
The phenomenon of marital violence in the Algerian family has its causes, forms and mechanisms for dealing with it -A field study-

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Abstract:

This research paper aimed to identify the phenomenon of marital violence in the Algerian family, its forms and mechanisms for dealing with it, especially as this phenomenon is a dangerous phenomenon that has spread widely in our community, which has caused security harm within the family, especially from the social and psychological point of view. And define the form of that violence by examining those forms of violence, as we aimed in this research paper to determine the mechanisms for treating this phenomenon of marital violence in the Algerian family, and the sample of the study consisted of 75 Algerian families residing in the city of Medea, A questionnaire consisting of 22 paragraphs was used in this study to identify forms of marital violence in addition to two open questions to identify the proposed solutions.

The study found the results that there are differences in the type of violence they are exposed to from their point of view, according to the gender variable, On the other hand, the results showed that there are no differences in the effects of marital violence on one of the Spouses according to the gender variable. The results also showed that the most important difficulties facing the spouses are social and psychological adaptation with the family on the one hand and society on the other hand.

Key words: violence - marital violence – family

ظاهرة العنف الزوجي في الأسرة الجزائرية أسبابها، أشكالها، وآليات

معالجته -دراسة ميدانية-

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ملخص:

تهدف هذه الورقة البحثية التعرف على ظاهرة العنف الزوجي في الأسرة الجزائرية، أشكالها وآليات معالجتها خاصة وأن هذه الظاهرة تعد ظاهرة خطيرة انتشرت على نطاق واسع في مجتمعنا مما تسبب في إحداث ضرر أمني داخل الأسرة خاصة من الناحية الاجتماعية

والنفسية، وتحديد أشكال ذلك العنف من خلال التطرق إلى تلك الأشكال، كما هدفتنا في هذه الورقة البحثية يتمثل في تحديد آليات علاج هذه الظاهرة الخاصة بالعنف الزوجي في الأسرة الجزائرية. تكونت عينة الدراسة من 75 أسرة جزائرية تقطن بمدينة المدية، وتم استخدام في هذه الدراسة استبيان يتكون من 22 فقرة لتحديد أشكال العنف الزوجي بالإضافة إلى سؤاليين مفتوحين للتعرف على الحلول المقترحة، وقد توصلت الدراسة للنتائج المتمثلة إلى أنه توجد فروق في نوع العنف الذي يتعرضون له من جهة نظرهم حسب متغير الجنس، ومن جهة أخرى أظهرت النتائج أنه لا توجد فروق في الآثار التي يتركها العنف الزوجي لأحد الزوجين حسب متغير الجنس، كما أظهرت النتائج أن أبرز الصعوبات التي تواجه الزوجين تتمثل في التكيف الاجتماعي والنفسي مع الأسرة من جهة والمجتمع من جهة أخرى.

الكلمات المفتاحية: العنف ، العنف الزوجي ، الأسرة.

Le phénomène de la violence conjugale dans la famille algérienne : ses causes, ses formes et les mécanismes pour y faire face- étude de terrain -

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Résumé:

Ce document de recherche visait à identifier le phénomène

de la violence conjugale dans la famille algérienne, ses formes et ses mécanismes pour y faire face, d'autant plus que ce phénomène est un phénomène grave qui s'est largement répandu dans notre société, qui a porté atteinte à la sécurité de la famille, en particulier du point de vue social et psychologique, et à identifier les formes de cette violence. Nous avons également cherché dans cet article de recherche à déterminer les mécanismes de traitement de ce phénomène de violence conjugale au sein de la famille algérienne. L'échantillon de l'étude était composé de 75 familles algériennes vivant dans la ville de Médéa. Dans cette étude, un questionnaire de 22 paragraphes a été utilisé pour identifier les formes de violence conjugale en plus de deux questions ouvertes pour identifier les solutions proposées. L'étude a révélé les résultats selon lesquels il existe des différences dans le type de violence à laquelle ils sont exposés de leur point de vue, selon la variable de genre, D'autre part, les résultats ont montré qu'il n'y a pas de différences dans les effets de la violence conjugale sur l'un des conjoints selon la variable de genre, et les résultats ont également montré que les difficultés les plus importantes auxquelles sont confrontés les conjoints sont l'adaptation sociale et psychologique avec la famille d'une part et la société d'autre part.

