

The Impact of the Corona Pandemic on the Social Aspects of the Jordanian Family: A field Study based on Viewpoint of the Education Institution Members at Amman University College for Financial and Administrative Sciences

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Abstract

The study aims to find out the impact of the Corona pandemic on the social side of the Jordanian family from the education institution members' point of view at Amman University College of AlBalqa Applied University. It depends on the descriptive approach to meet its purposes. The study sample consisted of (72) respondents from the education institution members in college, and the results indicated a high-level impact of the Corona pandemic on the social sides (value, relations, and knowledge) of the Jordanian family from the point of view of the education institution at Amman University College, they also showed that there were statistically significant differences at $(0.05 \leq \alpha)$ among the levels of mentioned social sides because of the impact of the Corona pandemic, in addition, the differences were higher on the cognitive side. There were no statistically significant differences at the significance level (0.05) due to the variety of sex, but differences statistically significant at the level of the value side are due to the variable of age, in favor of the age group (50 years and over).

Keywords: Corona pandemic, social side, Jordanian family, Al-Balqa Applied University.

INTRODUCTION

Corona viruses were debuted in birds in 1932 as a cause of bronchitis, then members of that family were sequentially discovered as a source of disease in pigs, dogs, cats, bats, rats, mice, turkeys and cows, but the first human infection was in 1965. The Corona virus (Covid-19) is considered is an acute respiratory infection that is transmitted mainly as a result of close contact with an infected person through droplets generated by coughing, sneezing, or talking, or by hands contaminated with the virus as a result of contact with surfaces, tools or materials. The incubation period of the virus is from 2-14 days, and symptoms appear in (90%) of cases within five days in people who appear sick, and it is estimated that (30%) or

more of the infections do not show symptoms, and if they appear, they are mild and do not require any treatment in (80%) of the infected, moreover, the symptoms are moderate to severe in about (15%) of the cases and about (5%) of the cases are critical and require intensive care. The cases are more dangerous to the elderly and those with chronic diseases, cancer or immunodeficiency. It affects males more than females and mortality is higher among males. It is also more prevalent and deadly among poor and disadvantaged groups, and African or Spanish Americans. World Health Organization, 2020).

The first cases of Covid 19 virus were in 2019, and the first infections were recorded with the World Health Organization on January 10,

2020, and the infected cases have spread in China / Wuhan and many countries in the Americas, Europe and Asia, for this reason a case was announced. Ambulance and emergency was approved by the World Health Organization on January 31, 2020, and the Covid-19 virus was not considered a pandemic until March 11, 2020 (Center for Strategic Studies, 2020).

Furthermore, the impacts of the pandemic do not have to be uniformly bad, unless we consider the potential effects of viral exposure to be uniformly negative. The government stimulus payments, which were distributed to families in late April, were a distinctive aspect of the economic policy response. During the present COVID-19 epidemic, unemployment insurance was expanded in unprecedented ways. Indeed, a substantial percentage of families that lost their jobs had better wages throughout their jobless period than they had before the epidemic. As a result, for some families, this period amounted to paid family leave. The fast and substantial early federal reaction to assisting the jobless is a defining aspect of the COVID-19 pandemic, differentiating it from other periods of high job loss, such as the Great Recession of 2008 (Ali, 2017).

The crisis of novel coronavirus in Jordan is greater and deeper than any crisis or disaster that was caused by nature or man during the past century and a half at least. With limited economic resources and their harsh social effects, Jordan has placed the highest priority on dealing with the epidemic through the application of safety measures, the most important of which are strict social distancing due to the lack of treatment for this epidemic, hence, the highest priority has been given to controlling social behaviors Jordan (Economic and Social Council, 2020).

The government has taken numerous procedures to control the virus and contribute to the medical, economic and social protection of the Jordanian society, but the most important is social protection, that after declaring the Corona pandemic as a global crisis, and considering it a global epidemic, the Jordanian

government took the initiative to put restrictions that oblige private and governmental organizations and institutions to maintain their workers, and imposed restrictions on reducing workers' wages and providing liquidity, and granting exemptions to companies, due to the imposition of defense orders represented in the imposition of a comprehensive ban on roaming, isolating governorates from each other, in addition to closing some cities for several months Naser, (Al-Hadithi, Dahmash, Alwafi, Alwan, and Abdullah, 2020).

The Jordanian government has taken many actions to control the virus and give a share into the protection of Jordanian society; the most essential is protecting students' health, and ensuring the stability of the educational process without harming the health system. Distance learning was the best alternative obtainable to the Ministry of Education through entering a lesson platform "Darsak Platform", which is a "free Jordanian distance learning platform, which provides school students from the first grade to the second grade of secondary school educational lessons through video clips organized and scheduled according to the Jordanian education curriculum. It is offered by an elite group of male and female teachers to make it easier for students to continue their learning and follow up their study subjects," in addition to using the support program to enhance students' skills, from grades one to ten (Ministry of Education, 2020). The Corona pandemic stimulated the Jordanian government to develop the practice of Distance learning, until it has become an essential factor of the educational process system, and a prospect to improve it, and use it suitably during and after the Corona crisis (Haddadin, 2020).

