 3- Some studies have shown a correlation between family violence and strategies to cope with the problems

The study hypotheses:-

The study hypotheses can be formulated as follows:-

- 1-There is a relationship between family violence and both of coping strategies and Psychological hardness to the female students at the University of King Abdul Aziz and Umm Al-Qura University .
2. There are differences between high students in family violence, low students in family violence on coping strategies and Psychological hardness.
- 3- There are differences between female students at the University of King Abdul Aziz and Umm Al-Qura University in both of family violence, coping strategies, and psychological hardness.
4. There are differences between students in Scand level semester and eighth level semester in family violence , coping strategies, and Psychological hardness.

Methods

1-participant

The study included a sample of female university students (n = 500) female students of them (250 King Abdul Aziz University, and 250 Umm Al Qura University) their ages ranged between (18-22) years, with an average age (19.8 years + -0,92).

2. Tools:-

1-The scale of family violence prepared by Ganema, H.M (2011)

The scale consists of (80) items are divided into two parts perceived violence of the father, and perceived violence of the mother, and focuses on the various forms of violence (physical violence, psychological violence, social violence, and economic violence), and the answer to the words of the scale by choosing strongly agree and take five degrees and ends without strongly agree and take one degree, and the sincerity of the scale calculated by calculating the correlation factor between the degree of each word and the total degree on (100) students in Mecca, and the correlation factors ranged from (0.53, 0.68 assumes 0,01) , and the scale validity and its sub-dimensions was calculated by using Kronbakh Alpha gradient, and the correlation factors ranged (0.61, 0.74) .

2-The scale of coping strategies by Elsayed, F. KH (2011)

The scale consists of(23) items reflect how the individual in faces the problems, of which (11) items point to problem- focused coping, and(12) items point to emotion-focused coping. And the answer to the items of the scale by choosing from(not applicable, apply a few degree, apply a medium, apply significantly) and takes degrees (1,2,3,4)respectively, and the coherence of a sample consists of(193) researchers(93 men, and 100 women) their ages ranged between (25:55) was calculated, and the correlation factors between the item and total degree ranged (0.23,0.52). The correlation factors between the item and total degree for problem- focused coping strategies ranged between (0.25, 0.63) and (0.29, 0.67) for Item and total degree to emotion-focused coping strategies.

The reliability was calculated through the correlation coefficient between the current scale and coping strategy scale of Richard Lazarus ((R, lazarus) Interpretation (Yusuf, G.E., 1997) on (30) from adults, including(13 male, 17 female) aged between (25: 55)and the correlation coefficient was (0.61).

Also validity the of the scale was calculated by different ways: coefficient of Kronbakh Alpha which was (0.74), and by retail midterm way of Spearman Brown which was (0.68), and by re-application way in interval (10) days, (n=30), and was (0.71), and by Gutman coefficient which was (0.59).

3 - Psychological hardness prepared Scale by Elsayed ,F. Kh (2007)

The scale consists of (18) is focused on the psychological hardness aspects of the individual and is answered by selecting from (always , sometimes , never) and take degrees (1,2,3) , respectively, for positive expressions , (

3,2,1) for negative phrases, and the scale includes three dimensions (commitment, control , challenge) , and the internal consistency was calculated on a sample (30) and this by calculating the correlation coefficient between the degree of the item and the sub scale, as well as the correlation coefficient between the item and the total degree, and the correlation coefficients between the item and the sub scale ranged between (0.20 , 0.54) , and between the item and the total score (0.23 , 0.58) , and correlation coefficients between the item and the challenge "sub scale" ranged between (0.21 , 0.43) , and between the item and the total score (0.22 , 0.57) , also correlation coefficients between the item and the control "scale sub" ranged between (0.20 , 0.54) , and between the item and the total score (0.23 , 0.58) , also the stability was calculated by alpha Cronbach , and reached (0.68) for total scale, and the commitment "sub scale" (0.55) , and control (0.61) , and the challenge (0.60) .

4. statistical analysis:-

To verify the hypotheses following statistical methods will be used:

1. Arithmetic average and standard deviation.
2. Correlation coefficient Pearson
3. Test (t) semantics differences

Results:-

Presentation of the results of the first hypotheses and discussed it.

and that there is a relationship between family violence and coping strategies and psychological hardness to female students at the University of King Abdul Aziz and Umm Al Qura university.