Mots-clés: violence - violence conjugale – famille

an introduction:

The United Nations General Assembly celebrates annually on the 25th of November, the International Day against Violence against Women, and the international organization recommends all official and non-governmental organizations and the media around the world to promote a culture of eliminating violence against women, The aforementioned history is related to an important issue dating back to the 1960s, associated with an incident that occurred in the Dominican Republic, that Caribbean republic on the outskirts of Cuba and Haiti where the sisters were killed, Mirabel, that incident later inspired the world on issues of fighting violence against women.

The phenomenon of violence against women and children attracts global attention, and this has been evident through international seminars, research and studies that have been presented in this field by social workers, psychologists and philosophers to strive to find laws and legislation that protect women and children from multiple forms of violence, The sociology was late in the study of marital violence observed by social service researchers in the 19th century, whereby violence directed at women, especially the wife, did not receive

enough attention until 1970. What is observed in Algerian society in general and the Algerian family in particular, that violence exists from ancient times, but in varying and minimal cases. This is due to the customs, traditions and values that existed at the time, the size and composition of the Algerian family, and the degree of kinship within these families, but in recent years the rate of violence has increased in the streets and cities (since 1970) stadiums, violence in schools and universities and in the workplace. Even violence in the family and between spouses has increased, so I will try on this topic to highlight the phenomenon of marital violence in the Algerian family and to highlight forms of this violence and to suggest some solutions to address this phenomenon.

The problematic:

-What are the factors and causes that lead to the spread of the phenomenon of marital violence in the Algerian family? What are the forms of this violence?

- What are the mechanisms for its treatment?

Hypotheses of study:

-There are differences in the forms of violence to which one of the spouses is subjected from the view of the Spouses according to the gender variable.

-There are differences in the type of difficulties that a spouse faces from one of the spouses, according to the variable of experience.

-There are statistically significant differences in the areas of difficulties facing one of the battered spouses from their point of view. This is according to the variable of the individual differences between them.

The objectives of the study: can be summarized below:

- Identify the most important problems facing one of the battered spouses from their point of view.
- Knowing the type of difficulties faced by one of the abused spouses in the Algerian family from their point of view, according to the gender variable.

The limits of the study:

-Human frontiers: The study sample consisted of (75) Algerian families.

-Spatial boundaries: The study was conducted in the Medea region

Time span: during the months of September - October 2019.

The importance of the study:

1- Theoretical importance:

- Contributing to enriching the field of family sociology and social work, by showing the most important problems and difficulties facing the couples and hampering their stability, especially in the family.

2- Scientific importance:

- Attract the attention of specialists in the field of sociology in general, family sociology and social work in particular with the problems facing husbands who are subjected to violence within the Algerian family in particular from the side of social integration and family adjustment, and then work to overcome these problems as it should.

Previous studies:

1-Strouss et gillez study: conducted direct interviews with **2143** husbands and wives, and around **1985**, phone calls with husbands and wives to find out the situations that cause violence between them, and how they behave in such situations, and the researchers discovered that husbands or wives practiced **19** patterns of violence including slapping, punching, kicking, and threatening to use weapons. The results showed that both husbands

and wives used violence towards each other equally, and that the proportion of husbands who practiced violence harshly with their husbands was **12%** compared to **11%** for wives.

2- The "Miolen" study: a long study on violence directed towards children and their abuse. The study sample consisted of **497** women who suffer from mental illnesses, psychological and sexual problems, low self-esteem, and problems related to social relations. **7** of them, or **20%**, admitted to be victims of violence and abuse. They are treated to varying degrees in their childhood by their parents or their caregivers.