University education has become practicing the same system (distance learning), and universities have closed their doors to students, to visitors, and to new students, due to this pandemic. Education has become broadcast from education institution members' homes, and lectures are held through the information technology systems that were established in those Universities, so the education institution members soon stay in their homes, and for very

long periods, getting to know their family members more, and overcome some barriers that were due to the long absence from home because of working for long hours. They also face some of the problems that happened as a result of that quarantine that lasted for more than three months. This pandemic has become a reality for the Jordanian local community in particular and the global community in general (Al-Balas, Al-Balas, Jaber, Obeidat, Al-Balas, Aborajoo, and Al-Balas, 2020).

It has shown positive and negative social effects on the members of Jordanian society as a result of the Corona pandemic, which this research is concerned with.

Study Problem:

The threat of infection and the subsequent concerns such as home isolation, headed for a change in the individuals' social responses to the natural interactions among them that stimulated them to act in unusual ways among the members of the same society, even the same family. Due to the daily and continuous media coverage of the death of Corona epidemic, individuals have a premonition and belief that touching things, being near other people, or breathing air in an enclosed space can be unsafe (Baggio M., 2020), this made them prefer to be away from others. Psychological problems and social relations will be further increased by young people who have lost their jobs, or because of the economic damage that resulted from the quarantine, and others have suffered from poor communication with loved ones, and although communication via the Internet was socially undesirable before the epidemic because it leads to create distances among members of society. However, after the outbreak of the epidemic and with the curfew and home isolation, the need for it increased, and it became the only available means of communicating with others.

In regards to providing access to suitable digital tools, children must live in a learning-friendly atmosphere at home. This may not be the case for a huge percentage of students from low-income households, who frequently have to

work in a tiny area crowded with other family members. Data from the 2018 PISA student questionnaire support such view (Di Pietro, Biagi, Costa, Karpiński and Mazza, 2020).

During her work as an education institution member at Amman University College - Al-Balqa Applied University, majoring in sociology, the researcher suffered from the conditions of comprehensive bans, long home stays, and social isolation. She also noted some social changes that occurred to her family members as a result of the Corona pandemic, as well as some changes that occurred to members of her colleagues' families surrounding her. Some of these changes are positive and negative. However, the Corona pandemic itself is a major problem suffered by members of Jordanian society in all its segments, but this study addressed a specific group to answer the study question, which is "Is there an impact of the Corona pandemic on the social aspects of the Jordanian family from the point of view of the education institution members at Amman University College"?

Study Questions:

The study answers the following study questions:

1. Is there a statistically significant effect at the level ($0.05 \leq \alpha$) of the Corona pandemic on the social aspects (value, relations, and knowledge) of the Jordanian family from the point of view of the education institution members at Amman University College?
2. Are there statistically significant differences in ($0.05 \leq \alpha$) among the levels of social aspects (value, relationships, and knowledge) due to the impact of the Corona pandemic?
3. Are there statistically significant differences at the level ($0.05 \leq \alpha$) in the impact of the Corona pandemic on the social aspects of the Jordanian family from the viewpoint of the education institution members at Amman University College due to the variable for sex and age?

Objectives of the Study:

The study aims to identify:

1. The impact of the Corona pandemic on the social aspects (value, relations, and knowledge) of the Jordanian family from the viewpoint of the education institution members at Amman University College.
2. The significance of the differences among the levels of social aspects (value, relations, and knowledge) attributed to the impact of the Corona pandemic.
3. The significance of the differences in the impact of the Corona pandemic on the social aspects of the Jordanian family from the point of view of the education institution members at Amman University College attributed to the variable of sex and age.

The Importance of Study:

Theoretical Importance:

- The lack of studies at the local level that dealt with the subject (according to the researcher's knowledge) despite its importance and its impact on society in general and on an important segment of it, which makes it useful to have such a study to enrich the scientific library of researchers.
- The current study may be one of the sources that benefit researchers in Arab and Jordanian universities and study centers and a starting point for many national studies that seek to make a comprehensive assessment and review of all civil society institutions that are concerned with the impact of crises on Jordanian society.

Practical Importance:

The subject of the study is of very great importance after the repercussions of the Jordanian society on the social, psychological, and local economic situation and the impact of many local and regional variables that increased the level of crises, and the accompanying emergence of many problems such as high crimes and rates of family and community violence in addition to a high rate of unemployment.

The world in general and Jordan in particular was exposed to an emergency medical event (the Corona pandemic) (Covid-19), which called for attention and focus on the role of civil society institutions and their effectiveness in educating members of society, and maintaining social security, as this study benefits those in charge of developing support policies Social and working to educate community members about everything related to crises and their impact on the social aspects of Jordanian families.

The Limits of the Study:

The study is defined as follows:

Human limits: education institution members.

Time limits: during the first semester of the academic year 2020/2021.

Place limits: Amman University College - Al-Balqa Applied University.

Study Determinants:

The limitations of the study are represented in the lack of previous studies related to the subject of the study, as well as the difficulty of distributing the study questionnaire to the sample members directly, as the questionnaire was applied online, due to the defense orders related to the Corona pandemic in Jordan, which require distance learning.

Terminology of Study:

Impact: the mark left by a thing (the dictionary of meanings), and in this study, the effect is intended to be the mark left by the Corona pandemic.

Corona Pandemic (Covid-19): The Corona virus pandemic is considered one of the most prominent crises of the year 2020, as the World Health Organization revealed at the end of the year 2019 the presence of a number of cases of pneumonia of unknown cause in the city of Wuhan in eastern China, after which Chinese scientists concluded that a virus a new coronavirus from the Corona family is the cause of these cases, and at first the virus was mainly confined to China, then quickly turned into a global epidemic about which speculation

abounded (Badr, 2020), and the Corona virus is a wide strain of viruses Which in humans cause respiratory illnesses ranging in severity from the common cold to the most harmful (World Health Organization., 2020).

