



Motives for the crime of suicide in Jordanian society from the point of view of Mutah University students

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Motives for the crime of suicide in Jordanian society from the point of view of Mutah University students

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Abstract:

The study aimed to investigate the social, economic, and psychological motives underlying Jordan's significant rate of suicide crime from the perspective of Mutah University students. To achieve the objectives of the study, a study instrument - a questionnaire - was developed and distributed to a sample of (467) respondents. The data was analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). The study resulted in several conclusions, the most notable of which was that the most common reasons for suicide are psychological, followed by economic, and finally social. According to the sample of the study, psychological, economic, and social motivations for suicide account for 74.90% of the reasons for high suicide. The study also found substantial discrepancies in the domains of (social and economic motives) related to gender, with the differences favoring males. Furthermore, the results showed that there were statistically significant differences in the fields of (social motives for suicide and economic motives for suicide) attributed to college, with the differences favoring students of scientific colleges, and that there were statistically significant differences in the fields of (social motives for suicide and economic motives for suicide) attributed to nationality, with the differences favoring Jordanians. As well as there were statistically significant differences in the field of (social motivations for suicide) based on the year of study, in favor of fourth-year students. The study recommends that Jordanian society focus on young people through universities, schools, and other institutions by providing seminars, lectures, and workshops, as well as implementing guidance programs on the dangers of suicide and its negative consequences for the individual, family, and society.

Keywords: *suicide, Jordanian society, Mutah University, Jordan*



د الواقع جريمة الانتحار في المجتمع الأردني من وجهة نظر طلاب جامعة مؤتة

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المستخلص:

هدفت الدراسة إلى التحقيق في الدوافع الاجتماعية والاقتصادية والنفسية التي تكمن وراء معدل الانتحار المرتفع في الأردن من وجهة نظر طلاب جامعة مؤتة. ولتحقيق أهداف الدراسة، تم تطوير أداة الدراسة - استبيان - وتوزيعها على عينة مكونة من (٤٦٧) مشاركاً. تم تحليل البيانات باستخدام حزمة البرمجيات الإحصائية للعلوم الاجتماعية (SPSS). أسفرت الدراسة عن عدة استنتاجات، منها أن الأسباب الأكثر شيوعاً للانتحار هي الأسباب النفسية، تلتها الأسباب الاقتصادية، وأخيراً الأسباب الاجتماعية. ووفقاً لعينة الدراسة، تشكل الدوافع النفسية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية للانتحار ٧٤,٩٠٪ من أسباب الانتحار المرتفع. كما وجدت الدراسة اختلافات كبيرة في مجالات (دوافع اجتماعية واقتصادية) المرتبطة بالجنس، مع تفضيل الذكور. علاوة على ذلك، أظهرت النتائج وجود اختلافات ذات دلالة إحصائية في مجالات (دوافع اجتماعية للانتحار ودوافع اقتصادية للانتحار) تعزى إلى لذاته (لأن هناك اختلافات ذات دلالة إحصائية في مجاليات (دوافع اجتماعية للانتحار ودوافع اقتصادية للانتحار) تعزى إلى الجنسية، مع تفضيل الأردنيين. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، كانت هناك اختلافات ذات دلالة إحصائية في مجال (دوافع اجتماعية للانتحار) استناداً إلى السنة الدراسية، لصالح طلاب السنة الرابعة. توصي الدراسة بأن يركز المجتمع الأردني على الشباب من خلال الجامعات والمدارس والمؤسسات الأخرى من خلال تقديم ندوات ومحاضرات وورش عمل، بالإضافة إلى تنفيذ برامج توجيهية حول خطورة الانتحار وتأثيراته السلبية على الفرد والأسرة والمجتمع.

الكلمات الرئيسية: الانتحار، المجتمع الأردني، جامعة مؤتة، الأردن.

Introduction:

Suicide is a universal human phenomenon, and no society has been immune to suicide since God created humans till today. The world has been and continues to be fascinated by this phenomenon. This phenomenon is becoming more prevalent by the day, particularly because of the growth of social disorder and the crises that have befallen humanity in all its forms: economic, political, or cultural, or because of recurrent wars that threaten the values of societies.

Suicide varies in size and form based on the sort of civilization, its developmental stages, and the degree of change. It has a direct relationship with change, depending on the speed at which society changes. As a result, this phenomenon is spreading in Jordanian society, which is steeped in traditional values. As a result, this study seeks to find a scientific explanation for this phenomenon by investigating the social, economic, and psychological factors that the researcher believes play a role in bringing this phenomenon into being, as it has become a concern for society in general due to the increasing number of suicides (Kamel and Kazem, 2021).

In addition to the preceding factors, there is the spiritual or religious deficiency and the unfollowing of religious teachings. Because the spiritual dimension can help people avoid despair and life's difficulties. Since the escalation of economic problems, the spread of wars and drugs has led young people to commit suicide. Moreover, the absence of social justice makes suicide a way to get rid of problems, especially with the spread of modern suicide methods that facilitate committing suicide (Shabib, 2020).

Studies on the phenomenon of suicide undertaken by Al-Karaki and Al-Adailah (2019), Al-Majali and Al-Dumour (2012), Kazan, and Al-Hiyasat (2018) found that the age group that most practices this phenomenon is the young (17-28). In general, this group needs the most help in reinforcing religious motivations and imparting values, morality, and social behaviors that are prevalent among members of society. They symbolize red lines that must not be deviated from or crossed, making it easier for the individual to adapt to the needs of society rather than harming its social and cultural fabric.

As a result, universities are eager to hold seminars, lectures, and workshops, as well as implement guidance programs, about the dangers of suicide and its negative consequences for the individual, the



family, and society, in order to refine the student's personality by teaching him combined rules and values, in order to develop his personality to perform social roles with integrated functions and responsibilities. It also serves to regulate student behavioral abnormalities such as quarreling, noncompliance with commands, starting quarrels with colleagues, destroying university property, and defying regulations and directions (Harris, 2010). Students who engage in deviant behavior patterns such as attacking classmates, trashing university property, attempting to manipulate others, and employing pressure and harshness in all interactions within and outside of the institution (Mlalazi et al. 2016).

The Problem of the Study and its Questions

A growing number of people commit suicide, which is one of the main social issues endangering the social fabric. Expert reports from around the world concur that these issues must be addressed, especially in Jordan.

The Criminal Information Department report for the years (2015-2021) indicated that the number of suicide cases in the year (2015) reached (113), rising to (120) in the year (2016), and in the year (2017) it rose to (130) cases. In the year (2018) it reached (142) cases, but it decreased in the year (2019) to (116) cases, to rise again in the year (2020) to jump to (169), which is the highest, with an increase rate of (45.7%) compared to the year (2019). The year (2021) recorded a slight decrease in the number of suicide cases, by only two cases, compared to the year (2020), as (167) people committed suicide.

A significant life stage that some people find meaningful is their time in university. The personality is developed at this point, and its elements—physical, intellectual, mental, psychological, social, and religious—have crystallized. The student is at the peak of his emotional development at this point, making him vulnerable to changes in society and in his circumstances. For youngsters to adapt to their society and reach its personal and self-existence, it is vital to give them the experiences, knowledge, and skills that they need for life as well as to make them aware of the issues that surround them.

Based on this, the study's problem is summed up by concentrating on fundamental elements represented in the reasons why people commit suicide from the perspective of Mutah University

students, as they are a population that may experience a variety of issues, such as social, psychological, and economic issues. Like other industrialized or developing nations, Jordan's high suicide rates in recent years have been attributed to modernization elements as well as the growth of social and economic determinants. As a result, this study investigated the high suicide rates because of the detrimental consequences they have on human development initiatives.