3- Study of "Jililand" and others: by studying marital violence, it dealt with the dynamics and patterns of family violence, methods of abuse between spouses and the main relationships that indicate the existence of many risks resulting from violence between spouses. The study reached many results, the most important of which are: that domestic violence varies with different experiences and conflict within the family and the prevailing violence is common among the general population. Some families are characterized by special patterns of severe violence and that violence against women comes from the closest persons such as the

husband and children, followed by other parties, and that violence is the result of loss of control and lack of Satisfaction of the need for independence, and because offear, anxiety, threat and lack of self-esteem, and the Results also differ from the aggression of women than men less in terms of the degree; aggression of women against women is more severe than the aggression of men against women, which often occurs between the partners in the period of courtship, early marriage, pregnancy, during separation and divorce

(معن خليل، العمر(2010) ، ص73)

Defining study terms:

1- Violence:

Violence is one of the societal phenomena that are prevalent in most regions of the world, and is not limited to a specific age group, which is a physical, verbal or movement force issued by one party towards another party, causing psychological, physical, and possibly sexual harm as well, as it happens and negative results abound in which violence is a major cause such as depression, suicide, killing, etc (Kristine M jacquin(2019).p17).

2- Marital Violence:

The Lebanese Democratic Women Gathering defines marital violence as "the violence directed by the partner to his partner, whereby the man monopolizes power inside the home in the context of an unequal power relationship with his wife and the lack of recognition of equality between him and her and attempting to subjugate her according to his image in order to abolish it and this violence threatens the integrity of the wife and causing material, moral or psychological damage; who defines intimate partner violence as: "systematic behavior within a sexual relationship or by a former partner that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including physical abuse, sexual relations, sexual abuse, and control behaviors" (www.who.int)

3- Family: "It is the functional unit consisting of the husband, his wife, and children who are linked together by the blood link and their goals are common." (**Nabil Halilou (2013) , p. 01**)

1- The reasons for the prevalence of marital violence in the Algerian family:

The causes of domestic violence abounded among many scientific theories that attempted to find an explanation for the phenomenon of violence in the family, and some may generally see that most different

social systems give the husband the right to act in various family affairs, and that this right entitles him to use all methods, including Violence within the family. Cultures in many Arab countries, including Algeria, have been referring to this right. It is used only for couples with a tendency to abuse and use violence.

The causes leading to domestic violence overlap with the causes behind it and the factors that exacerbate it to a severe and harmful degree. The causes are related in nature to a group of elements, which are part of it as well and the most important are:

A- Personal components: Many people refer to this violence as an innate instinct in human nature, which makes people more inclined to violence, and its interaction with the group of moral, spiritual and cultural components that direct the individual.

B- The nature of the family system and its components: The family environment is considered a fertile environment for the growth of family violence and aggressive behavior of its members if the family suffers from physical and moral oppression and lack of harmony between its members, the absence of the language of communication, dialogue and understanding between

family members and the inappropriate formation of children.

C- Economic problems: Family problems leading to quarrels and conflicts are related to economic reasons, some of which are related to the general situation of society, some are related to the family and its members, and economic problems take different forms that lead to family violence, including unemployment, family burdens, debt accumulation, difficult living conditions, and family differences between family members on how to manage Family financial resources (أماني محمد رفعت قاسم (ص، 17)

2- Types of marital violence in the Algerian family:

Violence has different levels, starting with verbal violence, which is insulting, reprimanding, and physical violence that is beating, quarreling, and infringing on others property by force, because life always brings new aspects of violent behavior whose patterns and causes differ in changing historical conditions in a specific time, place, and culture.