And to verify the validity of the study Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated between degrees of female students on the Family Violence scale and their degrees on coping strategies and psychological hardness as follow:

Table No. (1) shows the Pearson correlation coefficient between degrees of female on family violence scale and their degrees on coping strategies and psychological hardness (n= 500)

family violence coping strategies and psychological hardness	female students at the University of King Abdul Aziz (N=250)	Female students at Umm Al Qura university (N = 250)	The level of significance
	correlation coefficient	correlation coefficient	
1- problem focused-coping	0.50	0.61	0.001
2- emotion focused –coping	0.63	0.68	0.001
3- total degree of coping strategies	0.74	0.77	0.001
4- psychological hardness	0.69	0.66	0.001

It is clear from the table No. (1) that there is a significant correlation between each of the degrees of female students at University of King Abdul Aziz and Umm Al Qura university on the family violence scale and each of coping strategy scale and psychological hardness scale. The results of this study applied with the results of Pulido (Pulido, 2001) , a study of (Azab, 2002) and a study of (Taqsh, 2002) as it proved that there is a correlation between the family violence and coping strategies.

Presentation of the results of the second hypothesis and discussed it

It provides that " there are significant differences between high standard family violence of female students and low standard family violence of female students on coping strategies and psychological hardness.

The table No.(2) shows the arithmetic averages and standard deviations and values of (T) between high standard family violence of female students and low standard family violence of female students on coping strategies and psychological hardness.

The sample	The high standard family violence (n= 60)		Low standard family violence (n= 60)		The value of (t)	The level of significance
The variable	Average Mathematical	standard deviation	Average Mathematical	standard deviation		
Problem focused-coping	22.92	4.29	25.28	3.22	6.14	0.01
Emotion focused-coping	32.70	12.04	22.82	8.02	9.56	0.01
Total degree of coping strategies	60.45	8.46	57.50	9.71	3.19	0.01

It is clear from the table No. (2) The High standards family violence female students is higher than low standard family violence female students in each of emotion focused- coping and the total degree of coping strategies, while low standard family violence of female students is higher than high standard family violence of female students in problem focused- coping and psychological hardness.

The results of the present study are consistent with what has been agreed by Rabi and others (Rabi, Stephen, David, 1991) and Volkmann and Lazerus (Folk man & R S. Lazarus) and came up with the need for a substantial increase in the use of problem solving techniques , when the one who suffering from psychological stress face problems stressful and multiple in his work , also appeared that the method of problem focused coping led to the ability to cope with the personal life stresses and the tension resulting from various life styles more than emotion focused coping techniques. The results of the present study are consistent with the results of a study , " Michel and Marc " (Michelle & Marca, 1999) as it have shown that people who are exposed to stressful life events is higher in the use of coping strategies to solve problems compared to ordinary persons.

Presentation of the results of the third hypothesis and discussed it .

There are differences between the statistical significance of female students at the University of King Abdul Aziz and Female students at Umm Al Qura university on the family violence scale and coping strategies scale and psychology hardness.

The table No. (3) shows the difference between female students at the University of King Abdul Aziz and Female students at Umm Al Qura university on the family violence scale and coping strategies scale and psychology hardness.

The sample	female students at i the University of King Abdul Aziz (N=250)		Female students at Umm Al Qura university (N=250)		The value of (T)	The level of significance
	Average Mathematical	standard deviation	Average Mathematical	standard deviation		
Family violence	17.03	3.56	16.54	3.56	1.37	Non
Coping strategy	21.16	8.23	19.77	7.33	1.64	Non
Psychological hardness	11.23	6.53	12.21	7.89	1.05	Non

It is clear from the table No. (3) the absence of significance differences between female students at the University of King Abdul Aziz and Female students at Umm Al Qura university on the family violence scale and coping strategies scale and psychology hardness.

Also it is clear from the results that place of residence and university didn't interfere to show differences between female students at the University of King Abdul Aziz and Female students at Umm Al Qura university, as it shows one environment all in Saudi Arabia Kingdom.

Presentation of the results of the fourth hypothesis and discussed it.