Consequently, the study pursues to answer the main question stating, "What are the motives to commit suicide in Jordanian society from Mutah's University students' perspective?"

The questions of the Study

- The first question: what are the motives to commit suicide in Jordanian society from Mutah's University students' perspective?
- The second question: From the perspective of Mutah University students, what are the most consequential causes for the crime of suicide in Jordanian society (social motives, economic motives, psychological motives) in the rise in suicide rates?
- The third question: Are there statistically significant differences in the motives originating from the crime of suicide related to personal characteristics (gender, college, year of study, nationality, number of family members) from the perspective of Mutah University students?

The significance of studying

The following factors contribute to the study's significance:

First, consider the theoretical significance:

1. Paving the way for other social studies to address the issue of high suicide rates and the damage they bring to societies.
2. Given the seriousness of the issue of high suicide rates and the damage it poses to Jordanian society and its social fabric; the study attempts to provide scientific knowledge to Jordanian libraries.



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3. This study could be a valuable resource for scholars and researchers interested in the topic of high suicide rates in Jordanian society.

Second: The practical importance is:

1. Helping to diagnose the factors leading to the social, economic, and psychological effects resulting from the high rates of suicide in Jordanian society from the point of view of students at Mutah University, and this in turn constitutes half of the treatment, which shortens the distance for all those seeking to resist and reduce this phenomenon.
2. The study addresses a topic that is considered one of the topics that attract the attention of researchers because of important developments and transformations in the structure of the Arab family in general, and the Jordanian family in particular. Therefore, it is necessary to address this issue, to formulate policies and develop therapeutic methods to reduce the high rates of suicide following controls and procedures that ensure the preservation of the family and its continuity as a refuge and environment for a happy life.
3. Helping decision makers to find and formulate appropriate social policies, and develop remedial, corrective, and preventive plans, to limit the spread of this phenomenon and its harmful effects on the individual and society.

Objectives of the study

In general, this study seeks to identify the social, economic, and psychological drivers resulting from the high rates of suicide in Jordanian society from the point of view of students at Mutah University, and the following objectives branch out from this:

1. Assessing the social motivations underlying Jordan's high suicide rates from the perspective of Mutah University students.
2. Assessing the economic motivations underlying Jordan's high suicide rates from the perspective of Mutah University students

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3. Assessing the psychological motivations underlying Jordan's high suicide rates from the perspective of Mutah University students
 4. Developing a theoretical framework to identify economic, social, and psychological motives and their impact on high suicide rates, as well as the notions connected with them.
 5. Providing a database and information on economic, social, and psychological motivations to reduce the rising suicide rates.

Study concepts

1. Suicide is defined as any act or activities undertaken by the person doing it to kill himself, and completed in such a way that his life ends because of these actions.
2. Social motives for suicide: the circumstances surrounding the person from birth. It relates to his relationship with other people, in all stages of his life, and affects the formation of his personality and directs his behavior, such as family, school, friends, the work community, and neighbors, and leads him to feel isolated, or unaccepted by others and pushes him to commit suicide.
3. Psychological motives for suicide: They are represented by a feeling of complete inability to face life, addiction to drugs, achieving fame and appearing in front of others, then being exposed to a strong shock, and feeling depressed.
4. Economic motives for suicide: These are the economic conditions that surround the individual, such as high rates of unemployment, poverty, homelessness, and discrimination, and push him to adopt suicidal thoughts.

Theories explaining suicide

Social theories:

Emile Durkheim: The scientist Emile Durkheim indicated classifications and sections of suicide, which remain an essential reference for researchers to take, proceed from, and build upon, in their approach to the phenomenon of suicide, its interpretation, and knowledge of the motives and factors leading to it. Durkheim classified suicide into four types, each type representing the state and



reality of the person who commits suicide, and his relationship with the society in which he lives. These types are:

1. Egoistic suicide: defined as the suicide that happens when an individual's own aims and interests take precedence over societal goals. According to Durkheim, suicide is inversely proportional to social group coherence. That is, when social cohesion is low, suicide rates are high, and altruistic suicide rates are low, if present at all. That is, when a person looks at the world with a dark eye, faces severe difficulties and crises, and fails in exams, the decision to commit suicide is an individual decision, not a social one, and this is a type of personal disintegration, not an altruistic one (Al-Badaina et al., 2013).
2. Altruistic suicide: It is suicide in which societal ideals supersede the values of the person committing suicide. Suicide for love for others is defined as suicide for the sake of devotion and dedication to them (Shabib, 2020). It frequently arises amid rapid and abrupt societal change, when people feel threatened by their standards, which leads to disorientation and non-normativity (Al-Warikat, 2020).

The characteristics of persons committing this type of suicide: Al-Badaina and Al-Zaghoul (2013) indicate that these people have a high awareness of collective responsibility, adherence to the group's moral standards and that their standards are sacred, high religious and partisan commitment, and a sense of patriotism and dedication to it.

While the society in which this type of suicide prevails have the characteristics of Social cohesion and solidarity are high between individuals, and this occurs in primitive societies with family cohesion and interdependence, and the society is exposed to an attack aimed at changing the systems, values and culture of society, and economic and cultural control over it, such as societies that are exposed to military occupation, as is the case in Iraq, Palestine, Afghanistan, and others (Al-Khashab, 2008).

3. Anomie suicide: It is a sad societal condition in any society's life, and it is a period of social slackness, moral laxity, and normative looseness during which the controlling standards guiding individuals' thought and behavior lose strength and

control, and social institutions lose power and influence (Laila, 2013). The individual lives in a state of turmoil when society fails to regulate the behavior of its members and does not impose traditional punishments. This is because the standards that bind the individual, instill loyalty in him, and strengthen his social conscience weaken, making it difficult for him to carry out his social obligations toward other people. In this instance, suicide is a free choice made by the person in question, leading to a disarray and imbalance in social norms (Al-Warikat, 2020).

4. Fatalistic suicide: When someone is overly controlled, their future is continuously interfered with, and oppressive discipline severely stifles their desire, fatalistic suicide happens. It is the antithesis of anomie suicide, which takes place in a society that is harsh and where people would prefer to die than live. For instance, some inmates would prefer to pass away than remain in facilities where there is frequent mistreatment and excessive control (Al-Warikat, 2020).

The Anomie Theory of Merton

It is a general theory that addresses the issue of social deviance and emphasizes that society has constructive cultural goals on the one hand, and on the other hand sets acceptable and legitimate means to achieve society's goals, such as education, work, and collecting money. Therefore, any behavior that does not respect these cultural values is deviant. When a person faces the pressures of social construction and the pressures of success and achieving goals, the stage of anomie appears (Kamel and Kazem, 2021).

To achieve legitimate goals by legitimate means, society must be dominated by cohesion and interconnectedness, but if society is disjointed, different degrees of reaching goals and means will prevail. This means that means are not distributed fairly in such a society, and when legitimate means are not available to achieve goals, some of its members may resort to using illegitimate means to achieve goals (Al-Warikat, 2020).

Self-control theory: Gottfredson and Hirschi produced this theory to explain the overall individual differences that push or prevent people from deviance. The theory states, "Individuals who enjoy high self-control are less likely in all age groups to engage in deviant behavior,



while those who enjoy low self-control are less inclined to commit crime." (Al-Warikat, 2020).