A- Physical violence: One of the most severe forms of violence practiced against the wife, which is the violent act that the husband performs to physically harm his wife, which is a behavior directed against the body

that is practiced by using various means such as pushing hard and throwing things towards the person that can harm him, as well as punches with hand and tightening hair with a hand, slapping, spitting on the face, burning, grasping force and attack using important tools. It is used with the aim of expressing physical strength and leaving traces on the body. It may lead to the loss of an organ of the body, fractures or burns, or cause deformities, or endanger the wife's life or beating with physical things like a stick, wood and iron and in some cases, white weapons and expulsion from the house and out to the street and overnight in the open (إيمان عبد الوهاب موسى(2007)، ص 152).

B- Psychological violence: which expresses all the verbal and verbal actions towards the woman with the aim of insulting her and touching her freedom, exploitation and marginalization, and all actions leading to her losing confidence in herself and not participate in decisions that concern her and the family, as well as intimidation, threats and absences from the home, preventing the wife from going out, and monitoring the wife's movement outside the home (كوثر عبد الحميد، 2011، ص 07).

C- Social violence: which is to deny women the right to exercise their social and personal rights, by preventing them from visiting their parents or relatives unlawfully, and preventing them from their social role in society, as well as from seeing a doctor to treat their diseases as well as preventing them from treating themselves for birth and infertility diseases, as well as depriving her from disposing of economic resources or

contributing to making financial decisions that concern her and affect her future and that makes her totally dependent on others and depriving her of inheritance and ownership (هيفا أبو غزالة 2001، ص 02)

3- Characteristics of marital violence:

Every social phenomenon has characteristics that reflect its positive and negative content, and through it we can judge it from being harmful to society by confronting its standards and values or it is feeding its standards and enhancing its values. Accordingly, we will present its characteristics to learn about its general nature in terms of being the positive or negative side and they are as follows:

A- It is a phenomenon that represents the inequality of two people in the cultural and social rights and duties

associated with a marriage contract to establish a proportional societal nucleus, which opened the way for this difference to be used for bullying, hurting, or abusing one party over another.

B- The prevalence of marital violence between husbands and children represents a pathological family aspect that does not promote the family to the growing and developed level of a civilized society because it leads to its disintegration and delinquency of its children, so it is modernity at the present time because it does not

go with the spirit of the civilized era.

C-It concerns an existing bilateral relationship between the spouses, so it will be confined between them, unless it is disclosed.

D- It is related to the cohesion of the family, which does not push or urge the wife or children to report what happened to her except for those who are very close to the family, and they are usually elderly people in the two families by modifying, correcting or altering the cause of violence.

F-It is linked to social clamor in which others speak, which leads to defamation and scandal, and spreading rumors about the wife's reputation and relationship with

her husband, and this is a strong deterrent in Arab culture and prevents the wife from disclosing her problems with her husband and his abuse, and beating him because that means disrespect and appreciation of one side, and this does not satisfy it, because it is the strongest of the customary social controls in Arab society.

G-It is a hidden phenomenon that is not practiced in front of others so that it cannot be seen because it:

- It is located inside the walls, meaning inside the rooms or houses.

- The security authorities are not notified of them when they occur.

- The customary controls are embedded in the subjectivity of the husband, father or brother, so its influence on him is strong, which leads him to hide his violence from others.

- In most cases, the wife's family is not informed of her arrival.

- The husband, father or big brother are not subject to criminal legal procedures if any of the family members offended or harmed.

- The media does not report violent events that happen to the wife or children because it has not been reported.

-Violence does not represent the case of the perpetrator, and the wife does not represent the victim's case from the point of view of her traditional marital roles, but rather they represent it from the angle of modern marital roles (معن خليل العمر (2010)، ص 182)

4- Mechanisms to address the phenomenon of marital violence in the Algerian family:

Addressing the phenomenon of violence is not limited to one party and not to the other. Rather, it requires the necessity of uniting the efforts of all actors in society, including associations, relevant authorities, media men and imams, in the process of preparation and education to create a balanced society that does not prevail in chaos and violence. To achieve this, it must:

- Carry out thorough and in-depth sociological and psychological studies on the phenomenon of marital violence in order to give us an idea of the causes of this phenomenon, whether inside cities or rural areas, as well as knowledge of the various age groups that affect it by the intensity of the phenomenon of violence among wives, because these gifts help to control this phenomenon.