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in unprecedented worldwide morbidity and death, with population mental health consequences becoming a major concern and specific concerns recognized within the family environment. The COVID-19 epidemic, in particular, has created additional risks to families through social isolation as a result of physical isolating measures, school/child care reductions, financial and employment uncertainty, unstable housing, and limitations in accessibility to health and social care. These changes have fundamentally disrupted the systems and institutions that traditionally worked to promote the psychological health and well-being of families while also minimizing the risks that relate to health and social inequalities. [9].

One of the dangerous dimensions of the Covid-19 epidemic, apart from the high number of injured and deaths, is the risks that the family environment has been exposed to in general, as this epidemic has created social isolation for families as a result of physical isolation measures and the reduction of school care, especially child care, in addition to financial uncertainty and employment, and other restrictions and difficulty Access to health and social care, disruption of institutions promoting mental health and well-being of families (Gadermann, Thomson, Richardson, Gagné, McAuliffe, Hirani and Jenkins, 2021)

The Social aspects: Social aspects have several definitions represented in social values, social factors, and social principles, as they are known as the foundation upon which societies are built. Desirable qualities for members of society, which are determined by culture, such as tolerance, strength, social principles or values are of several types and have reasons that lead to their absence, and have ways to enhance them (Al-Salami, 2019), and procedurally, the social side in the current study is intended to research the social sides

that the study dealt with it, which is the value aspect of the family, social relations and the knowledge aspect of the Jordanian family in light of the Corona pandemic, and it will be measured through the responses of the study sample members to the questionnaire items.

The Family: (Ali,2017). defines the family as: individuals formed together by marriage or blood ties, and between them a set of social bonds and direct permanent interactive activities, and its members may live under one roof (nuclear families) (husband and wife alone or with their children, or A husband alone with his children, or a wife alone with her children), and it may be an (extended family) consisting of three or four generations.

Moreover, the family is a social unit, and even if its members do not occupy a shared residence, the unit might exist as a society and culture. This definition may be too wide to suit the goal of identifying a family unit for the aim of analyzing it as a factor in indicators such as health (Sharma, 2016).

Jordanian Family: The family that lives in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

It is defined procedurally as the families to which the educational institution members at Amman University College belong.

Educational institution: The educational institution is defined procedurally in this study as “teachers working at Amman University College - Al-Balqa Applied University in the first semester of the academic year (2020/2021).

Previous Studies:

1. A study conducted by UNFPA (2020) entitled “The Novel Coronavirus (Covid-19): From a Sex Perspective, Protecting Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights and Promoting Sex Equality.

This study aimed to communicate key messages about the Corona virus to members of society, as this study is considered a qualitative study, and one of its main messages was that

the outbreak of diseases affects women and men differently, and in times of crises such as the outbreak of the disease, women and girls may be more vulnerable to violence than the side of the intimate partner and other forms of family violence, and that the issue of sexual and reproductive health and rights is an important issue in the field of public health that receives great attention during the outbreak of epidemics, and it is necessary to provide means of family planning and other services related to sexual and reproductive health, in addition to that updating referral pathways for sex-based violence. The study presented ways to prevent the Corona virus, and the results of the study showed an increase in sex-based violence during the Corona pandemic. The study recommended the need to provide accurate and supportive care and messages in order to enhance the safety, dignity and rights of people, and the need to ensure that great attention is paid to sexual and reproductive health and rights during the Corona crisis (United Nations Population Fund, 2020).

2. A study entitled "Gender and Covid-19", and the aim of the study was to show the difference in the impact of the epidemic on men and women, as individuals differ in their experiences based on their social, biological and sexual characteristics, as well as based on their interactions with other variables, so the gender perspective must be based on it. All national and global strategic plans in the face of Covid-19, in addition to the need for these plans to ensure the effective and meaningful participation of the affected groups in both decision-making and implementation (World Health Organization., 2020).

3. Saleh, Abbas, Amweleh (2020) study entitled "Social Fear and the Corona Pandemic", Social Fear and the Corona Pandemic.

This study is divided into two parts, the first section discusses the agenda of religions and the Corona epidemic, and the second discusses the pandemic in societies in crisis and ways to address it. The first topic dealt with the relationship between religious rituals and the Corona epidemic and how the spread of the

epidemic affected all life, in addition to the cancellation of many religious rituals and traditions due to fear of this epidemic. The research paper, then addresses the effects of the Corona pandemic in causing psychological disorders for any person facing any danger, especially if the risk is a global epidemic. Then the research goes to clarify what the Corona crisis is and what are its types and causes. As for the second section, it focuses on the most important approaches to diagnosing crises, how to study them, the stages of their development, and the most important obstacles to crisis management. Finally, the study ended with the most important measures taken by the Iraqi Ministry of Health to confront the Corona pandemic, which are ignoring the crisis, suppressing the crisis, forming a committee to discuss the crisis, underestimating the crisis, breathing from the crisis, the way to empty the crisis, the method of isolating the crisis-making forces, and finding ways to extinguish the crisis. (Saleh, Abbas and Amweleh, 2020).