It shows that there are statistically significant differences between the students in the second-level and the students in the eighth level, on a scale of family violence scale, coping strategies and psychological hardness.

Table (4) averages and standard deviations and the values of (T) between the students in the second-level and the students in the eighth level on family violence scale and on coping strategies

The sample	students in Scand level semester(N=100)		students in eighth level semester(N=100)		The value of (T)	The level of significance
	Average Mathematical	standard deviation	Average Mathematical	standard deviation		
Family violence	17.03	3.56	16.54	3.56	1.37	Non
Coping strategies	21.16	8.23	19.77	7,33	1.64	Non
Psychological hardness	15,20	2.17	15.78	2.13	1.79	Non

It is clear from Table (4) the lack of differences between the students in the second-level and the students in the eighth level, on a scale of family violence scale , coping strategies and psychological hardness.

It is clear from this result that has been reached that age factor or maturity did not interfere in the formation of the differences between the students in the second-level and the students in the eighth level whatever on facing of family violence and using coping strategies when facing family violence

References:-

- 1- Abdul Aziz, N. I .(2010) .job performance and its relationship to some forms of violence as primary school children in Saudi Arabia. journal psychological guidance Ain Shams University, (26), 54-89.
- 2- Abdul Rahman, I.A. (2006).family violence - causes and treatment. Cairo: Alanglo elmasrya
- 3- Al madhoun ,A . (2004) .The effectiveness of counseling program for keeping behaviors violence and improve the level of psychological and the Palestinian youth under the intifada. The Eleventh Annual psychological guidance center Ain Shams University(25- 27 (Dec, 509-.542
- 4- Al Qarni, M. B.(2005) .The impact of family violence on deviant behavior of female in primary school stage in Mecca. Umm Al-Qura University. Journal of Educational Sciences, social, humanitarian, special issue, 10-52.
- 5- Azab, H. M. (2002) .violence parental and its relationship to violently Children(phenomenology study to roots of violence).Annual Scientific Conference Studies Center childhood Ain Shams University, 247-300.
- 7- Askar, A.(2006).abuse of women. Cairo: Alanglo elmasrya.
- 8-Abu Shama , A.A , Elbshry, M .A(2005) . Family violence in the context of globalization . Studies and Research Center. Naif Arab University for Security Sciences .
- 9-Suwailem , M. A. (2012) . Problems of family violence in Saudi society and the role of community institutions in prevention : study applied to the Holy City . journal Education World journal ,13 (38),1-77.
- 10-Al essawi, A.M.(2002).Criminal psychology, Alexandria: Dar elmarefa al gameeya.
- 11-Boutros, H.B. (2007) .The effectiveness of counseling program to ease forms of family violence to children and its relationship to assess themselves. psychological guidance magazine, Ain Shams University, (21), 2-61.
- 12-Elsayed, F.Kh.(2007) Stressful Life Events and their relationship to some psychological variables among male and female adults . Master Thesis , Department of Psychology , Faculty of Arts, Tanta University.
- 13-Elsayed, F.Kh. (2011) . The role of some psychological variables in predicting satisfaction of renal failure patients about life . Ph.D. thesis , Department of Psychology , Faculty of Arts , Menoufia University
- 14-Gabr M.G (203) . Relationship between self-concept and psychological hardness to Visually Impaired Compared to healthy people in light of some demographic variables . Scientific Conference of the Faculty of Arts, Beni Suf University – Cairo.
- 15-Ganema, H. A. (2011) .family violence against older persons and its relationship to depression and satisfaction of life. 16th Annual Conference of the Center for psychological guidance Ain Shams University, 442 - 513..
- 16-Katbe, M .E. (2012). Family violence toward children and its relationship to psychological unity (field study on a sample of first-year secondary students in the country side of Damascus). Damascus University journal, 28 (1), 67 - 106.
- 17- Rabea ,H.B. (2011) . Relationship of some personality traits with job burnout in a sample of emergency physicians . Journal of Studies psychological, 21 (1) ,65-97
- 18-Simari , A. (2001) . Sexual abuse to the wife , a sociological study . Alexandria: Dar elmarefa elgameya.
- 19-Shuwaikh , H. A. (2007) .The efficiency of training program to improve some of psychological and physiological variables of quality of life inHemodialysis patients. Ph.D. thesis , Faculty of Arts, Cairo University ..
- 20-Taqsh, H. (2002) .The effectiveness of counseling program to acquire strategies for dealing with Family violence in a sample of female violence secondary stage. Ph.D. Ain Shams University. Faculty of Education.
- 21-Zahran, S .H., Zayan, S.Z. (2009) .The effectiveness of counseling program in the reduction of family violence and improve the level of consensus among a sample of married students at the University of King Faisal. Journal of the Faculty of Education University of Alexandria, 19 (2), 219-269.
- 22-Appayv, Jemma Conne, Hymie, Han (1995). Stressful life events and coping styles in relation to dysthymia and major depressive disorder: variations associated with alleviation of symptoms following pharmacotherapy. Progress in Neuro - Psychopharmacology & Biological psychiatry, 19(4), 637-653.
- 23-Alella D, (1999). Case studies in the development of organizational hardiness from theory to practice. Consulting psychology journal: practice and research, 2(51), 125-134.