The main source of low self-control is ineffective and ineffective socialization. A family that continuously cares for and supervises its children realizes the lack of self-control and punishes its children if they commit deviant acts and behaviors. In this way, it works to raise them in self-control, and accordingly they will not commit crimes either in their childhood or when they become adults (Ahmed and Abu Al-Hamad, 2017).

External Constraints Theory: Henry & Short stated that the individual is linked to two social forces, the first is horizontal, representing social relations. The second represents the individual's position in the social hierarchy, status, and responsibility. They emphasized that the individual who is subjected to this restriction is forced to consider and adapt his actions, by the requirements of people and to relate to them, meaning that he places responsibility on his group for his actions, including suicide. That is, the group, in return for its pressure on the individual, makes him bear responsibility for his actions. It protects him primarily and prevents him from committing undesirable behavior since his behavior represents the group's behavior. Therefore, suicide decreases as social relationships become more cohesive and controlled (Dhababia and Moussawi, 2015).

Becker's labeling theory: Becker (1963) explains that groups help create deviance by setting rules from which deviation constitutes deviance, applying these social rules to some people, and then labeling them as outsiders from social rules. Accordingly, the definition of deviation becomes irrelevant to the reality or characteristics of the act that the individual violates (Al-Warikat, 2020).

Becker explains that the main content of this labeling process focuses on the important effects that attaching the label of deviance to certain individuals has, such as: How are these individuals viewed by the rest of society? How do they view themselves? Finally, this stigma affected the patterns of interaction between these individuals and others. Because describing an individual as a deviant means that this individual and the group surrounding him must adapt themselves to deal with each other by describing this individual as having an

abnormal personality, and then the process of stigmatization occurs (Karim, Wathiq, and Al-Zoghaibi, 2018).

Broken Home: Al-Majali and Al-Damour (2012) identified many applications for the broken home. Some people utilize the phrase in its social (sociological) connotation, which denotes the absence of one or both parents for a variety of reasons, including death, the mother's subsequent marriage after her divorce or the death of her first husband, the father's marriage to another wife.

Others associated it with concepts, such as alcoholism among one or both parents, a morally depraved state, criminal activity, or social norms deemed immoral.

The two American scholars Sheldon & Glueck define a healthy, unbroken home as a home in which at least one parent is present, realistically, permanently, and within the framework of intimate emotional relationships with the children. Additionally, they attest to the fact that a child's sense of stability, safety, and security is diminished when parents are absent from the house, severely fracturing the walls of family cohesion (Al-Warikat, 2020).

Psychological theories explaining suicide:

Psychoanalysis School: This school was started by the Austrian scientist (Sigmund Freud), who was able to reveal the unconscious side of the psyche, during his patients' visits for treatment, as he worked as a neurologist who dissected brains. Then a group of scientists joined him, including Carl Gustav Jung, Alfred Edler, and others (Mishaal, 2019).

The psychoanalytic school distinguishes the human psyche into two major parts: Feelings are a range of mental responses that we experience at the time they occur, allowing us to detect and understand its core, such as love, anger, joy, sadness, suffering, and hatred. The subconscious is a group of hidden, subconscious mental responses whose activity we are unaware of. It occupies a large area of a person's psychological life and has a profound influence on our thoughts, behavior, emotions, and other desires, stimuli, feelings, and inclinations that are not compatible with societal rules, nor with the person's behavior (Al-Badaina and Al-Zaghoul, 2013).

According to Freud, a person is born with a set of unpolished and anti-social instincts and tendencies that he called the id, and



through the child's contact with his surroundings and reality, including its obstacles, pain, and well-being, he realizes his reality and himself to others little by little (Kamel and Kazem, 2021). Then his rational personality is formed, which is the ego. After a few years of childhood, a person's thoughts and emotions relate to noble ideals and prominent figures, to whom he looks up with respect and admiration. These are parental figures who may be the source of his love or the source of his pain. Then he submits to the traditions and teachings of his society and religion, and his ideal imaginary part is formed, which is the Super Ego. The superego becomes a conscience or ruler, aspiring to perfection and assuming the persona of its hopes.

Ewen (2011) explains that the mechanical processes that lead to committing criminal behavior are the result of the intense repression of desires and desires hidden deep within the soul, so they find an opportunity in the weakness of the ego or superego. Then it appears in the form of disturbed behavior, because of the difference in the balance of these compounds, and the subconscious's control over some aspects of life.

Zelbork points out that the suicidal person sees suicide as the only salvation to get rid of external forces that affect his lifestyle, making him see living as impossible. This is often linked to a person's inability to love others, and at the same time he sees that he gains fame among people from all of this (Mhafaza, 2014).

Bandar & Schilder found a set of factors that lead to suicide after they studied the suicide case of eighteen children, who were under the age of thirteen. These factors are summarized (Laila, 2014) as follows: the harsh conditions in which the individual lives, the emotional deprivation from one's father, mother, and social environment, the aggressiveness of the parents in their dealings with their children, and revenge against the social environment that oppressed and treated the individual. As well as attracting the attention of others among whom the suicidal person lives, to gain their sympathy and love.

Interpretation of Karl Menninger (K. Menninger): Karl Menninger contributed effectively to the development and advancement of Freud's interpretation. He developed the basic Freudian hypotheses, enriched them from his extensive clinical

experience, and defined the elements of the theory. He is considered the only psychoanalyst who preserved the concept of the Freudian death instinct, reviving it in psychoanalysis again (Al-Karaki and Al-Adayleh, 2019).

In his interpretation of suicide, he concludes that it is a special type of death, which includes three elements, whose existence and dynamism are derived from the tripartite assumption of the personality system according to Freud. Menninger describes a noteworthy content of desires, inclinations, and sentiments for each of the three elements of the suicidal act, which distinguishes the content of each element from another. This definition of the content performs the function of a scientific (procedural) definition. The suicidal act is therefore a complex act consisting of one or more of three desires:

A desire to kill (Wish to Kill), which comes from the ego, because it is one of the aspects of its activity. The content of this desire is an aggressive tendency, a conscience charged with hatred, and desires to accuse, rebuke, isolate, get rid of, annihilate, and take revenge on the other.

A desire to be killed: This is a desire that derives its existence from the nature of the formation of the superego. The intensity of the feeling of sin, and the subsequent rebuke and self-accusation, reveal an urgent need for punishment. Therefore, it includes masochistic tendencies, including enjoyment of submission, defeat, and pleasure in suffering pain.

A desire to die (Wish to Die) and a welcome of death, which is generated in the (ID) in general, and the instinct for death and destruction in particular. The content of this desire goes back to the basic feeling of despair and loss, supported by feelings of fear, discouragement, disappointment, and a general feeling of fatigue. Suicidal behavior may include all or some of these dynamics, but their presence and effectiveness are not of the same degree, but rather appear with varying severity in each of them. It can be learned from Menninger's writings that these factors or tendencies interact together in the personality in a dynamic manner, under the weight of certain conditions, one of which prevails and leads the person to commit suicide (Kaziz, 2021).



Frustration theory:

This theory is based on aggression always resulting from frustration. For aggressive behavior (suicide) to occur, it must be preceded by frustration. The source of frustration may lie in the personality itself, the surrounding environment, or the way frustration expresses itself, as it depends on the existing controls. If these controls are strong and capable of preventing the expression of aggression, it will be directed against the self, that is, against its owner (Al-Khashab, 2008).

Henry & Short emphasized the importance of frustration in explaining suicide rates among different social groups, as suicidal aggression is directed against the self. The two scholars decided to determine the direction of aggression by the strength of the system of relationships, that is, the degree to which the perpetrator is restricted in his actions by his relationships with others. The less this restriction, the more self-blame increases, and the person tends to turn aggression towards himself, as the relationship is inverse between suicide and the strength of the pattern (Al-Majali, Fayez, and Al-Damour, 2012).