- The educational solution and the spread of religious culture through proper socialization and the spread of a culture of dialogue in the family and social milieu, while realizing the danger of neglecting the educational curricula of the vocabulary of civil and cultural education.

- The media outlets must fulfill their educational roles instead of continuing to broadcast media items, especially TV series violence.

- The government strives hard to provide permanent jobs to eliminate unemployment and poverty, which are essential reasons for the growing phenomenon of violence within families and between spouses, as well as the application of the principle of social justice and equal opportunities.

- Resisting the manifestations of social, class, racial discrimination, intolerance in all its forms, hatred and revenge, with the cooperation of the relevant authorities, including education, information, security and justice.

- Establishing counseling and psychological support centers to reduce the phenomenon of violence. Work must be done to prepare young people for marriage to know the size of the responsibility that awaits them by organizing meetings with married couples and others to

understand the matter, as well as the role of the clergy, so that we can create a balanced society free from this violent phenomenon, as Divorce rates and quarrels between families are rising.

Application procedures:

Study Approach :

The appropriate approach to the nature of the current study is the "descriptive approach" as it is based on data collection and statistical analysis in a relational and other differential way.

Study population and sample:

This study included a sample of husbands of both sexes, whose number was estimated to be: **75** pairs in **75** families, who are between **30** and 50 years old. The characteristics of the sample can be included as follows:

Table No (01) shows the characteristics of the sample according to gender variable

Number and Ratio Sex	The number	The ratio
Male	40	%58.00
female	35	%42.00
Total	75	% 100

Table no (01) indicates that the number of members of the sample numbered (75) husband and wife, of whom (40) were male, meaning (58.00%). And (35) female, or (42.00%).

Study tools and characteristics of the family socio:

A questionnaire prepared by (Boualak Kamal (2017)) was used in a study on integrating students in public schools in Palestine, regarding the identification of the degree of difficulties facing the inclusion of students with disabilities in primary schools, and this is from the viewpoint of teachers, and the tool consisted of its three parts:

- **Part one:** It includes preliminary data on the examined persons represented in years of experience.

- **The second part:** It included paragraphs that measure violence committed by the spouses in the Algerian family, from their point of view, as the number of these paragraphs reached (56) items, distributed on four main dimensions (areas): addiction, communication, care and attention, and behavior inside the home.

In this study, I modified one part of the questionnaire paragraphs on a two-dimensional scale (yes / no) corresponding to degree (1-2), and the other part on a three-dimensional scale (always / sometimes / rarely) corresponding to (1-2-3) degrees according to what serves this study...

In the analysis phase, the triple scale paragraphs were converted into a bilateral scale in order to facilitate reading and interpretation of the results, and the negative resolution paragraphs were re-coded to become positive (and these paragraphs are: 5-1 from the second part and 4-9-13-16-17 from the third part. Accordingly, the bilateral scale became:

- 1) - No difficulty
- 2)-There is difficulty

The following table shows the nature of the performance paragraphs and the distribution of paragraphs over the study dimensions.

Table (02): Distribution of paragraphs of the study tool according to its main dimensions

Dimensions	Paragraphs of the triple scale Sometimes) - rarely - (always	Paragraphs of the second part bilateral scale (yes- (no	Total
Addiction	1-2	-27-1-2-3-4-5-15 .22-23-24-25-26	14
Communication	3-4	7-28	4
Care and attention		6-8-10-29	4
Behavior inside the home		-13-14-16-17-18 -21-30-31-9-11-12 19-20	17
Total	8	31	39

Statistical methods:

To test the validity of the study hypotheses, SPSS was used to apply the following statistical methods:

-Arithmetic mean - standard deviation - Spearman Brown equation.