4. Moldicz Study (2020), "Social Impact of Coronavirus on Hungarian Society"

The Social Impact of the Coronavirus on the Hungarian Society

The current study aimed to identify the social impact of the coronavirus on Hungarian society. The spread of the coronavirus in Europe and Hungary has already clearly changed the way of life. The direct effects of the virus on the economy were discussed, and the study dealt with the social effects of the medium and long-term complications of the virus, and the immediate policy measures to deal with the crisis, as the crisis, socially affected the Hungarian society, by predicting the high rate of unemployment and the dwindling of vacant jobs, and that the harsh measures to contain the spread of the disease in a way. It is essential that it will change the way of life, and the study recommended the necessity of activating the "social distancing" measure, and this will be the new standard in dealing with the pandemic. And activating government measures that affect social life, and then researching the issue of the effects that can be expected in the labor market (Moldicz, C, 2020).

5. Aslam Study (2020) , “Covid-19 and the importance of social distancing”

Covid-19 and Importance of Social Distance

This study clarified the announcement of the outbreak of the new Corona virus known as Covid-19, and considered it a public health emergency by the World Health Organization, where more than one million people affected by the disease live with more than (50,000) deaths, and the study showed that social distancing is the best A way to reduce the interactions of individuals, and prevent the spread of disease between people, and the study focused on how to use social distancing to deal with the epidemic globally and the issues that must be addressed to avoid the threat of the Corona virus, Covid-19 (Aslam, 2020).

6. The United Nations (2020) conducted a study entitled “Covid-19 and Violence against Women and Girls: Addressing the Shadow Epidemic.”

Covid-19 and Violence against Women and Girls: Addressing the Shadow Pandemic

The study presented the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on violence against women and girls, as the study called for measures that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls in light of the closure conditions imposed during the Corona pandemic, as well as measures that ensure the safety of women and girls in long-term recovery plans, The study found that the most common type of violence against women and girls was sexual violence, and then economic violence. The study made recommendations that should be considered by all sectors of society, from governments and multilateral institutions to civil society organizations, private companies and donors, with examples of actions that have already been taken. In addition to providing the latest research and data on violence against women and girls in the context of a public health crisis, the study looked at the social and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, which it called the "shadow pandemic" (UN Women, 2020).

7. Xia Study (2020), Practical Exploration of School-Family Cooperative Education during the COVID-19 Epidemic: A Case Study of Zhenjiang Experimental School in Jiangsu Province, China.

The study aimed to identify the practical exploration of school-family cooperative education during the COVID-19 epidemic: a case study of Zhenjiang Experimental School in Jiangsu Province, China.

As the country grapples with the COVID-19 pandemic, the "School's Out, But Class's On" campaign has been launched in schools everywhere. In order to do well in school education services and reduce the impact of the epidemic on ordinary education and learning, Zhenjiang Experimental School in Jiangsu Province has closely contacted parents, conducted school-family cooperative education through school and family cooperation, and worked together to ensure the quality of learning for students during the COVID epidemic -19, and work together to promote the all-round development of students. We used the practice of Zhenjiang Experimental School during the COVID-19 epidemic as an example to explore a new path to integrate homeschooling and schooling (Xia,2020).

Study Methodology:

The study was based on the use of the descriptive approach to suit the purposes of the current study, which examines the impact of the Corona pandemic on the social aspects of the Jordanian family, a field study of the educational institution - Amman University College, Al-Balqa Applied University.

Study Population and Sample:

The study population consisted of all education institution members at Amman University College of Al-Balqa Applied University, who numbered (85) members, according to the statistics of the Human Resources Department at Al-Balqa Applied University for the academic year (2020 AD). The study population, which numbered (72) education institution members, the study tool

was distributed to them electronically, and after retrieving the questionnaires and starting the statistical analysis process, it was found that (59.7%) of the study sample members were males, and (40.3%) They were female, and regarding age, the number of education institution members within the age group (30 - less than 40 years) reached (17) members, and they represented (23.6%) of the sample members, and it was found that (29) members were within the category The age group is (40-less than 50 years), with a percentage of (40.3%) of the study sample, while the number of education institution members aged (50 years and over) was (26), and they represented (36.1%) of the study sample. Study sample members.

The specializations of the education institution members varied, as it was represented in accounting, at a rate of (15.3%) of the study sample. They were within the specialization of accounting information systems, and a percentage of (19.4%) were in the specialization of management information systems, and it was found that there are other specializations with a percentage of (34.7%) of the study sample members.

The number of children for each educational institution member was identified, and it was noted from the results that (19.4%) of the study sample had no children, and (54.2%) of them had between (1-3) children. It was found that (25%) of the study sample members had between (4-6) children, and more than (6) children belonged to only one education institution member.

Study Tool:

In collecting the study data, the researcher relied on building a scale to identify the impact of the Corona pandemic on the social aspects of the Jordanian family. This study scale may consist of two parts:

The first section: includes demographic information, consisting of: sex, age, specialization, and number of children.

The second section: which includes the impact of the Corona pandemic on the social

aspects, which includes three sub-axes, namely (the value side, which is measured through 11 paragraphs), (the side of relationships, which is measured through 11 paragraphs), and (the cognitive aspect, which is measured through 11 items), and the scale items are answered through the five-point Likert scale, which takes the following alternatives: (strongly agree, take the score 5, agree, take the score 4, neutral, take the score 3, disagree, and take the score 2, disagree Severely, take class 1).