This theory is based on explaining the influence of social factors on an individual's personality, and thus on suicide rates. However, the current reality contradicts what this theory suggests, as individuals in society suffer from many frustrations, especially due to the bad economic, turbulent political, and fragmented social conditions. Accordingly, under this theory, it is assumed that suicide rates are high, but many of those who suffer from frustration do not turn to suicide as a means of solving this problem, as this theory assumes.

There is a group of scholars who discussed suicide and the factors that lead to committing it, Al-Warikat (2020), including:

1. Davidson stated that when an individual commits suicide, this is an indication that this individual is controlled and controlled by strict forces that have made him lose hope of living. The moment he committed suicide means that he has exhausted all his means and resources to survive, and there is nothing left for him to do to get rid of the harsh pressures on him, which put him in a depressed spiral from which he is unable to escape, so he commits suicide.

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2. Cragton mentioned that the failure of the individual to adapt to the prevailing and existing social life pushes him to return to the distant past and live in it, that is, he experiences a regression and regression to the past. This is due to his inability to adapt to social conditions, which results in suffering full of fear, doubts, panic, and more physical pain, and his exaggeration in expressing it, so he commits suicide.
 3. Clark explained that if we trace the roots of suicide, we will find that they start from one base, which is behavioral disorder, panic, and psychological tension, all of which push him to practice abnormal behaviors prohibited by Sharia law, such as sodomy, sexual contact and harassment with relatives, and childish behavior. These behaviors are what precede the suicide state of suicidal people.
 4. Another reason for suicide, according to Tiger, is a sense of internal insecurity, which causes anxiety, tension, and panic, prompting him to try to alleviate this sensation by engaging in aggressive conduct against himself to achieve permanent safety.

Previous Studies

(Kaziz, 2021) study entitled “An analytical study of the phenomenon of suicide from a social perspective.” The study aimed to identify the sociological concept of suicide, understand the determinants that shape the act of suicide of an individual, and determine the causes and motives for suicide in Algeria. The study used the descriptive approach, and the study concluded that social factors are basic factors that push a person to suicidal behavior, because of disturbance in the family environment, and family disintegration due to divorce, death, or abandonment. The study concluded that the main factor in attempting suicide is frequent quarrels and conflicts between parents, cruelty, and severity in treatment. As a result, the study focused on family support, particularly for individuals suffering from various conditions, to prevent the appearance of suicidal thoughts, as well as openness to the experiences and therapies of others via social media and networks.

A study (Shah, et.al, 2021) entitled (The Impact of Socio-Economic Factors on Suicide Rates), and the study aimed to demonstrate the relationship between suicide and sex, at ages ranging



between (65-74) years. As well as studying the relationship of suicide to social and economic factors that were studied using information and data issued by the World Health Organization and the United Nations. The study reached the following results: There is a positive relationship between gender and the suicide rate for ages (65-74) years. There is a positive relationship between sex and suicide for ages over 75 years. The results indicated an increase in the number of female suicide attempts.

(Kamel and Kazem, 2021) conducted a study entitled "The phenomenon of suicide and its relationship to cultural transformations in Iraqi society: a social field study in Diwaniyah Governorate." The study aims to identify the personal, social, and economic characteristics that lead to suicide, in addition to identifying the most significant factors influencing the occurrence of suicide in both genders. Thus, knowing the extent to which cultural changes (social customs and traditions, films, and television series) affect individuals and lead them to commit suicide. As well as the extent to which the changes brought about by globalization, the introduction of means of communication and technology, and the rapid developments that have affected Iraqi society have affected the increase in suicide cases.

The study reached a set of results: Suicide includes all age groups and is not specific to one group or another, but it is more common among the age group between the ages of (18-30). It showed a relationship between suicide rates and high rates of unemployment and poverty. The study indicated that the introduction of the Internet and advanced technology and the merging of the cultures of other countries with the culture of the original community had a significant impact on the lives of others because of their influence by what was presented through the media. In addition to the factor of imitation, has had a significant impact on the lives of many segments of society through the individual imitating what is shown, for example, on satellite channels, in terms of dubbed series and films that contain suicide scenes.

(Yung & Chang, 2020) consider that the issue of suicide has been an important socio-economic issue in many countries, as suicide leaves an atmosphere of turmoil in society. Suicide, from the point of view of economists and administrators, is a waste of human resources, as it leads to a decrease in the workforce in society and the

deterioration of human capital. The researchers collected data from seven different countries, from different age groups. Although the issue of suicide has been widely discussed in the past, the recent development of econometric tools, and their application to this issue, has shown a relationship between economic factors and suicide rates.

Regarding the psychological stress resulting from unemployment, suicide rates were higher for men than women, which means that unemployment for middle-aged and elder women is considered a positive thing for the entire family. By participating in work, women put pressure on their male counterparts, which leads to higher suicide rates. This means that a low family income with an unemployed man and a worker woman may lead to a high chance of the man committing suicide.

(Shahin, 2020) conducted a study entitled “Use of social networking sites and suicidal tendencies among adolescents and youth in Egyptian society, a field study.” The study sought to reveal the relationship between the use of social networking sites and the tendency to commit suicide. The results showed a relationship between the use of social networking sites and the tendency to commit suicide. While it was found that there were differences between males and females in the tendency to commit suicide, the differences were in the direction of females; This means that females are more likely to commit suicide than males. While there were no differences between the respondents in the tendency to commit suicide according to the social networking site used by the respondents, whether it was: Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, or YouTube, and according to the academic specialization.

(Shabib, 2020) conducted a study entitled “Suicide: A Social Field Study in Dhi Qar Governorate.” The study aimed to identify the reasons for the prevalence of the phenomenon of suicide in Iraqi society, as it is considered one of the most mysterious social problems, especially in Iraqi society, where customs and traditions impose a security cordon on the suicidal person and his family and the reasons and motives for suicide. Suicide cases from the years (2011-2014) reached (75) suicide cases in Dhi Qar Governorate, (50) males and (25) females. The researcher relied on the case study approach as it is most appropriate for such research. The researcher concluded the following results: Suicidal behavior has internal factors related to the person who commits suicide, such as weak religious motivation, and



external causes such as external crises, and the inadequacy of the educational role of educational institutions, especially universities, with regard to educational and cultural awareness of the danger of suicide, and the lack of studies and research that clarify the danger of this phenomenon and its prevention. The study showed the negative role of the media, whether at the level of awareness or conveying facts, as the media negatively affects in some cases the spread of the phenomenon of suicide among individuals, especially young people.

(Elizabeth, et.al 2019), studied the relationship between alcohol use and suicide attempts in adolescents. The study sample was a group of students whose number ranged from (31,953) students from schools in America. The study was concerned with studying two types of teenagers who drink alcohol: the first type: those who drink alcohol in enormous quantities, and the second type: those who drink alcohol in lesser amounts.

The results of the study showed that there is a correlation between alcohol abuse in massive quantities and suicide attempts among adolescents who had no previous suicide attempts, compared to fewer cases among adolescents who abuse alcohol in small quantities. Likewise, among the results of the study, there was a relationship between drinking alcohol in massive quantities in cases of severe sadness and depression, and between suicide and its attempts, among adolescents who had no previous reports of attempting suicide.