- 24-Brehm, S.S, Kassin, & Fein, S.,(1999).Social psychology. New York:Houghton Mifflin company.
- 25-Carver, C , Scheier , M , Weintraub , J,(1989). Assessing Coping Strategies :A Theoretically based approach . Journal of personality and social psychology,56(2),267-283.
- 26-Christensen A.J, Ehlers S.L, Raichle KA, Bertolatu S, J.A & Lawton W.J, (2000). Predicting change indepression following Renal Transplantation: Effect of patient coping preferences. Health Psychology, 19(4), 348-353.
- 27-Crowley,B (2003).Psychological hardiness and adjustment to life events in adulthood. Journal of adult development,10(4),237-248.
- 28-Endler , N & Parker,J(1995).Assessing a patients Ability to copInL.E.Beutler,J.N.,Butcher,G.P.,Koocher,J.C.Norcross,D.J.Willis,Oxford Textbook in clinical psychology .(pp.329-350).New York .oxford :Oxford University Press.
- 29-Folkman S & Lazarus R.S, (1980). An analysis of coping In a middle aged community sample. Journal of health and social behavior, (21), 219-240.
- 30-Kobasa , S.C. (1982b) Commitment and coping is stress resistance among lawyers. Journal of personality and social psychology, (42), 707-717.
- 31-Lee P. suther , l.(2002) Agroup therapy program for aboriginal women and children who have been exposed to family violence .Canada, university of Manitoba.
- 32-Mark, W . F (1995). Volence over view.Encyclopedia of social work,19th Education,V.3 Wwashington, Nasw press,24,123-131.
- 33-Mary L. p. (2001). Pregnancy a time to break the cycle of family violence .Journal social work,2(26),154:161.
- 34-Michelle & Marca, (1999). Resilience in adolescents protective role of social support coping strategies self-esteem and social activities on experience of stress and depression. Journal of youth & Adolescence,28(3), 343-363.
- 35-Orr , E & Westman,M. (1999). Does hardiness moderate stress ,and how ? areview. Consulting psychology journal practice and research, 2(51), 135-147.
- 36-Rabi , S , Stephan , M , David , L , (1991). Organizational stress, personal life stress and symptoms of life strains: An requiry into the moderating role of styles of coping. Journal of social Behavior & Personality , 6(7), 163-184.
- 37-Ratner P. (2009). Modeling of aggression and dominance as a wife abuse and exploring their adverse heath effects. Journal of marriage and family,(60)26:41.
- 38 -Rhodewalt, F.,& Zone, J.B, (1989).Appraisal of life change, depression, and illness in hardy and non hardy woman. Journal of personality and social psychology, 56 (1), 81-88.
- 39-Sarafina, E.P., (1998). Health psychology: Bio psychosocial Interactions, New York: Johnwiley & Sons.
- 41-Sternberg, K., Lam, M., Guterman , E., Abbott, C.,(2006). Effects of early and later family violence on children's behavior problem and depression: A longitudinal multin formant perspective. Child abuse and neglect,30(3),283-306.
- 42-Taylor, S.E., (1995).Health psychology. New York: McGraw-Hill, Inc.
- 43-Wilson, M.(2005).Child abuse assessment and intervention : Curriculum development Project, Un published PhD dissertation, Califomia state university.