Scale Correction:

The five-point Likert scale was corrected into three levels, with a score between (1.00 - less than 2.33) representing the lowest degree, between (2.33 - less than 3.67) representing the medium degree, and a high degree between (3.67-5.00).

Validity of the Study Tool:

The study tool was presented to (5) arbitrators from education institution members at Amman University College affiliated to Al-Balqa Applied University, in order to express their opinions on the validity of the content and the affiliation of the phrases to the scale and their suitability for measuring what was set to measure, and the degree of clarity, and then appropriate modifications were suggested, and based on The opinions of the arbitrators were modified some of the paragraphs, and the arbitrators expressed their desire to interact with the paragraphs of the tool, which consists of (12) paragraphs, which indicates the apparent honesty of the tool.

Stability of the Study Instrument:

Cronbach's alpha test was used to identify the internal consistency of the study tool items. After conducting the test, the study found that the coefficient of Cronbach's alpha stability for the value side was (0.928), and the value of Cronbach's alpha for the relationship side was (0.690), and the value of Cronbach's alpha for the cognitive side was (0.826), the value of Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the scale as a whole was (0.935), which is an acceptable value for the purposes of this study.

Study Procedures:

The study process went through some necessary procedures to reach the results of the study, as the previous theoretical literature related to the subject of the study was reviewed, and the study benefited from some measurement tools applied in some previous studies. Education institution members at Amman University College), and after that, the questionnaires were collected and sorted for the purposes of statistical analysis, and the results were extracted in light of the responses. The data collection process took (30) days, due to the repercussions of the Corona crisis.

Study Variables:

The study included independent variables related to the Corona pandemic and some demographic variables for education institution members, which are (sex, age), and the dependent variable was represented in the social aspects of the family represented in the sub-dependent variables (value side, relations side, and cognitive side).

Statistical Methods Used:

The statistical package SPSS-Version 22 was used to extract the results, and the study relied on extracting frequencies and percentages to describe the study sample members according to their demographic characteristics, and using Cronbach's alpha test to verify the stability of the tool, as well as using arithmetic averages and standard deviations to identify, and using a test The One Sample T-test, in addition to the use of the Independent Sample T-test, the use of the One Way ANOVA, and the use of the LSD test for dimensional comparisons.

Outcomes:

The descriptive and inferential statistics method was used to identify the impact of the Corona pandemic on the social aspects of the Jordanian family - a field study for the teaching staff at Amman University College, Al-Balqa Applied University, and the following are the results:

Results related to the first question: Is there a statistically significant effect at the level (0.05

$\leq \alpha$) of the Corona pandemic on the social aspects (value, relations, and knowledge) of the Jordanian family from the point of view of the education institution members at Amman University College?

To answer the first question, the arithmetic averages and standard deviations were calculated to identify the impact of the Corona pandemic on the social aspects (value, relations, and knowledge) of the Jordanian family from the point of view of the education institution members at Amman University College, and table (1) illustrates this:

Table (1) *Arithmetic averages and standard deviations to identify "the impact of the Corona pandemic of the social aspects (value, relations, and knowledge) of the Jordanian family" arranged in descending order.*

N o.	Social side	SM A	Standar Deviation	Ranking	Level
3.	Cognitive side	4.04	0.45	1	high
2.	Value side	3.88	0.69	2	high
1.	Relationships side	3.77	0.44	3	high
	Arithmetic general average	3.90	0.48		high

Table (1) shows that the arithmetic averages of (for the impact of the Corona pandemic on the social aspects), ranged between (4.04 and 3.77), where the effect obtained a total arithmetic mean (3.90), which is of the high level, and it was found that the Corona pandemic affected In the rank on the (knowledge aspect) and it got the highest arithmetic mean (4.04), with a standard deviation (0.45), which is of the high level, and in the second place, the Corona pandemic affected the value aspect, with an arithmetic mean (3.88) and a standard deviation (0.69), which is of the high level, and in the third place, the impact of the Corona pandemic came on the aspect of relationships and it obtained an

arithmetic mean (3.77) and a standard deviation (0.44), which is also from the high level.

This indicates that the Corona pandemic affected the social aspects of the Jordanian family at a high level from the point of view of the education institution members at Amman University College.

Table (2) *Arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the responses of the study sample members to the items "the impact of the Corona pandemic on the value aspect" are arranged in descending order.*

No.	Social Aspect	SMA	Standard Deviation	Ranking	Level
3	Increased interest among family members.	4.13	0.73	1	high
4	Collaboration between family members has become a title for accomplishing tasks in the home.	4.10	0.87	2	high
7	The level of religious faith in family members increased.	4.04	0.76	3	high
1	The importance of dialogue between family members increased.	3.97	0.93	4	high
6	Increased level of parental obedience in children.	3.97	0.84	4	high
2	Altruism spread among family members.	3.88	0.96	6	high
8	Resorting to the basics of proper education for children.	3.88	0.82	6	high
10	The new generations' awareness of the value of the old ones, such as grandfather and grandmother, has increased.	3.82	0.98	8	high
5	Instilled in family members the principles of patriotism.	3.65	0.91	9	middle
9	Curfew hours contributed to monitoring the behavior of family members.	3.65	0.98	9	middle
11	The level of relations between neighbors (social solidarity) increased.	3.63	1.07	11	middle
	Arithmetic general average	3.65	0.98		high

Table (2) states that the arithmetic averages of (the impact of the Corona pandemic on the value aspect), ranged between (4.13 and 3.63),

First: The impact of the Corona pandemic on the value aspect:

To identify the impact of the Corona pandemic on the value aspect of the Jordanian family from the point of view of the teaching staff at Amman University College, the arithmetic averages and deviations were extracted, and Table (2) illustrates this:

where the effect obtained a total arithmetic mean (3.88), which is of the high level, and paragraph no. (3) had the highest arithmetic

mean, which amounted to (4.13), and with a standard deviation (0.73), which is from the high level. Normative (0.87), which is of a high level, as the paragraph states (the cooperation between family members has become a title for accomplishing tasks inside the home).