(Al-Karaki and Al-Adayla, 2019) conducted a study entitled "Motives for suicide from the point of view of students at Princess Rahma University College." It aimed to identify the social and psychological motives for suicide from the point of view of university students, in addition to identifying the impact of qualitative variables on suicide motives. The study sample consisted of (243) male and female students, representing (81%) of the students of Princess Rahma University College at Al-Balqa Applied University. They were intentionally selected from those who had thought about suicide. Descriptive statistics (percentages), multiple analysis of variance (ANOVA), in addition to the Scheffe test and the Independent Sample T-test were used.

The results of the study showed that the most important psychological motives leading to suicide from the point of view of

university students were the feeling of complete inability to face life, addiction to drugs, achieving fame and appearing in front of others, then being exposed to a strong shock, and feeling depressed. The most prominent social motives were forcing a girl or young man to marry someone she did not want to be associated with, separating children, in addition to the restrictions imposed by parents on their children and constant tension between family members. The study also showed that there are no statistically significant differences in the social and psychological motives leading to suicide due to gender. It showed that there were statistically significant differences in the social and psychological motives leading to suicide due to the father's level of education, which were in favor of students whose fathers had a secondary level of education or less.

(Kazan and Al-Hayasat, 2018) conducted a study entitled: The problem of suicide in Jordan from 2012 - 2015, a sociological study. It aimed to identify the reality of the suicide problem in Jordan and the demographic and geographic characteristics of suicide. The study showed that the capital has the highest rate of suicide, that males are the most suicidal, that the age group that commits the most suicide is 18-27, and that the most common method of suicide is hanging. The motives leading to suicide ranged from illnesses to failure to psychological and family problems.

(Ammour, 2018) conducted a study entitled "The phenomenon of suicide in Algerian society: a field study at the level of Bejaia Province." It aimed to identify the factors behind the phenomenon of suicide, identify the factors leading to suicide, identify the age groups most vulnerable to it, and reveal the means used to commit it. The study used the descriptive analytical method, where we relied on a methodological tool, namely interviews, case studies, and content analysis of the interviews. The study found that there are some factors that contribute to committing suicide, the most important of which are: The phenomenon of suicide is a general phenomenon that affects all regions of the state of Bejaia and not one region without the other. Economic problems such as unemployment and poverty, family disintegration, lack of communication and the spread of deviant behaviors are among the main causes that contribute to suicide. Regarding the method used, the study found that female suicides resort to using easy methods such as taking medications and toxic substances, while suicide victims prefer slow death by hanging, firearms, or jumping from a height.



A study (Santos, & Cabral, 2017) entitled “Factors associated with suicidal thoughts among university students.” The sample consisted of 637 students from the University of Mato Grosso. It addressed the relationship between the presence of suicidal thoughts, demographic and socioeconomic variables, and alcohol use. The results were that students have suicidal thoughts, and that economic class is related to suicide. When the economic class is low, there is more suicidal ideation, and sexual orientation is also related to suicide. It has been shown that a suicide attempt among friends and relatives may also lead to suicide, and it has been shown that alcohol is related to suicide.

(Khelaifi, 2017) conducted a study entitled “An epidemiological study of suicide attempts in the city of Annaba: a field study at the Trauma and Suicide Prevention Center, from 2000 to 2013.” The study aimed to reveal the characteristics of suicide attempts in the city of Annaba, for the period extending from 2000 to 2013. The ready-made data was used in the statistical reports and client files available at the Trauma and Suicide Prevention Center. The results showed that 917 cases attempted suicide, and that the age group most at risk was (15-24) years, with females constituting 77% of the total sample. It was found that 10.25% of the cases had university level, while 76% were single, and 64% were unemployed. The study also showed that drug poisoning was used in 78% of the cases. Also, 20% of the sample suffered from anxiety disorders, and 67% of the sample reported doing so because of conflicts of various kinds.

Study (Lester & Krysinska, 2016) entitled (Suicide and other acts of violence towards oneself)? The study examined diverse types of suicidal behavior and provided simple data related to suicide rates, by country, gender, and age. The study found that suicide rates for men are higher than for women, except for one country, China, where the suicide rate for women is higher than for men. The study also found that suicide rates among young people of both sexes, between the ages of (17-32) years, are the highest among those who commit suicide. The relationship between suicide rates and homicide cases was also studied, and it was found there is a relationship between them, as homicide is often followed by the killer’s suicide. The study also showed that there is a relationship between suicide and psychological

disorders, despair, and stress factors to which those who commit suicide are exposed.

Jesmin, & Fakhar, 2016 conducted a study entitled the causes of suicide and its impact on society in Bangladesh. The study showed that suicide rates among adolescents are higher than other groups and that the motives that lead to suicide are frustration, defective expectations, sudden environmental change, whether social or economic, sleeplessness, a failed love relationship, unemployment, failure in life, deteriorating individual health, Stress, mental illness, and drug addiction. The researchers showed that the most common methods of suicide were poisoning, hanging, drowning, alcohol, burning, and pesticides.

(Al-Majali and Al-Damour, 2012) conducted a study that aimed to identify the role of social, economic, and psychological factors in explaining the phenomenon of suicide in Jordan. The study used ready-made data available in the criminal statistical reports issued by the Director of Public Security/Criminal Information Department, in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, for the period (2000-2009). Descriptive statistics were used, through percentages, frequencies, arithmetic means, and standard deviation, to analyze the data contained in the statistical reports and answer the study's questions.

The study reached several results, the most prominent of which are: The most common factors leading to suicide are social, followed by psychological, then economic factors. Also, there is an increase in suicide rates in terms of number in urban areas more than in rural areas. The study also showed that the rate of suicide among males is higher than that of females, and the highest rate of suicide is concentrated among young people (18-27) years old, and among non-working people. The study showed that the most common means used in suicide is consuming toxic substances. The results of the study also showed that there is a statistically significant relationship between unemployment and divorce rates and suicide, and it was found that there is no statistically significant relationship between population density and suicide.

What makes this study unique:

It is evident that this study, in terms of some sub-variables and dimensions, converges with some earlier research that addressed the reasons behind the crime of suicide in Jordanian society. But what sets



this study apart is the modifications made to the objective, study population, and sample; also, the way the dimensions of the variables are treated inside the study's framework and its bounds is different from previous research.

This study is distinguished from its predecessors in that it is a survey study, in addition to its exploratory and explanatory nature, its specific questions, and its sources of data and information. It is also the first of its kind to the extent of the researcher's knowledge in the field of its subject, according to previous studies reviewed. After reviewing the relevant literature, the desk survey revealed a lack of studies in this study. Therefore, there is a need to study and investigate this problem.

Study methodology:

The methodology used in the study is based on a social survey that included a desk survey concerning ready-made references and sources to build the theoretical framework for the study. It is also based on the analytical statistical approach to collect data using the study tool and analyze it statistically to answer the study questions.

Study population:

The study population consisted of students at Mutah University, all of them in the bachelor's degree, distributed among all majors in the humanities and scientific colleges in the second semester of the academic year (2021/2022), amounting to (17,231) male and female students, according to the statistics of the Admission and Registration Department at Mutah University.

The sample of the study

A systematic random sample of (520) male and female students was drawn. Questionnaires were distributed to all members of the sample. (482) copies of the questionnaire were retrieved, and (15) copies of the questionnaire were excluded because they were not suitable for statistical analysis. Thus, the number of copies of the questionnaire suitable for analysis becomes (467), constituting (89.8%) of the selected study sample, which is an acceptable percentage for scientific research.

Table 1 makes it abundantly evident that female students make up (58.9%) of the study sample, a higher percentage than male students (41.1%).