-Test to detect significant differences attributable to

two variables (gender / years of experience).

In the analysis phase, the triple scale paragraphs were converted into a bilateral scale in order to facilitate reading and interpretation of the results, and the negative resolution paragraphs were re-coded to be positive (these paragraphs are: 5-1 from the second part and 4-9-13-16-17 from the third part). Therefore, the bilateral ladder has become meaning.

1-No difficulty (1).

2- There is difficulty (2).

Presentation and discussion of the study results:

Presenting the results of the first hypothesis which states: "There are differences in the forms of violence to which one of the spouses is subjected from the viewpoint of the spouses according to the gender variable»...

To answer this question, arithmetic averages and standard deviations were extracted to the degree of the respondents' response to the forms of differences in the forms of violence that families with one of the spouses may face subject to violence, as shown in the following table:

Table No (03): shows the differences in the forms of violence to which one of the spouses is subjected according to their gender variable

fields of study	SMA	standard deviation
Punching	1.67	0.27
beating	1.79	0.20
Clouds	1.67	0.29
Tensile strength of hair	1.40	0.23

Table No (3), shows that the highest arithmetic average of the degree of differences in the forms of violence to which one of the spouses is exposed has reached the highest degree for hitting with a degree of (1.79), and this indicates that hitting is the most used type of violence between spouses, while the results showed that stress Hair is one of the least forms of violence experienced by one of the spouses, with an average response (1.40) **Presenting the results of the second hypothesis:** which states that "there are differences in the type of difficulties that one of the spouses faces from the viewpoint of one of the spouses according to the experience variable".

Table No (04): shows the results of the differences in the type of difficulties that one of the spouses faces from the point of view of one of the spouses according to the gender variable

Sex	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	Areas of difficulty	value	Significance level
Male	1.60	0.19	Communication	-2.20	Function
Female	1.65	0.15			No significant
Male	1.62	0.20	Social integration	-1.65	
Female	1.70	0.22			Function
Male	1.58	0.31	Compatibility	-0.79	Function
Female	1.60	0.29			
Male	1.47	0.22	Family	-2.34	No significant

Table No (04), shows that there are statistically significant differences at the level of significance (0.05) between the arithmetic averages of the degree of differences in the type of difficulties facing a married person from the viewpoint of one of the spouses according to the gender variable in the fields of communication, social integration, family compatibility, interest and care facing one of the spouses that are due to a variable, and this is for the benefit of females, where

the values of “gender” are statistically significant at the level **0.05**” in favor of females, where the values were:

T- «-2.20, -1.65, -2.34 '.

While the results did not show any statistically significant differences between the mean of the degree of response of pairs to the field of family compatibility "in the family, where the value of **T (-0.79)** is not statistically significant at the level **0.05**.

Present the results of the third hypothesis which states that:

- "There are statistically significant differences in the areas of difficulties facing one of the battered spouses from their point of view. This is according to the variable of individual differences between them."

We have also found that there are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance (**0.05**) between the arithmetic averages for the degree of differences, the difficulties facing one of the battered spouses according to the domains of the variable of the individual differences according to the field of those four difficulties; learning resources, socialization and living level as well as the degree of awareness faced by one of

the spouses according to the variable of individual differences, due to the variable of experience, where the value of "T" was **0.62-**, **-0.45**, **-0.75**, **-0.39**, respectively, and it is not statistically significant at the level of **0.05**.

Discussion and interpretation of the study results:

-The first hypothesis:

The results of the study showed the highest arithmetic mean of the degree of differences in the forms of violence experienced by one of the spouses has reached the highest degree of beating with a degree of (1.79), and this indicates that beating is the most used type of violence between spouses, while the results showed that the pulling of hair is the least form of violence to which one of the spouses is exposed. The couples believe that marital violence leads to the disintegration of the family and the lack of trust and mutual respect between its members, just as it reproduces the violence, so the children who see the father who is abusing the mother may also abuse them. Expelling the wife from the marital home, depriving her of custody of the children, seeing them, or divorce, as it may lead to children leaving school or their delinquency and delinquency, and marrying girls at a young age.