In the last place, paragraph no. (11) came with an arithmetic mean (3.63) and a standard deviation (1.07), which is from the average level, as the paragraph stated that (the level of

relations between neighbors (social solidarity) increased).

Second: The impact of the Corona pandemic on the relations aspect:

To identify the impact of the Corona pandemic on the relations aspect of the Jordanian family from the point of view of the teaching staff at Amman University College, the arithmetic averages and deviations were extracted, and Table (3) illustrates this:

Table (3) *The arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the responses of the study sample members to the items "the impact of the Corona pandemic on the relationship aspect" are arranged in descending order.*

No.	Social Aspect	SMA	Standard Deviation	Ranking	Level
1	The level of time spent among family members increased.	4.33	0.80	1	high
6	Not participating in events (such as weddings and weddings).	4.32	0.67	2	high
5	The level of communication with family and relatives has increased during the pandemic through social media.	4.14	0.84	3	high
11	Reduce the level of physical contact between working children and parents, in the interest of their health.	4.00	0.69	4	high
8	Parents got to know their children during the home quarantine period.	3.96	0.90	5	high
9	Bridges of trust extended between children and parents in light of the Corona pandemic.	3.86	0.79	6	high
7	The rate of positive interaction between family members increased.	3.78	0.86	7	high
10	The pandemic settled some differences between the brothers in the family.	3.51	0.96	8	middle
3	Young people are more likely to get married during the Corona pandemic.	3.50	1.13	9	middle
4	Divorces increased.	3.13	0.96	10	middle
2	Disagreements between family members increased.	2.94	1.10	11	middle
	Arithmetic general average	3.77	0.44		high

Table (3) clarifies that the arithmetic averages of (the impact of the Corona pandemic on the relations aspect), ranged between (4.33 and 2.94), where the effect scored a total arithmetic mean (3.77), which is of the high level, and paragraph no. (1) had the highest arithmetic mean, which amounted to (4.33), and with a standard deviation (0.80), which is from the high level.) With a standard deviation of (0.67), which is from the high level, where the paragraph states (the level of communication with parents and relatives increased during the pandemic through social media).

In the last place, paragraph no. (2) came with an arithmetic mean (2.94) and a standard

Table (4) *Arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the responses of the study sample members to the items "the impact of the Corona pandemic on the cognitive side" are arranged in descending order.*

No.	Social aspect	SMA	Standard Deviation	Ranking	Level
5	The level of communication with family and relatives has increased during the pandemic through social media.	4.44	0.55	2	high
1	The level of time spent among family members increased.	4.21	0.80	3	high
11	Reduce the level of physical contact between working children and parents, in the interest of their health.	4.13	0.60	4	high
2	Disagreements between family members increased.	4.10	0.77	5	high
3	Young people are more likely to get married during the Corona pandemic.	4.10	0.59	5	high
7	The rate of positive interaction between family members increased.	4.04	0.59	7	high
6	Not participating in events (such as weddings and weddings).	3.93	0.81	8	high
9	Bridges of trust extended between children and parents in light of the Corona pandemic.	3.93	0.74	8	high
10	The pandemic settled some differences between the brothers in the family.	3.78	0.86	10	high
8	Parents got to know their children during the home quarantine period.	3.32	1.12	11	middle
	Arithmetic general average	4.04	0.45		high

Table (4) explains that the arithmetic averages of (the impact of the Corona pandemic on the cognitive aspect), ranged between (4.46 and 3.32), where the effect scored a total arithmetic mean (3.32), which is of the average level, and paragraph no. (4) on the highest arithmetic mean, which amounted to (4.46), and with a standard deviation of

(1.10), which is from the average level, as the paragraph stated (the differences between family members increased).

Third: The impact of the Corona pandemic on the knowledge aspect:

To identify the impact of the Corona pandemic on the knowledge aspect of the Jordanian family from the point of view of the education institution members at Amman University College, the arithmetic averages and deviations were extracted, and table (4) illustrates this:

(0.56), which is of the high level, and the paragraph stipulated and in the second place paragraph no. (5) came with an arithmetic average of (4.44) and a standard deviation (0.55), which is of a high level, as the paragraph stipulates (the level of communication with parents and relatives increased during the pandemic through social media).

In the last place, paragraph no. (8) came with an arithmetic mean (3.32) and a standard deviation (1.12), which is on the average level, as the paragraph stipulated (parents' acquaintance with their children increased throughout the period of home quarantine).