Regarding the academic year variable, third-year students had the lowest proportion (16.9%), and fourth-year students had the highest percentage (41.4%).

Regarding the college variable, students from humanities colleges accounted for most respondents (75.2%), whilst students from scientific institutions made up 24.8% of the sample.

Regarding the variable number of family members, the group with the highest percentage—35.3%—was made up of those with three or less members, while the group with the lowest percentage—3.4%—was made up of those with ten or more members.

Regarding the nationality variable, most respondents (83.3%) were students from Jordan, whereas 16.7% of the respondents were students from other countries.

table 1 Demographic Characteristics of the Sample of the Study

Variable	Categories	Count	Percentage
Gender	Male	192	41.1%
	Female	275	58.9%
Sum	-	467	100%
Academic year	First	86	18.4%
	Second	109	23.3%
	Third	79	16.9%
	Fourth	193	41.4%
Sum	-	467	100%
College	Humanities	351	75.2%
	Scientific	116	24.8%
Sum	-	467	100%
No. of members of the Family	3 or less	165	35.3%
	4-6	138	29.6%
	7-9	148	31.7%
	10 or more	16	3.4%
Sum	-	467	100%
Nationality	Jordanian	389	83.3%
	Other	78	16.7%
Sum	-	467	100%



Study tool:

The questionnaire was prepared, based on a study (Kaziz, 2021; Al-Karaki, and Al-Adayla, 2019; Kazan, and Al-Hayasat, 2018), which is the most relevant study to the subject of the study. In line with the objectives of the study and in order to collect information and respond to the study, this questionnaire included two parts:

The first part: It includes demographic information about the study sample members, including (gender, academic year, college, number of family members, and nationality).

The second part: It consists of (25) items that measure the motives for the crime of suicide in Jordanian society from the point of view of Mutah University. Items were measured using a five-point Likert scale.

The respondents were asked to rate their responses on a five-point Likert scale. The following is an outline of the weights assigned to each of its items: strongly agree (5 degrees), agree (4 degrees), neutral (3 degrees), disagree (2 degrees) and strongly disagree (1 degrees).

Accordingly, if the arithmetic mean value of the items is greater than (3.68-5), then the level of perceptions is high. If the value of the arithmetic mean ranges between (2.34-3.67), then the level of perceptions is average. If the arithmetic mean is less than (2.33), then the level of perceptions is low. Depending on the criterion of upper limit - lower limit.

$$\frac{\text{the highest value of the degree of response} - \text{the lowest value of the degree of response}}{\text{no. of the levels (mean)}}$$

$$\frac{5 - 1}{3} = \frac{4}{3} = 1.33$$

From 1 to 1.33 = to 2.33 or less (weak/low)

From 2.34 to 1.33 = to 3.67 average

From 3.68 to 5 = strong/high

Validity of the Instrument:

Instrument validity was confirmed in two ways: first, by relying on the veracity of the arbitrators. Eight professors from Jordanian universities

served as arbitrators, and their feedback and amendments were considered. This method ensured that no paragraph was left out and that the percentage of arbitrators who agreed on each paragraph was at least 80%.

Regarding the second approach, internal construct validity was used to confirm the validity of the questionnaire. This involved administering the questionnaire to 25 students chosen from outside and within the study sample and calculating the Pearson correlation coefficient between the item and dimension scores. The results are displayed in Table (2) coefficients of construct validity.

table 2 Construct Validity of the Instrument of the Study

Item	Correlation Coeff.	Item	Correlation Coeff.
1	.496*	14	.728*
2	.375*	15	.624*
3	.588*	16	.589*
4	.584*	17	.687*
5	.804*	18	.671*
6	.620*	19	.624*
7	.764*	20	.643*
8	.668*	21	.737*
9	.589*	22	.661*
10	.537*	23	.698*
11	.738*	24	.598*
12	.560*	25	.701*
13	.737*		

*Statistically Significant at

It is clear from Table (2) that the study tool had good internal construct validity, as the correlation coefficients ranged between (0.375-0.804) and all of them were statistically significant at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

Reliability of the study tool

The study tool was applied to (30) individuals from the study population and from outside the sample, and the reliability coefficient was calculated using Cronbach's alpha equation, and Table (3) shows the values of the reliability coefficients.



table 3 Reliability Coefficients

Variable	Field	Reliability
Motives for the crime of suicide in Jordanian society from the point of view of Mutah University students	Social motives for suicide in Jordanian society	0.881
	Economic motives for suicide in Jordanian society	0.874
	Psychological motives for suicide in Jordanian society	0.862
	Overall	0.908

It is indicated in Table 3 that the reliability coefficients for all variables and fields of study are high, and they are reliability coefficients acceptable for research to conduct the study.

Statistical treatment:

To answer the study's questions and test the validity of its hypotheses, the following descriptive and analytical statistics methods were used, using the statistical package (SPSS. 22.1).

1. **Descriptive Statistical Measures:** to describe the characteristics of the study sample, based on frequencies and percentages. To know the arithmetic averages and the weighted arithmetic means in order to know the level of responses of the study sample members to each statement of the study dimensions. Standard deviations were calculated for the answers of the study sample members to the items and dimensions of the study in order to identify the extent of the dispersion of the answers. Whenever the value of the standard deviation is close to zero, this indicates the concentration of answers and the decrease in their dispersion on the scale.
2. Cronbach's Alpha: is used to investigate the reliability of the instrument of the study.
3. One way ANOVA and Independent samples t-test are used to investigate the statistical discrepancies in the responses of the individuals of the sample on the items of the study. For ANOVA post hoc tests, Scheffe's Method is used.

Results

- Results related the first study question: what are the motives to commit suicide in Jordanian society from Mutah's University students' perspective?

To answer this question, arithmetic means and standard deviations are calculated as shown in table 4.

Table 4 Arithmetic means and standard deviations of the responses of the study sample members about the motives for the crime of suicide in Jordanian society from the point of view of the students of Mutah University, arranged in descending order.

No.	Field	Arithmetic Mean	S.D.	Rank	Estimate
1	Social motives for suicide in Jordanian society	3.76	0.56	3	High
2	Economic motives for suicide in Jordanian society	3.90	0.54	2	High
3	Psychological motives for suicide in Jordanian society	4.08	0.52	1	High
	Overall	3.91	0.51	-	High

It is evident from Table 4 that the overall arithmetic mean of the study sample members' response to the motives for the crime of suicide in Jordanian society from the point of view of Mutah University was (3.91), with a standard deviation of (0.51). Likewise, all fields had a high estimate, and the highest rating was for the field of psychological motives for suicide in Jordanian society, where the arithmetic mean value was (4.08) and the standard deviation was (0.52). The lowest estimate was for the field of social motives for suicide in Jordanian society, where the arithmetic mean value was (3.76) and the standard deviation was (0.56).

The results indicated that the most common motives leading to suicide are psychological motives, followed by economic motives, then social motives. The results showed that the most important psychological motives leading to suicide from the point of view of university students were the feeling of complete inability to face life. This is due to weak personality and incomplete intellectual maturity, which is the main factor that makes the individual lack a kind of rationality and wisdom in dealing with his problems, so he resorts to



drug addiction, or trying to achieve fame and appear in front of others. This is followed by exposure to strong shock and ridicule from the individual within the family, then depression and failure of the emotional relationship. Finally, the feeling of acute anxiety as a result of the social pressures that the individual suffers from causes the individual to commit suicide, as the suicidal person enters a spiral of dark thoughts and isolation from others, thus creating his own space as a result of what is happening around him.