And among the effects of violence as well, the spouses stated that violence leaves negative effects on the battered woman in front of her family, and this is called schizophrenia, and the battered ones become self-defeating and hate the outside world, the mood becomes sharp and the battered ones remain confined to his violent space, which affects his psyche and affects his children Also, the degree of depression and anxiety of one of them increases, and one of the effects that violence leaves is the demolition of the family entity and its formation, going to divorce and leaving children, which leads to damage to the marital bond, and this is all due to lack of resorting to reason, peace, dialogue and concession in some mothers. And it is from both sides, and the most dangerous of that conflict is between those families whose blood was fused by the lineage association.

On the other hand, the results showed that the lowest mean arithmetic score for violence by "pulling hair" was **1.40**, which indicates that it is the least used form of violence between spouses in the Algerian family.

The results of this study are consistent with the results of the "Jililand" and other studies, which showed that domestic violence varies according to the

Experiences of conflict within the family, that prevailing violence is common among the general population and some families are characterized by special patterns of severe violence and that violence directed at women comes from the closest persons such as husband and children, followed by other parties. Violence is the result of loss of control, lack of fulfillment of the need for independence, and because of fear, anxiety, threat, and lack of self-esteem. Another consequence of this is that women's aggression differs from men, it is less in terms of the degree and aggression of women against women, it is more severe than men's aggression against women, which occurs mostly by partners in the period of courtship and early marriage and pregnancy and during the separation and divorce.

The second hypothesis:

The results of the second hypothesis showed differences in the quality of the difficulties faced by one of the spouses from the point of view of one of the spouses according to the experience variable (except for family compatibility, which did not show any differences) according to the gender variable.

This result differs with the study of “Strouss” and “Gillez” and the results have shown that both

husbands and wives equally used violence against each other, and that the proportion of husbands who practiced violence cruelly with their husbands was 12% compared to 11% for wives.

The third hypothesis:

The results of this hypothesis are consistent with the study of the “Meoli” study, which is a long study on violence directed towards children and their abuse. The sample of the study consisted of women suffering from mental illnesses, psychological and sexual problems, low self-esteem, and problems related to social relationships. The results showed that both husbands and wives equally used violence towards each other, and that the proportion of husbands who practiced violence cruelly with their husbands was **12%** compared to **11%** for wives.

Study proposals:

- The necessity to orientate researchers in the field of family sociology and social work to the phenomenon of marital violence in the Algerian family, which has become known in recent times in order to reach effective solutions to reduce of this dangerous phenomenon.
- Notifying all the constituted bodies of their difference regarding the seriousness of this phenomenon, which leads to

a high rate of divorce in society in order to gradually eliminate the effects of this phenomenon and the huge sums it costs for the treasury to fight it.

-The necessity of finding an effective partnership between the laboratory of family, development, prevention of delinquency and criminality at the University of Algeria 2 and the Ministry of Solidarity and Family on issues in order to conduct in-depth research on the causes of this phenomenon in order to find effective solutions to eliminate the phenomenon of marital violence in Algeria.

- Opening the cells of listening, guidance and family guidance through all the municipalities of the national country in order to sensitize to the danger of this phenomenon, especially for those who are about to marry or for newly married couples.

Conclusion:

Finally, what we can say about the phenomenon of marital violence in the Algerian family is that it leaves several negative effects that we summarize regarding whether for the mother, child or society, for the mother, one of the consequences of violence on the mother or wife is that it leaves her with negative social and psychological effects such as depression and anxiety, low feelings of self-esteem and lack of confidence. The value of her functions within the family, violating her dignity and femininity, and she is unable

to continue her mission as a mother and sometimes accepts this type of violence to reproduce it in the long run as a result of adopting this type of family values, customs and standards.

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