To verify the impact of the Corona pandemic on the social aspects of the Jordanian family from the point of view of the education institution members at Amman University College, the One Sample T-test was used, the results of which appear in the following table (4):

Table (4) *The One Sample T-test to know the Impact of the Corona Pandemic on the Social Aspects.*

the field	SMA	standard deviation	(T) Value computed	Tabular (T) value	degrees of freedom	Statistical significance
The impact of the Corona pandemic on the value aspect	3.88	0.69	10.893	1.96	71	*0.00
The impact of the Corona pandemic on the relationship aspect	3.77	0.44	14.814	1.96	71	*0.00
The impact of the Corona pandemic on the cognitive aspect	4.04	0.45	19.572	1.96	71	*0.00
The impact of the Corona pandemic on the social aspects as a whole	3.90	0.48	15.757	1.96	71	*0.00

* Function at the level (0.05) value of $T = 3.00$, degrees of freedom = sample - 1 and it indicates the level of confidence in the work.

Table no. (4) expresses that the arithmetic averages of the impact of the Corona pandemic on (the value aspect, the relationship aspect, the cognitive aspect, and on the social aspects as a whole), amounted to (3.88, 3.77, 4.04, 3.90), respectively, and the calculated (T) values were (10.893, 14.814, 19.572, 15.757), which are all values higher than their tabular value (1.96), and the results showed that there were statistically significant differences at the level ($0.05 \leq \alpha$) between the arithmetic means of the scale and the hypothetical arithmetic mean (3.00), which indicates On the existence of the impact of the Corona pandemic on the social aspects from the point of view of the education institution members at Amman University College affiliated to Al-Balqa Applied University.

Results related to the second question: Are there statistically significant differences in ($0.05 \leq \alpha$) between the levels of social aspects (values, relationships, and knowledge) due to the impact of the Corona pandemic.

To answer the second question, the One Way ANOVA test and the LSD test for dimensional comparisons were used to identify the significance of the differences between the levels of social aspects (value, relationships, and cognitive) due to the impact of the Corona pandemic, and the following are the results:

Table (5) *Arithmetic averages to identify the levels of social aspects (value, relations and knowledge) attributed to the impact of the Corona pandemic.*

	SMA	standard deviation
Value side		
Relationships side	3.77	0.44
Cognitive side	4.04	0.45
Total	3.90	0.55

Table (5) illustrates that there are apparent differences between the arithmetic averages of the levels of the social aspects (value, relations and knowledge) due to the impact of the Corona pandemic.

Table (6): *The One Way ANOVA test to identify the significance of differences in the levels of social aspects (values, relationships, and knowledge) due to the impact of the Corona pandemic.*

Source		sum of squares	degrees of freedom	mean squares	value (F)	Statistical significance
social sides as a whole	between groups	2.627	2	1.314	4.528	*012
	within groups	61.789	213	.290		
	Total	64.416	215			

*: a function at the significance level of 0.05).

The results of Table (6) show that there were statistically significant differences in the level of social aspects (value, relations, and cognitive) due to the impact of the Corona pandemic, where the value of the statistic (F)

reached (4.528), which is a statistically significant value at the significance level (0.05), and to identify To the source of the differences, Scheffe's test was used for dimensional comparisons, the results of which are shown in the following table (7).

Table (6): *Scheffe test for dimensional comparisons to identify the source of differences in the levels of social sides (values, relationships, and cognitive) due to the impact of the Corona pandemic.*

(I) The social aspects	(J) The social aspects Relationships aspect	Difference Between Averages (I-J)	Statistical significance
value aspect	cognitive aspect	.11237	.212
	value aspect	-.15657	.083
Relationships aspect	cognitive aspect	-.11237	.212
	value aspect	-.26894*	.003*
cognitive aspect	Relationships aspect	.15657	.083
	(J) The social aspects	.26894*	.003*

*: Statistically significant at the significance level (0.05) or less.

The results of the Scheffe test for dimensional comparisons shown in Table (6) show that the impact of the Corona pandemic was on the cognitive aspect more than the value aspect and the relationship aspect.

Results related to the third question: Are there statistically significant differences at the level ($0.05 \leq \alpha$) in the impact of the Corona pandemic on the social side of the Jordanian family from the viewpoint of the education institution members at Amman University College due to the variable sex, age?

To answer the third question, the Independent Sample T-test and the One Way ANOVA were

used, in addition to using the LSD test to identify the differences in the impact of the Corona pandemic on the social aspects of the Jordanian family from the viewpoint of the education institution members at Amman University College. For the variety of sex, age, specialization, and the following are the results:

First, the sex:

The Independent Sample T-test was used to identify the significance of the differences in the impact of the Corona pandemic on the social aspects of the Jordanian family, which is attributed to the sex variable, and table (7) illustrates this:

Table (7): *An Independent Sample T-test to identify the differences in the impact of the Corona pandemic on the social aspects of the Jordanian family due to the sex variable.*

Contrast source	Sex	Number	SMA	Standard deviation	Degrees of freedom	Value (t)	Statistical significance
Value aspect Relationships aspect	Male	43	3.99	0.64	70	1.691	.095
	Female	29	3.72	0.73			
Cognitive aspect	Male	43	3.83	0.37	70	1.380	.172
	Female	29	3.68	0.52			
Contrast source value aspect	Male	43	4.09	0.35	70	1.191	.238
	Female	29	3.96	0.56			
Relationships aspect	Male	43	3.97	0.40	70	1.595	.115
	Female	29	3.79	0.57			

The results Table (7) express that there are no statistically significant differences at the significance level (0.05) in the impact of the Corona pandemic on the social aspects of the Jordanian family due to the sex variable, where the values of the statistic (t) reached (1.691, 1.380, 1.191, 1.595), respectively, which are non-significant values at the significance level (0.05) or less, and the differences between the arithmetic averages, if any, did not reach the level of statistical significance.