As well as the inability to adapt between the individual and the environment surrounding him, and it may lead to anxiety, tension and frustration in the individual, which leads him to commit suicide. We cannot ignore some psychological factors, as they are organic diseases that already exist in the individual and cause him to commit suicide. This result is consistent with what was indicated by frustration theory, which is that frustration resides in the individual's personality or in the environment surrounding him, and this result is consistent with what was reported by the study (Kaziz, 2021) and the study (Amour, 2018).

Then economic motives came in second place, which plays an important role in suicidal behavior. The ongoing family dispute between spouses may be the result of economic factors, such as poverty, for example. Disagreements between parents and children sometimes arise from the weakness or lack of financial income of the family. Unemployment is considered an important factor in exposing an individual to psychological distress and social problems. Most family disputes that arise between parents and children, and between spouses themselves, are due to the low financial situation of the family.

Here it is necessary to mention the social and economic changes that have occurred in Jordan in the last two decades. During that period, unemployment increased at a high rate, and was attributed to financial and administrative corruption, official confusion in planning, the absence of justice in the distribution of opportunities, and nepotism and favoritism. The result of this was social problems and family disputes, as the individual began to live in a state of constant turmoil and cultural clashes, becoming unable to keep up with progress and modernity, due to the financial, social and intellectual readiness it requires. Because of the great changes that the individual faces and the economic and social instability that he experiences, some

resort to illegal means to achieve what they desire. This was confirmed by both Durkheim and Merton in that these factors are what lead to the emergence of (Anomie); As a result of the lack of legitimate means. This result is consistent with what was reported in a study (Al-Karaki and Al-Adayla, 2019).

Perhaps the most prominent social motives leading to suicide from the students' point of view were forcing a girl or young man to marry another person, which would push him to commit suicide. This shows that a suicide attempt is linked to poor family relationships and family insecurity. In addition to the discrimination between children, which leads a family member to commit suicide, the restrictions imposed on some children by parents, and the constant tension between family members. Thus, family problems are among the common motives for suicide among young people, as the family is the basic building block of individuals' cohesion. If the family wall is cracked, she becomes unable to produce children who are fit for society, which may lead to resorting to abnormal behaviors such as suicide.

The results of the study are consistent with Hirschi's theory of social control, which attributed abnormal behavior to weak societal ties, and that the ties that bind the individual to his social environment prevent him from committing acts inconsistent with society's values, such as suicide. Thus, the closer the ties that bind the individual to society, the greater the deviation. The individual is weak. Likewise, accepting social norms and developing a social conscience depends on connection with others. The strength of the connection that binds the individual to others, such as (family, friends, and school, with whom individuals must maintain good ties) can prevent the individual from taking action against the feelings, interests, desires, and expectations of others and then thinking or attempting suicide. These results are consistent with the study (Kazan and Al-Hayasat, 2018).

- Results related to the second study question: From the perspective of Mutah University students, what are the most consequential causes for the crime of suicide in Jordanian society (social motives, economic motives, psychological motives) in the rise in suicide rates?



Table 5 Variables of the effects of the motives resulting from the crime of suicide that predict the rise in suicide rates from the point of view of Mutah University students, and their relative predictive importance.

Indep. Var symbol	Regression	B	Std error	β	t	Sig.	VIF	R^2
X ₀	Constant	0.171	0.086		1.988	0.046		
X ₁	Social motives for suicide in Jordanian society	0.287	0.027	0.328	10.438	0.000	2.019	56.7%
X ₂	Economic motives for suicide in Jordanian society	0.241	0.027	0.271	8.768	0.000	1.957	14.1%
X ₃	Psychological motives for suicide in Jordanian society	0.165	0.024	0.196	6.892	0.000	1.663	4.1%
Dependent variable: R ² =74.9%, F=266, Sig.(F)=0.000, D.W. The general trend of rising suicide rates from the point of view of Mutah University students								

To answer the study question related to inquiring about the motives resulting from the crime of suicide (social motives for suicide in Jordanian society, economic motives for suicide in Jordanian society, psychological motives for suicide in Jordanian society) to predict high suicide rates from the point of view of students at Mutah University. The stepwise multiple linear regression analysis method (Stepwise M.L.R.A) was relied upon, considering the general trend variable for all variables of the motives resulting from the crime of suicide as predictors of the reason for the high suicide rates from the point of view of Mutah University students (dependent variable = y), and three independent variables as shown in Table 5.

Under this method, variables are gradually introduced into the regression equation as long as the introduction of the variable leads to an increase in R², with statistical significance ($0.05 \geq \alpha$). This method was used for all the general trends behind the drivers of high suicide rates from the point of view of Mutah University students presented in

Table (5). To determine the relative importance of predicting variables in the model, the values of their standard regression coefficients were compared.

Table (5) shows the results of the regression analysis of the independent variables that influence the general trend toward suicide motives in Jordanian society and the predictors of their impact on Jordanian society from the point of view of Mutah University students. These variables are three variables: psychological motives for suicide in Jordanian society, economic motives for suicide in Jordanian society, and social motives for suicide in Jordanian society.

These three variables included in the model explain an important part of the variance in the high suicide rates from the point of view of Mutah University students at a rate of (74.90%) and with a significant degree of ($P\text{-Value} < 0.001$) for the model according to the F test, which had a final peak of 266. For all variables entered, the model is highly significant and exceeds ($P\text{-Value} < 0.05$).

Statistical tests proved that there was no autocorrelation or linear correlation between the error terms or variables, as the value of the variance inflation factor (VIF) for all models was less than 5, which is an indication that there is no autocorrelation problem between the independent variables. It was also shown that there was no problem of correlation between the error terms, as the Durbin-Watson D.W value was about 1.96. These measures are a strong indicator of the validity and strength of the model and that it is free of standard problems that lead to illogical expectations.

The variable of psychological motives for suicide in Jordanian society ranked first and explained (56.7%) of the variance in the dependent variable (high suicide rates from the point of view of Mutah University students). In second place was the variable of economic motives for suicide in Jordanian society, which explained (14.1%) of the variance in the dependent variable. In last place was the variable of social motives for suicide in Jordanian society, which explained (4.1%) of the variance in the dependent variable (high suicide rates from the point of view of Mutah University students).

The results also showed that the individual relies on himself more than on society, followed by joining terrorist groups that push the individual to commit suicide out of religious motives. This type of suicide, as Durkheim pointed out, is altruistic suicide, where the



individual influences his community over himself as he believes. It turns out that young people are the most vulnerable group to suicide, and that the suicidal person may love his country and commit suicide for it, as well as the accumulation of debt and weak relationships in society. It turns out that the suicidal person is a person who is unable to reconcile ambition with the ability to achieve the goal. It has also been shown that a weak relationship with society (anomie) leads the individual to non-standard suicide, wars, imprisonment, and slavery, and this is what the scientist Durkheim called fatalistic suicide. This is clearly stated in the theory of social pressures by the scientist Robert Agno, as he explained that the conflict between the goal and the individual's expectations and what is reality leads the individual to think about deviance and suicide as part of the deviance, and that the weak connection with the group leads to thinking about suicide.

The results also showed that failure to meet economic needs and unemployment leads to suicide. This does not agree with what was stated in the study of (Khalifi, 2017), (Al-Majali, and Al-Damour, 2012), (Ammour, 2018), and the study of (Kazan and Al-Hiyasat, 2018). It has been shown that people who suffer from unemployment are the most suicidal, and this is what Emile Durkheim called Egoistic suicide. As was shown by the results of a study, poverty and unemployment are among the factors associated with the inability to be patient and have faith.

Thus, the social theories that are closest to this result converge with Durkheim's study (the division of labor in society), by indicating that mechanical solidarity between individuals works as a protective shield for them from crime and deviance. Accordingly, social standards must work to provide justice among everyone, and that their individuals achieve what they seek, and not be merely restrictions and barriers that stand in the way of their ambitions and desires. Then rebellion and departure from those standards becomes possible, if not necessary.

The theory of control - both internal and external - indicates that people with high self-control are less likely to deviate than others, and this also applies to suicide. The circumstances surrounding the individual and the extent of their ability to control his behavior are what protect him from suicide and prevent it. This result differs from what Durkheim argued, who pointed out that suicide rates among the

elderly are high in the countries that were studied. This is due to the nature of those countries, in which there are no social ties and the absence of religion from their lives as well. Therefore, the percentages are high among them. This result is consistent with what the researcher stated in his study of ways to prevent suicide. The researcher pointed to strengthening the religious aspect among young people, and focusing on proper socialization, as they are the protective shield from deviant behavior, and it is consistent with the theory of self- and external control as well, in that individuals who enjoy higher self-control have less inclination to crime than others.

- **Results related to the third study question:** Are there statistically significant differences in the motives originating from the crime of suicide related to personal characteristics (gender, college, year of study, nationality, number of family members) from the perspective of Mutah University students?

Table 6 shows the results of statistical significance.

Table 6 Results of multivariate analysis of variance for differences in motives resulting from the crime of suicide according to variables (gender, college, Academic year, nationality, number of family members)

Variable	Wilks' Lambda	Hotelling's Trace	Tab. F	Sig.
Gender	-	0.136	2.797	0.006
College	-	0.158	3.231	0.002
Nationality	-	0.196	3.561	0.000
Academic Year	0.913	-	0.957	0.504
No. of Family Members	0.7979	-	0.444	0.893

Table 7 displays the results of a multivariate analysis of variance for differences in the motives resulting from the crime of suicide according to demographic variables (gender, college, year of study, nationality, and number of family members).



Table 2 Results of multivariate analysis of variance for differences in motives resulting from the crime of suicide according to variables (gender, college, Academic year, nationality, and number of family members)

Source of Variance	Indep. Var.	Sum of squares	df	Mean of Square	F	Sig.
Gender	Social motives for suicide	7.329	1	7.329	14.05*	0.000
	Economic motives for suicide	3.545	1	3.545	7.50*	0.007
	Psychological motives for suicide	0.0003	1	0.0003	0.001	0.981
College	Social motives for suicide	9.751	1	9.751	14.49*	0.000
	Economic motives for suicide	1.588	1	1.588	3.362	0.068
	Psychological motives for suicide	0.059	1	0.059	0.114	0.736
Nationality	Social motives for suicide	6.701	1	6.701	6.78*	0.010
	Economic motives for suicide	3.290	1	3.290	4.36*	0.038
	Psychological motives for suicide	2.183	1	2.183	2.162	0.143
Academic Year	Social motives for suicide	3.194	3	1.597	3.063*	0.049
	Economic motives for suicide	1.814	3	0.907	1.920	0.150
	Psychological motives for suicide	0.058	3	0.029	0.055	0.946
No. of Family Members	Social motives for suicide	2.024	3	0.667	1.342	0.264
Members	Economic motives for suicide	1.323	3	0.441	0.670	0.513
	Psychological motives for suicide	0.040	3	0.013	0.020	0.981

- a. Differences in Mutah University students' perceptions of the motives resulting from suicide attributed to gender

Table (8) makes it evident that gender has a statistically significant impact on the two categories of suicide motivations (social and economic). In the area of social reasons for suicide, there were

variations that favored men; the average for men was (4.22), while the average for women was (3.94). Regarding the area of financial reasons for suicide, the percentage favored men, with men's averages of (3.99) and women's averages of (3.81).

*Table 3 Arithmetic means and standard deviations for the two fields
(social motives for suicide and economic motives for suicide)
according to the variable (gender)*

Variable	Level		Mean	S.D.
Gender	Male	Social Motives	4.22	0.56
		Economic Motives	3.99	0.58
		Social Motives	3.94	0.62
	Female	Economic Motives	3.81	0.65
		Social Motives		

b. Differences in Mutah University students' perceptions of the motives resulting from suicide attributed to College

With an average response of 4.25 for scientific colleges and 3.91 for humanitarian colleges, Table (9) demonstrates that there are statistically significant differences for the two areas (social motives for suicide) attributed to the college, and the differences were in favor of students in scientific colleges.

*Table 9 Arithmetic means and standard deviations for the two fields
(social motives for suicide and economic motives for suicide)
according to the variable (College)*

Variable	Level		Mean	S.D.
College	Scientific		4.25	0.52
	Humanities		3.91	0.65

c. Differences in Mutah University students' perceptions of the motives resulting from suicide attributed to Nationality

Table 10 demonstrates that nationality has a statistically significant impact on the two categories of suicide motivations (social and economic). When it came to the category of social motives for suicide, Jordanian nationality fared better than non-Jordanian nationality, with the former's average being 4.30 and the latter's 3.85. For Economic



motives of suicide, Jordanian nationality outperformed non-Jordanian nationality, with the former's average being (4.03) and the latter's being (3.77).

Table 10 Arithmetic means and standard deviations for the two fields (social motives for suicide and economic motives for suicide) according to the variable (Nationality)

Variable	Level	Mean	S.D.	Variable
Nationality	Jordanian	Social Motives	4.30	0.49
		Economic Motives	4.03	0.53
	Non-Jordanian	Social Motives	3.85	0.60
		Economic Motives	3.77	0.67

- d. Differences in Mutah University students' perceptions of the motives resulting from suicide attributed to Academic Year

Table (11) shows that there are statistically significant differences in the field (social motives for suicide) due to the academic year. The post hoc Scheffe test illustrates that the difference is in favor of the fourth year.

Table 11 results of the analysis of the Scheffe test for post-hoc comparisons between the arithmetic means on the field of social motives for suicide according to the variable (academic year)

Field	Academic year	Arithmeti c mean	First	Second	Thir d	Fourth
Suicide social motives	First	3.79	-	-	-	0.20*
	Second	3.90	-	-	-	-
	Third	3.92	-	-	-	-
	Fourth	3.99	-	-	-	-

* $P \leq 0.05$

- e. Differences in Mutah University students' perceptions of the motives resulting from suicide attributed to Number of Family Members

As the calculated (F) value was not significant at the significance level (P0.05), there are no statistically significant differences between the answers of the study sample members regarding the motives resulting from suicide, which are due to the variable number of family members.

Recommendations:

1. Focusing on young people in Jordanian society through universities, schools, and other institutions, by providing seminars, lectures, and workshops, as well as implementing advice programs on the dangers of suicide and its negative consequences for the person, family, and society.
2. Strengthening the religion aspect to enhance social cohesion and solidarity by hosting religious educational workshops and seminars for young people about the dangers of suicide and its religious prohibition in schools, colleges, and places of worship.
3. Enabling relevant official entities to play a role in caring for the family and protecting its members from family dissolution and deviance.
4. Calling on the media in its various forms to play a positive role when dealing with the phenomenon of suicide, and highlighting the negative effects of suicide on the individual and society.
5. Activating the penal laws related to suicide cases, in order to achieve general and specific deterrence for the individual and others.
6. Creating an official national center that deals with suicide issues and follows up on the conditions of those who commit suicide, and that has a complete information base on suicide cases.



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