Second: the age

Arithmetic means and standard deviations were extracted, and the One Way ANOVA test was used to identify the differences in the impact of the Corona pandemic on the social aspects of the Jordanian family due to the age variable, and table (8) illustrates this:

Table (8): *Arithmetic averages and standard deviations to identify the differences in the impact of the Corona pandemic on the social side of the Jordanian family due to the age variable.*

		Number	SMA	Standard deviation
Value side Relationships aspect	30- Less than 40 years old	17	3.99	0.73
	40- Less than 50 years old	29	3.62	0.73
	50 years and over	26	4.10	0.52
	Total	72	3.88	0.69
Cognitive aspect	30- Less than 40 years old	17	3.86	0.37

	40- Less than 50 years old	29	3.66	0.51
	50 years and over	26	3.83	0.38
	Total	72	3.77	0.44
Contrast source value aspect	30- Less than 40 years old	17	4.13	0.46
	40- Less than 50 years old	29	3.92	0.50
	50 years and over	26	4.11	0.36
	Total	72	4.04	0.45
Relationships aspect	30- Less than 40 years old	17	4.00	0.49
	40- Less than 50 years old	29	3.73	0.54
	50 years and over	26	4.01	0.37
	Total	72	3.90	0.48

Table (8) states that there are apparent differences between the arithmetic averages in the impact of the Corona pandemic on the social aspects of the Jordanian family due to the age variable.

Table (9): *The One Way ANOVA test to identify the significance of the differences in the impact of the Corona pandemic on the social aspects of the Jordanian family due to the age variable.*

		Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	Mean squares	Value (F)	Statistical significance
Value aspect Relationships aspect	between groups	3.447	2	1.724	3.950	*.024
	within groups	30.113	69	.436		
	Total	33.561	71			
Cognitive aspect	between groups	.552	2	.276	1.437	.245
	within groups	13.265	69	.192		
	Total	13.818	71			
Contrast source	between groups	.712	2	.356	1.792	.174

value aspect	within groups	13.699	69	.199		
	Total	14.410	71			
Relationships aspect	between groups	1.289	2	.644	2.908	.061
	within groups	15.289	69	.222		
	Total	16.578	71			

*: a function at the significance level of 0.05).

The results of Table (9) show that there were statistically significant differences in the level of the value aspect due to the variable of age, where the statistical value (F) reached (3.950), which is a statistically significant value at the significance level (0.05), In order to identify the source of the differences, Scheffe test for dimensional comparisons was used, the results of which are shown in the following table (10).

Table (9) illustrates that there are no statistically significant differences in the level of the relations aspect, the cognitive aspect and the total measurement of the social aspects, where the value of the statistic (F) reached (1.437, 1.792, 2.908), respectively, which are not statistically significant values at the level of significance (0.05), and the differences between the arithmetic mean, if any, did not reach the level of statistical significance.

Table (10) *Scheffe test for dimensional comparisons to identify the source of the differences in the impact of the Corona pandemic on the value aspect of the Jordanian family due to the age variable*

(I) Age	(J) age	Difference Between Averages (I-J)	Statistical significance
	40- Less than 50 years old	.37396	.068
30- Less than 40 years old	50 years and over	-.10675	.606
	30- Less than 40 years	-.37396	.068

	old		
40- Less than 50 years old	50 years and over	-.48071*	.009
	30- Less than 40 years old	.10675	.606
50 years and over	40- Less than 50 years old	.48071*	.009

*: Statistically significant at the significance level (0.05) or less.

The results of the Scheffe test for dimensional comparisons shown in Table (10), show that the source of differences in the impact of the Corona pandemic on the value aspect of the Jordanian family was in favor of the age group (50 years and over).

Results Discussion

The results of the study showed that there is an impact of the Corona pandemic on all the social aspects dealt with in the study (the value aspect, social relations, and the cognitive aspect) of the Jordanian family, However, the impact of the pandemic on the cognitive side came first, as the researcher believes that the family has increased its knowledge and awareness of the seriousness of this disease. And had knowledge of taking all preventive and health measures, especially with regard to the way to deal with the infected individual in the family in terms of isolating him in a room or a special place to prevent transmission of infection. The family's knowledge of nutritional aspects has also increased to strengthen the

immune system of its members as a preventive measure against this disease, The researcher also believes that the Jordanian family is becoming more aware of taking all measures to adapt within the new circumstances created by the pandemic and to ensure that it gets out of this crisis with minimal damage.

The study showed that there is an impact on the moral aspect of the Jordanian family as well. The importance of the values of dialogue, cooperation, altruism and affection have increased.

The researcher believes that the promotion of such values in light of the pandemic was due to domestic isolation and quarantine and the increase in the time in which members of the same family meet. Thus, social relations between parents and children were strengthened, and bridges of trust between them were extended, and the children realized the importance of parents and increased cohesion between the basic pillars of the Jordanian family.

Recommendations

The study recommends the following:

- Activating the role of civil society institutions and the private sector to support the government in the awareness efforts of the family and all members of society
- Activating and expanding protection policies for the Jordanian family and ensuring economic and social security, especially for the poor family
- Working on empowering the family from a technological point of view, so that it can benefit from the electronic services provided by the government and civil society institutions
- Working on investing domestic isolation and quarantine in promoting positive social values among Jordanian family members

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